

# Studies of Hungarian Genealogical Research\*

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**N**owadays – at least theoretically – the idea that genealogical scientific research aims at the development – in a way or another – of historical science has become generally acknowledged. At the beginnings, such concerns were not scientific, but served various family interests or merely human vanity.

Hungarian genealogy has old traditions. Genealogical tables have been drafted with practical aims since the Middle Ages. Land, the only source of political and economic power, was inherited on paternal line and all the sons of a father equally benefited from his

legacy, while their relatives divided between them the fortune of an extinct branch of their family. For this reason, a Hungarian nobleman had to know very well his entire lineage, with all collateral lines, because only in this way was he able to know from whom he could claim something and what he owed to his relatives. But lineage memory was perpetuated by oral tradition, and lineage tables were drafted only in exceptional cases. The latter, whose aim was to ensure the right to property, were subsequently drafted and did not include the people who were not involved in the transfer of fortune (land), even though they played important parts in public life. At the same time, they did not offer biographical information.<sup>1</sup>

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The first family notes date back to the 16<sup>th</sup> century<sup>2</sup> and their drafting continues in the next centuries.<sup>3</sup> Beginning with this century, almost each family archive kept lineage tables because of frequent inheritance litigations. Sometimes they also drafted scientific family histories,<sup>4</sup> and the custom of elaborating genealogies and family histories had never been abandoned, it even survived to the present day.

In the territories of medieval Hungary occupied by the Turks there were no opportunities for genealogical research (the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries), but such scientific works had appeared in the 17<sup>th</sup>-18<sup>th</sup> centuries under the form of books printed in "royal" Hungary, at that time ruled by the Habsburgs.<sup>5</sup> In Transylvania, the first printed genealogical works were published in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, namely the posthumous works of János Kemény (1607-1662)<sup>6</sup> and László Mikola (1665-1742) concerning their families.<sup>7</sup> Mikola also wrote a work on the most important Transylvanian families.<sup>8</sup> After these encouraging beginnings, serious genealogical works had no longer been elaborated in Transylvania for some time, but in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, great manuscript collection, which also included collections of genealogical data, appeared both in Hungary and Transylvania. From the viewpoint of our topic, the manuscript collection belonging to the Transylvanians József Kemény (1795-1855) and Sándor Mike (1795-1867) are highly important as they also include genealogical collections, chiefly concerning the Tran-

sylvanian aristocratic families. The sources they used were those edited until their age, their rich collections of documents copied from the archives of the Transylvanian Gubernium and various family archives respectively.<sup>9</sup>

In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the first modern, encyclopedic genealogical work (*Magyarország családai czime-rekkel és nemzékrendi táblákkal*)<sup>10</sup> was published in Hungary and, unfortunately, it had not been surpassed ever since. Its author, Iván Nagy (1824-1899) was also the descendant of a smallholder noble family. Like most of his contemporaries, he studied law and, in 1855, was employed to the University Library of Pest and, shortly after, by 1865, he finished his work. He wished to elaborate a work that would present the basic nucleus of the nobility, which had held a leading place within the state for a millennium, because without the deep knowledge of its structure (and inner relations) it was impossible to understand many aspects of medieval and modern history. There were no works that could help him in his research, and the difficult access to family archives in his epoch determined the historians to make use of his work with much caution. Nevertheless, the value of his work was also mirrored by the fact that, at the end of the 1980s, it was reedited in Hungary in facsimile.

Hungarian genealogical literature in the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> centuries generally followed the aforementioned custom of the previous ages. They

attempted at identifying the lineage from generation to generation, according to the paternal line and they placed to the fore the men who “perpetuated” the family. Feminine lineage was excluded as women seldom inherited anything and they did not gather biographical data, but scarcely mentioned the date of death sometimes. In fact, the sources themselves determined this pattern as they preserved only the memory of those involved in the transmission of fortune (generally men). This impressively vast literature was almost exclusively concerned in the history of aristocratic families, because a substantial archive material concerning them had been preserved, but it neglected other social categories. At the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> and the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the interest of the petty nobility, decaying both economically and socially, made these kind of researches develop in a spectacular manner. The researches were chiefly restricted to the drafting of lineage tables concerning modern and contemporary ages. During the age of dualism, county monographs and the great many provincial periodicals in Hungary that also dealt with history sometimes included series of so-called “contributions”, whose value was quite relative.

Already in that period, critical voices drew the attention to this situation asserting that modern genealogical research cannot restrict itself to making up lineage tables, but its main aim should be the investigation of the society’s history,<sup>11</sup> namely that the aim is not the draft-

ing of tables on the lineage and expansion of important families, but genealogy must serve history, state and political history, the history of law, society and economy.<sup>12</sup>

But it was not only an age of disappointments. Shortly after 1867, they started to publish historical journals specialized in certain topics. Thus, in 1883, they published *Turul*, mouthpiece of the newly set up Hungarian Society of Heraldry and Genealogy (*Magyar Heraldikai és Genealógiai Társaság*). Until it was compelled to cease its activity in 1950, the journal appeared in 64 volumes – four issues per year – and kept on drawing the attention of genealogy researchers until today.<sup>13</sup> Besides *Turul*, there were other genealogical reviews: *Nagy Iván Családtörténeti Értesítő* (which appeared only for three years, 1899-1901), *Genealógiai Füzetek* (1903-1914)<sup>14</sup>, published in Cluj, which chiefly included articles concerning Transylvanian families, and *Magyar Családtörténeti Szemle* (1935-1944). They published many works – sometimes in several volumes – that dealt with the history of a certain family, generally families with historical significance,<sup>15</sup> and many family archives were published at the initiative of their owners.

Besides these works, they also published volumes that presented several families in the counties<sup>16</sup> and a history of the medieval families (János Karácsonyi, *A magyar nemzetségek a XIV. század közepéig*, I-III/1, Budapest, 1900-1901).<sup>17</sup> In the same period, they drafted a registry of the Hungarian aristocracy, which listed almost 40,000

families.<sup>18</sup> Besides genealogical works proper, significant progress was made in what concerned the research of the old Hungarian common law. These works tackled with the right to ownership over the land, heritage and other practices related to the institution of the Hungarian aristocratic family in the Middle Ages (for instance, the daughters' quarter,<sup>19</sup> the legal turning of girls into boys,<sup>20</sup> the way in which male, namely female descendants inherited their ancestors' land or the land greeted or purchased,<sup>21</sup> the importance of age in determining the individual's capacity of taking legal actions,<sup>22</sup> marriage,<sup>23</sup> etc.). Because these customs regulated family life (consequently, the life of the entire society), their knowledge was absolutely necessary for meeting the demands of a true genealogical science.

**I**n our century, at the beginning of the forties they had already attempted at placing genealogy in the service of social history (dealing with peasant genealogy<sup>24</sup> or studying the spontaneous Magyarization of Romanian noble families in Transylvania with the assistance of genealogy<sup>25</sup>). But the communist dictatorship stood in the way of the development of this science, chiefly by destroying the Hungarian historical school, forcing the Hungarian Society of Heraldry and Genealogy and the *Turul* journal to cease their activity. Naturally, modern and contemporary history were highly important for the politics of the communist regime. Medieval history, which involved genealogy, was

placed in the background. Because researches in medieval history cannot be carried out without a solid knowledge of genealogy, researchers still kept on dealing with the latter (even published articles on this topic in the journal *Levéltári Közlemények*, which appeared without break since 1923) and they taught genealogy in universities within the framework of the auxiliary sciences.<sup>26</sup> Archive registers that appeared in growing numbers also dealt with family lineage, because without a proper knowledge of the family lineage one could not organize correctly a family archive.

Paradoxically enough, the modernization of Hungarian genealogy occurred after World War II – although the authorities were far from supporting this discipline. The most distinguished personalities involved in this process, researchers such as Erik Fügedi (1916–1992), András Kubinyi and, later, Pál Engel (1938–2001) placed Hungarian genealogy in the service of social history. During his researches on social history and chiefly on historical statistics and demography, Fügedi adapted Western (mainly French) methods of research to Hungarian realities and to a poorer archive base. In a first stage, he got demographic results by investigating the high clergy (bishops) of medieval Hungary.<sup>27</sup> He studied the evolution of the age average, the impact of daily meals on life span, the relation between social origins and life span, the period of holding the rank of bishop for clergymen of various social origins and the impact of the ecclesiastic career

on the family perpetuation. He also tackled with the demographic situation of the aristocracy by investigating the time span between the children's birth, their sex ratio, the children's ratio and the relation between the marriage duration and the children's number.<sup>28</sup> These studies prepared in fact the synthesis that presented the situation of the entire Hungarian nobility in the 15<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>29</sup> The synthesis was an overall presentation of the aristocracy's situation by means of methods that were not used until that time, such as those of sociology and anthropology. Thus, Fügedi renewed Hungarian genealogical science, which consequently became a truly *auxiliary* science of history. By investigating the aristocracy, he in fact studied the determining social factors of the Middle Ages. He also expanded his research to the middle strata of the Hungarian nobility and, starting from Werböczy's *Tripartitum*, using as example a certain family, he sketched the entire legal and social system that determined the life of a Hungarian noble family.<sup>30</sup>

Investigating the history of the capital, Buda (and that of Pest, respectively), András Kubinyi focused on the change of dynamics of the leading strata, the townspeople's customs, its marriage area, demographic structure, etc.<sup>31</sup> By correlating the history of a family with that of an estate, Pál Engel reconstructed the history of a settlement. As there were no family names – these began to appear only in the 14<sup>th</sup> century and were not used consistently – all those connected by blood relations, owning an undivided es-

tate on the basis of a common lineage may be considered as members of the same family.<sup>32</sup> By mixing archontology and genealogy, Pál Engel also laid the foundation of a history of internal medieval Hungarian administration (because even changes of the high dignitaries in the central structure of the state may reveal crucial data on the intricate evolutions of home policy). By investigating the career of people who held various offices in high state institutions, he laid the foundation of medieval *prosopography*<sup>33</sup> and elaborated a database on the most influential Hungarian medieval families.<sup>34</sup>

In the field of onomastics – of great help in genealogy researches – they did researches on the formation of the family name,<sup>35</sup> the use of the name in the Middle Ages<sup>36</sup> and they drafted a historical dictionary of Hungarian family names.<sup>37</sup>

At the end of the eighties, Hungarian genealogical research came to the fore as more and more people started to look for their ancestors. We should also mention that, in most cases, the researches were limited to the identification of the ancestor who received nobility or the coat of arms and seldom tried to reconstruct the connection between the respective ancestor and the contemporary individual.<sup>38</sup> As a response to the growing interest in such issues, a book was published dedicated to the fate of Hungarian aristocracy after World War II, the serial publication of the genealogy of the 20<sup>th</sup> century Hungarian nobility was started,<sup>39</sup> and in 1992 the publication of *Turul* journal was resumed.<sup>40</sup>

For a better access to the rich Hungarian genealogical literature, there are several bibliographies in the field, but they can easily lead astray less experienced researchers<sup>41</sup> as they happen to not include papers – dealing with the very investigated topic – that have appeared in other periodicals in the field also not included in these bibliographies. This is the reason why, after perusing these genealogical bibliographies, one should also read the main editions of documentary sources, and several leading historical periodicals.<sup>42</sup>

Summing up the previous assertions, we may say that Hungarian genealogical literature deserves to be and must be taken into account by the Romanian researchers made on Transylvania, as many topics treated by the latter are also approached in Hungarian historiography. However, genealogy deserves our attention only if it helps historical knowledge: genealogical tables still in fashion today do not serve history, but the individual's – in fact, natural – curiosity. □

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Erik Fügedi, 'Verba Volant... Középkori nemességünk szóbelisége és az írás', *Mályusz Elemér emlékkönyv* (Budapest: 1984), 119-120. The new edition of the work: Fügedi, *Kolduló barátok, polgárok, nemesek. Tanulmányok a magyar középkorról* (Budapest: 1981), pp. 437-462. There is also an English version: Fügedi, 'Verba Volant...'. Oral Culture and Literacy among the Medieval Hungarian Nobility', *Kings, Bishops, Nobles and Burghers in Medieval Hungary* (London: Variorum Reprints, 1986). For the medieval tables of descendency see also: Fügedi, 'A szentgyörgyi Vincze család', *A Veszprém Megyei Múzeumok Közleményei* (1972), namely Iván Borsa, 'Az Antimus család' (II), *Turul*, 65 (1951-1992), p. 6, note no. 28.

<sup>2</sup> Fügedi, 'Verba volant...', 119, note no. 43; 120, note no. 52-53.

<sup>3</sup> For instance notes on the Thurzó family in the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> centuries: *Történelmi Tár*, 1884, 778-782 (Samu Barabás, 'Genealogiai följegyzések'). A Transylvanian example: 'Czegei Wass János feljegyzései', *Századok*, 22 (1888), 349-354 (Károly Torma, 'Történeti apróságok').

<sup>4</sup> For instance: Péter Apor, *Lusus mundi* (Monumenta Hungariae Historica. II. Scriptores, vol. 11). Its Hungarian trans-

lation: Ferencz Szász (translator), 'Báró Apor Péter Lusus Mundija', *Genealogiai Füzetek*, 8 (1910), 17-22, 38-45, 63-68, 85-94, 104-115, 132-136; 9 (1911), 23-26, 53-59, 78-84, 121-126. Such a genealogical work is also the one preserved in manuscript on the family Wass of Ţaga (Cege), written in the 18<sup>th</sup> century by András Huszti, the family archivist, and drafted according to surprisingly modern methods (*Genealogia Heroica [...] Familiae Wass de Sancto Aegidio, 1743*. Manuscript in the archive of the Wass of Ţaga family, box 41, no. 5313, National Archives, Cluj Branch). Investigating the medieval documents in the family archive, he did not only draft a descendance table, but also mentioned the most important offices held by the family members. Although his descendance table is not complete, due to the use of documents - most of which he copied in full - his work may be deemed excellent for his age, when the significance and social role of the family were not analyzed.

<sup>5</sup> On the beginnings of scientific Hungarian genealogy see: Albert Gárdonyi, *A történeti segédtudományok története Magyarországon* (A magyar történettudomány kézikönyve, II/1) (Budapest: 1926). The new version of the work: *A magyar történettudomány kézikönyve*

- (Budapest: 1987), pp. 231-268. The most important 18<sup>th</sup> century works: Carolus Wagner, *Collectanea genealogico-historica illustrium Hungariae familiarum, que jam interciderunt*, (vol. I, Buda: 1778; I-IV, Posonium, Pest et Lipsia: 1902); Andreas Lehotzky, *Stemmatographia nobilium familiarum regni Hungariae*, 2 vols. (Posonium: 1796-1798).
- <sup>6</sup> János Kemény, *Régi nagy emlékezetű Kemény familia genealogiája*, László Mikola (ed.) (Kolozsvár: 1701).
- <sup>7</sup> Ladislaus Mikola, *Genealogia nobilissimae et magnificae familiae Mikolarum* (Claudiopolis: 1702); Mikola, *Ilustrissimae familiae Mikola genealogica historia* ([Claudiopolis?], 1712); Mikola, *Genealogia perillustris familiae Mikola de Szamosfalva* (Monachium: 1730).
- <sup>8</sup> Mikola, L[iber] B[aro] de Szamosfalva, *Historia genealogico-Transsylvaniae* (no place, 1723, 17312); another work dealing with the entire Hungarian noble families in Transylvania will be published only in 1854: László Kővári, *Erdélyi nevezetesebb családai* (Kolozsvár: 1854).
- <sup>9</sup> Sándor Mike, *Collectio Genealogicae Nobilitatis Transilvanicae*, vol. A/1-2 (Romanian Academy Library, Department of Cluj, Mike Sándor collection, mss. MS 23/1-2); Mike, *Származások Gyűjteménye*, vol. B/1-2 (Romanian Academy Library, Department of Cluj, Mike Sándor collection, mss. MS 24/1-2), later, both volumes were annexed indexes of names; Mike, *Erdélyi nemzetségek*, vol. I-X (Romanian Academy Library, Department of Cluj, Mike Sándor collection, mss. MS 22/1-10); Kemény, *Laterculi genealogici ad stemmatographiam Transsilvanicae deserventes*, vol. I-XVI (Romanian Academy Library, Cluj Branch, Kemény József collection, mss. KJ 461/1-16); Kemény, *Repertorium nobilitatis Transilvanicae*, vol. I-XV (Romanian Academy Library, Department of Cluj, Kemény József collection, mss. KJ 421/1-15); Kemény, *Transsylvania possessionaria*, vol. I-XV (Romanian Academy Library, Department of Cluj, Kemény József collection, mss. KJ 419/1-15).
- <sup>10</sup> Iván Nagy, *Magyarország családai czime-  
rekkel és nemzékrendi táblákkal*, I-XII (Pest: 1857-1865, Pótlékkötet, Pest: 1868, Facsimil, Budapest: 1987). At the end of the nineties it also appeared in Budapest in digital form.
- <sup>11</sup> *Századok*, 57-58 (1923-1924), 584, note no. 2 (Elemér Mályusz).
- <sup>12</sup> Imre Szentpétery, 'Történeti segédtdományok', *A magyar történetírás új útjai* (Magyar Szemle Könyvei 3), Bálint Hóman (ed.) (Budapest: 1932), 348.
- <sup>13</sup> *Turul*, 1 (1883) - 61-64 (1947-1950): 'A Magyar Heraldikai és Genealógiai Társaság Közlönye'; *Turul*, 65 (1951-1992) - 70 (1997)/1-2, 3-4; A Magyar Történelmi Társulat, a Magyar Országos Levéltár és a Magyar Heraldikai és Genealógiai Társaság Közlönye. Repertory: *Név- és tágy-mutató a Turul 1883-1892. évfolymaihoz*, Samu Borovszki (ed.) (Budapest: 1893); Name Index: *Név- és tágy-mutató a Turul 1893-1936. évfolymaihoz*, Antal Fekete Nagy (ed.) (Budapest: 1940); the rest of the volumes can be investigated only by reading. For the point of view of Romanian research, the most important are the works: Lajos Elekes, 'Basaraba családja', *Turul*, 58/60 (1944/1946), 19-28; Elekes, 'A havaselvei vajdák címere a középkorban,' *Turul*, 56 (1942), 12-21.
- <sup>14</sup> Repertory of the journal: Zoltán Köblös, *A Genealógiai Füzetek 1-10. évfolyamának tartalommutatója* (Kolozsvár: 1912).
- <sup>15</sup> Several works on families with properties in Transylvania: Elemér Varjú, *A Tomaj nemzetség és a Tomaj-nemzetségbeli losonczi Bánffy-család története*, vol. I (Budapest: 1941); Imre Lukinich, *A bethleni gróf Bethlen-család története* (Budapest: 1927); Gábor Daniel, *Adatok a vargyasi Daniel-család történetéhez* (Kolozsvár: 1908); Emil Vajda (ed.), *A vargyasi Daniel-család a közpályán* (Budapest: 1894); Daniel Kelemen, *Újabb adattár a vargyasi Daniel-család történetéhez* (Kolozsvár: 1913); Gábor Éble, *A nagy-károlyi gróf Károlyi család leszármazása a leányági ivadékok feltüntetésével* (Budapest: 1913); Éble, *A gróf Károlyi család vérrokonsága* (Budapest: 1905); Éble, *A gróf Károlyiak leszármazása* (Budapest: 1891); Endre Veress, *A göncz-ruszkai gróf Kornis-család anyakönyve (1446-1917)* (Budapest: 1917); Miklós Lázár, *A gróf*

- Lázár-család összekapcsolva gróf Kelemen Józsefnek a nevezett családról kéziratban hátramaradt munkájával és számos jegyzetével [Kolozsvár: 1858]; Károly Czakó, *A kisérei Rhédey-család története* (Budapest: 1929); Ferenc Kazinczy, *A hajdani Garázda-, ma már széki gróf Teleki-ház leágazása* (Kassa: 1831), etc.
- <sup>16</sup> They can be used only with caution! Bihar/Bihar county: Ede Reiszeg, 'Bihar vármegye nemes családai,' *Bihar vármegye és Nagyvárad* (Budapest: 1901), 599-651 (*Magyarország vármegyéi és városai*, ed. Samu Borovszki; Jenő Gyálókay, *Biharvármegye és az utolsó nemesi insurrectio* (Nagyvárad: 1902). Csanád county: János Barna, Dezső Sümeghy, *Nemes családok Csanád vármegyében* (Makó: 1913). Trei Scaune/Háromszék county: József Pálmay, *Háromszék vármegye nemes családjai* (Sepsiszentgyörgy: 1901; Sepsiszentgyörgy <sup>2</sup>2000) (*Székely nemesi családok*, I-II). Mureş-Turda/Maros-Torda county: Pálmay, *Maros-Torda vármegye nemes családjai* (Maros-Vásárhely: 1904; Sepsiszentgyörgy: <sup>2</sup>2000) (*Székely nemesi családok*, III). Odorhei/Udvarhely county: Pálmay, *Udvarhely vármegye nemes családjai* (Székely-Udvarhely: 1900; Sepsiszentgyörgy: <sup>3</sup>2003) (*Székely nemesi családok*, IV). Sătmăr/Szatmár county: György Fodor, Aladár Vende, Bertalan Gorzó, 'A vármegye nemes családai,' *Szatmár vármegye. Szatmár-Németi sz. kir. város* (Budapest: 1908), 566-613 (*Magyarország vármegyéi és városai*, Borovszki (ed.); György Fodor, Aladár Vende, 'Nemes családok [Szatmár-Németiben],' *Szatmár vármegye*, 282-292. Turda-Arieş/Torda-Aranyos county: Sándor Weress, *Torda őscsaládai* (Torda: 1890, Kolozsvár: <sup>2</sup>1891). Hunedoara/Hunyad county: Ödön Böjthe, *Hunyad vármegye sztrigmelléki részének és nemes családainak története tekintettel a birtokviszonyokra* (Budapest: 1891); László Kóvári, 'Hunyad megye kihalt családairól,' *Hunyad megye nemes családai*, Endre Veress (ed.), I/1 (Déva: 1900). Timiş/Temes county: Miklós Lendvai, *Temes vármegye nemes családjai* (Budapest: 1896-1899).
- <sup>17</sup> It replaced for good the (less elaborate) work with the same title by Wertner Mór,
- A magyar nemzetségek a XIV század közepéig*, I (A-H), II (I-Z) (Temesvár: 1891-1892).
- <sup>18</sup> Kempelen, *Magyar nemes családok*, I-XI (Budapest: 1911-1932).
- <sup>19</sup> József Holub, 'A leánynegyedről,' *Turul*, 42 (1928), 106-115; Holub, 'Még egyszer és utóljára a leánynegyedről,' *Turul*, 45 (1931), 89-93; Holub, 'A leánynegyedről,' *Századok*, 67 (1933), 117-121.
- <sup>20</sup> Holub, 'A fiúsításról,' *Emlékkönyv Dr. Gróf Klebelsberg Kuno negyedszázados kulturpolitikai működésének emlékére születésének ötvenedik évfordulóján* (Budapest: 1925), 305-319.
- <sup>21</sup> Holub, 'A vásárolt fekvő jószág jogi természetéje régi jogunkban,' *Emlékkönyv Károlyi Árpád születésének nyolcvanadik fordulójának ünnepére* (Budapest: 1933), 246-254.
- <sup>22</sup> Holub, 'A életkor szerepe a középkori jogunkban és az "időlátott levelek"' (I-II), *Századok*, 55 (1921), 32-37, 212-235.
- <sup>23</sup> Ervin Roszner, *Régi magyar házassági jog* (Budapest: 1887); Gyula Kováts, *A házasságkötés Magyarországon egyházi és polgári jog szerint* (Budapest: 1883), Kováts, *A párbér jogi természetéje* (Budapest: 1886); Kováts, *Felelet báró Roszner Ervin Régi magyar házassági jog című munkájára* (Budapest: 1887); Kováts, *Báró Roszner Ervin Válaszára* (Budapest: 1888); Roszner, *Néhány szó Régi magyar házassági jog című munkám védelméül* (Budapest: 1888).
- <sup>24</sup> Imre Szentpétery, 'Adalékok a parasztcsaládok leszármazása története kutatásának módszertanához,' *Turul*, 58-60 (1944-1946), 14-19.
- <sup>25</sup> Zsigmond Jakó, 'A Papfalvi Havasalyi-család. Adalékok a magyar-román asszimiláció kérdéséhez,' *Erdélyi Múzeum*, 50 (1945), 235-240.
- <sup>26</sup> Three genealogical treaties for the use of upper educational institutions: Béla Bottló, 'Genealógia', Iván Borsa - Bálint Ila (eds.), *Történeti segéd tudományi alapismeretek*, vol. II. (Budapest: 1963), 59-86; István Kállay, 'Genealógia', Kállay (ed.), *A történelem segéd tudományai* (Budapest: <sup>1-2</sup>1986), 102-123; Attila Pan-

- dula, 'Genealógia', Iván Bertényi (ed.), *A történelem segédtudományai* (Budapest: 1998) (*A történettudomány kézikönyve*, I), 11-28. Works that present the situation of Hungarian genealogy: Bertényi (ed.), 'A történelmi segédtudományok fejlődése Magyarországon 1951-1991 között' (I-II), *Turul*, 66 (1993)/4, 3-14, 67 (1994)/1, 1-11; András Kubinyi, 'A magyar genealógiai kutatás', *Levéltári Közlemények*, 44 (1970), 213-221.
- <sup>27</sup> Fügedi, 'A XV. századi magyar püspökök', *Történelmi Szemle*, 8 (1965), 477-498. Republished in: Fügedi, *Kolduló barátok, polgárok, nemesek. Tanulmányok a magyar középkorról* (Budapest: 1981), pp. 89-113. In English: 'Hungarian Bishops in the Fifteenth Century', *Kings, Bishops, Nobles and Burghers in Medieval Hungary* (London: 1986), and: 'Hungarian Bishops in the Fifteenth Century (Some Statistical Observations)', *Acta Historica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae*, 11 (1965), 375-391.
- <sup>28</sup> Fügedi, 'A 15. századi magyar arisztokrácia demográfiai viszonyai', *Történeti Statisztikai Évkönyv*, 1963-1964 (Budapest: 1965), 35-71.
- <sup>29</sup> Fügedi, *A 15. századi magyar arisztokrácia mobilitása* (Budapest: 1970) (*Történeti Statisztikai Kötetek*). The review of the book with very important notes: *Századok*, 107 (1973), 753-757 (András Kubinyi).
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- <sup>31</sup> András Kubinyi, 'A budai német patriciátus társadalmi helyzete családi össze-
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- <sup>32</sup> Pál Engel, 'Birtok- és családtörténet', *Európa vonzásában. Emlékkönyv Kosáry Domokos 80 születésnapjára*, Ferenc Glatz (ed.) (Budapest: 1993), 23-36.
- <sup>33</sup> Engel, *Magyarország világi archontológiája 1301-1457*, 2 vols., (Budapest: 1996). See also the works: Engel, *Királyi hatalom és arisztokrácia viszonya a Zsigmond-korban (1387-1437)* (Budapest: 1977) (Értekezések a történeti tudományok köréből. Új sorozat 83); Engel, 'Nagy Lajos bárói', *Történelmi Szemle*, 28 (1985), 393-413, the German version: 'Die Barone Ludwigs des Grossen, König von Ungarn (1342-1382)', *Alba Regia*, 22 (1985), 11-19; Engel, 'Zsigmond bárói', *Művészet Zsigmond királyi korában 1387-1437*, I vol., (*Tanulmányok*) (Budapest: 1987), 114-129; Engel, *A nemesi társadalom a középkori Ung megyében* (Társadalom- és művelődéstörténeti tanulmányok 25) (Budapest: 1998), 179 pp.
- <sup>34</sup> Engel, *Magyar középkori adattár. Magyarország világi archontológiája 1301-1457. Középkori magyar genealógia* (Budapest: MTA Történettudományi Intézete, 2001) [CD].
- <sup>35</sup> Katalin Fehértói, *A XIV. századi magyar megkülönböztető nevek* (Nyelvtudományi Értekezések, 68) (Budapest: 1969).
- <sup>36</sup> Iván Borsa, 'A nemesi előnév', *Névtani Értesítő*, 5 (1981), 42-44. Cf. the rich onomastic bibliography the book resorts to in the next note.
- <sup>37</sup> Miklós Kázmér, *Régi magyar családnevek szótára. XIV-XVII. század* (Budapest: 1993).
- <sup>38</sup> For the materials in the Hungarian National Archive (Magyar Országos Levéltár, Budapest) a very useful guide is offered by Éva Nyulásziné Straub, 'Útmutató a genealógiai és családtörténeti kutatáshoz a Magyar Országos Levéltárban', *Levéltári Közlemények*, 66 (1995), 167-181. The shorter version, in English: *Archivum*, vol. 37 (München - New York - London - Paris: 1992), 242-254.

- <sup>39</sup> János József Gudenus, *A magyar főnemesség XX. századi genealógiája*, vol. I (A-J) - II (K-O) - III (P-S) - IV (Sz-Zs) - V (Kiegészítések, pótlások, névmutató, A-Zs) (Budapest: 1990-1999).
- <sup>40</sup> See note no. 12.
- <sup>41</sup> Zoltán Köblös, *Magyar családtörténeti könyvészet 1472-1905* (Kolozsvár: 1909) (excerpt from *Genealógiai Füzetek* 1909); Zoltán Köblös, *Halotti beszédek az Erdélyi Országos Múzeum és a kolozsvári ref. kollégium könyvtárában*. (Kolozsvár: 1905); Kálmán Baán, *Magyar genealógiai forrásmunkák 1561-1932* (Budapest: 1932); *Magyar családtörténeti és címer-tani irodalom 1561-1944*, Baán Kálmán gyűjtését javította és kiegészítette Kóczy T. László és Gazda István (Budapest: 1984).
- <sup>42</sup> The best guide for Hungarian historical writing is still the work of Domokos Kosáry, *Bevezetés Magyarország történetének forrásaiba és irodalmába*, I. 1. Általános rész, I-II (Budapest: 1970); for family archives see the chapter: *Családi levéltárak és iratkiadások* (607-771). For historical sources see: Emma Bartoniek, *Magyar történeti forráskiadványok* (Budapest: 1929). Repertories of the most important historical journals: Béla Pelz, *A Magyar Történelmi Társaság Történelmi Társulatának Tartalommutatója* (Budapest: 1914); Ervin Pamlényi (ed.), *A Századok repertóriuma 1867-1975* (Budapest: 1987). Bibliography of the local history monographs: *Magyarország helyismereti könyvésze 1527-1940* (Budapest: 1944). The new, completed edition: Antal Bodor, István Gazda, *Magyarország honismereti irodalma 1527-1944* (Budapest: 1984). The bibliography of auxiliary sciences, including genealogy, has published, beginning with 1961, the journal *Levéltári Közlemények*. Since 1985, the Historical Institute of the Hungarian Academy (Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Történettudományi Intézete), published general historical bibliographies every year.