

————— *SUMMARIES IN ENGLISH* —————

Issues of Restructuring and Reorganization of the Catholic Church in the Southern Dioceses of Hungary in the 1710s

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The 1710s is considered as a particularly special decade in the history of the dioceses of Pécs, Csanád and Kalocsa. While the tide of war, which had marked the previous decades, was receding, a partly intentional, partly spontaneous transformation was taking place in these regions. The course of the changes was determined by the transitory nature of the period, which rooted in the legal and proprietary uncertainties. This paper analyse the era through the deeds and decisions of the bishops Franz Nesselrode of Pécs and László Nádasdy of Csanád. The exploration of the circumstances contributes to the refinement of our superficial image of their personality. The parallel scrutiny of their activity enables us to shed light upon some unique and general characteristics of the reconstruction of the Hungarian Catholic Church. In this case, we see two prelates who, amongst the intricate procedures of the early 18th century, represented and defended the interests of their institutions, communities and structures according to their own functions.

Clergymen sentenced to prison by the Imperial and Royal Military Tribunal of Pest from 1849 to 1854

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As for the order signed by General Julius Haynau all those who took part in the Hungarian War of Independence of 1848-1849, either as military men or civilians had to be tried by court-martial. This paper summarizes the cases of the clergymen who were sentenced to prison by the Imperial and Royal Military Tribunal of Pest. They were mainly accused of high treason, supporting or taking part in armed uprising, organizing the national guard and helping popular revolt. At that time the clergymen counted as state officers so in the eye of the court-martial it was an aggravating circumstance that they supported the revolution. However, there were clergymen who were sent only to a reduced imprisonment as they were found guilty in smaller cases, e.g. those who opposed to read the Emperor's proclamations in the church or who tore them into pieces, or those who were accused of vandalism.