Cardinal Protectorate of Hungary in the 15th – 17th Centuries
(Outline)
Tusor, Péter

The appointment of members to the college of cardinals, an institution with unique stability in world history, has always been, and still is, the self-evident right of popes. Nonetheless, beginning from the end of the 13th century, kings were trying with increasing determinacy to make their own nominee the members of the pope-electing gremium. They strived to exert all the greater influence on whom, from amongst their subjects, the heirs of St Peter promoted to this ecclesiastical dignity with many particular privileges. Primarily on the basis of some manuscripts in the Vatican Library, the study sets out to survey briefly this process that set in motion more and more beginning from the middle of the 15th century. By analysing the antagonistic concepts of canon and civil law, it draws the conclusion that even the European states of greater significance, despite their strong ambitions, did not succeed in acquiring such faculties in the creation of cardinals that were to be compared to those which they had already possessed at the nomination of bishops. Still, in frame of a legal custom that consolidated itself in the battlefield of ongoing debates, and which was shortly interpreted as a prerogative, they increasingly managed to assert their will over the Apostolic See. The rate of the so-called cardinals of the crown (cardinali delle corone) greatly differed from the rate of non-Italian cardinals, since the great powers many times suggested (or as they said, ‘nominated’) also Italians to the purple, and also because there were more than one Italian state involved. Moreover, the study shortly touches the connections between the phenomenon of the crown-cardinals and the question of the cardinal protectors, and ius exclusive, or as better known, the in pectore creations. Besides, it stresses that the ‘right’ of nominating a cardinal was always linked to the person of the particular monarch, and not to the number of his countries. Its disappearance parallel with the decline of Catholic monarchies was an important precondition of the internationalization of the Sacred College out of the free initiation of the pope. In the second part of the study these phenomena is presented by Hungarian examples from the 15–17th centuries.

The examination of the second half of the 15th century and the first half of the 16th century shows that the relations of Hungary and the College of Cardinals reverberate the power structure of the country, its place in the international political system that was strengthened by its geostrategic importance in the strife against the Ottoman expansion. While Joseph Wodka is convinced that from 1520 there would have existed the ‘Protectorate of the Hereditary Lands’ the writer of this study proves that until 1620 the denomination of the institution is the ‘Protectorate of Hungary (with Croatia and Slavonia), Bohemia and the Hereditary Lands’, after 1620: ‘the Protectorate of Hungary and the Hereditary Lands’. The Protectorate of the Habsburg countries similarly to that of the imperial was di-
rected through the Reichshofkanzlei, and in Hungarian relation showed malfunction by the 1580s. The study details this phenomenon pointing out among others that the model that was used often in the 17th century can be observed for the first time then: the protector had been a cardinal of the crown, who was substituted constantly as a viceprotector by a curial cardinal. As regards the 17th century, there were attempts to resuscitate the own cardinal protectorate of Hungary, but these efforts did not succeed; they were failed on the opposition of the monarch. Finally, at the end of the study the author delineates the perspectives of the research pointing out the abundant nature of source material.

**Ecclesiastical Career and Social Mobility at the Turn of the 18th and 19th Centuries. The Examples of Johann Ladisalus Pyrker and János Kis**

*Vaderna, Gábor*

János Kis (1770–1846) and Johann Ladisalus Pyrker (1772–1847) were born almost at the same time in Western Hungary. Both of them had low social rankings and rose considerably high. Kis became the Lutheran superintendent of the Transdanubian church district, and Pyrker first became a Cistercian archabbey of Türnitz in Austria, then Patriarch of Venice, and eventually Archbishop of Eger. The two authors are also linked by the fact that they both went to a literary career and published scientific works. The study analyses the question – based on their biographies – of how they themselves have evaluated this unprecedented raise of social status. Kis’s story follows the pattern of sensible educational novels, and Pyrker builds on picaresque stories. Both authors think that the fundamental precondition for social mobility is the spread of culture and the constant high level of conversation of people. The ecclesiastical career allowed social mobility. Nevertheless, it seems that this could only be started if the historical agents had a certain susceptibility to culture.

**‘Scandal’ about the Caesar’s Jubilee in the Royal Teacher Training College of Győr in 1908**

*Donáth, Péter*

Hundred and ten years ago (between 4th and 12th December 1908) local and later national attention was appeared from some events which seemed to stagger reputations and positions of the Minister of Religious and Education Affairs (Albert Apponyi), the bishop of Győr (Miklós Széchényi) and the director of teacher training college (József Haller). Almost three quarters of the students was fired – probably never happened more, that a local institution was in the centre of attention of the national press, the public opinion and the parliament. This paper reconstructed what happened in the college when students passed the participation in praise celebrating the emperor Francis Joseph’s start of his reign in 2nd December 1908 and its serious consequences in the actual circumstances. It was a special reflection to the actual political situation, educational expectations, mentality, pedagogical ideas, and the strains between symbolic and ‘real politic’ ap-
Summaries in English

**The Question of the Protestant National Daily Newspaper in Hungary, 1890–1918**
*Klestenitz, Tibor*

This paper examines the plans regarding the establishment of a Protestant daily newspaper in the second period of the Age of Dualism in Hungary. The so-called ecclesiastical political struggle (1890–1995) made an impression on many Protestant thinkers that the national press is prejudiced against Protestantism and it supports ultramontane Catholicism, so they made plans to offset these tendencies with a Protestant newspaper. However, this seemed to be a difficult task because of the lack of the knowledge on the working mechanism of the modern mass press, the internal division of Protestant communities, the system of the Church Districts, the contradictions between theological currents, and political differences, as well.

At the end of the era, even the original idea was questioned that the Protestant denominations should jointly launch a paper, and Calvinists and Lutherans would have preferred to launch their own denominational newspapers. However, the practical implementation, despite the organizational work that began in the wake of World War experiences, seemed to be far – even according to the main supporters of the plans.

**Ecclesiastical Sources from the History of Izsák and Orgovány between 1919 and 1921**
*Miklós, Péter*

Orgovány and Izsák are neighbouring villages in Bács-Kiskun county in the Southern Great Plain region of southern Hungary. The name of Orgovány village was synonymous with the terror actions in the Hungarian ideologically and symbolic politics, which can be observed at the genesis of counter-revolution system at the interwar period. The settlement’s name has become a synonym of aggressiveness and Anti-Semitism, which was committed by radical right paramilitary organization. The study examines how the church history sources of Izsák and Orgovány between 1919 and 1921 can conceal the picture of anti-semite atrocities and murders which happened at that time in both villages. The paper is based on the diary of Gergely Molnár Calvinist pastor of Orgovány and the manuscript notes from Gábor Kiss, priest of Izsák that has historical documentary value. On the one hand Gábor Kiss’s text defines the local annals history of 1919–1921 with several circumstances. On the other hand the reader can recognize from subjective and personal narrative focus from a priest. Gábor Kiss not only recorded the events but also interpreted and commented – from approving and supporting fundamental position –, so he became not only chronicler but also active personage and shaper of it. The primary sources of this paper are based on the documents of Episcopal and Cathedral Chapter Archives of Vác and the Historia Domus manuscript, which is kept locally at the presbytery of Izsák.