

Osim toga, postulat o. Molinari izrazio je uvjerenje da će, prema svjedočenju onih koji su uputili molbu za proglašenje košičkih mučenika svetima, ono imati veliki pastoralni odjek i biti dragocjeno ohrabrenje pastoralnoj apostolskoj i duhovnoj djelatnosti kojom se nastoji ispraviti sve one štete koje su neprijatelji Crkve nanijeli u spomenutim zemljama.

Uzevši u obzir sve okolnosti, osobito one da je svojevremeno izvršen redoviti kanonski postupak o mučeništvu i o glasu mučeništva, da je u teškim vremenima za vjeru i za slobodu Crkve svjedočenje triju mučenika podržalo vjernost i potvrdilo snagu katoličkih vjernika na jedinstvo s Crkvom i rimskim Prvosvećenikom, da se iz dokumenata vidi svjedočanstvo nebeskih milosti u svladavanju bolesti i drugih teških potreba dobivenih po zagovoru triju mučenika koje mogu biti smatrane vjerodostojnim Božjim znakovima, Sveta Kongregacija za proglašenje svetih zamolila je papu Ivana Pavla II. da *in casu, pro gratia* proslijedi svečanom proglašenju svetih Bl. Marka Križevčanina, Bl. Stjepana Pongrácza i Bl. Melkiora Grodzieckog. Ivan Pavao II. molbu je prihvatio i košičke mučenike proglasio svetima 2. srpnja 1995. godine, za vrijeme svog pastoralnog pohoda Slovačkoj, u Košicama, mjestu njihova mučeništva.

Literatura

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Izvori

1. Arhiv Papinskoga zavoda Germanicum et Hungaricum.

a) *Nomina Alumnorum Collegii Germanici et Hungarici* u: A PCGH, Hist. 1, (str. 321., br. 1217).

b) *Liber in quo scribuntur alumni Collegii Germanici et Ungarici, qui praemisso examine et approbatione aliquo initiantur ordine. MDLXXXVIII. Laus Deo*, u: A PCGH, Hist. 40 (str. 245., 574-580.).

c) *Bulla Constitutionum Collegii Germanici aedita a Santissimo Domino nostro Gregorio XIII anno XII sui pontificatus, Idibus aprilis 1584* u: A PCGH, Hist. 42, (l. 66v).

d) *Nomina alumnorum Collegii Germanici et Ungarici, qui in eodem Collegio iuramentum prestiterunt iuxta ultimam Bullam et foundationem ab optimo parente Gregorio XIII pontifici maximo factam anno 1584* u: A PCGH, Hist. 43, (l. 116v).

2. Arhiv Kongregacije za proglašenje svetih u Rimu.

a) *Tisak i rukopisi o postupku za proglašenje blaženih i svetih triju košičkih mučenika*.

3. *Katolički list*, 1903., 1904. i 1905. godina.

Summary

Roman Days of Saint Marko of Križevci

Key words: Germanicum et Hungaricum, Zagreb bishopric, clergy, Giovanni Morone, Ignatio Loyolla, Pope Julius III, Jesuits, Pope Gregory XIII, Košice, Stjepan Pongracz, Melchior Grodziecki, Pope John Paul II.

The paper covers the period of life saint Marko Križevčanin (of Križevci) spent in the Papal Institute Germanicum et Hungaricum where he, being a student and candidate from Zagreb bishopric was ordained to the priesthood. He entered the said Institute on 1st November 1611. The very Institute had been established to meet the need for better education of Catholic clergy during Counter-Reformation. Pope Julius III, with the assistance of Cardinal Giovanni Morone and Ignatio Loyolla, the founder of the Society of Jesus, set

up a seminary for German speaking students in Rome. Thus, today well-known 'Collegium Germanicum' legally came into existence on 31st August 1552, based on the papal bull 'Dum sollicita'. That same year, on 28th October, the project was presented to the people of Rome. Jesuits were chosen to run the institute and they have been in charge of it ever since. All students had the same duties: years-long scientific, mostly theological research, devout and moral way of life based on monastic (Jesuit) spirituality with clearly defined daily schedule, acceptance of order taking, preparation for pastoral duties and, last but not least, return to their homelands upon completing their education. In 1580 Pope Gregory XIII united 'Collegium Germanicum' and the Hungaricum Institute into 'Collegium Germanicum et Hungaricum'. The newly formed establishment experienced various historic episodes together with the whole Catholic Church and Jesuit Order as well.

Saint Marko Križevčanin, the priest of Zagreb archbishopric and the dean of Östrogon, was tortured in Košice, then belonging to Hungary and today in Slovakia, on 7th September 1619. Marko suffered martyrdom together with two friends of his who also were members of the Jesuit Order, Stjepan Pongrácz and Melchior Grodziecki. The three were beatified by Pope Pius X in Rome on 15th January 1905.

On his pastoral visit to Slovakia Pope John Paul II canonized them in Košice on 2nd July 1995. Marko Križevčanin is the only saint from 'Germanicum et Hungaricum Institute' who with his own hand wrote in the Institute Catalogue: '*Ego Marcus Stephanus Crisinus Croata, Diocesis Zagrabienensis...*'.

This paper also analyses original documents from the 16/17th centuries kept in the archives of 'Germanicum et Hungaricum'.