

benefică includerea capitolului nouă în acest prim volum. Acest capitol conține numele și datele hirotonisirii preoților unitarieni începând cu anul 1641 și până în 1812. Tot din acest motiv am publicat în acest volum și un Apendix intitulat *Disciplina Ecclesiastica*, care cuprinde canoanele bisericii unitariene.

Prezentul volum conține și un număr impresionant de decizii guvernamentale, diferite scrisori adresate guvernanților din Sibiu și respectiv Viena, multe tratate polemice, poeme satirice, diferite tipărituri și copii ale acestora. Deși acestea par să îngreuneze lectura, am considerat importantă publicarea acestora, multe dintre cele enumerate fiind unicate.

Pentru a da o idee cititorilor ce muncă asiduă au depus autorii și continuatorii și traducătorul istoriei bisericii unitariene din Transilvania, am inclus fotocopiile cuprinsurilor cărților I–V.

Publicația conține câteva sute de pagini de indexuri și repertoare cum ar fi Indexul persoanelor, al localităților și repertoarul sinodurilor unitariene din Transilvania respectiv indicele preoților hirotonisiți începând cu anul 1641. Bibliografia autorilor și lucrărilor menționate au rolul de a înlesni căutarea.

Publicația este însoțită de cuvântul înainte al Episcopul unitarian Bálint Bencczédi Ferenc, și de un studiu semnat de cercetătoarea Hoffmann Gizella.

## SUMMARY

In the last third of the 18th century, Unitarian ministers János Kénosi Tözsér (1708–1772) and István Fosztó Uzoni (1729–1778) wrote *The History of the Transylvanian Unitarian Church* in three books, two volumes (*Libri 3, Tomus II*) in Latin.

This work was copied by János Bartók Jr. (†1797) and Mihály Kozma Sr. (1723–1798). The latter continued the narrative and wrote the third book. He started a fourth book which was continued by his son, János Kozma (1761–1840), who recorded the historical events through the first three decades of 19th century, completing the 4th book started by his father and ending with his own 5th book. János Kozma then made a copy of the history, splitting the content of the 3rd manuscript into two volumes, resulting in the six-manuscript copy in the library of the Unitarian school in Székelykeresztúr.

The manuscript, consisting of 3754 pages – and five (*Libri Tres, Vol. 1–5.*), respectively six volumes (*Libri Tres, Vol. 1–6.*) – survived the tumultuous decades of the 19th and 20th century in the Libraries of the Unitarian Colleges of Székelykeresztúr (Cristuru Secuiesc) and Kolozsvár (Cluj).

In 2002, the first two volumes of the five original Latin manuscripts appeared in the *Bibliotheca Unitariorum* series, edited by János Káldos.

From the five Latin books only three was translated into Hungarian by Albert Márkos (1878–1949), the retired Latin instructor of the Unitarian College in Kolozsvár. He completed the first volume in 1942, and the second one in 1945, and the

third one which he finished on 29th October 1949, a couple of weeks before his death. We can state without hyperbole that his heroic act is almost unique in the 20th century history of Hungarian culture.

The first translated volume was published only in 2005, the second volume was published in 2009.

The third book will be published in two separate volumes because of its specific structure and its size. Book III/I appears in 2018. (Book III/II will appear later on.)

In addition to Albert Márkos's translation this volume contains an analysis and comparisons of all extant copies of the original Latin manuscripts: the so called originals, „*Originalis*” and the Székelykeresztúr copies, „*Copias*”. References to the manuscripts include the volume numbers, page numbers, and the authors initials in brackets ([U] István Uzoni Fosztó; [BJ] János Bartók; [KM] Mihály Kozma; [KJ] János Kozma) refers to the origin of the text units.

The third book of *The History of the Transylvanian Unitarian Church* presents the events from the 18th century divided into chapters according to thematic structural principles following the more orderly division of church history and institutional history created by Kénosi and Uzoni.

It includes descriptions of the persecution endured by the Kolozsvár (Cluj) congregation, the annexation of the unitarian parishes, schools and churches, about the deprivation of state office of the Unitarians, the persecution of the Unitarians, the crippling of the Torda (Turda), Hévíz (Hoghiz), Kál (Călăușeri), Gálfalva (Gălești), Szentháromság (Torița) and Sinfalva (Cornești) congregations, the activities and work of the deans, leaders, and the directors of the Kolozsvár college, and also the rich intellectual and scientific life maintained in the college. Although this third book is a plaintive narrative about the 17th and 18th century's brutal church policy, about church occupations, and personal traumas, it also offers a wider view over the 18th century Unitarian life.

In the first volume of the third book the thematic structure based on chapters ends with chapter 7, but chapter 9 and the Appendix may also be included here. The Appendix – which was originally placed at the end of the book, but due to thematic reasons we thought it would be practical to publish it here, in this III/I volume – comprises the list of ordained ministers from 1641 to 1812 and the *Disciplina Ecclesiastica*, a collection of church laws and regulations.

The longest chapter is the 8th, which discusses the 18th century bishops from Mihály Gergely Almási (†1724) to István Lázár (†1811). The chapter has a looser structure, more like a database, presenting the events in chronological order. This chapter is so voluminous, that it will be published in the fourth volume of this series.

As in the earlier two volumes of this series, database-like sections document the events such as: decrees, letters, treatises, papers, pamphlets, pasquinades, published materials and manuscripts etc. These materials support but in the same time interrupt the ceaseless flow of the history.

The authors of this church history, historians and ministers János Kénosi Tözsér, István Uzoni Fosztó, Mihály Kozma Sr., János and Gergely Kozma elaborated a monumental work that we emphasize by publishing the table of contents for all the five books in an Appendix. We republished the index for books I and II after the already published material. We publish the translated version of book III, and will publish book IV and V in facsimile after the manuscripts.

Book III comprises an index of persons and locations, an index of synods, and an index of the works mentioned, listed by authors and titles as well.

Chapter IX is an index by itself, because it lists the ordained ministers from 1634 [1641] to 1812. The edition has illustrations of rare manuscripts and barely known works, amongst them the cover pages of every known copy of the History, so that the reader might form a comprehensive picture of *Historiae Transylvano-Unitariae Ecclesiasticae Libri Tres*, Vol. 1–5. (*The History of the Transylvanian Unitarian Church. Three Books in Five Volumes.*)

This edition opens with a foreword by Rev. Ferenc Bálint Benczédi, the current Unitarian bishop and closes with an afterword, presenting principles of editing, and the genesis of the History in five volumes.

## ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Im letzten Drittel des 18. Jahrhunderts verfassten János Kénosi Tözsér (1708–1772) und István Uzoni Fosztó (1729–1778) in lateinischer Sprache die *Geschichte der siebenbürgischen unitarischen Kirche*. Das Manuskript des zweibändigen Werks (*Libri 3, Tomus II*) wurde zunächst von János Bartók d. J. (†1797) und Mihály Kozma d. Ä. (1723–1798) kopiert. Letzterer setzte die Arbeit anschließend fort, so dass ein weiteres, drittes Buch der Geschichte der siebenbürgischen unitarischen Kirche (*Liber Tertius*) entstand. Jenes Manuskript wurde dann von seinem Sohn, János Kozma (1761–1840) abgeschrieben und ebenfalls bis ins Jahr 1830 weitergeführt. Das umfangreiche, schließlich fünf (*Libri Tres, Vol. 1–5.*) bzw. sechs (*Libri Tres, Vol. 1–6.*) Bände umfassende Werk von insgesamt 3754 Großfolio-Seiten überdauerte beinahe zwei Jahrhunderte in den Bibliotheken der Unitarischen Kollegs in Székelykeresztúr (Liebkreutz) und Kolozsvár (Klausenburg).

Das lateinische Manuskript wurde 2002 in zwei Bänden von János Káldos in der Reihe *Bibliotheca Unitariorum* herausgegeben. Der ehemalige Professor des Unitarischen Kollegs für Latein, Albert Márkos (1878–1949) hatte sich vorgenommen, das ganze Werk ins Ungarische zu übersetzen. Er beendete die Übersetzung des ersten Buches 1942, des zweiten 1945 und des dritten Buches am 29. Oktober 1949, kurz vor seinem Tod. Die Übersetzungen konnten jedoch erst erheblich später im Druck erscheinen: das erste Buch im Jahr 2005 und das zweite 2009. Das dritte (von Mihály Kozma verfasste) Buch wird nun in zwei Teilen veröffentlicht. Die Aufteilung in zwei Bände ist nicht nur durch den Umfang des Werkes, sondern auch durch dessen