

# ABSTRACTS

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## **Krisztina Sándor: The Relaunching of *Keresztény Magvető* (The Christian Sower) in 1971**

Very little research has been conducted in the field of ecclesiastic press history up until now. After the nationalisation in 1948, all Transylvanian periodicals of Hungarian historical churches were banned. My study presents the relaunching process of *Keresztény Magvető* in the years of Ceaușescu's era. The periodical was established in 1861 in Kolozsvár (Cluj) and in the present it is considered the oldest ecclesiastic periodical.

My resources in this research were the ecclesiastic writings and correspondence of the Archives of Hungarian Unitarian Church from Kolozsvár (Cluj). In 1968 an application was filed for its relaunching, but only in 1971 was it approved by the Bureau of Religion. The church was already operating at full subordination to the Bureau of the Ministers Office. By approving the *Keresztény Magvető* the State Security Forces had better possibility of control, and later they used the periodical for popularization of the positive image of the country.

Keywords: press history, Hungarian, church, communism, censorship

## **Ágnes Simon-Szabó: *The First Hungarian Translations of Goethe's Werther Regarding Their Context of History of Literature***

This paper is the first part of an account presenting the earliest two translations of Goethe's *Werther* into Hungarian by Sándor Bölöni Farkas and Károly Kissolymosi Simó. The manuscript of Bölöni Farkas' translation remained unedited while Kissolymosi Simó's version was published twice, in 1823 and 1975. The present part of the account presents an overview of the translations concerning their context in the history of Hungarian literature in the given period; the second part treats the translated texts themselves. The first part is divided into three chapters. It begins with a description of the very dilemmas raised by theories concerning language movement and literary thinking of this era. The second chapter aims at a restriction of this extensive theory by focusing

on Ferenc Kazinczy's and Gábor Döbrentei's organising activity in literary circles with a special emphasis on Cluj. The last chapter outlines the school of translators and poets emerging around the issues of the journal *Erdélyi Muzéum* in the second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Both translations of Goethe's *Werther* mentioned above were produced in the framework of this circle in the same time and in close interrelation to each other.

Keywords: Sándor Bölöni Farkas, Gábor Döbrentei, *Werther*, translation, Hungarian literature, literary circles, *Erdélyi Muzéum*

### **Andrea Gönczöl: *A Unitarian Dialog About Drawings of Adoration From the 18<sup>th</sup> Century***

Nowadays the number of publications dealing with religious life of the Unitarian denomination in previous centuries has grown. Earlier research had been about only the formation, the differences and the argument among the dogmatic systems, now the focus is on the broader sense of religious and devotional practice and liturgy. Our study introduces an interesting unique document about the relationship between the Unitarian denomination and pictures, titled "Two different religious children's conversations with each other". The dialog about everyday religious problems has been registered only by catalogues of some special collections (Library of Unitarian College in Kolozsvár, Hungarian Széchenyi Library and "Teleki Téka" in Marosvásárhely). Nobody has previously undertaken to analyse and situate the educational and historic literary place of the dialog.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century these were popular with many copies registered so this study is important to show historical ideas. It reviews the most important theological points of 18<sup>th</sup> century Unitarianism and it can be a summary of Unitarian dogmatism and devotional practice. Our study overviews the famous representatives and the main literary problems concerning pictures of veneration and representation of saints from the 16<sup>th</sup> century and attempts a comparative analysis between "Erasmus: *Enchiridion militis Christiani*" and the arguments and rhetorical resources of the dialog.

In this study our goal is to introduce a basic manuscript document illustrating the theology and devotional practice of the Unitarians from the 18<sup>th</sup> century and it gives a new context to drawings of adoration and veneration different from the rhetorical practice in the theological literature.

Keywords: devotional practice, liturgy, pictures of adoration and veneration, dialog, Unitarian dogmatism

**Péter Sas (Publisher): *Autobiography of Miklós Kelemen***

Transylvanian cultural synthesis would be unimaginable without the processing and publication of an intellectual treasury, the legacy of Lajos Kelemen. An important part of the archives sources is his father, Miklós Kelemen's autobiography, which he wrote in 1906. This manuscript is an important addition to the history of 19<sup>th</sup> century Târgu Mureş. It provides significant information about Târgu Mureş, the school and private lifestyle of the Protestant College students, as well as the author's personality. It also contains a rich and detailed history of the family. It also brings us closer to the spirit of his son. As we are reading the text we can detect numerous personality traits that Lajos Kelemen could have inherited from his father, for instance the often mentioned Szekely defiance, the love of music and wine, the collegial camaraderie and a deep-seated Unitarianism.

Keywords: Lajos Kelemen, Transylvanian history of culture, Miklós Kelemen, autobiography, Târgu Mureş, protestant college, student life