

Theses of the Doctoral (PhD) Dissertation

Three generations in the history of the Mailáth family

Bettina Nagy

Dissertation supervisor: habil. Dr. Annamária Jeney-Tóth



**UNIVERSITY *of*
DEBRECEN**

UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN

Doctoral School of History and Ethnography

Debrecen, 2023

1. Background, scope and objectives of the thesis

In our thesis, we undertake to present the story of a really successful, talented, family from a lower social group with a great career through our research so far, namely based on the biographical data of the József branch of the Mailáth family, we present the main moments of their lives.

The choice of topic was justified by several reasons. On the one hand, no comprehensive historical work has previously been published about the Mailáth family, which would have attempted to more comprehensively present the ancestors of the family, as well as the lives of the family members who lived in later centuries. Some studies and monographs have previously mentioned the famous male figures of the Mailáth family, but no more comprehensive work has been yet prepared on the history of the entire family. This is also surprising because the Mailáth family gave the Kingdom of Hungary a number of judges, chancellors, masters of the treasury, countless lords, as well as writers, scientists, and ecclesiastics, so we can rightly claim that they had a significant impact on the region and even on the history of the entire country. On the other hand, my own interest in social history also influenced my choice of topic. As a resident of the county of Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén, since my childhood I have seen the role of cultural mediator and value creator that the members of the Mailáth family have built up in the region over the past centuries. This spirituality still plays a decisive role in the lives of the people living here. The memory of the Mailáth family has remained part of the memory of the Upland and Zemplén regions to this day. To this day, the people living in the region cherish and preserve their material and spiritual heritage. The people living near the former manor always remembered their former masters with great grace, who provided them with work and livelihood. Perbenyik is home to the family's castle built at the end of the 18th century, today in classicist style (and the Roman Catholic chapel). Unfortunately, the castle's furnishings did not survive the Second World War. During the Second World War, most of the furniture was either destroyed or looted. The only intact salon, the walls of which were decorated with paneling carved in the 19th century, is still considered a masterpiece of interior design. The building has now become the home of the Perbenyik Agricultural Vocational Secondary School. Although its rooms are unfortunately not open to the public, the monumental castle attracts many visitors not only with its size and interior design, but also with its imposing garden and park.

The history of the Józsefi branch of the Mailáth family, which we have chosen, has not yet been written by a modern historiographer, neither by Slovakian nor by Hungarian historians. However, in order to reveal the history of the Józsefi branch of the family, it is necessary to know the biographical data of "the first known ancestor", Miklós Mailáth.

Our thesis aims at three issues; First, we will attempt to present the biographical data of the first known ancestor of the Mailáth family, Miklós Mailáth, and his descendants. Secondly, we try to trace the property relations and the network of relationships of the family members connected to the Józsefi branch throughout the 17th and 19th centuries. Thirdly, we want to present the role of the Mailáth's in the Zemplén Castle County and the circumstances of the creation of the largest Mailáth domain.

2. Outline of sources and methods used

As the title of our thesis suggests, we are trying to reconstruct the history of three generations through the surviving sources. Our research methods, however, have been greatly influenced by the eclecticism of our choice of topics. Many researchers have attempted to present the history of a single clan over the past decades. The reproduction of clans has largely been measured by demography. In the case of the Mailath family, however, demographic methods cannot be applied, as we do not have birth, death and marriage records for all individuals. Nevertheless, in presenting the members of the Mailáth family, we have tried to show continuity and continuity in the history of the three generations. Our research has therefore been greatly influenced by a number of monographs, volumes of studies and source publications.

In the course of our research, we first reviewed the relatively scant literature that has been published on the history of the Mailáth family. Béla Majláth, historian and bibliographer, and József Kálmán Mailáth, descendant of the family, were the first to deal with the origins and history of their own family. Béla Majláth, historian and bibliographical researcher, was the first to present the documents of the library of the Hungarian National Museum. In 1888, he published his study on the genealogy of the Mailáth family, in which he described the origin of the Mailáths and the ancestry and studies of their first known ancestor, Miklós Mailáth. Kálmán József Mailáth, a member of the House of Lords, the deputy bailiff of Bars County and son of the writer János Mailáth, wrote pamphlets in which he expressed his disapproval of the Mailáth family's creation of the feudal dynasty and the lawsuit over the family inheritance. In 1883, in his work entitled *The Tragedy of the Mailáth Family*, he also described the ancient origins of the Mailáths, tracing their family back to the 13th century.

In addition to the descendants of the family, others have shown interest in the history of the Mailáth family. The historian Dr. János Karácsonyi, in his volume on the life of Károly Gusztáv Mailáth, Bishop of Transylvania, also briefly examined the Mailáth ancestors. In his work, based on heraldry and the research of Béla Majláth, he concluded that there was no demonstrable kinship between the Mailáths of the seat and the Mailáth family of Szűnyogszeg in Transylvania. Of course, the earlier works on family history, in particular those of Iván Nagy and Béla Kempelen, were indispensable for the preparation of the thesis. Iván Nagy's 12-volume genealogical work of the 19th century, in which he presented the notable families of Hungary with generational tables, also mentioned the Mailáth family. His work has provided

an important reference point for the genealogical direction of our research, both for the Mailáth and for related families.

At the same time, there is a new local history work commemorating the family's history. The first volume, written by György Cap, was published in 2008, aiming to summarize the complete history of the Mailáth family. The volume was based mainly on articles published in the contemporary sections of the *Vasárnapi Újság*, *Sárospatak*, *Zemplén*, *Felsőmagyarországi Hírlap* and *Magyar Földműves* newspapers. The author has made less use of archival sources. Nevertheless, the author mainly describes the lives of the members of the Mailáth family in the 18th and 19th centuries, paying particular attention to their role in Perbenyik, now in the Felvidék region.

István M. Szijártó, published in 2017, *People and Structures in 18th Century Hungary*. The political elite in a social and cultural history approach. Thanks to István M. Szijártó, some family members are known, although we can only find data on family members in the context of the 18th century. It is also important to mention this volume from a methodological point of view. In his academic doctoral thesis, the author examined the role of the Hungarian political elite in the 18th century in social history approaches. Thus, two members of the Mailáth family were included in his thesis. Short biographical summaries also added important data to our thesis. For this reason, Tamás Szemethy's volume presents the prominent figures of the 18th century aristocracy who gained the rank of baron and count between 1711 and 1799. The work outlines the careers of aristocrats who rose to the ranks of this stratum through their military or clerical careers.

In addition to genealogical literature, works on social history were an important source of literature. The works of Géza Pálffy were indispensable for the study of the role of family members in noble society in the 17th and 18th centuries. According to the author's approach, courtly service, both official and military, was a prerequisite for membership of the elite. A third possibility for noble families was to obtain the title of baron, which opened the door to ascendancy to the aristocracy.

In addition to the biographical and genealogical data of the family members, an attempt was made to examine the spatiality of the social relations of the Mailáth family between the 17th and 19th centuries. The importance of this investigation was brought to our attention by István M. Szijártó's research in the noble society of Somogy County. The geographical extent of the marriages can provide us with important insights.

For our economic history, we have used a wide range of sources. First of all, we used Zoltán Fónagy's national-level data repository. The *Úrbér Tables* provide a more accurate

picture of the noble landholdings. The landholdings of the Mailáth family were not included in the county-level source publications, as the sources related to the settlement of the gentry in some counties had not yet been published. This gap was filled by Zoltán Fónagy's two-volume data collection. The repository preserves sources that are essential for our research in economic history. In addition, we have also drawn on the sources of the gentleman's wage settlement in order to reconstruct our economic data as accurately as possible in relation to our source base. To this end, we were greatly assisted by the nine-question study of the Mária Terézia-era gentleman's wages system published by Zita Horváth in 2001.

In our dissertation we also present biographical data on female family members. Their biographical data is supported by the processing of their correspondence and wills. Wills and inventories of estates are essential for our work because of their rich source value. Several researchers in Hungary have undertaken the task of not only publishing the wills of members of a particular social group, including a noble family, but also of processing the sources. In recent research on early modern social history, Kinga S. Tüdős S. Tüdős has examined the inheritance rights of Transylvanian wills. More recently, Klára Papp has been exploring the wills of the 18th century Transylvanian aristocracy. Katalin Szende has studied the medieval wills of the inhabitants of the free royal towns of Bratislava, Sopron and Eperjes, examining urbanisation, economic and social factors. These works have drawn our attention to the need for a more in-depth study of the Mailáth family archives. Thus, our attention was drawn to the study of wills and inventories of estates. In addition to the above-mentioned works, our comparative method was aided by the work of Erzsébet Csomor on wills in Zalaegerszeg. The research of Béla Radvánszky and Katalin Kéri was indispensable for a more thorough description of the women's culture of the period and for reconstructing their living conditions. Béla Radvánszky's three-volume reference work is the publication of a considerable part of the documents relating to the 16th and 17th centuries, which is also essential for the description of the way of life and 'old customs'. The history of marriage and widowhood in the period has a large literature in historiography, but the history of orphans is also a separate subject. In this context, the work of Gabriella Erdélyi has been used to study marriage and widowhood. In addition, Katalin Péter's *Marriage in Old Hungary* was a great help in our work.

In addition, archival sources were essential for the preparation of our thesis. The published archival sources were of great help in writing our thesis. In order to present the first ancestor of the family, Miklós Mailáth's estate and his work, it was essential to consult and use the records of the Pest-Pilis Solt, Zala and Győr counties.

We have also reviewed the published sources related to the galley lawsuit, an important period in Miklós Mailáth's career, because of his role in the trial. The study of the afterlife of the trial started quite early, in the 18th century, but it is still a focus of study for scholars today. The topic was dealt with, among others, by Katalin S. Varga in her work entitled "The Minutes of the 1674 Galley Trial", published in 2002. In 2018, the Veszprém County Archives of the Hungarian National Archives published the Veszprém minutes of the Bratislava trial, which also provides important data for this thesis. The use of both publications was necessary to learn about Miklós Mailáth's official career.

The other part of the archival sources was made up of unpublished archival documents, the majority of which were mostly unexplored, and were discovered and published by us. Our research work led us first to the Hungarian National Archives, where we found the Mailáth family archives (P 836, P 1829, P 1837). The majority of the one box of documents contained documents from 1700 to 1850, most of which were letters in Hungarian. Among the documents relating to the Mailáth family that were researched in the Hungarian National Archives, we were able to use sources about the Mailáth family coat of arms and the first known ancestor, Miklós Mailáth's son Boldizsár Mailáth and the great-grandson of the ancestor, József Mailáth II. Besides, the collection of documents (P 1837) also contained key documents for the presentation of the women's life paths in the thesis.

However, in order to reconstruct the József branch of the Mailáth family in as much detail as possible, it was inevitable to consult the fonds of related families. The first of the families related to the Mailáths was the archives of the Zólyom branch of the Eszterházy family (P 1294), where the papers of Sándor Eszterházy's wife, Erzsébet Mórocz, were preserved in a box. Among his letters we found a letter addressed to him by Boldizsár Mailáth from 1683. The archives of the Balassa family also preserved correspondence between Miklós Mailáth and his son Boldizsár (P1760). In addition, the Széchényi family archives (P 623) and the Festetics family archives in Keszthely (P 246) also preserved letters from Mailáth family members. Among the Széchényi family papers we found a letter of Mária Mailáth addressed to Joseph II. In addition, there was a kinship between the Mailáth and Széchényi families, one of the Countess's children being god-parent to Ferenc Széchenyi. In the case of the Festetics family, József Mailáth II was the tutor of the child György Festetics, a surviving letter testifies to this fact. For this reason, we thought it worthwhile to examine the documents of these two families, but unfortunately this line of research did not lead us forward, as no other documents relating to this family have survived. The most documents were probably preserved in the archives of the Melczer family in Kellemes (P 1829, P 1832), namely the letters of Mária Mailáth from

1820 to 1833. Under P 1829, we found letters written to Countess Mária Mailáth, and a small number of private letters of the Countess were also found in the family archives (P 1832). The documents of the Countess's children could not be neglected in our chapter on this subject. P 1830 and P 1832 contained the correspondence of the Melczer children with their mother.

A small part of the Mailáth family records is preserved in foreign archives. After our research in Hungary, we then continued our work at the Slovak National Archives (Slovenský Národný Archív) in Bratislava. About 8 boxes of documents related to the Mailáth family are preserved in Bratislava. However, in the course of the research it became clear to us that the documents predominantly contain papers related to another branch of the family, namely György Mailáth. Nevertheless, we have made use of very important documents in Latin, which are particularly relevant for the preparation of this thesis. Thanks to our research of sources, we have used the noble letters and other documents related to the donation of property of Miklós Mailáth for the writing of the dissertation .

After our research in Bratislava, we carried out research in the Austrian State Archives (Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv) in Vienna. The Csáky family's fonds were particularly useful to us, as we were able to use some of the letters for the first chapters. However, the documents of the Hoffinanz Ungarn were not available in Vienna, but the microfilms of the National Archives of the Hungarian National Archives preserved the documents, so we were able to enrich our writing with a number of relevant data. The documents cover the period between 1659 and 1666.

At the same time, we have sought to explore as widely as possible the documents relating to the individuals in our family history. This is how we turned our attention to the Archivum Ecclesiasticum Vetus of the Esztergom Primate Archives. This collection of documents preserves the minutes of the testimony of Miklós Mailáth, royal legal director, recorded in 1672 in several places. We considered it worthwhile to process the minutes, both because we had discovered a hitherto unknown and unexplored source, and because the documents proved that he was an active participant in the galley battle of 1674.

Continuing our exploration of other ecclesiastical collections, we came across the Jerney Collection held and owned by the Library and Archives of the Reformed Parish of Kecskemét. The documents were collected by János Jerney, a linguist and researcher. The collection, which contains about 24 volumes, is interesting in that it contains the documents of the Hungarian Chamber Archives that were discarded in the 19th century. The collection contains official documents of the Chamber, tax returns and private letters to the Chamber, as well as other miscellaneous documents, mostly from the 16th and 17th centuries. The 1944 operations did

not spare the collection, with several volumes damaged and many documents destroyed. However, Volumes VII and VIII have survived intact and, following restoration, we have been able to gain access to the volumes. We have been able to use a number of private letters to illustrate the career of Miklós Mailáth.

In order to provide as complete a picture as possible, we have tried to include documents from the 19th century. For this purpose, we also conducted a source research in the Sátorajújhely Branch Archives of the Borsod-Abaúj Zemplén County Archives. There were plenty of sources available about the last descendants of the József branch of the Mailáth family. However, the most valuable documents for our family history thesis were the documents of the Mailáth family's trust. Two boxes of source material preserved the economic documents of the family members living in the 19th century in Zemplén County. In addition, we found records on the contemporary workers of the Perbenyik manor house, which are included in the archival collections of the 1869 census.

After viewing the documents of Count Antal Mailáth and József Simon, our research led us to the Budapest City Archives. Familiarity with the will of Antal Mailáth was essential for the above-mentioned study of the history of the feudal and economic history of the family.

Last but not least, it should be noted that the online databases of the Hungarian National Archives were of great help in our research. We have used the databases of the Hungarian National Archives and several volumes of the Royal Books (A 57) have been helpful in writing the chapters. The documents of the Royal Books were mainly indispensable for the reconstruction of Miklós Mailáth's career and his estate. In addition, the *Urbaria et Conscriptiones*, marked E 156, provided us with a wealth of economic history data on the estates of three generations of the Mailáth family. The documents contained economic data on the manors, the people who lived and worked on the manors and the income received from those who worked on the manors.

We have also tried to include other primary sources in our work. Unfortunately, neither the family archives nor the archives of the Mailáth family have any birth and death certificates of the family members, so our work was mainly supported by the collection of obituaries of the National Széchényi Library. In addition, the press as a source also provided a lot of information about the exact time of death of a family member, since after the funeral, the acknowledgements and memorials published in newspapers also contained similar information about the deceased and his/her family. In addition, there were a number of birth and death certificates available online (geni.com, myheritage.com, familysearch.org) which we were able to use.

In this report, we cite several of the sources used. Our quotations include those written in Latin and Hungarian, and are always presented in full. Lastly, we mention here the use of the surname Mailáth. The vast majority of our sources use the variants "Mailáth" and "Majláth", and we have therefore chosen to use the surname Mailáth in our thesis.

Using the new sources, we wanted to expand the previously published literature on the Mailáth family and to present a more complete picture of the József branch of the Mailáth family.

3. Newscientific results of the thesis

The aim of our thesis is to add as much detailed biographical information as possible to the history of the Mailáth family, to clarify the previously established picture of the family and to show how the Mailáth family members have become important historical figures over the past centuries. We wanted to fill this gap by researching, processing and organising the archival records of the Mailáth family.

We have tried to examine the hypotheses about the origin of the family, compare the previous literature and draw conclusions. The main significance of the more than two centuries of the Mailáth family's history, which we have studied, can be traced back to the family's sudden rise in social status. The family's career begins in the 17th century, although we have not yet had much information about their first known ancestor. Miklós Mailáth started from a poor background in Csíkszék and quickly rose to the ranks of the clerks. His education and his official position played an important role in his rise. We have tried to present the main stages of his career. To this end, we have considered it essential to organise his major affairs in the form of a table. Particular attention has been paid to the 10 cases which he considered to be the most important and which he put on paper in 1660. It can be seen that it was his official position which laid the foundations for the family's wealth and their property relations in the 17th century. His income also provided the basis for private acquisitions which enabled him to increase the number of his estates. His estates were predominantly located in Bratislava County, but over the years, Nicholas' acquisitions became national in scope. One of the most studied events of the 17th century is the galley trial of 1674. During the years of Miklós Mailáth's tenure as royal legal director, his unconditional loyalty to the court and his Catholicism have become clear to us from the sources presented and studied. During his 30-year career, perhaps never once did he retreat from power, always remaining loyal to the monarch. During and before the galley trial of 1674, he took a firm stand against Protestant preachers.

We have tried to present the descendants of Miklós Mailáth with brief biographical information. The fact that only a small number of documents about Miklós Mailáth's children have been found made it difficult to find sources. However, it can be stated that the life of his sons, Tamás Mailáth and Boldizsár Mailáth, faithfully reflects the trends of 17th-18th century noble society. There were many opportunities to rise to the social and political elite of the Kingdom of Hungary. On the one hand, a career in office was a gateway to the elite, and on the other, military service was important because of the wars raging in the country. Both lines are

reflected in the lives of the Mailáth brothers, Tamás and Boldizsár. Both forms of court service provided the Mailáth descendants with the opportunity to build up a considerable network of contacts. These provided them with the opportunity to become even more closely acquainted with members of the royal family. At the same time, a more prestigious kinship network and an appropriate marriage strategy could also have contributed greatly to the Mailáth family's network of contacts.

The marriage structure of family members living in the 17th and 18th centuries is discussed in a separate chapter. A well thought-out and conscious marriage strategy of the head of the family and his descendants emerges from our study. The efforts of the heads of the family were not in vain, as they sought to marry off their children in such a way that the social prestige and economic power of the Mailáth family would be significantly enhanced by the advantageous marriages they contracted. The marriages of the Mailáth descendants are shown on a map and in a table. After our investigation, we have established the spatiality of the Mailáths' social relations. According to these, the family's marriage strategy in the 17th and 18th centuries was characterised mainly by the fact that the spouses came mainly from counties neighbouring Bratislava County. Thus, in the case of the Mailáth's, we conclude that this meant a wider geographical area and was not limited to the centre of officialdom and residence, Bratislava County.

During our research we have tried to present a more complete picture of the Józsefi branch of the genus Mailáth in our thesis. Therefore, we enriched our thesis with biographical data of the descendants of the József branch living in the 18th and 19th centuries. Looking through the life of József Mailáth II, we can conclude that his career was not an ordinary one. He lived and worked in a century in which the country experienced a number of fateful turning points. The elevation of the Mailáth family to the rank of counts is in fact the result of this outstanding career. In addition to his official career, his successful and diligent management of the estate is also presented. We know from our data that at that time the family belonged to the middle-landowning class, the class that owned a tenth of the land of the lords. The Mailáth family was one of the 325 people whose estates consisted of between 500 and 1000 acres of land. To gain a better understanding of the family's landholdings and farming, the presentation of the land registers gives a more accurate picture.

In the course of our thesis, we also sought to answer the question of the roles of women in the family history. In our search for sources, we were also able to gain insights into the life of József Mailáth II's sister, Angelika Mailáth. Through the presentation of her will and the inventories drawn up after her death, we concluded that Angelika's standard of living, her

wealth and her legacy prove that the Mailáth family could rightly be considered to belong to the wealthy *bene possessionatus* class in the 19th century.

We thought it was important to present women's life stories, as women have always played an important role in a family. It is true that women were excluded from politics, but it was this exclusion that opened the door to social and intellectual activities. They also tried to bring up their children in a manner befitting the aristocracy and to support their husbands in their careers, thus strengthening the family's position in society. We have tried to reconstruct the biographical details of Countess Mária Mailáth as fully as possible using the sources available to us. Throughout her life she tried to support her husband, László Melczer of Kellemes, in his career. Her husband's career in office gradually took an upward turn, with considerable help from members of the Mailáth family. After the death of her husband in 1823, the Countess played a family role. She guided and guided her sons, had her daughters married off at an early age, and endeavoured to lay the foundations for her children's future. His children's careers were shaped by the Melczer family tradition, as most of his sons went on to military careers. During her widowhood, she devoted her time mainly to managing farms and estates, while also cultivating her family ties. The sources we have used provide a brief insight into the family's farming and landholdings.

In order to gain a broader understanding of the role of the Mailath family within the commonwealth, it was considered essential to also examine the system of marriage strategies of family members born and living between the 18th and 19th centuries. We started our investigation along a similar structure to that of the family members who lived between the 17th and 18th centuries. We recorded the marriages on a map and in a table. From our map we found that the Mailáth family's marriage strategy expanded in terms of geographical space between the 18th and 19th centuries. While in the 17th and 18th centuries the marriages were concentrated in counties close to the family centre (Bratislava county), in the 19th century this locality was extended (Heves, Borsod, Zemplén and Temes counties). The prestige of the Mailáth family in the 19th century is also demonstrated by the fact that they were related to prominent aristocratic families. At the same time, the father, József Mailáth II, had already entered the power elite at an earlier age, as our biographical data show, so that the family's social prestige at that time could not have been affected by the weaker family ties. This has shown us that the Mailáth family reached the upper echelons of the social elite in this period without particularly strong relational capital.

However, we must not forget the role of the Mailáth family in Zemplén county. The Perbenyik manor, which became a trust of the Mailáth family, was located in the former

Zemplén County, and this former manor is now part of the Slovak Republic. In the 17th and 19th centuries, the Mailáth family's considerable holdings were still largely in Hont and Bratislava counties, but the marriage of Mailáth II's son, József Mailáth III, brought him into contact with the Sennyey family, who were the largest landowners in Zemplén at the time. Through his marriage with Antónia Sennyey, József Mailáth received the Sennyey estates in Zemplén County as a dowry in the 18th century, and subsequently established one of the largest manorial centres in Zemplén County, in Perbenyik. A brief overview of the Mailáth family's Perbenyik castle and its inhabitants. We have described the process of succession to the feudal tenure within the family and the estates belonging to the feudal tenure through the sources available to us. A more complete picture was provided by the economic inventories. Using all these documents together, we have ultimately attempted to present the story of the third generation of the Mailáth family.

The aim of our thesis was to reconstruct and expand the biographical data of the three generations of the Mailáth family.



Registry number:
Subject:

DEENK/373/2022.PL
PhD Publication List

Candidate: Bettina Nagy
Doctoral School: Doctoral School of History and Ethnology
MTMT ID: 10070723

List of publications related to the dissertation

Hungarian book chapters (1)

1. **Nagy, B.:** Kellemesi Melczer Lászlóné, gr. Mailáth Mária (1770-1833) özvegyi évei a hozzá írott levelek tükrében.
In: A magyar arisztokrácia társadalmi-közéleti kapcsolatai és szerepvállalása. Szerk.: Papp Klára, Püski Levente, Novák Ádám, Debreceni Egyetem Történelmi Intézet, Debrecen, 193-209, 2019, (Speculum historiae Debreceniense, ISSN 2060-9213 ; 26.) ISBN: 9789634901150

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (3)

2. **Nagy, B.:** Egy ismeretlen jegyzőkönyv 1672-ből.
Tört. Tanulm. 28, 105-122, 2020. ISSN: 1217-4602.
3. **Nagy, B.:** Hivatalnokból író: Mailáth János eltérő életútja.
Új Nézőpont. 7 (1), 23-33, 2020. EISSN: 2064-7042.
4. **Nagy, B.:** Ezen szent szándékomat bétellyesítsék, úgy leszen az Úr Istennek áldása az egész familián." : Egy hajadon asszony végrendelete a 19. század elejéről.
Publ. Univ. Misk. Sec. Phil. 23 (2), 100-115, 2019. ISSN: 1219-5448.

List of other publications

Hungarian scientific articles in Hungarian journals (6)

5. **Nagy, B.:** Certamen VII.: Előadások a Magyar Tudomány Napján az Erdélyi Múzeum-Egyesület I. Szakosztályában.
Új Nézőpont. közlésre elfogadva (-), 1-12, 2022. EISSN: 2064-7042.
6. **Nagy, B.:** Fejedelmek gyógyítói: Gyógyítók, gyógyszerek és gyógyítás az erdélyi fejedelmek udvarában a 17. század első felében.
Új Nézőpont. közlésre elfogadva (-), 1-5, 2022. EISSN: 2064-7042.





**UNIVERSITY of
DEBRECEN**

**UNIVERSITY AND NATIONAL LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF DEBRECEN**

H-4002 Egyetem tér 1, Debrecen

Phone: +3652/410-443, email: publikaciok@lib.unideb.hu

7. **Nagy, B.:** A Bocskai István Múzeum Évkönyve IV.
Új Nézőpont. 6 (3), 95-98, 2019. EISSN: 2064-7042.
8. **Nagy, B.:** Rod Thökölly / A Thökölly nemzetség.
Új Nézőpont. 6 (4), 157-160, 2019. EISSN: 2064-7042.
9. **Nagy, B.:** "Eklézsiáknak, egyházi szolgáknak egyetlenegy dajkája": Tanulmányok Bethlen Gábor egyházpolitikájáról.
Új Nézőpont. 5 (1), 125-128, 2018. EISSN: 2064-7042.
10. **Nagy, B.:** "Várad Erdély kapuja?" Nagyvárad történelmi szerepe a fejedelemség korában
Tanulmányok Biharország történetéről 2.
Új Nézőpont. 5 (2), 153-156, 2018. EISSN: 2064-7042.

The Candidate's publication data submitted to the iDEa Tudóstér have been validated by DEENK on the basis of the Journal Citation Report (Impact Factor) database.

25 July, 2022

