

Cooperation and Conflict The relationship between Bishop György Széchényi of Győr and the secular elite (1658–1685)

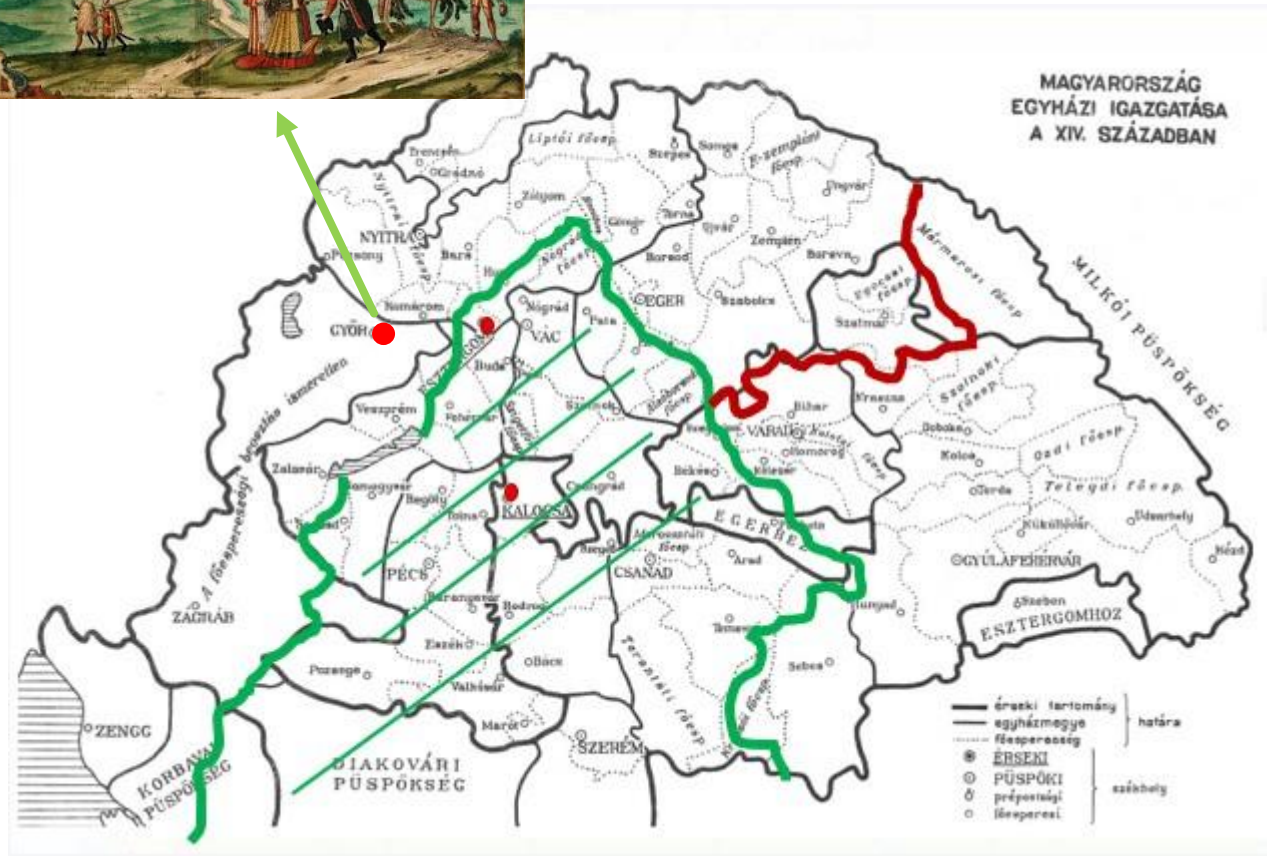
CSONGOR CZIRÁKI

Vilmos Fraknói Vatican Historical Research Group

Ecclesiastical elite



- 1515: 1. Archbishop of Esztergom 2. Bishop of Eger 3. Archbishop of Kalocsa 4. Bishop of Zagreb 5. Bishop of Transylvania 6. Bishop of Várad 7. Bishop of Pécs 8. Bishop of Csanád 9. Bishop of Veszprém **10. Bishop of Győr** 11. Bishop of Nitra 12. Bishop of Vác 13. Bishop of Szerém 14. Bishop of Knin 15. Bishop of Bosnia 16. Bishop of Modrus
- 1607: 1. Archbishop of Esztergom 2. Archbishop of Kalocsa 3. Bishop of Zagreb 4. Bishop of Várad **5. Bishop of Győr** 6. Bishop of Nitra 7. Bishop of Vác 8. Bishop of Csanád 9. Bishop of Tinin 10. Bishop of Bosnia



Secular order of precedence

1. Palatine
2. Chief Justice
3. Ban of Croatia
4. Treasurer-chancellor
5. Master of the Horse
6. Chief Chamberlain
7. Master of the Table
8. Chief Usher
9. Chief Cupbearer
10. Chief Steward of Household
11. Count of Pozsony



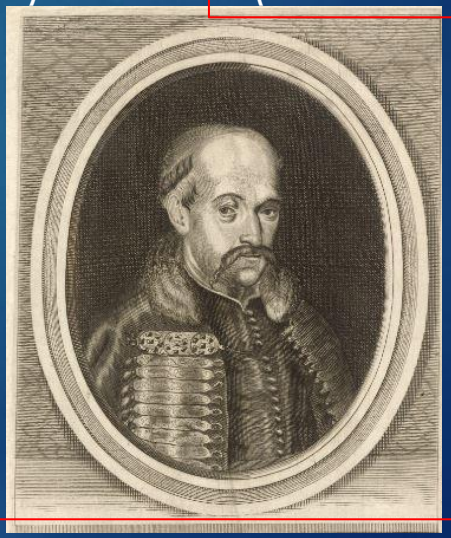
Ferenc Wesselényi (1655-67)



Pál Esterházy (1681-1713)



Ferenc (III.) Nádasdy (1655-70)



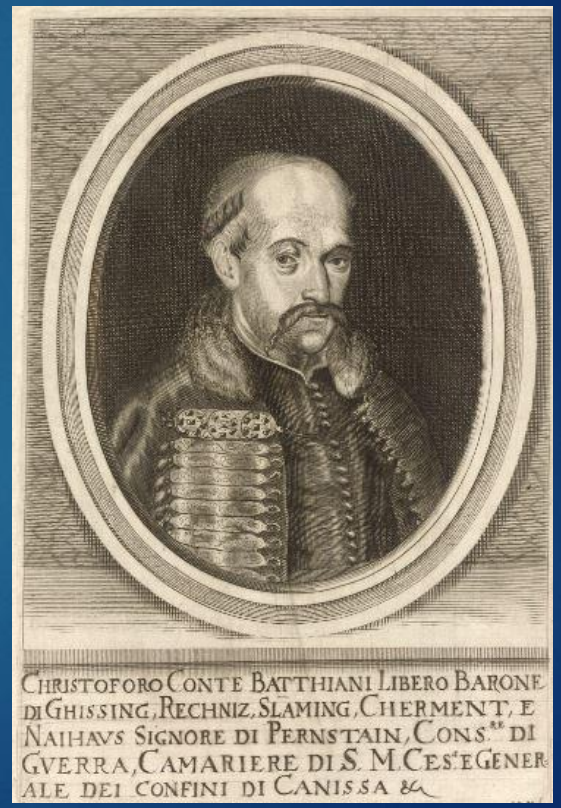
Kristóf Batthyány (1666-87)



Pál Esterházy

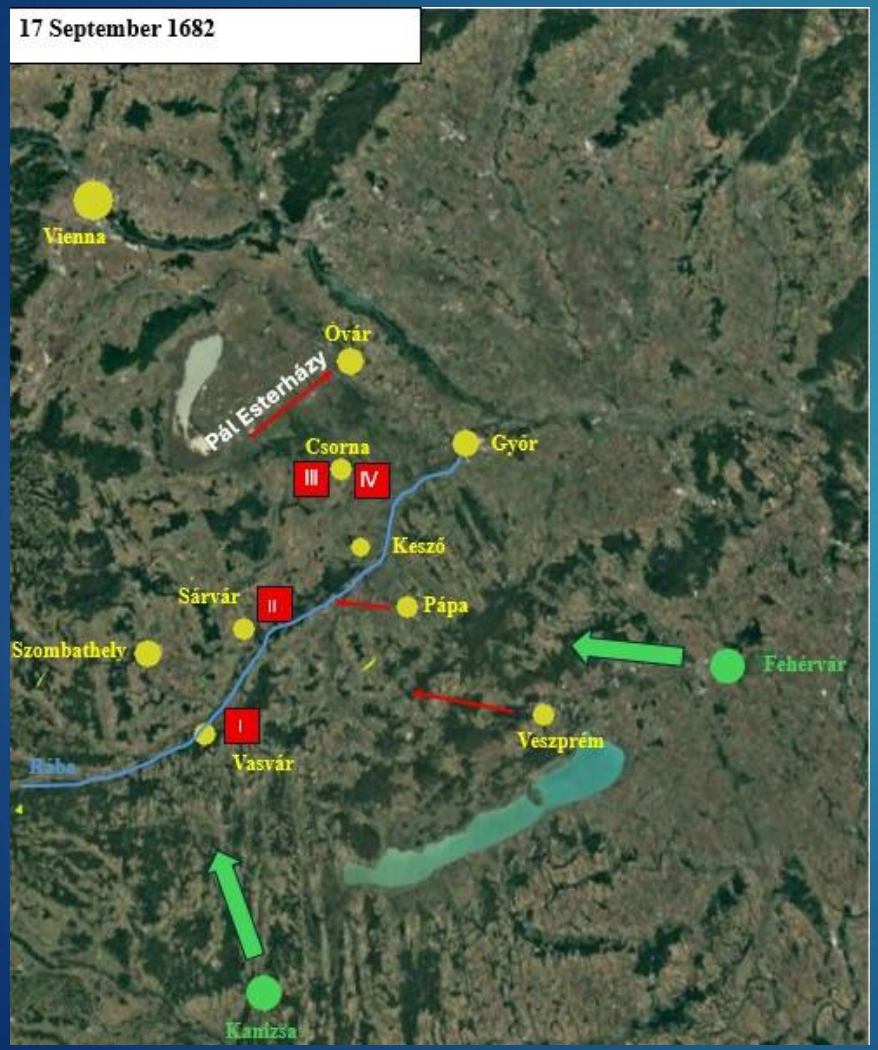


Altarpiece of Árpás
(Patrona Hungariae)



Kristóf Batthyány

The Turkish challenge of **1682**/1683



- Széchényi: Vasvár → Szombathely (*Savaria*)
- Army organisation → 200 soldiers
- Choosing a camsite? – conflict with Batthyány

I.: György Széchényi

II.: Miklós Draskovich

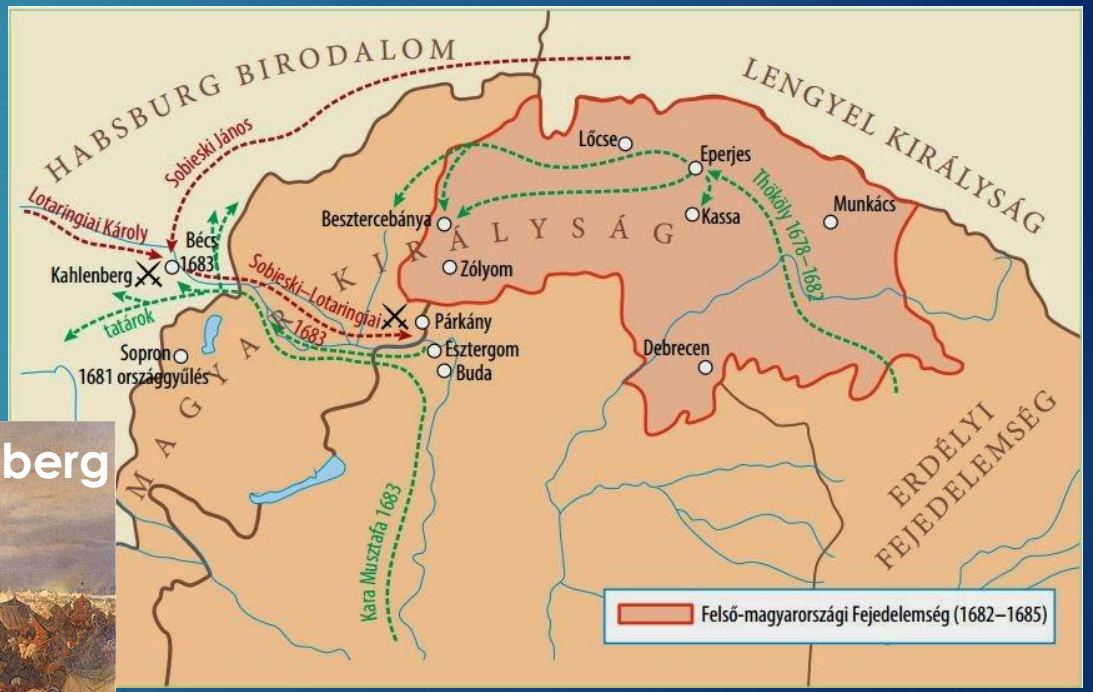
III.: Ferenc IV. Nádasdy

IV.: János Esterházy

The Turkish challenge of 1682/**1683**



- 18 May 1683: campsite in Mórichida with Ádám (II.) Batthyány
- Nothing until 2 October → betrayal (?)





Thank you for your attention!