

# Noble Families Who Once Lived in the Area of Szentlőrinc and Virovitica

In particular, the economic, social and architectural  
impact of the noble families on the region



Hungary-Croatia  
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## Ancient Heritage

The Roman Empire extended its power to the Transdanubian parts of present-day Hungary in the first century. The province was once called Pannonia after the Pannonian people, a warlike tribe living in the southern parts of this area, largely around the Sava and Drava rivers. Although the Pannonians lived largely in the northern part of what is now Croatia, it was their major battles with the Romans that may have led to the later organisation of the whole of Transdanubia into a province under this name. Over time, the province was divided administratively into smaller parts, which were reorganised several times over the centuries. Although the memory of this warrior tribe, the Pannonian, has faded, archaeology has found many traces of them and their freedom-loving, brave and excellent horsemen appear in the pages of history. The archaeological remains of the Pannonian cemetery at Szentlőrinc have preserved not only the weapons and cult objects of their warriors, but also their writing, which is related to the Etruscan tribes of northern Italy. Their origins are still disputed, while some of their tombs testify to their Central Asian connections. Medieval chronicles mention a people who came to the area directly from the legendary Troy. Behind this diversity in the ancient world, there are traces of an even older culture. This culture has been called *urn-fields* by archaeologists, on the basis of their distinctive burial customs. In fact, in late Bronze Age Europe there was a highly influential, universally cultured community with wide transcontinental (Middle Eastern, Mediterranean) connections, the heirs of which were the Pannonian people, now known as the first European unit.

However, the common heritage of the Romans and the Pannonians has been preserved in many cases in the modern settlement and road network. Thus, behind the major settlements of our history, there are almost always traces of the great empire in the region. Pécs, the late Sopianae, Szigetvár (Limusa) or the Croatian towns of Sisac (Siscia) and Sremska Mitrovica (Sirmium) have such a heritage.

Classical, Greco-Roman literacy was already preserved in the Middle Ages, initially for the ruling elite and the clergy, but in time, during the Renaissance, it was also passed on to the wider society. Through the ages, it inspired the arts and sciences, of which architecture stands out, because it was always renewed on this old foundation, but was able to create something new and great.

The world of the Romans was brought to an end by the Great Migration, largely destroying this culture to give new peoples a chance to rise. Alongside Germanic tribes and the Eastern horsemen, the more peaceful Slavic peoples also arrived in Central Europe at this time. In our region, the Huns, the Avars and then the Franks temporarily formed larger states, but these empires did not prove to be long-lived. The talents of a charismatic ruler are usually less worthy of his successors. Thus the Hungarians arrived in this region, and their first ruling dynasty, the House of Árpád, which reigned for nearly four hundred years, organised a lasting state, which in 1000 became one of the Christian kingdoms of Europe at that time. Alongside the richly remembered culture of the Hungarians, rooted in the world of the horsemen, the other culture, born of religion, was also of decisive importance. The Jewish tradition of religious history, which emerged from the ancient Near Eastern cultures, has arguably become part of Christian culture and is now a common heritage for all of us here in Central Europe. In the early centuries of the Middle Ages, it was the royal milieu, then in time the nobility and the privileged classes, and from the 19th century onwards the growing middle classes, who became increasingly the bearers of culture. This in turn inspires social and economic development, as well as the arts. And our architectural monuments bear this triple heritage in the varied stylistic features of their periods.

### A.) Szentlőrinc Region

#### I. Medieval landowners, nobles in the Szentlőrinc area

## I./1. In the Service of the King- The Transylvanian Ispanship of Váty

The territorial units of the Kingdom of Hungary established under King Stephen I (Saint Stephen) are the counties, according to some opinions, the legacies of the earlier Avar state fragments. A central castle, an economic-military unit organised around a central fortress, headed by the king's official, the ispan, was a fundamental component of the kingdom. These ispancies are often difficult to delineate, as the later system of castles and duchies has in many cases preserved only the memory of some, while the memory of others has been obscured by time and their existence can only be inferred from historical sources.<sup>1,2</sup>

Such an organisational formation was the *Transylvanian ispancy of Váty*, which ruled the western part of Baranya and the Ormán province of Drávamellék. However, the documents, chronicles and folk traditions reveal vivid colours from the past. Although as a territorial unit, the ispancy itself ceased to exist during the 13th century, its territory merging with the ispancy of Baranya, the king's archers fought their way to the privileged ranks with their military merits. The broad noble camp of the Baranya county, which was compiled in the middle of the 16th century, was based on this late, now forgotten ispancy, whose history was written together with the military history of the Hungarian nation.<sup>3,4</sup>

The first documentary mention of Váty dates back to 1183, when it was mentioned as a forest area. With the establishment of the bishopric of Pécs in 1009, however, part of this territory, which was originally the property of the prince-king, was divided between the bishopric of Pécs, the chapter of Pécs and the chapter of Fehérvár. The social privileges of the serfs and servants who came under the new owners became less important, while the serfs of the remaining ispanic territories slowly rose and became ennobled in the service of the rulers.<sup>4</sup>

At the beginning of the 13th century, the picture that emerges from documentary sources and medieval geographical nomenclature can be established, that, contrary to what has been believed so far, the castle bailiwick with its settlement centre at Váty extended from the Alma (Almás) River, which formed the western border of the duchy and the bishopric of Pécs, not only to the Okor River (Bükkösdi Ditch), but also to the Körös (Pécs Water), which was bordered by the forests of the Mecsek-Zselic in the north and the Dráva in the south. It therefore included the area then known as Orman, which is not exactly the same as Ormanság today. This arrangement is supported by the territorial location of the Váty *eparchy*, which survived from the beginning of the 14th century as the Pécs eparchy.<sup>3,4</sup>

The Transylvanian archers of the Transylvanian bailiwick of Váty were obliged to follow the king in all his wars with 100 warriors until the middle of the 13th century. This in itself must not have been a negligible war effort, since the Árpád kings fought numerous wars of defence and conquest in practically every direction, not infrequently against opponents such as the German-Roman Empire or the Byzantine Empire. According to Györfy György's calculations, the number of troops that could be mobilised from the counties was close to 20,000.<sup>2</sup>

After the Tatar invasion, the community, depleted by the fighting, could no longer support such numbers, so King Béla IV freed them from the oppression of their lord, and by privilege they were no longer obliged to go to war in a fixed number, but like the other nobles, as individuals and as single men. They are mentioned in medieval documents by their individual names, and form the bulk of the Baranian nobility.<sup>2,3</sup>

## I./2. Earth Castles in the Ispanic Area

### I./2.a. "Nagyvár" - Ispanic Castle in the Nagyváty-Táborhely Vineyard

Halfway between Szigetvár and Szentlőrinc, at km 222 of the 6 highway, looking north towards the gentle slopes of the Zselic, a high point in the field marks the place where legends meet history. This is the spot where the church of the Ispanic castle of Váty used to stand.

In March 1955, in one of the children's graves, broken beads and S-ended rings were found in

an earthenware jar from unidentified graves. The finds date the common cemetery to the 10th and 11th centuries and belonged to the Ispanic castle of Váty. The above-mentioned ruins of the building, excavated in the 1960s, was the central church of the late eparchy, and, according to contemporary examples, the core of the Ispanic castle.<sup>4</sup>

#### *1./2.b. Nagyváty – Kisvárhegy*

West of Dinnyeberki, next to the gravel road leading to Gyűrűfű, on the hill above the water of the Gyűrű, in the Fekete forest, we find Kisvárhegy. The place is easily accessible by a short walk on the path marked from the Istenkúti spring.

The castle, built in the 11-12th centuries, is a plateau about 100 metres long, bordered on three sides by difficult-to-climb hillsides, and protected by a wide rampart and moat on the southern side facing Várhegy. The size and construction of the rampart is reminiscent of the Iron Age ramparts of the county, so it is possible that it has earlier origins. After the inner courtyard, another moat separates the inner castle. This ditch encloses the interior like a terrace. Its history, for lack of written records, is little known, but it is a well-preserved relic of the Árpád era.<sup>8</sup>

#### *1./2.c. Helesfa – Patakújvár*

The name Helesfa was inspired by the medieval Hellös, Ehellös - Achilles, Achilleus, a popular medieval name. Achilles, Bishop of Pécs in the 13th century, may have been one of the most important figures in the region. The fortress site, south of the present cemetery, is surrounded by a square area about 80-90 metres wide, bordered by a ditch from the north and by the use of terrain all around. Three of its four corners are the remains of its former inner towers. In the centre of the courtyard is a depression, known locally as the Turkish Pint.<sup>10, 11</sup>

In addition to the folk memory, the names of Kővár and Patakújvár were also preserved in 18th century registers. Its origins can be inferred from its layout and from the pottery remains found in the moat of the castle, which showed early 11-12th century features. The area was undoubtedly the domain of the Transylvanian ispans of Váty, the personal domain of the Hungarian kings during the period in question. It is possible that it is a royal building - based on analogies.<sup>12</sup>

### 1./3. Orders of Knights

#### *1./3.a. The Templars of Szentlőrinc*

Their monastery, named after the martyr Saint Lawrence, historically had ten villages. The old settlement was located at the western end of a hill overlooking the waters of the Okor in the northern part of the present-day town of Szentlőrinc, at the end of which, in the area of the present cemetery, stood the Knights' fortress and the church named after Saint Lawrence.<sup>3, 18, 19</sup>

A charter of King Andrew II, the first written record of Szentlőrinc, dates from around 1235. At that time the king confirmed Bertalan of Burgundy, bishop of Pécs, in his possession of the neighbouring Boda, in the border of which the *land of the crusaders of Okor, called Szent Lőrinc*, is mentioned. A section of the charter concerning the border crossing of Szentlőrinc: "*...the border along the great highway runs westwards to the valley called the Apát valley, the direction of the border breaks in this valley and turns southwards, which leads to the village of Tarcsa, where there are also border hills that separate it from the chaplaincy estate. From there it bends west along the Nagyút to the two border hills that separate it from the Okor-Szentlőrinci Crusaders' estate (terris Cruciferorum S. Laurentii de Vkur).*"<sup>3, 20</sup>

And in 1274, "*Ecclesia S. Johannis prope Okur*" - the church of St. John is mentioned near

Okor. One interpretation of this is that it refers to the church of the Order of St. John as the owner, another possibility is that it refers to a church of which St. John is the patron (title - name). In 1274-76 the preceptor of the Templars of Szentlőrinc is mentioned three times in the documents.<sup>19, 21</sup>

These monuments of the *authentication activity* are clear evidence that Szentlőrinc had not only an estate but also a small *convent* in the 13th century. In one case, the king ordered the steward of the Okur house of the Templars to conduct a boundary walk (1274: 'preceptor domus templi de Okur'), while in another, the men of the convent were witnesses in a court case (1275: '*preceptor et cruciferi de Okur*'). A third transaction concerned the division of the Boxa (Baksa) estate, when parties asked the convent (1275: '*preceptor domus militie templi*') to record the agreement and to conduct the boundary walk of the divided estate.<sup>21</sup>

After 1314, the estate, together with other domestic possessions, was inherited by the Knights Hospitallers of the Johannine Isopotamia.

### *1./3.b. The Johannites in Medieval Szentlőrinc*

In the first third of the 14th century, they took over the Templar's former possessions and came to our region.

In 1326, the Grand Chapel of the Isopotamian Crusaders grants permission to lease Szentlőrinc and the adjacent estates of Cserdi, Egéd, Zala, Farkas-Aszaj, Szava and Tarcsa to the former chamberlain András and his brother István for ten years for 50 marks.<sup>3, 22</sup>

In 1332, the parish of Szentlőrinc (S. Laurentius) was listed in the papal tithe register.

In 1366, 1403 "*Poss. Zenthlorinch Hokri ad ecclesiam prioratus*", and in 1450 "*Sent Lewrinch prioris*" - the village is mentioned in the writings as a possession of the Johannite priory of Vrana.

A charter of 1417 refers to Szentlőrinc as a '*forum comprovinciale in Zenthlewrych*' - a field town with a weekly market.<sup>22, 23</sup> This urban development can be explained in large part by the presence of the Order of the Knights. From the 15th century onwards, the Order played a major role in the country's southern hinterland in the defensive battles against the Turks.

According to a document from 1453 recording the exchange of the Farkasfalwa estate in Zselic: "*Prior Tamás of Vrana informs that he will give the Farkasfalwa estate and the Zebes (Sebes) praedium, which he received in exchange for the Archa estate from the noble Berthok, to the Crusaders of Székesfehérvár, after his family friend Peter of Ruskany has taken it from the noble man Ruskany, and therefore orders them to pay the Crusaders for their services.*"<sup>22, 23</sup>

In 1499, Szentlőrinc is also mentioned in a letter of commission addressed to the administrator of the Prior of Vrana, Bertalan. It can be deduced from the charter that the Szentlőrinc estate at this time had to supply, in addition to the deesman, a considerable amount of timber for the construction of the Order's castle near the Drava, called *Crasso*.<sup>22</sup>

### *1./3.c. Castle of Szentlőrinc*

"According to tradition, crusader friends (Templars) lived in this area, as the buildings still visible in the cemetery of St. Lawrence, the underground vaults attest", wrote Frigyes Pesty in his local directory in 1864.<sup>2, 22, 24, 25</sup>

The Knights of the Cross settled in Hungary at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries, when they mostly obtained their wealth from royal donations. The location of Szentlőrinc also suggests this, based on the neighbouring estates of the bishopric of Pécs and the chateau of Fehérvár.

Several documents from the 13th century mention the Crusaders' estate, house and preceptor here.

Their fortified monasteries were so-called towers, based on European examples, which most resembled barracks. With few exceptions, the villages belonging to the manor were located around the centre of the manor. After the dissolution of the Order at the beginning of the 14th century, the buildings and movables of the convent came under the jurisdiction of the Priory of the Johannite Knights of Vrana.<sup>13</sup>

At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, the Turkish threat increased the importance of fortified places. The ruler then entrusted the affairs of the Johannites, who fought almost to the last man in the Battle of Mohács, to the Tahy and then the Zrínyi families. At this time, we can see an economic rather than a military role unfolding in the writings.<sup>26</sup>

After the fall of Pécs in 1543, in 1544 at the latest, the Turks occupied it and turned it into a small fortress. From that time until the fall of Szigetvár in 1566, the area was a constant scene of end-of-warfare. We know the payroll of the Turkish garrison from 1552-53, with the names of the Turkish officers.<sup>2</sup> In 1556, following the liberation of Szigetvár after the Turkish siege, the Turkish guards fled to Pécs on news of the counterattack. On the night of 10 August, the Hungarian soldiers burnt down the evacuated building and the surrounding palisade, leaving only the stone tower. The Turks then tried to rebuild it until, on 14 December 1559, the soldiers and citizens of Szigetvár blew up the walls with gunpowder and partially buried the moats in one night. In 1566, the Hungarians, who had received the Turkish advance force to besiege Szigetvár, could only take refuge in the ruins of the former 'castle'. In the 16th and 17th centuries, Szentlőrinc also became a seat of Turkish administration as a tax centre, but its military importance practically ceased.<sup>22</sup>

The remains of the old church belonging to the monastery of Szentlőrinc, north of the present settlement in the cemetery area, were still visible during the canon's visit in 1721.<sup>18, 22</sup>

Walking around the present cemetery, you can find many typical early Árpád-period pottery pieces. And in the central part of the cemetery, a trench for the former interior can still be seen on three sides. When the graves are excavated, brick foundation walls can be heard in this part.

Here may have been the tower, with a vaulted cellar and outbuildings, surrounded by a wooden palisade and moat.<sup>22, 27</sup>

What remains is a Turkish washbasin made of grey sandstone with a five-petalled rose carved on it, which in time was transferred to the church and from there to the local history collection. It is thought that the medieval church was converted into a Turkish place of worship and may have belonged to it. The rose, as a symbol of Sufism, indicates the presence of Dervishes.<sup>28</sup>

#### I./4. Church Landowners in the Szentlőrinc Area

Ecclesiastical landowners play a significant role in the medieval history of Baranya county. The bishopric of Pécs and the chapter of Pécs had significant estates in the region. In the Zselic region, the chapter of Fehérvár had a significant estate.<sup>3, 29</sup>

This study would not be enough to tell about the history, significance and heritage of the bishopric of Pécs. In addition to its church organisation, its activities in the fields of public law, national defence, culture and art have been invaluable and have been processed in many ways over the course of its more than a thousand years of history. Below, we shall consider only the data relating to his tenure in the region.

In a charter from around 1235, King Andrew II of Hungary confirmed bishop Bertalan of Burgundy in his possession of Boda. From the boundary it can be deduced that the boundary point near the village of Tarcsa borders on the Bicsérd estate of the chapter of Pécs.<sup>3, 22</sup>

Boda was a village with a church in the papal tithe registers in the first third of the 14th century. In later years it was the property of the associate chapter of Pécs, and in 1542 of the lesser provost, who was the head of the associate chapter of the castle.<sup>3, 30</sup>

In 1721, during a canonical visit, it was noted that the ruins of the church dedicated to Prince St Imre were still standing. There was also a cemetery near the church. In 1757, a farewell service and mass were held here at the ruins. In 1782, the situation was similar: mass was celebrated in the ruined sanctuary, and the stones of the church nave were carried away to Szigetvár by the Turks, according to the older inhabitants.<sup>31</sup>

Later records show that the bishop of Pécs also owned Szentkirály, part of Szentgál (Királyegyháza) and Sumony.

The nearby church of Bicsérd is also found in the papal tithes of the 14th century. In 1397, Bicsérd and Velény were also the property of the Pécs Chapter, the latter probably belonging to the



guard canons. In the county census of 1542, these settlements are also listed as the property of the chapter of Pécs, next to Kőhíd (Szentlőrinc), part of Szentgál, Peszéri (Kacsóta), Egéd (Bükkösd), Zók.<sup>30</sup>

The Zselici estate of the chapter of Fehérvár dates back to the time of the House of Árpád. The basilica of Székesfehérvár, founded by King St Stephen, and the clergy assigned to its care received considerable donations of land from the very beginning, which were increased in the course of time. The villages of Korpád, Kán, Erdei (Gorica), Hetmé, Okorvölgy, Hetvehely, Karácodfa, Szentkatalin, Bükkösd, Megyefalva, Szentdomján, both the late and the present villages, were among the villages of the chapter in our region. In the middle of the 16th century, Szentdomján, Szentkatalin, Hetvehely, Korpád and Erdeiszentmihály were settlements with churches. The ruined medieval church of Szentdomján is located in the Pusztaszentegyház vineyard.<sup>23, 29, 30</sup>

#### I./5. Noble Families in the Area

In the area of Szentlőrinc in the Middle Ages, we can find records of a small number of noble families. Their estates here are isolated in the mass of single noble villages of the Orman countryside. Presumably, they were carved out by our kings of old on the basis of some kind of merit and were donated. The above-mentioned Baya (Baja, Bólya) from the clan of the Szalók, whose ancestor was Ösbő (Usubu), one of Árpád's chieftains and the hero of our chronicles, may have founded the monastery of the All Saints (Csonkamindszent) in Okur as a minstrel, and may well have intended it as a burial place. His name still lives on as a vineyard name in the south-western outskirts of Szentlőrinc.

The name of the Kán (Keán) clan, which is of great importance but of lesser known origin, is to be seen in the case of the village of Kán. The leading figure of this clan bán Gyula, undoubtedly of Baranian origin, rose to the rank of palatine under King Andrew II, holding many titles and titles in the process. He has held the titles of magistrate several times, voivode of Transylvania, twice a palatine, lord of several counties, and several times a Slavonic bán. After the death of Andrew II, he was accused of insulting his sovereignty and was sentenced to prison by the unanimous verdict of the king and the governors. His condemnation was linked to the cases of Ampod's son Denes, former governor, Samuel, chamber-grief, Mikó Szakállas and Miklós of Szák. What he had done is not known. He died in prison.

On December 22, 1238, Pope Gregory ordered that the sum of money that Prince Prince Kalman's ban, had deposited with the Dominicans of Pécs for the costs of the campaign against the heretics in Bosnia, be given to the bishop of Bosnia.

On 23 December 1230, Pope Gregory confirms the donation of the Necke estate to the Knights Templar by the noble Khan, Gyula the Ban with his wife Ilona.

From the time of King Béla IV, we know of a confirming charter from 1255, based on an earlier charter from King Kálmán, according to which Master Gyula of Kán gives the monks of the Holy Sepulchre the land of Novák as a donation.

Part of the estates of Gyula the Ban in Baranya (Siklós, Harsány, Szentegyed, Makófalva, part of Szilvás, Aranyos, Szomorrev, Petend, Almás, Szalóktelek) are in our area.

László, son of Gyula the Ban, is also listed as a crusader of Andrew II. László, a nobleman of the clan of Kan, was a cavalry master in 1217, a country magistrate between 1224 and 1230, and held this office for a second time in 1235.<sup>32,33</sup>

In 1296, Jakab, son of Ambrus of the clan of Németi, is mentioned in a deed of possession as the owner of Szentgál (Királyegyháza). The clan is of Baranian origin, and its place of origin may have been Németi near Szalánta. Jakab's father Ambrus and his brother Abosk (Obusk) Jakab fought on the side of the king against the Tatars in 1241. Abosk was killed in the fighting, and Ambrus was granted a part of Vajszló by the king in 1244, which he left to Jakab.<sup>3, 34</sup>

The Ócsárdi family from the Monoszló clan owned Szilvás, which is now only a vineyard. One of the branches of the famous clan was named after István Csupor of Monoszló, and his son Stephen the Third's daughter Klára received the village as a wedding present in 1338.<sup>34</sup>

The nobles of Gerdei ("*nobiles de Guerdey*") are mentioned in an undated document from around 1290. The nobles of Miraj (on the border of Királyegyháza) are also mentioned at the same time.<sup>3</sup>

In 1330, noblemen of Szentiván (part of Királyegyháza) are mentioned in a deed of possession ("*Deseu filio Jonas, Nicolao filio Michaelis, Petro filio Philippi nobilibus de Scentywan*"). In 1466 the settlement was also in the hands of common nobles.<sup>35</sup>

## I./6. Destroyed Medieval Monuments in the Area

### I./6.a. Boda – Várhegy

In the north-west corner of Várhegy in Boda, separated from the flat top of the hill by a ditch and a sledge, is an old earthwork castle about 250 metres wide. Folklore tells of the castle, which is said to be the hiding place of fabulous treasures. Tradition also has it that this is where the Turkish cannons stood when the Turks fired on Kisboda, whose church stood in the Pustaszentegyház hillside.

The rampart was breached in the middle of the 20th century for the construction of a forest road, thus creating the "castle gate". A knight's spur and an iron dagger are said to have been found here during this work. The castle, which certainly has Iron Age origins, may have continued to be used for some time in the Middle Ages. It is not mentioned in written records, but the former village of Érszeg in the valley behind it was once owned by the royal courtiers and later by the Bishop of Pécs.<sup>24, 36, 37</sup>

### I./6.b. Csonkamindszent – Monastery of Okri Mindszent

In a charter dated 1183, King Béla III, at the request of Archbishop Peter of Spalato and the clan of Szalok, the monastery of Baya ("*patroni monasterij Omnium Sanctorum de Okur nomine Baya de genere Zalok*"), confirms the monasteries of the Holy Trinity near Pécs and the All Saints of Okur in the Timis/Töttös land near the river Alma. In 1333-1334, the name of the monastery's abbot, János, was recorded in the papal tithe registers. His religious affiliation cannot be proved, but indirect evidence suggests that he was a Benedictine.<sup>3, 19</sup>

In the village, a collapsed cave system of medieval origin is known as the Török-pince, which is associated with the late monastery, and remains of burials have been found there. The image of Mary preserved in the church of Szentlőrinc is said to come from the destroyed convent of Csonkamindszent.<sup>38</sup>

## II. In the Storms of the Turkish Era

### II./1. Nobles in the Early Turkish Period in the Szentlőrinc Area

In 1526, the nobility of Baranya took an active part in the Battle of Mohács and suffered significant losses.<sup>2, 39, 40</sup> In 1532, and again in 1541, the extent of the devastation caused by the great Turkish campaigns that swept through the county is known only in fragments. The town remained the seat of the Bishop of Pécs and the Chapter of Pécs until the Turkish occupation in 1543. This time the Turkish armies attacked again and took the castle of Siklós by a fierce siege, and conquered Pécs, which had no soldiers and had surrendered because the bishop had fled. It is most probable that one of the wings of the army moving on from there captured Szentlőrinc and placed a garrison there. This marked the beginning of the period of Turkish conquest in the region.<sup>44, 45</sup>

The castle of Sziget and its surroundings, however, remained for the time being in the hands of the descendants of Bálint Török, who was taken prisoner by the Turks from under the castle of Buda in 1541. The castle was subsequently handed over to King Ferdinand by Bálint Török's wife, Katalin Pemflinger, at the intercession of Miklós Zrínyi. The royal command then considered Sziget

to be the most important end castle of the Transdanubian region and elevated it to the status of a royal castle by Act 44 of 1546, thus the place of a quarter of a century of heroic struggle became known as "Insula Regia" - i.e. "Royal Island". The significance of this fact in terms of property history lies in the fact that the owners of the county lost their territory to the Turkish occupation, but the importance of the castles that exercised military authority over the territory still in Hungarian hands increased.<sup>45</sup>  
46

The royal chamber, unable to raise the costs of maintaining the castles, sought to compensate them from local wealth. The censuses that have survived from this period show that, in addition to the names of the former owners, a growing number of them were already serving the island castle. As the former owners had no means of collecting their estates in the area, this increasingly became the responsibility of the castles, which they attempted to use to satisfy their own subsistence. The boundaries of the counties of Baranya and Tolna were merged, and although they still held their merged noble assemblies in Sziget in 1563-65, they virtually ceased to exist. The natural consequence of all this was a change of landowners in the region. By the 1560s, the number of villages belonging to the island's manors had increased from 12 to 59, held by the castle's officers. Although formally the Bishop of Pécs and the Chapter remained the largest landowner in the county. The estates of nobles who had died out, fled or become disloyal further increased the castle's holdings. Compared to the tax register of 1542, when the number of nobles in Baranya was estimated at about 100, the number of nobles in the county was reduced to ten, but in fact only a dozen lived here. In the 1542 tax register, mainly in the western part of Baranya, in our region, there are 672 more nobles of a single nobility (kuralista), who lived in 63 villages. In 1564, the number of these settlements had fallen to 60, and in 1565, due to the war, to 45.<sup>46, 47</sup>

The Kingdom of Hungary, vastly outnumbered by the Turkish Empire in both resources and manpower, was gradually and systematically conquered. It organised the administration of the occupied, militarily secured territories and extended its well-organised taxation system. The nobility had no chance to oppose it individually. Organised defence brought the county under the control of the lords and the king. In this situation, the impoverished nobles had only a few choices - they could either join the service of a landowner or join the king's castles as soldiers. There were many of these from the area who moved to the castle of Sziget and fought their battles until the fall of 1566. Their names and sometimes more can be found in the collected records of Sziget Castle. Others stayed in their villages, hung up their yellow boots and undertook to pay taxes to survive.<sup>2, 45, 46, 47</sup>

## II./2. The surviving Remnant

Due to the incessant wars and battles of the Turkish era, and then the actions of the liberation troops, a significant part of Baranya's territory was depopulated, many settlements are only listed as wastelands in the censuses, and a large part of them will be permanently uninhabited and forgotten. There are hardly a handful of survivors left of the once numerous communities of noblemen. Although many of their former villages have survived, their populations have been replaced, and none of them have managed to prove their former collective noble status and regain it in the newly reforming county. The only exception was Szentkirály, but this is not mentioned in the documents available to us as a settlement with collective privileges.<sup>48</sup>

However, the surviving nobles of Nagypeterd, Nagyváty, Szeged, Dinnyeberki and their descendants survived. These families did not die out, did not flee, but lived through the period of conquest in their home villages. The names of the families of Bozó, Vitta, Babos, Joó, Kakas, Saár, Sértő, Simon, Vajda, Csiszár, Séni, Bódis, Fábíán appear in 1542 in the same places as in the 18th century. Some families, such as the Csiszár and Kozma families of Girótfá, moved to Nagyváty, while the Huri family of Ibafa moved to Dinnyeberki. The number of those who were scattered all over the country is innumerable and can only rarely be traced. In the opinion of the experts, it would only be possible to determine the continuity of those who remained in the area by comparing the names in the 16th century Hungarian and Turkish censuses with those in the post-Turkish censuses.<sup>49, 50, 51</sup>

## II./3. Szentlőrinc in the Possession of the Zríny Family

Miklós Zrínyi - the heroic captain of Szigetvár, the champion of Christianity, the martyr of Hungarian and Croatian history, is perhaps the most outstanding figure in history. Less well known, however, is the fact that he was also the owner of Szentlőrinc, and that he was related to the earlier owners, the Order of the Knights. The personal, family nature of this relationship, which became his own in his ideals, was reflected in his fearless struggle, as preserved in family tradition: *'Not to us, not to us, Lord, honour; But to thy holy name give eternal penance...'* - Zrínyi's prayer echoes the motto of the Templars, his great-grandson in the epic of the poet-warrior.<sup>77</sup>

The relationship between the Zrínyi family and Szentlőrinc is outlined below, based on the documents, letters and censuses that have survived in the fragmentary world of sources.

After the Ottoman world, two village censuses were drawn up in 1695 and 1696 by the court chamber, of the settlements then belonging to the district of Pécs. The census faithfully recorded the people living there at the time and their property status, and also attempted to estimate their wealth. Copies of the census are kept in the Baranya County Archives, the originals are in Vienna.<sup>78</sup>

One of the original Latin-language copies of the 1696 register can be found in the Hungarian National Archives.<sup>79</sup> From our point of view, it is important that the names of the former landowners are also recorded, based on the testimonies of local serfs.

According to György Timár, the researcher of the document, *"The testimony of the inhabitants of Szentlőrinc shows the manifestation of a folk memory that has been functioning accurately for more than a century and a half. In 1695 they know that they were once Christian landlords of the Crusaders, and later of the Zrínyi family. It is no wonder that the inhabitants of the village remembered the Zrínyi's possession. It is only 25 years since the unfortunate death of the last male member of the family, Croatian Ban Peter Zrínyi, and for more than a century the village has been in the Zrínyi's debt. But the monastery of the Crusaders - the Johannites, also known as the Isopotalians - was probably deserted by the time of the Battle of Mohács. During the turbulent decade and a half of the Dual Kingdom, the monastery's estates were taken over by nobles. It was from them that Captain Miklós Zrínyi of Szigetvár acquired this estate, and from then on the Zrínyi family owned Szentlőrinc."*<sup>80</sup>

From the point of view of the path leading to the Zríny estate, it is important to describe some of the events in the history of the Szentlőrinc estate. In 1312, the Order of the Templars was dissolved, and the Johannites inherited their lands. In 1326, the Grand Chapter of the Order granted permission to rent Szentlőrinc with the villages of Cserdi, Egéd, Zala, Farkas-Aszaj, Szava and Tarcsa, the former estate of the Knights of Szentlőrinc, to the former Chamberlain András and his brother István for ten years for 50 marks. After 1366, the priory of Szentlőrinc came under the jurisdiction of the Priory of Vrana. It is mentioned in the records in 1403, 1450 and 1499, in the latter case by Prioress Bertalan of Vrana.<sup>22</sup> The successor of the Prior Beriszló Bertalan of Grabóriai was the Croatian Ban János Tahy (1515-1534), who took part in the Battle of Mohács with his knights and led the right flank together with Ferenc Batthyányi. His son was Ferenc Tahy, who was captain and commander-in-chief of the army, briefly captain of Szigetvár (1550-1552) and brother-in-law of Miklós Zrínyi.

In 1530, the Turks caused the Johannite knights to move to Malta, leaving most of their Hungarian estates behind.<sup>83</sup>

In 1533, King Ferdinand appointed Bálint Török governor of the province of Vrana, replacing the disgraced János Tahy. Although this was clearly an ecclesiastical title, it had been conferred by the Hungarian king since King Louis II on secular dignitaries, and was a considerable feudal title. The appointment was favourable to Bálint Török, as his estates in South Transdanubia were close to those of the Order at Csurgó and Szentlőrinc, but these were in the hands of the Zríny family by pledge, who were not willing to give them up.<sup>81</sup>

On September 6, 1534, Ilona Korbáviai and her sons János and Miklós donated Csurgó and its appurtenances, which belonged to the estates of the Priory of Vrana, but were held by them as pledge, to János Paksi for two years. In the autumn of the same year, Bálint Török attacked and occupied the estate of Csurgó in Somogy County with weapons. At that time, King Ferdinand did not



openly accuse Bálint Török of this, but implicitly supported the Zrínyis afterwards.<sup>82</sup>

In 1535, King Ferdinand, in a letter written to Miklós Zrínyi (III)'s widow, Ilona Korbáviai, agrees to the census of the Vrana Priory, and would give the title of Prior to young Miklós if he would take the order, which is the condition.<sup>82</sup>

On 26 July, the King allows Bálint Török, as governor of the Prussian Priory of Vrana, to redeem the estates of the Priory that had been mortgaged to the Zrínyis. At the same time, in another letter, the king, in recognition of his father's merits, granted the priory to János Török of Enying, on condition that he would enter the order when he came of age. In October of the same year, the Zrínyi committed themselves before the Zagreb Chapter to return the priory estates pledged by John of Tahi if the pledge was paid.<sup>81</sup>

In 1536, a lawsuit was to have taken place between the two families over the above-mentioned estates, which was postponed several times. On 8 July 1536, a letter from King Ferdinand tells us that the king saw the reason for Bálint Török's expulsion in the dispute over the Vrana estates.<sup>81</sup>

In a letter dated 27 February 1538, Péter Keglevics and Tamás Nádasdy informed King Ferdinand that Bálint Török had finally returned Csburgó and Szentlőrinc to the Zrínyi brothers.<sup>81</sup>

In 1539, King Ferdinand grants Miklós Zrínyi and his brother János the priory of Vrana and its estates, which had been pledged by the Tahys.<sup>82</sup>

In 1542, the census of the Baranyavármegye (Baranya County) records 21 yeoman portas of Ferenc Tahy in Szentlőrinc.<sup>30</sup>

In 1543-44 the Turks take possession of Szentlőrinc. The Hungarian possession of the land becomes rather nominal, but the landlords in the conquered territories also collect or have collected taxes if they could.

In his letter to King Ferdinand dated 26 July 1559, Miklós Zrínyi asks the Emperor to collect the St. Lőrincz city toll in Szigetvár because of the dangerous proximity of the Turks in Pécs, and orders the same to Márk Horváth, the captain of the castle in Szigetvár.<sup>22</sup>

In 1561, Ferenc Végh, judge of Szentlőrinc, testified that at that time there were 18 farmers and 6 small house owners living there, who did not pay taxes for Szigetvár, but only did castle work. They also did not pay royal taxes because of their great poverty. At that time the settlement and its surroundings were the property of Miklós Zrínyi.<sup>54</sup>

In 1564, the royal war grant census states: '*Szenth Leoryncz belonged to Lord Miklós, the hereditary lord of Zriny, 2 residences.*' *Setetkerek* was also registered as belonging to Miklós Zrínyi with 3 portes, and *Kőhíd* was registered as belonging to the Pécs Chapter with 1 residence.<sup>54</sup>

To sum up, it can be said that through their kinship with the Tahys, who had the Priory of Vrana, Szentlőrinc and its estate became the pledge of the Zrínyi family, and with the king's consent it remained in the family's possession until 1671. We do not know for sure whether young Miklós eventually symbolically entered the Johannite order, but his later actions suggest this commitment.

### III. The Reorganisation of Manors after the Turkish World

The end of the Turkish world in Baranya County was the Battle of Nagyharsány on 12 August 1687. At that time, with the exception of the area around the blockaded fortress of Szigetvár, most of the county came under the control of the imperial troops, who considered it conquered territory. The land, which was considered a new acquisition (*neo acquisticum*), was to be used to meet military expenses by becoming the property of the sovereign by right of arms, who would only return it to the mercy of its original owner, who had proved his right, if he was in good faith or if the claimant paid a sum of money proportionate to its value. By 1703, however, the county had become partly self-governing and partly re-donated the land.<sup>56, 57</sup>

#### III./1. Count Szigfrid Breuner and the Development of the Manor of Szentlőrinc

After the Turkish wars and the Rákóczi War of Independence, Baranya County finally saw calmer times. This period laid the foundation for the development of the region and set its direction.

It was the time when a significant part of today's settlement and road network, landscape and water management was established. Although the foundations for all this were still in place, the depopulation of some areas and the wildness of inhabited and agricultural land meant that new settlers had to be brought in to reclaim the land.

In 1711, Szentlőrinc received a new grant from Szigfrid Kristóf Breuner (Prayner), the President of the Neoaquista Commissio (Neo-Aquista Commission), which became the centre of his considerable estate of 27 villages, thus creating the Manor of Szentlőrinc.<sup>56</sup>

In 1712 we can learn about the population and the state of farming from the census of Baranya county. The census is particularly interesting because it gives a detailed account of the victims of previous events and the destruction of property.<sup>57, 58</sup>

Count Szigfrid Breuner (Preiner/Prayner) Szigfrid's father, Szigfrid Lénárd - naturalized in Hungary under Lipót I in 1687. In the 14th century his family moved from the Utrecht-Cologne region to Styria and then to Austria. His grandfather was a German imperial baron in 1624.<sup>59</sup>

On August 1, 1716, under St. Petersburg, Lieutenant General Szigfrid Breuner fell prisoner to the enemy after a fierce battle with the Turkish overwhelming force. He was executed by the Turks, and his companions found his remains on 5 August near the Grand Vizier's tent.<sup>40</sup>

Count Sigfrid had one daughter, Maria-Antonia, who was the wife of Count Franz Miksa (Maximilian) Königsegg. Count Franz Miksa, Imperial-Royal Chamberlain and envoy of the court to the Pope of Buda, died in 1710. Their marriage produced seven children, five daughters and two sons. The eldest son, Count Charles Ferdinand, descended from the Aulendorf branch of the family.<sup>59</sup>

In 1718, the parish of Szentlőrinc was re-established thanks to a donation from Countess Maria Borbála Breuner. At the same time, a church was built in the area of the late village of Kőhíd, around which the nucleus of the new settlement was organised. In 1721 its parish was already a mother church, which had several branches.

The family also built a one-storey castle, which initially had only four rooms and a dining room.<sup>22, 38</sup>

In 1723, King Charles III confirms the possession of the Szentlőrinc manor to the widowed Countess Maria Borbála Breuner and her daughter, the widowed Countess Maria-Antonia Königsegg, together with her son, Count Ferdinand Charles.



1. Coat of arms of the Königsegg family.

Iván Nagy refers to the Königsegg family as "*one of the finest of our patriotised count families*". They won their naturalisation from the Diet in 1751. The family also held the seat of the imperial assembly in Würtemberg, and from 1470 they were among the

imperial barons. According to family tradition, the family originated from Cuno (Chuno), who lived in the 7th century and built the castle of Chunossegge (Chunsegge - Chunigseck) near Altdorf in Swabia. Among their legendary ancestors is Eberhard, Charlemagne's famous court master.<sup>59</sup>

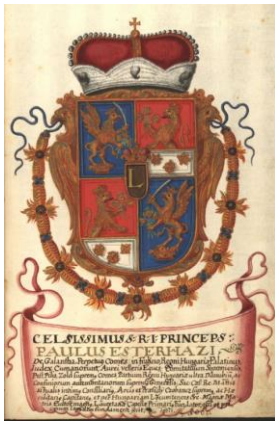
In 1742 Count Károly Ferinánd Königsegg sold the manor of Szentlőrinc to Baron Ferenc Vécsey.

### III./2. The Estate of the Prince Esterházy Family

After a short period of ownership, around 1750 Baron Ferenc Vécsey passed the manor on to the Esterházy family, who owned it until 1945.<sup>22</sup>

One of the most prestigious families of old Hungary, the Prince Esterházy family originated from the Salamon clan, which appeared among the Csallóköz landowners in the 13th century.

Benedek, a descendant of the Szerházi branch of the clan, lived in the middle of the 16th century and was married to Ilona, daughter of György Bessenyey of Galantha, by whom he had two sons. István died in battle, and Ferenc is the descendant of the family that still exists today. The Hercegi branch is the most prestigious and wealthy in the family tree. From the middle of the 18th century, the Manor of Szentlőrinc was owned by this branch.<sup>22</sup>



2. The coat of arms of Prince Pál Esterházy, 1710.

The ownership of this branch of the family can be traced back to the end of the 17th century. Before 1692, Pál Esterházy, the nobleman of the Dombóvár-Sásd manor, had already been in possession of the manor as a royal donation. Pál is a celebrated hero of the fights against the Turks. In 1664, he took part in the

winter campaign of Count Miklós Zrínyi, which he recorded in his great work *Mars Hungaricus*, both in writing and in drawings. During the campaign, the allied armies passed through Szentlőrinc, the estate of Count Miklós Zrínyi, and it was then that Paul first visited the countryside. Later, in 1687, he was present at the recapture of Buda, then fought at Szalánkemén (1691) and Zenta (1697), where he distinguished himself for his bravery. His sons: Mihály, court chamberlain, and József Antal (1688-1721). József was the descendant of Antal II. Pál (1711-1762) who acquired the Szentlőrinc manor.<sup>59</sup>

The new system of land tenure established in the 18th century significantly increased the burden of serfdom nationwide, which led to increased social tension. By the 1760s it became necessary to regularise the manorial system, which was opposed by both serfs and landowners when it was proclaimed in 1766. When the regulations were promulgated, the serfs of the Manor of Szentlőrinc, faced with the increased burden of the labour, gathered together and refused to work more than 12 days. The riots, which spread to the whole county, were suppressed by the armed forces.<sup>22</sup>

The following decades witnessed the prosperity of the manor. In 1770, a new wing was added to the castle and a 150-barrel cellar was built. The walled castle is surrounded by a beautiful orchard and an apiary. The owner also had the church renovated and extended, and the present tower was built. Several farm buildings of the manor were also built at this time. The Baroque farm building of Tarcsapuszta, a local monument with its characteristic 'ox-eye' attic vents, was built at this time.<sup>94</sup> The so-called Brantner-Koncz House, the estate officer's residence of the period, is protected as a historical monument.<sup>22, 60</sup>

We should also see patronage of the landowner in the promotion of popular education. In 1770, the village had a schoolmaster who taught Latin as well as the basics.<sup>22</sup> In 1772, a post office is established in and from 1773, indicating the growing importance of the settlement, Szentlőrinc became the district seat.<sup>22</sup> In 1794 a new school building with a teacher's residence was built.<sup>84</sup>

András Vályi in his description of the country in 1799 describes it as follows. „*LŐRINCZ. Hungarian village in Baranya county. and gives the name of Sz. Lőrinczi district; because here lives the Chief Servant of this' district, now Pál Mészáros, who worked out this' district as I requested, and gave me the original name; for whose kindness I thank him before the whole country; my lord H. Esterházy, the inhabitants of which are Catholics, is situated in the neighbourhoods of St. Gál and Cserdi, and is adorned with a large house of the Lord, under which is a pintze. Its inhabitants earn money from the vineyards on the Cserdi hill, and from boating; there is a post office, inn, a bath, a butcher's shop, and a blackberry garden. The fields of 3 pressure fields grow good wheat, rye, barley, oats, and other things in a mediocre way; the forest and vineyards are on the border; market in Péts, and Sziget is 2 miles away.*"<sup>99</sup>

The owners of the settlement, although they did not live in Szentlőrinc, visited from time to time, especially in the early period. They administered the farm through their farm officers and estate employees.

We know that Prince Pál Antal II, who acquired the estate, was the chief bailiff of Sopron County. In 1744 he was in the Austro-Prussian War of Succession with his regiment. In recognition of his support, Emperor Francis I made him a member of the Order of the Golden Fleece. In 1748 he became a Privy Councillor to the Emperor and in 1750 was appointed General of the Cavalry. He also held the rank of Imperial Marshal and Commander-in-Chief. His marriage was childless. He was succeeded in the dukedom by his younger brother, Prince Miklós József I, whose descendants survive to our time.<sup>100</sup>

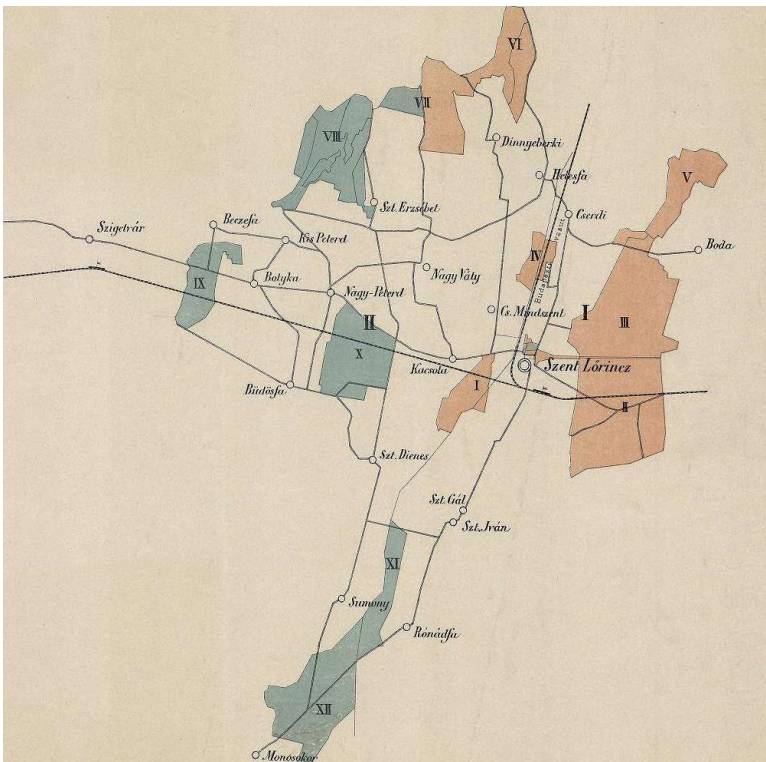
The successors of Pál I. Esterházy, Prince of Galanta (1635-1713)<sup>59</sup>:

- Prince Mihály I. Esterházy
- Prince József Antal Esterházy (1688-1721)
  - Esterházy II. Prince Pál Antal (1711-1762) - acquirer of the Manor of Szentlőrinc (~1750)
- Prince Miklós József Esterházy I (1714-1790)
  - Prince Pál Antal I. Esterházy (1738-1794)
  - Prince Ferdinand Miklós Esterházy II (1765-1833)

The successors of Prince Miklós Ferdinand II:

- Prince Antal Pál III Esterházy (1786-1827)
  - Prince Pál Károly Esterházy III (1817-1894) - tenant of the Nádosy estate of Szentlőrinc (1861-)
  - Esterházy IV Pál Antal Prince Miklós (1843-1898)
    - Prince Pál Antal Esterházy IV (1869-1920)
    - Prince Pál Mária Lajos Antal Esterházy V (1901-1989) - In 1945 the family lost their Hungarian estates.

In the first half of the nineteenth century, estate statistics show a decline in the manor's farming conditions. In addition to the wastefulness that characterised the landowners' upper-class lifestyle, the



3. The manor of Szentlőrinc in the second half of the 19th century (detail)



technology of farming was not improved, and with the abolition of the robot, there was a serious shortage of labour in the area. In 1841, because of the tax arrears of the Szentlőrinc manor, the county authorities proposed the confiscation of wine production. By the 1850s, the estates were running at a loss, so in 1861 Prince Miklós Esterházy and his son Pál entrusted the huge but heavily indebted estate to the Administration (Administratio), which was set up to avoid bankruptcy. Count Ferenc Zichy, the acting Governor of the Administratio, then granted the entire estate in large leases.<sup>22, 61</sup>

In October 1861 the lease of the estate was signed with the Nádosy brothers, István and Kálmán, for 29 years. The duchy's indebtedness continued to worsen, and in 1865 their property was placed under receivership, which, in an attempt to improve the terms of the leases, led to a dispute between the parties, which threatened litigation. The landlords were finally able to reach an agreement, and on 3 June 1868 they were re-signed in Pest. The lease remained in the hands of the Nádosys and their successors until 1890. At the same time, the manor's demesne was settled, opening the way to a new era of the manor.<sup>22, 61, 62</sup>

The crowned griffin in the coat of arms of Szentlőrinc is derived from the ancient coat of arms of the Esterházy family.<sup>100</sup>

### III./3. Noble Studies in the 18th Century

The privilege of nobility is hereditary and forms an ever-widening circle throughout history for all the heirs and descendants of the noblemen who have inherited it. In the early modern period, the inheritance of sons was extended to daughters. Thus it became necessary to prove nobility by proving descent. This was a particular challenge for the minor nobles, known as curialists or armalists, since the legal status of members of the higher classes, the nobles and commoners, was unquestionably proved by their property and their public reputation. However, as so often throughout history, the curial, single-owner nobles were often reduced to serfdom as a result of their lack of wealth or the violence of the manor. Charles III, through the Council of Viceroy, first instructed the counties to prove the rights of the nobility. The first examination of the nobility in 1723-25 required all nobles, except for the large landowners, to prove their nobility by some kind of certificate or document or by authentic testimony. As a result of the survey, 38 noble family heads and the nobles of Szentkirály who were not listed by name were registered.

Another survey followed in 1732, which recorded 35 heads of families and 45 noblemen, including most of the county magistracy.<sup>56</sup>

The more recent survey of nobles of 1754-55 is considered the most authentic, although it has shortcomings in a national context. It does not list most of the main holders, only those who had to prove their privileges earlier, and the separation of holders and those with only armorial titles is not entirely reliable. Its importance lies in the fact that it was considered a documentary evidence for subsequent titles of nobility.<sup>56</sup>

From the census we publish the names of the noblemen (kuralists) living in the area of Szentkirály and Dinnyeberk: Ferenc Beke, Sr. Ferenc, János; Dömötör János; Kata János, Pál, Ferenc, Jr. Pál, Sr. Ferenc, Peter, Sámuel; Éva Péter, István, Pál, Jr. János, Sr. János, János; Ács János; Farkas István, György, Mihály, Ferenc; Balogh János, Péter, István, József, Dániel; Katona András, Péter, György, János, Miklós, Sámuel, Jr. András, József; Gáll István; Nagy Dániel, István; Bernárd Márton, Sámuel, János, István, András, Jr. András; Uj Péter, Ferenc, Tamás, Jr. István, Jr. János, Sr. István, Sr. János; Kari István, László; Kovács Sándor; László András.

Armalists of Szentkirály: József Kulin, János Hajas.

Armalists living in Dinnyeberk: János Vitta, Sr. Máté, Gergely, István, Péter, Jr. Máté, Jr. György, Sr. György, Farkas Bozó, Máté, Ferenc, Gergely.<sup>64</sup>

The estates of the Pécs Chapter in 1741, which includes several settlements of our region: Ürög, Patacs, Szöllös, Cserkút, Töttös, Bakonya, Bicsérd, Zók, Bánfa, Sumony, Hirics, Kis Szent Márton, Lúzsok, Vejti, Piskó, Kemse, Bogdása, Garé, Varjas, Velény, Rákos.

The villages of the Königsseg manor in 1741: Baksa, Ózd, Monostor, Nagy Csány,

Újmindszent, Gadány, Tésen, Kiss Telek, Mecske, Kis Pelérd, Ronádfa, Beczefa, Bottyka, Büdösfa, Nagy Peterd, Szent Dénes, Szenterzsébet, Nagyváty, Kacsóta, Csonkamindszent, Dinnyeberki, Cserdi, Helesfa, Szentlőrinc, Boda, Regenye, Zaláta.

In 1732 Dániel Horváth was the owner of Bükkösd and Megyefa, in 1755 he inherited the two villages. <sup>65</sup>

### III./4. The Nobles of Szabadszentkirály

#### III./4.a. Early History of Szabadszentkirály

Szabadszentkirály is a large village in the Szentlőrinc sub-region, formerly a farming town, and its noble community monuments play an important role in its history. The nobility, which originated in the traditions of King Sigismund, cannot be proven historically, but it cannot be excluded either. But the courage and, of course, the luck with which the community has fought for and preserved it since the end of the 17th century is certainly admirable. Particularly since, with one or two exceptions, this struggle by their compatriots with similar roots in the past has done little to assert their privileges.

The village first appears in written records in 1326. The priest Bertalan ("*Bartholomeum sacerdotem de Sancto Rege*") is mentioned in a land deed as an emissary of the Pécs Chapter. In 1335, the priest of the church of the settlement, probably the aforementioned Bertalan, paid a papal tithe of 30 denarii of Bani. In 1353, János, the son of Jakab Szentkirályi, a local nobleman, is mentioned in the documents in connection with a land dispute.

In 1403, King Sigismund enjoyed the forced 'hospitality' of the Garai family for five months in Siklós, which has become known as his infamous 'captivity'. The Baranian folklore commemorates the king's adventurous escape attempt in several places.

Linked to this is the legend of the origin of the nobles of the Szentkirály:

*"There were two women. One was called Kata, the other Éva. They were washing together on the border when a rider came galloping towards them. The horseman asked the women to hide him, for he was on the run and his pursuers would soon be after him. The women hid him under a washing tub after he had driven his horse away. Soon his pursuers arrived and asked the women if they had seen a rider fleeing. They denied it. Then they moved on. The king, because it was Sigismund who was fleeing, then gave the women and the whole village eternal freedom, nobility and exemption from taxes. Hence the names of the nobles to this day are Kata, Éva, Újj..."* - says the oral tradition.

According to another version, King Sigismund was escaped from the castle of Siklós by the people of Szentkirály, and that is why they were given their freedom. It is most likely that the nobility of the Szentkirályians was the result of some kind of military service.

The lack of historical data, complemented by the folklore, suggests that the settlement was probably destroyed in the Turkish wars of the early 16th century, and then rebuilt a little further east in the area of the present church. The old church was located on the western border of the village, in the Küves hill side, they say. This area is now arable land, where the plough has turned over debris that suggests former buildings.

Another interesting fact from the Turkish world is preserved in folklore. The park area south of the church is known as the Gül baba/ Rózsás/ Réti entrenchment, which is said to have been a fortress and cemetery in Turkish times.

From various tax censuses and lists from the 16th century, we can know the number of its portas, and infer the conditions of its occupation.

In 1542, 17 and a half portas of the Bishop of Pécs and 1 portas of Deák Bertalan were paid here. In 1553, the inventory of Szigetvár also mentions among the names of the villages belonging to the castle: '*Zent Kyrál belongs to the bishop of Pécs*'. At the same time, according to the testimony of the serfs, they bought a pair of boots for Captain László Kerecsényi. In 1557, the census of the county lists 8 ports among the estates of the Bishop of Pécs. In 1559, 9 portions of the land were subject to the tax. In the same year, when the castle of Sziget was rebuilt, it is recorded among the castle's

expenses: *'From Zenthkyral to Peter the deacon, with his workers, 50 denarii'*. In 1561, according to a survey of Szigetvár, the village belonged to the Bishop of Pécs, and *'Peter Sebestyén, the judge, testifies that there are 28 serfs' estates and 10 uninhabited plots of land. All their income was paid to their landlord. They paid 10 forints 80 denarii for the royal tax on 9 portions of land, plus 20 denarii for each port'*. In 1564, the Bishop of Pécs was entered in the tax register for 10 portas.

The Turkish tax census of the Pécs tax district from 1554 also records the names of the heads of families living here: *'Szentkirál village: Kalmár János, Varga István, Májos Gergel, Bőszén Balázs, Beke Máti, Nagy Mátiás, Kilián Tomás, Tar Imre, Facsar Máti, Császár János, Szemiklós Gyorgye, Szabó Benedik, Judge Sebestyén, Káta Anbrus, Tar Józsa, Dimitre Petre, Baksay Máti, Baksay Antal, Baksay Tomás, Kovács Zsidmon, Jován Filip, Bíró Ádán - 22 taxpayers'*. In 1565 it was recorded with 32 taxpayers, in 1582 with 38. From 1558 Turkish treasury estate (khaas) with 7307 acres of income.

In 1679, with the consent of the Turks, a church with a tower was built of timeless materials (stone, brick).<sup>48</sup>

### *III./4.b. The Fight for Nobility*

The decades-long struggle of the nobles of Szabadszentkirály for the recognition of their privileges began in 1681. *"Better off were those who had acquired their rights immediately around the expulsion of the Turks. Such were the nobles of Szent Király, whose rights were recognized by the comissio, but the decision, although it was recommended to the expedition, was not issued to them, by which they would have defended themselves later, which was the subject of much quarreling later, all the more so because Szent Király was included in the letters of the Breuner and the bishop's donation"*, writes Ferenc Várady in his monograph of Baranya County.

Thus, the village had already indicated its nobility in 1681, which was confirmed by the Emperor, King Lipót I, with a new grant on 9 September 1681 in Sopron. The proclamation of this was made in Sümeg on 2 March 1682. In Baranya, the Turkish war was still in full swing, on 4 September 1697, at the county assembly in Pécs.

The charter recalls the history of the administration: *'... that they, the inhabitants of the said parish, and their ancestors and forefathers, having always enjoyed the noble privileges granted to them by the sovereign King of Hungary, namely by our glorious ancestors, were free and exempt from all taxes, tributes, levies and all kinds of public taxes, and have never known any landlord, nor do they recognize any at the present time, and that they had sufficient documents and royal letters of privilege in respect of their noble privilege, immunity and freedom, but at the time when our army marched through those parts of the district of Pécs during the recent Turkish disturbances to destroy the bridge at Eszék, these documents and their letters of privilege were taken away by our soldiers and burnt. ...'*

In 1687, the census recorded 50 cultivated vineyards, 10 dwellings, 10 inhabitants, 140 acres of cultivated fields in Szentkirály. The imperial tax was set at 1 Turkish forint, and it was recorded that 1 forint, robots and tithes were paid to the Turks for each house. The "noble village" then founded a parish and a school, which was maintained by the church.

In 1696, the landowners of the county were listed together with their property, at which time "Szent Király, Nagy-Peterd, Kis-Peterd, Nagy-Váty, Dencsháza, Katádfa and Szent-Márton declared themselves noble, but only the first one could show any documentary evidence". In the same year, the dicastery tax register also declared the inhabitants to be noble, and the delegate saw the deed extending the tax exemption for military service. At that time, the registry lists Gergely Bekecz, Gergely Ács, András Bóka, Péter Éva, Péter Kata, János Kata, Mihály Éva, Péter Újj, Máté Újj, György Bernát, Mihály Lukács. Their holdings include 12 yoke of carts, 71 cubic hectares of arable land, 19 hectares of vines, 60 hectolitres of wine.

Taking advantage of this situation, the military commander of Szigetvár, Count Vecchi, forced the Szentkirályians in the hands of the court into serf service. This was only stopped by a decree of the Chamber of Commerce in 1700, which ordered that their privileges be respected. In 1702, a

separate letter of attestation was issued for their exemption from ninth and tithes. At the same time, a noble inquiry called on the Szentkirályians to prove their nobility in person, and their status was suspended until this was done.

However, due to the reorganization of the estates, Szentkirály was again in a tight situation, and the ruler simultaneously donated the village to the newly formed Szentlőrinc manor and the Pécs chapter.

On April 19, 1703, in Vienna, Emperor Leopold ordered in a decree that the Bishop of Pécs and the Chapter be registered in the estate of Szentkirály. At the same time, on behalf of Countess Maria Antonia de Susa, Martini Gotthard contradicted this and claimed the village for the Countess, together with several other villages in Baranya. As a consequence, the military execution forced the inhabitants of the village to work as drudges and to transport ammunition to Eszék. For this reason, the people of Szentkirály complained to the court, asking for redress. However, things did not turn out favourably, the Kuruc mobilisation and the bishopric of Pécs, which was loyal to the court, favoured the landowner over the nobles of Szentkirály.

Thus, for the time being, the Szentkirályians agreed with the chapter of Pécs that in exchange for its protection they would pay tithes and be loyal to the chapter, like other serfs, with the proviso that if they succeeded in proving their nobility the contract would be invalid and they would owe the chapter nothing.

In 1704 the Rákóczi War of Independence sweeps through Baranya County. The devastation of the Rács (Serbs), who marched in after the Kuruc, affected the countryside dramatically. In 1706, the village was listed among the estates of the clergy of Pécs, noting that it had been denied the ninth of the landlord's estate.

In 1708, as the German soldiers of Pécs were served with greater zeal than the Kurucs of Simontornya, they drove the village's peasants away and did not return them.

Appreciating their loyalty, the Danube Chamber Administration recognises their nobility and promises to respect their prerogatives. However, after the fighting is over, they are again taken by the strong-handed Bishop Nesselrode of Pécs, who has some of them imprisoned.

It is also mentioned in the 1711 census of the county as the property of the clergy of Pécs. Judge. The two jurors: Péter Kata and Mihály Éva. The other serfs are János Kata, Péter Éva, Miklós Éva, István Kata, Pál Katona, András Beke, János Nagy, Mátyás Uj, Péter Uj, Mihály Bíró. In addition to them, 8 other mercenaries lived here. The sown land was 39 kila, the vineyard 6 weederers, the meadow 33 schythe-men.

In 1714, it was registered as the property of the Pécs clergy, but its priest András Kozó stayed away from the Pécs Synod. The parishes of his mother church at that time were Bicsérd, Szentiván, Szent Gál, Rugásd, Gerde, Varjas, Velény, Kisasszonyfa, Gilvánfa, Ózd.

In 1715, they complained to the chancellery against the clergy of Pécs and asked for the restoration of their noble rights. The chancellery ordered the county to investigate the petition, which led to further protracted litigation. The objection of the chancellery was that the grand provost declared that the lordship of the land had been won by the chancellery after sufficient dispute with Leo I, during which the Szentkirályians had not even attempted to prove their nobility. The village had formerly been inhabited by Predalists, although the population had been completely replaced.

In 1715, 25 Hungarian noblemen were listed in the county census of Szentkirály, with 400 cubic hectares of arable land. On 20 October 1716, at the county assembly, the inhabitants of the village were asked to prove their noble descent.

At this time, as the bishopric and the chapter of Pécs were constantly forcing them to perform serf services and work, the people of Szentkirály turned to King Károly for support, who finally confirmed their privilege from King Leo in a privilege letter of 29 April 1720. At the same time, he gave strict orders to the county to protect the nobles from all violence and not to allow them to be harassed in the exercise of their noble rights. Their descent was investigated by a commission sent out on 15 February 1721. In the course of this, the Szentkirályians presented the documents of the Somogy county noblemen's examination held on 20 May 1630, in which numerous witnesses attested to their nobility and to their participation in the Battle of Mohács, for which a certificate was issued



to them on 30 March 1632 in Zalaszentgrót. They also accepted the letters of protection of Kings Leo and Károly, making a total of 15 noble families and their households. The name of the village, emphasizing the privilege, is called Szabad-Szent-Király from 1729.<sup>48, 56</sup>

### III./5. The Noble Uprisings (Insurrection) and the Nobles of Baranya

One of the most important rights and duties of the nobility was the practice of conscription, which (in principle) survived from the Middle Ages until 1848. The concepts of noble rebellion and exemption from taxes were traditionally linked. By the fifteenth century, however, the fighting strength of the rebellious nobles had greatly diminished, reflecting their wealth, and so rulers sought to regulate the obligation to levy military levies by means of new laws, in an attempt to create a more or less permanent army. This need, as well as the need to take account of the strength of the nobility, was also pressed by the Turkish occupation. By the 17th century, the annual St George's Day muster had revealed only the shortcomings of the noble uprising, but its importance as a source of human strength remained for centuries. Under Act 8 of 1715, the nobility renounced the national army, acknowledged the presence and necessity of a permanent foreign military, but maintained the appearance of insurrection rather than customary law. For a long time, there was no practice, and the nobles became discouraged and complacent, and even abstained from the annual exercises. In 1741, however, in the war of the Austrian succession, Maria Theresa, in her distress, made a compromise with the Hungarian orders, and the old practice was revived. Article 63 of the 1741 Act provided for the rebellion of the nobility in person and also ordered a gatehouse rebellion, which meant that the landowners were obliged to issue and keep a soldier on horseback per gatehouse. On 11 September 1711, at the emblematic Diet, the Baranian nobility was represented by Dániel Horváth, deputy governor of Bükkösd, a county estate, when, at the call of the Hungarian nobility, taking advantage of the coronation of Maria Theresa, he made a fervent knightly pledge: "-Vitam et sanguineam!" - "Our lives and our blood!".

After the enthusiastic reception, the Baranya County formed a noble rebel troop of 88 men, led by Ferenc Petrovszky, with János Vranovics as lieutenant and György Hegyi as flag bearer. On 19 May, the captain was György Hegyi, the lieutenant Mátyás Bana and the flag-bearer Benjámín Hojcsy; on 31 August, the captain was György Vránovics, the lieutenants György Hegyi and Mátyás Bana, the flag-bearer Benjámín Hojcsy, while the commissar and quartermaster were Imre Zombory, the sergeants József Balovits and Ferenc Major.

In 1744, about 9000 Hungarian noble rebels took part in the 2nd Silesian War. However, the evaluation of the Hungarian insurrection's performance showed a negative balance. Poorly equipped, poorly equipped, with untrained officers, undisciplined and with a low combat value, the insurgents proved to be worthless against the trained, disciplined regular troops. No wonder, then, that for more than half a century, the nobility's obligation of this kind was not demanded by the ruler, who would have preferred to exchange the 'blood money' for gold.<sup>66, 67</sup>

### III./6. The Nobles of Baranya in the World of the Napoleonic Wars

At the end of the 18th century, Europe once again becomes a theatre of war. This time, the French republic and later emperors of Napoleon Bonaparte posed a major challenge, affecting not only the almost thousand-year-old German-Roman Empire, but also the social structure of the continent. The French expansion, which also represented the ideals of the French Revolution, called for a profound bourgeois transformation, challenging the old monarchies of the continent. However, the federal regimes, which had risen up against expansion, were always defeated on the battlefield by the modern, disciplined French, who were enthusiastic about their emperors. The Habsburg Empire was defeated in the first (1792-1797), second (1799-1802) and third (1805) coalition wars. On 26 December 1805, at the Treaty of Pozsony, Emperor Francis I was forced to renounce his title of Holy Roman Emperor and was allowed to retain 'only' the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria. The political emergency brought the alliance between the Emperor and the Hungarian nobility to the fore

once again. Hungary took part in the wars with a considerable number of men, some 200,000 soldiers. The noble rebellion was also inevitably called to war. At the national level, the number of insurgents on foot and on horseback was 17961 in 1797, 37773 in 1800, 41970 in 1805 and 37105 in 1809. Of these, the Baranya County provided 425 horsemen in 1797, 205 horsemen and 468 infantrymen in 1800, 290 horsemen and 802 infantrymen in 1805, and 220 horsemen in 1809. Despite four mobilisations, the cavalry was not deployed until 1809. <sup>68, 69</sup>

### III./7. Noble Families in the 18th- 19th Centuries in the Szentlőrinc Area

The following list of names is an excerpt from József Andretzky: Nobles of Baranya County.<sup>72</sup> The noblemen presented here lived in the Szentlőrinc area during the 18th and 19th centuries, mostly descendants of old local noble families who managed to prove their nobility to the authorities investigating them. They also obtained letters of privilege, which can be found in the county records. Ács, alias Lukács family - Szabadszentkirály; Baán (Bán) de Kis Doba, Babos family - Nagypeterd; Balaskó family - Szabadszentkirály, Szentlőrinc; Balázs family - Nagyváty; Balikó family - Megyefa; Balogh alias Bíró family - Szentkirály; Baranyay family - Pécs; Beke family - Szabadszentkirály; Bencze family - Kisasszonyfa; Bernárd (Bernáth) family - Szabadszentkirály; Bíró alias Balogh family - Szabadszentkirály; Bódis family - Sziget (Szeged) noble family; Bor alias Farkas family - Szentkirály; Bozó family - Dinnyeberki; Bötös (Böttkös) family - Nagypeterd; Csiszár family - Nagyváty; Dömötör (Demeter) family - Szabadszentkirály; Éva family - Szabadszentkirály; Fábíán family - Szegedi (Szegedi); Farkas, also known as Bor family - Szentkirály; Gaál (Gál) family - Szabadszentkirály; Hajass family - Szabadszentkirály; Hernád (Harnád) family - Nagypeterd; Horváth family - Megyefalva; Jeszenszky Paulovitz de Kis-Jeszen - i.e. the Jeszenszky family of Kisjeszen - Megyefalva; Joó family - Nagypeterd; Kakas family - Nagypeterd; Kary family - Szabadszentkirály; Kata family - Szabadszentkirály; Katona family - Szabadszentkirály; Kiss family - Nagypeterd; Kocsis family - Nagypeterd; Konya family - Nagypeterd; Kovács family - Szabadszentkirály; Kováts family - Nagypeterd; Kulin family - Szabadszentkirály; László, more correctly Gaáll family - Szabadszentkirály; Mátté Deák i.e., the Vajda (Vaida) family - Nagypeterd; Nagy family - Szabadszentkirály; Nagy (Magnus) de Dinnyeberki (aka: Vitta) Dinnyeberki; Papp family - Nagypeterd; Petes family - Nagyváty; Petre family - Nagyváty; Rakodczay alais Fuchek, Fuchech, Fuchecz, Fuchets family - Szentlőrinc; Saár family - Nagypeterd; Séni (Zéni, Zseni) family - Nagyváty; Séra family - Nagyváty; Sértő family - Nagypeterd; Simon or Vajda family - Nagypeterd; Szabó family - Nagyváty; Szalay family - Nagypeterd; Teslér family - Bükkösd; Tóth family - Nagyváty; Uj (Ujj) family - Szabadszentkirály; Vajda or Simon family - Nagypeterd; Vécsey de Nagybodoló baron - Szentlőrinc; Vita (Vitta, Vitha) family - Dinnyeberki.

## IV. Reform-era Landowners and Tenants in the Szentlőrinc Area (19th- 20th Century)

### IV./1. The Manor of Szentlőrinc and the Nádosy Family

In 1861, the Nádosy brothers, István and Kálmán, who leased the Manor of Szentlőrinc, began their careers as talented merchants in Pest. Their father, István Nádosy (1794-1866), came from the impoverished Trshtyenzsky (Tersztyenszky) family of Highland origin. Because of the similarity of their names, they are often confused with the Tresztyánszky family of Trecsény, which is different. The ancestors of the family originate from the field town of Trsztena (Nádas) in Árva County. András Trshtyenzsky, the officer of the castle of Árva, received his coat of arms from King Ferdinand III in Pozsony on 15 January 1638. The coat of arms shows a griffin holding three arrows.

István Nádosy was born in Enese in Győr County, first came to Győr where he graduated from the grammar school and then became a merchant. After his apprenticeship he worked for two years as an assistant in a baize fashion shop. He moved to Pest in 1820. He opened his legendary baize fashion shop at 8 Váci Street under the name " Fehér Oroszlán " (White Lion). In 1840 he was granted the right to bear the name Nádosy. Among his customers and friends are the names of István

Széchényi and Lajos Kossuth. He contributed a considerable amount of his fortune to the establishment and equipment of the Home Guard. At the same time, he was an organiser and member of the board of the Pest Industrial Association. He donated his plot of land (about 100 hectares) on the outskirts of Pest to the city for public purposes, which later became the Városliget (City Park).

It is recorded that he was an extremely charitable person throughout his life and together with his wife Katalin Jószi Purgly he was a great supporter of the Evangelical Church, one of the founders of the Commercial Nursing and Pension Fund and a patron of the Children's Hospital in Pest. With the support of the Pest Art Society, he became friends with the sculptor István Ferenczy, whose two sculptures enriched the family's collection.

He was the founder and for many years president of the shopkeepers' association. In June 1864 the Vasárnapi Újság paid tribute to him with a one and a half page woodcut-portrait editorial. On the occasion of his resignation, he painted a portrait with Miklós Barabás, which is now on display in the meeting room of the Board of Trade.

Thirteen children were born of his fruitful marriage. In 1861, he handed over his business in Pest to his children, which continued under the name of the Nádosy brothers, but was practically run by his son György. István (II) and Kálmán moved to Baranya and leased the Manor of Szentlőrinc, some 11,000 acres.

He died in 1866, a distinguished and respected citizen. His tomb is in the National Tomb Garden on Fiume Road. The lion in the park of the castle in Helsefa is the work of István Ferenczy, which was brought here by his sons in 1876 from the garden of their house in Pest to be placed on a poster in memory of their father.

The brothers initially lived in the Esterházy castle in Szentlőrinc, where Kálmán's son Imre was born, who later became the national police chief. It is probable that they were responsible for the eclectic style of the castle's remodelling at the end of the 19th century.

*"The Nádosy brothers were obviously motivated by the economic boom that started in the 1850s, as the rapid rise in agricultural prices implied significant revenues. The economic geography of the Szentlőrinc manor was favourable to all types of agriculture, as it had good quality ploughs, meadows along the Bükkösi stream, large forests and small meadows on the western slopes of the Mecsek. The tenants initially lived in Szentlőrinc, but a few years later they built a castle in Helesfa in the north. As a result of significant improvements and investments, the estate became a model farm, the reputation of which spread far and wide,"* writes Zoltán Kaposi in his study.

In 1864 they already had their own house and 80 acres of vineyards in Helesfa, in addition to their manorial lease.

István was engaged in farming theory, several of his articles were published in professional journals (Gazdasági lapok, Falusi Gazda, Kerti Gazdaság). He was vice-president of the Agricultural Association of Baranya County. In 1874 the King awarded him the Order of Ferenc József. His son István (III.), born from his wife Zsuzsanna Fornszek, carried on his mother's inheritance of the estate in Boldogasszonyfa, while his daughter Tiborné Margit Mattyasovszky inherited the estate in Helsefai.

After the death of István (II.) in 1876, his son István (III.) took his place in the management of the estate, but in practice his brother Kálmán took over the management.

Kálmán (1832-1913) was a respected and respected farmer of his time in South Transdanubia. He trained as a soldier, first as a gunner, then as a hussar captain, but was discharged because of a broken leg. From then on, he went about his business, and was described as 'making a sickle out of a sword'. Unlike his brother, he did not attend business school, but he published several articles in national agricultural newspapers. He was a founding member of the National Forestry Association, president of the Executive Committee of the Pécs National Exhibition in 1888, president of the Baranya County Economic Association between 1887 and 1892, president of the Baranya County Horse Breeding Committee, founder and later president of the Pécs Pig Fattening and Warehouse Company.

He was the organiser and promoter of the Szigetvár-Kaposvár railway line. He was a member of the Assembly of Baranya County, in 1889 he received the title of Royal Councillor, and in 1891 he was awarded the Knight's Cross of the Order of Ferenc József. He was a supporter of the Evangelical

Church and lay president of the Pécs parish between 1867 and 1901. His marriage with his wife Maria Jeszenszky of Kisjeszen from the neighbouring Bükkösd landowning family produced eight children. He educated his children carefully. "*Nádósy was an ambitious, energetic entrepreneur who sought and applied economic innovations*", writes Zoltán Kaposi.

He was also 'world famous' for his wines alone, from a wide range of farming. The modern, mechanised winery was well worth the investment. According to the National Exhibition catalogue of 1885, his wines won medals at exhibitions in Vienna, London, Paris and Calcutta.

He also invested heavily in the estate lease, modernising the management.

The lease expired in 1890, and was won by a consortium from Pest, together with most of the Esterházy estates. The consortium settled the Nádósy's investments with a final payment of 228,000 forints and then sublet the manor to a subtenant. The last tenant, Sámuel Mándy and his son, Dr. Sándor Mándy, held the estate until 1891-1944. Sámuel Mándy lived in the castle in Szentlőrinc. We know of his public activities that he was a member of parliament, was active in several parliamentary committees, and was also involved in the management of economic companies and banks.

The Nádósy family used the money to buy more land, so they acquired Görösgalpuszta with the old castle, Elekmajor in Almáskeresztúr, and more than a thousand acres of land in Kistamási, Dinnyeberk and Helesfa.

At the time of the millennium, Prince Miklós Esterházy's Szentlőrinc manor with 11059 catastrophic acres was listed among the largest manors in the county.

On 2 May 1896, the Regimental Exhibition opened in the Városliget (City Park). Szentlőrinc was one of the leading exhibitors in the county.<sup>59, 61, 62, 63, 73</sup>

#### IV./2. The Castles of the Nádósy Family in Helesfa

The Nádósy Settlement was established at the end of the 19th century, when the Nádósy family moved here at the end of the lease of the manor of Szentlőrinc. Two castles were built here. The northern one belonged to the family of Kálmán, while the southern one belonged to the descendants of István, thus becoming the residence of the Mattyasovszky-Zsolnay family. Kálmán's castle was the older building, first recorded in the cadastral census in 1864. It was initially a rather puritanical 30x10 m rectangular ground-floor mansion, which was enlarged and remodelled in 1891 in an eclectic style. At the same time, the southern castle was built, also in eclectic style, probably to the design of József Baldauf.

According to family tradition, the Calvary in Helesfa was a gift from Imre Nádósy, as was the one-and-a-half metre tall ceramic statue of a hussar made in the Zsolnay factory, which stands near the World War I memorial in the village square. The family crypt is in the local cemetery.

The manor houses were occupied by family members until 1948, when they were nationalised and taken over by the Cooperative. It was then that their furnishings and valuables were destroyed and lost. In 1967, the Cooperative handed over the mansions and the park, which had been neglected by then, to the new manager, the Specialised Social Home of the Baranya County Council. It is now the home of the Social and Child Protection Directorate - Baranya County Boroka Home. The castle park can be visited by appointment.<sup>62</sup>

#### IV./3. Urbanising Szentlőrinc (at the Turn of the 19th and 20th Centuries)

By the end of the 19th century, the image of Szentlőrinc had changed. The inhabitants of the village, which had previously been a manorial centre, were mainly farmers, but also peasants and mercenaries, and among them there were more and more craftsmen, merchants and the estate's hired labourers and servants. The Esterházy manor house, the church and the park belonging to the manor house remained the core of the settlement. Between the traditional village to the south and the manorial centre, the manor's workers' and servants' dwellings and, in part, farm buildings were wedged in. The village had an elementary school from 1794, which by the middle of the 19th century had nearly 200 pupils.<sup>22, 84</sup>



Béla Danitz, lawyer, national guard lieutenant during the War of Independence in '48, later president of the Székesfehérvár court, was born here in 1828. From 1867, Sándor Szigeti Barthos Sándor, a hussar captain, lived and worked here as a district magistrate, and died here in 1869 after an adventurous life.<sup>85, 88</sup>

*"Szent-Lőrincz, a Hungarian village in Baranya county, on the Rónaság, with a post office and a relay between Pécs and Szigetvár. Its boundary is 2349 4/8 acres, of which 24 acres are farmland, 1192 4/8 acres are arable land, 703 acres are meadow, 424 acres are common pasture, 6 acres are farmland. The land is very fertile, except for the northern part of the border, which is a hilly valley. It is inhabited by 940 Catholics, 6 Reformed, 8 Jews, with a Catholic parish church, fine manor buildings, and a handsome bailiff's residence. It is ruled by Prince Pál Eszterházy, and one of its manors takes its name from him."* - writes Elek Fényes in his Geographical Dictionary of 1851.<sup>86</sup>

Since 1862 the settlement has been the seat of the district administration of the area. In 1877, a pharmacy was opened under the name " Szent István".<sup>22, 87</sup>

They played a significant role in this development, both as progressive reformer nobles and as educated citizens. The ambitious Nádosy brothers, who themselves had moved from Pest to Szentlőrinc at the time, and who had taken over the lease of the Esterházy estate, which was then in crisis, made a significant contribution to the urbanisation of the settlement. Naturally, they had a vested interest in making the best of their well-endowed estate, and through their investments and developments they built up a famous model farm, which brought them considerable profit. Soon the Nádosys were among the most important aristocratic families in the region.<sup>22, 89</sup>

The railway, initially received with scepticism by many, proved to be one of the most significant economic investments of the region. The Pécs-Barcs line opened on 6 May 1868, and was soon extended in 1882. The Kelenföld-Szentlőrinc section was completed at the same time. This gave access to the seaport of Rijeka - and Hungarian agricultural products were on the world market. In 1889, the railway line was nationalised, and its traffic multiplied because of the more favourable tariffs. The main line is connected to a number of branch lines, which serve the needs of local large estates through the investment of those involved. At the end of 1895, the Szentlőrinc-Sellye-Szlatina-Nasice local interest railway was also opened with a bridge over the Drava at Cadjavica.<sup>22, 90</sup> In 1896, Szentlőrinc was at the forefront of the Regimental Exhibition in Városliget (City Park). Within this, the private estate of Kálmán Nádosy stood out, travelling the world with its famous wines, which won many awards. On 11 May 1896, at the county's ceremonial meeting on the occasion of the millennium, Gyula Benkő, a lawyer and member of the county committee, gave a speech. At the turn of the century, the population was close to 2,000.<sup>89</sup>

In 1892 the following craftsmen and merchants lived in Szentlőrinc:

Carpenters: Nándor Gilitz, Mihály Halas, Imre Király, Nándor Krasztl, József Polgár.

Tinkerers: János Juhász, Zsigmond Rechnitzer.

Cooper: Márton Vojcsek.

Barber, hairdresser: Ferenc Mozsonits.

Innkeeper, hotel keeper: Vilmos Breuer.

Blacksmiths: István Balázs, Dezső Kalamár, Gyula Kszel, József Légrádi, Vincze Mészáros.

Machine blacksmith: András Zákonyi.

Masons: János Detsch, Gyula Hegyi, György Mergl, József Stier.

Rope maker: József Krasztl.

Locksmith: Ferenc Palko.

Butcher: Henrik Kohnberger.

Millers: Ferenc Ketler, János Szalai, József Tanizer.

Strapmaker: József Lakits.

Baker: Ferenc Bubanovics Jr.

Haberdasher, handicraft merchant: Róza Engel.

Mensmith: István Horváth, János Meskál, Albert Stern.

Grocer: Mária Kürsner.

Sparkling water producer and storehouse: Ignác Weisz

Weaver: Imre Kis.

Ironmongers: Róza Engler, Tivadar Gebauer.

Chemists: Ignác Morgenstern, Simon Morvay, Sándor Schmidt.<sup>91</sup>

For comparison, in 1924 the county directory lists the following: Szentlőrinc. Village in Baranya county, Szentlőrinc district. 2574 inhabitants. District court, notary, state treasury. Railway line Budapest-Magyarbóly. State baths and epidemic hospital, doctor, veterinary, pharmacy, industrial and agricultural centre, medical home. National fairs: 14 February, 4 September, 4 April, 12 April and 10 June, if they fall on Sundays and public holidays, on the preceding Monday. Volunteer fire department. Chief Bailiff: István Horváth. Serving judges: dr. Ferenc Lieben, Miklós Koncz. Csomor Sándor. Deputy notary: Jenő Rupperecht. Notary public: Dr. Győző Kollár. Doctors: Sándor Davidovics, Pál Kerekes. Veterinarian: Tivadar Pupinszky. Lawyers: Gyula Benkő, István Buzagits, Zsigmond Freund, József Narancsik, László Scheffer, Pongrác Say, Ernő Szűcs. Landowners: the Legislative Authority of Baranya County, Gebauer Tivadar, Public Property, State Railways. Landlord: Sándor Mándy. Carpenter: József Fraula. Animal traders: Lajos Balog, János Jánosné Farkas, József Németh, Józsefné Pál, Jánosné Szabó. Carpenters: Horváth Lőrinc, Kasztner István, Király József, Klár Ferenc, Kovács Gyula, Krarl Nándor, Mergl Ferenc, Ruzsinszky Sándor, Szabó Ferenc. Tinkerers. Bognár: József Bang, Mátyás Szijgyártó, Márton Vojcsek. Barbers: Gábor Géczi, Mihály Papp, József Szabó. Leather merchants Jenő Klein, Henrik Kohn, Simon Schlossberg. Shoemakers: Pál Braun Jr., György Császár, Vince Horváth, Vince Horváth Jr. Lajos Sipos, Jr. Tearing machine owner: Gyula Kszél. Boot makers: István Huszár, István Juhász, József Kiss, Imre Picz, Ferenc Szolár. Wood merchant: Emil Földes. Machine locksmiths: Gyula Kisél, Mihály Novák. Pharmacy: Lajos Csórika. Stocking maker: János Schmuck. Credit union: Szentlőrinc Industrial and Economic Credit Union. Cooperators: József Hajdu, Árpád Lenhárt. Hat maker: József Köhler. Chimney sweep: Károly Kaltenecker. Gardener: László Könnyüd. Skaters: Ferenc Benedikt, Alfréd Epstein, Gyula Molnár, György Schlossberg, István Schifhár, József Spitz. Blacksmiths: János Czakó, Károly Császár, István Könnyüd, János Lőrincz, Imre Molnár, Ferenc Sommer, János Wittmann. Stonemasons: József Böröcz, Pál Braun, Lajos Dobzay, Sándor Kaisser, János Kovács, György Mergl, István Mergl, János Stir, Ádám Szeifert, Ferenc Wunderlich. Rope maker: József Krázl. Locksmith: Béla Balatonyi, Ferenc Hoffer, M. Novák. Savings bank: Savings bank of Szentlőrinc.<sup>92</sup>

The Nádosy lease expired in 1890, and the brothers used the money they had received from the settlement to buy land in the area, and the land they had already bought in Helesfa in the castles they had built in Helesfai. The lease thus passed into the hands of Sámuel Mándy and his son Dr. Sándor Mándy between 1891 and 1944. Sámuel Mándy moved to the castle in Szentlőrinc and lived there.<sup>22,89</sup> He was a public figure of the era, a politician committed to land reform, a member of Parliament, and was also involved in the management of several economic companies and financial institutions. He was born in 1860 in Kántorjánosi, Szatmár County, in a family of landowners. He graduated in economics from the University of Leipzig. He then went to England and France to study economics, where he was introduced to modern agricultural technologies, which he put to good use on his return home. He leased the Esterházy estates of Prince Esterházy of Alsólendava and BaranyaSzentlőrinc, 85,000 catastrophic acres. In addition, he owned estates in Szatmár, Szabolcs and Somogy counties. From the very beginning he was actively involved in the public life of Baranya County. Member of the administrative committee of Baranya County. He was the county chairman of the Liberal Party and later of the National Labor Party. Lay judge of the Reformed Diocese of Upper Baranya. He was a member of the National Hungarian Economic Association. He published numerous articles on economic policy in Hazánk, Magyar Szó and Budapesti Hírlap. He was a supporter of the Pécs Military Commander School. He moved to Vienna during the Serbian occupation and is actively involved in political life. In 1919, he joined the Civic Party and later the Smallholders' Party. In 1921, he was elected as a deputy of the liberated district of Dárda, Baranya County. In January 1927, Baranya County elected him as a member of the Upper House, but he resigned from this dignity in April 1927, retaining only his mandate as a deputy.<sup>93</sup>

There is no doubt that the local management of Samuel Mándy also stimulated local railway development. It was at this time that the electricity power station was built, as well as several farm

buildings on the estate which have since been dilapidated or are in the process of disappearing.<sup>94</sup> It cannot be a coincidence that in 1927 the Ministry of Agriculture decided to establish a county-level winter economic school in Szentlőrinc. The school opened on 4 November 1930. Its first director, Antal Banke, had the extraordinary idea that the students who graduated from the school should be united in the 'Golden Circle of Farmers', that they should continue to belong to the school after graduation and that they should help the school to spread agricultural culture'.<sup>95</sup>

Tivadar Gebauer, a hardware merchant, emerged from the town's burgeoning bourgeoisie. His name appears in the 1892 register of craftsmen and merchants.<sup>91</sup> In 1897 he was already trading in spices, cloth, dye, flour, salt and had an agricultural machine shop in Szentlőrinc. In 1901 he registered a joint hardware shop with Gyula Auber, a local, in Újvidék.<sup>96</sup> In 1916, we have data on a metal collecting plant in Szentlőrinc. In 1924 he is listed as a local landowner.<sup>92</sup> He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Transport and Trading Company and a member of the Board of Directors of the Spice Traders' Trading Company. He is a member of the Supervisory Board of the First Pécs Joinery - Hoffmann Károly Joint Stock Company and of the Agricultural Plant and Malting Plant Ltd. In addition to his well-known trading business, he also operated a brickworks in Szentlőrinc.<sup>92</sup> The successful businessman was also elected a member of the new County Council in 1929.<sup>97</sup>

Imre Nádosy was born on 28 October 1872 in Szentlőrinc. He was the son of Kálmán Nádosy and Mária Jeszenszky of Kisjeszen. He graduated as a lawyer, and in the 1920s he was a ministerial secretary and later a ministerial advisor for justice. His wife was Ilona Győri, and after her divorce she became Mária Wolf. He was a member of the secret society led by Károly Wolf. He was the chief of police of Budapest and then national chief of police between 1920 and 1926. In October 1926 he was sentenced to three and a half years in prison for his involvement in the counterfeiting of French francs. While in prison, he contracted tuberculosis and was released by a governor's pardon in 1928, after which he retired from public life and lived in his castle in Helesfa. From 1933 until his death in 1935 he was a film producer and president of City Film Corp. National public opinion held that he had participated in the forgery of the French franc only for patriotic reasons and that he had taken the scandal of it upon himself. Many police officers attended his funeral in recognition of his services.<sup>62,98</sup>

Another prominent figure of the era was the well-respected Chief Bailiff Miklós Koncz. A citizen of the First World War, he was known as an impartial and honest man, who was both a front-line soldier and a prisoner of war, and was always respected and loved by the locals. His surviving diary from the war years reveals the man of the age and his relationship with a world weathering the storms of history.<sup>22</sup>

He lived with his family in the manor's 18th-century officer's lodge, where he left behind a collection and library that testify to his rich education. The museum, now run by the Brantner-Koncz Foundation, is a valuable link with the roots of the past, taking us from the world of our times to the present.<sup>22,94</sup>

## Epilogue

The history of the nobility in terms of public law ended in the middle of the 20th century. Many of the descendants of the Hungarian nobility keep and preserve the memory of their ancestors. Some families have managed to preserve and recover some of their property, but this is hardly true of the noble community under study. The descendants of the late nobility of Baranya live among us, and only a few keep track of their ancestry, although their names have been preserved in history.

## V. Main Destinations in Hungary on the Szentlőrinc- Virovitica (Verőce) Tourist Route

1. Tarcsapuszta – Manorial administration building
2. Szentlőrinc – Castle (Mayor's Office)
3. Szigetvár – Zrínyi Castle

4. Görösgalpuszta – Nádosy mansion
5. Barcs – Dráva Museum

#### V./1. Tarcsapuszta

The present settlement is a suburban residential area belonging to Szentlőrince. The interesting name of the settlement has given rise to legends in local folklore, but *Tarcsa* is certainly a Hungarian male name of medieval origin.

In the Middle Ages it was an independent village, which was depopulated during the wars of liberation at the end of the Turkish occupation. The puszta, repopulated in the 18th century, was one of the majors' centres of the organising Szentlőrinc manor, with homes for farm workers. In the first third of the 20th century, more than 300 people still lived here. Today it is still an agricultural centre, home to the farm of the Imre Újhelyi Agricultural and Economic Secondary School. The farm has several old buildings and an office building from the beginning of the 20th century. There is a fishing lake and a sports field.

#### V./2. Town of Szentlőrinc

The present town centre was built in the early 18th century. Near each other we find the Baroque church built in 1719 and the Esterházy Castle, the centre of the famous manor of Szentlőrinc, built at the same time and extended in 1770.



4. Esterházy Castle, Szentlőrinc

The Brantner-Koncz House, the manorial officer's residence built in the 18th century, is protected as a historical monument. The building was formerly a residence, then a private museum of the pharmacist Antal Brantner, and is now a museum run by a foundation. The exhibition on the civil housing culture of the 19th and 20th centuries preserves the rich legacy and memories of the Chief Solicitor of Szentlőrinc, Dr. Miklós Koncz.

On the northern outskirts of the town, on the roadside, in the area of the cemetery, was the medieval centre of the settlement. From the 12th - 13th century to the beginning of the 18th century, it was the centre of the Knights Templar's manor, which was a small end castle between Pécs and Szigetvár during the Turkish wars.<sup>22</sup>

#### V./3. Szigetvár

The hero of two nations Miklós Zrínyi. Szigetvár was the scene of his legendary battle against the Turks. It was here in 1566 that Hungarian and Croatian soldiers sacrificed their lives to stop Sultan Suleiman's conquering army. Although the defenders died heroically, it was here that Sultan Suleiman died during the siege.



5. The Andrassy Castle in Szigetvár - 1933.

The city's many monuments, memorials, every corner, every monument commemorate this battle of world historical significance. In addition to its history, it also has a

famous spa. The fortress in the castle of Szigetvár was built in the 1930s by Mihály Andrassy, Count of Csíkszentkirály and Krasznahorka, who lived here with his family until the end of the Second World War. Due to the Russian occupation he emigrated abroad, to Canada.



### V./3./1. Miklós Zrínyi the Hero of Szigetvár

Miklós Zrínyi, a descendant of the old Subics clan, was born in 1508. In 1529, he fought so valiantly against the Turks during the siege of Vienna that Emperor Charles V decorated him with a horse and a knight's gold necklace. In 1556, his army, led by the Emperor Nádasdy together with the Grand Duke Tamás, fought a successful battle under Babócsa, liberating the Turkish-held castle of Sziget. In 1557, King Ferdinand appointed him co-captain. In 1561, after the death of Mark Horváth, he personally took over the captaincy of Szigetvár, using all his talents and wealth to strengthen the castle. He became one of the richest and most prestigious flag-bearers in the country, and was then the chief captain of the Transdanubian region. It is thanks to his prestige that the Sziget's braves drive the Turks back to their castles on the Danube. In 1562, together with the people of the surrounding Hungarian end houses, he won a brilliant victory over the Turks at the Battle of Monoszló. He urges the court to reinforce Sziget's army, but the fraudulent peace is not helped by the imperial intentions. In 1566, on the occasion of the great Turkish campaign, he smashed the troops of the southern Sandzaks marching under the castle of Siklós, thus succeeding in provoking the wrath of the Sultan against himself and Sziget. The Turkish troops, who arrived in huge numbers, were held up for 36 days by the defenders of Szigetvár. Zrínyi fights with his soldiers on the battlements, inspiring them with his personal example. On 8 September, the dwindling garrison, led by Miklós Zrínyi, chose an honourable death with a self-sacrificing rush from the burning inner fortress. In the last battle, he dies after killing several enemies and being hit by multiple bullets. His head is sent by the Turks to the idle imperial army stationed in the camp of Győr, accompanied by a letter: 'We send you the head of your most illustrious general, whom you could have greatly needed...' After the funeral service, his son-in-law takes his head to Csáktornya, where it is buried in the crypt of the monastery of St. Helena, next to his first wife Katalin Frangepán. He lived 58 years. He was the father of 14 children. <sup>76</sup>

### V./3./2. Nagyszigeti Szily – an 18th Century Noble Family

The ancestral nest of the Szily family (first called of Domba, later of Nagysziget) was in Somogy county in the 14th century. In the 15th century, the branch of the family from which the Szily of Nagysziget descended moved from Somogy to the vicinity of the Zrínyi in the Zagreb county. The fate of the family is linked to the Zrínyi for several centuries: one of its members falls in the defence of Szigetvár. In 1667, when Peter Zrínyi and Nádasdy meet Gremonville, the French envoy in *Hochau*, they are accompanied by Stephen, later captain of the nobility of Ribnica and Ozolya. In 1670, Herberstein, east of Karlovac, at Kupchina, disperses a group of Zrínyi gathered by Lieutenant Szily and captures part of them. It is probable that his son was Márton, who, with his widowed mother, settled back in Hungary as a child and became the ancestor of the present-day Szily family of Nagysziget, while those who remained in Croatia continued to live with the prefix of *Domba* and died out in the second half of the 18th century.

The first famous member of the family, Márton (1663-1724) fought throughout the Rákóczi Revolution. In 1707, Count Antal Esterházy promoted him to lieutenant-general "*for his valiant efforts in the present national warfare, for his true Hungarian patriotism*". From 1710 onwards, he farmed the estates he had acquired with his wife in Somogy (Postelek, Görösgal, Sibfalva, Cegléd, Edde, Ipoltfalva, etc.).

In 1717 Márton Szily, as the administrator of the treasury of Szigetvár, received a donation for the estates of *Felsőpacsa*, *Nagyjuta* and *Füle*. The family lived in Szigetvár for two generations from 1717 to 1769. Ádám Szily was a prominent figure in the town, which was given the prefix "*of Nagysziget*" after the then name of Nagysziget from 1765. In 1769 he sold his estate here to Lajos Festetics Tolnai.

In Szigetvár, in the wall of the church in Zárda Street, there is the ornate tomb of Ádám Szily of Nagysziget (+1844), a bailiff, which was erected by his wife Erzsébet Szekeres. <sup>59, 75</sup>

### V./4. Görösgalpuszta



6. Görösgalpuszta – Nádosy mansion in

the early 20th century.

Görösgalpuszta is a residential area belonging to the municipality of Nemeske, on the road 6 between Barcs and Szigetvár. In the 1550s, a stronghold stood here, which was the scene of major battles. Not only chronicles but also historical songs tell about it. The former castle is now the site of the Nádosy mansion. The Nádosy family leased the manor of Szentlőrinc in the last third of the 19th century and made it world-famous for its exemplary management.

#### *V./4./1. The Owners of Görösgalpuszta*

During the Turkish world, it was one of the most important places as a tax centre and a palisade castle. Its nominal owner was Kristóf Batthyány in 1598-99, but of course there was no actual ownership because of the Turks. According to census records, it was owned as a mere by István Szabó in 1692, János Frankovics in 1701-1703, and János Bátsmegyey and Márton Szily in 1723-33. In 1856 it was owned by the Gaal and Dóczy families. At the beginning of the 20th century it was owned by Elek Nádosy and Pál Stephaics. During the hardships of the second half of the 20th century, the Görösgal castle was ruined and fell into disrepair. However, it was returned to its rightful heir, Countess Szilvia Nádosy-Stephaics, who owns it.<sup>74</sup>

#### *V./5. Barcs*

Barcs is the border town of Hungary. It has a rich historical past as a Turkish-era end castle, one of the sites of Count Miklós Zrínyi's winter campaign in 1664. The Dráva Museum presents mainly the historical and archaeological monuments of Barcs from its beginnings to the recent past. In addition to the ethnographic relics, the exhibition also focuses on the crafts related to the Dráva. Its thermal baths are a popular tourist destination for both nations.

In Somogytarnóca, which belongs to Barcs, the Széchenyi Castle, built in 1873, and the family cemetery chapel are under monumental protection.

#### *V./5./1. Somogytarnóca and the Széchenyi Family*

It was donated by György Széchenyi, Archbishop of Kalocsa, during the Turkish rule in 1677. Zsigmond Széchenyi was the owner of the manor from 1726 to 1733. In 1835 it belonged to the Csokonya estate. At the beginning of the 20th century it was the property of Count Antal and Frigyes Széchenyi with the castle, which was built by Count Ferenc Széchenyi in 1873. The beauty of the castle and its rich furnishings were well known. Old paintings, furniture, Alt-Wien, biscuit and Meissen porcelain, valuable bronzes and old English engravings decorated the castle. It also had a beautiful English clock, which was a gift from Count István Széchenyi to Count Pálne Széchenyi.



7. Barcs – Somogytarnóca. The Széchenyi Castle in its heyday at the beginning of the 20th century.

The Széchenyi manor had a distillery and a steam mill in the village.

György Széchenyi was made a count on 30 March 1697, partly for his own military merits and partly for the services of his uncle, Archbishop György. His wife was Ilona Morócz Beketfalvi, his son Zsigmond (1681-1738), his wife Countess Mária Batthyány, his sons Ignác, László, Antal and Zsigmond. In 1783 Antal was deputy Croatian Ban, in 1785 he was the royal commissioner of Somogy county, in 1798 he was the chief bailiff of Somogy county. His wife was Count Julia Festetics. His children were Lajos (1881-1855), Pál (1789-1871) and István (1791-1860). Count István, the most famous member of the family, did not become a landowner in the area. Count Pál's children by Emilia Zichy were Kálmán (1824), Gyula (1829), Ferenc (1835), Jenő (1836) and Pál (1838). Ferenc inherited the estate of Somogytarnóca.<sup>59, 74</sup>

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## Images

1. Königsberg grófi család címere. Forrás: Nagy Iván: Magyarország családai, VI. kötet
2. Herceg Esterházy Pál nádor címere, 1710. Forrás: A pozsonyi ferences káptalan protocolluma (Protocollum Venerabilis Conventus Posoniensis). Szlovák Nemzeti Könyvtár, Pozsony; 1710-1763 között, 227 papírfólió, 295x180 mm.
3. A Szentlőrinc uradalom a XIX. század második felében (részlet) - A szent-lőrinczi uradalom bércsoportjainak átnézeti térképe – Uebersichtskarte der Pachtgruppen der Herrschaft Szent-Lőrincz. MOL, S16 – No. 520.
4. Szentlőrinc – Esterházy kastély (saját fotó, 2021) Az épület első fázisát még Prayner (Breuner) Szigfrid Kristóf építtette. Az akkori egyemeletes épület a lakhatóságon kívül gazdasági célokat is szolgált. A padláson terményraktározás a pincéjében bortárolás történt. A hagyomány szerint az épület templom felőli szárnyát elbontották később, helyére a balszárnyhoz új épületrészt építettek az 1770-es években az Esterházyak birtoklása idejében. A Nádosyak is laktak benne az őket váltó bérlőkkel egyetemben. 2006-ban felújították, jelenleg Polgármesteri Hivatalként funkcionál.
5. Szigetvár. A várbeli Andrássy kastély 1933-ban (fénykép a Várbaráti Kör archívumából) Andrássy Mihály gróf és családja élt itt a második világháború végéig. Ez idő alatt a várban, a környéken lezuhant amerikai repülőket, ejtőernyősöket is bújtatott. Emiatt feljelentették, majd elhurcolták. Állítólag a kormányzó személyes közbenjárására engedték szabadon. A grófról és családjáról máig élő ehhez hasonló szóbeszédék és legendák élnek a városban. A kastélyépület a korábban itt álló gazdatiszti lakás és a török dzsámiból kialakított magtár épületeinek egybefoglalásával készült. Bár az 50-es években több részlete elpusztult, jelenleg felújítva a várban működő múzeumnak ad otthont.
6. Görösgalpuszta – Nádosy kúria a XX. század elején. Forrás: Borovszky Samu monográfiája – Somogy vármegye helységei
7. Barcs – Somogytarnóca. A Széchenyi kastély fénykorában a XX. század elején. Forrás: Borovszky monográfia – Somogy vármegye helységei

## B.) Verőce Region

### 1. Kuriija Janković- (Kapela Dvor) – Janković Noble Family **Jankovics kúria (Kapela Dvor) – Jankovics nemesi család**

At the end of the 19th century, the Jankovich family was split into three branches: the Suhopolje estate of Elemér Jankovich, the Géza (Gejza) Lukács Jankovich and the Cabuna estate of Aladár Jankovich. Géza Jankovich-Bésán was the major Lukács owner until 1928, when he sold it to Árpád Károlyi. The centre of this estate was the manor house built in the early 19th century, named Gejzin dvor after its builder, which initially became the name of the small settlement that grew up around it.

The imposing building, in the historicist style, is one of the most elegant rural noble mansions in Virovitica-Podravina county.<sup>1</sup>

The settlement got its present name after the Second World War, after the characteristic corner tower of the castle in the south-west, which resembled a chapel. During the reign of Árpád Károlyi, the estate was famous for its asparagus and racehorses: Ferenc, Árpád II and Erzsébet, who sold it to the Savings Bank and moved to Zagreb. In 1942, the bank passed it on to families who had moved here from Zagorje, and then the hunting company of Lukača acquired the greater part of it. It also

housed a school until the mid-1980s, after which it stood empty for a long time.<sup>4</sup>

The dilapidated building, neglected in the second half of the 20th century, was recently purchased by the county council in 2012 and completely renovated by 2014.<sup>5</sup> It currently operates as a 4-star hotel and event venue.<sup>3</sup>

## 2. Historical Garden- (Virovitica) – Pejačević Noble Family

### **Történelmi kert (Verőce) – Pejácsevich nemesi család**

The famous Pejácsevich noble family received the Verőce estate in 1749 and owned it for 90 years. They built their manor house in the centre of Verőce, on the site of the former fortress (1800-1804), after which they took the title of Pejácsevich noblemen of Verőce. In the second half of the 18th century, the Pejácsevichs took over the patronage of the parish of Verőce, and the church was furnished with new altars, statues and various works of art.<sup>1</sup>

#### Pejácsevich Castle

Josip Pejácsevich received his Verőce estate from Maria Theresa in 1749. The castle was built by his son Antun Peyachevich I on the site of the demolished medieval castle, in the Baroque-Classical style, according to the plans of the Viennese architect Roth. The settlement was thus rebuilt around the old town core. In the early 19th century, a park was planted around the castle under Antun II Pejácsevich. In 1841, Antun III sold the castle and the estate to the German dukes of Schaumburg-Lippe. In 1911, they passed it on to the Draskovich family, who sold it to the Municipality of Verőce in 1930.

It is still owned by the city and is the most important cultural landmark in the city centre. In 2019, the castle was renovated with EU funds and now houses the modern Virovitica City Museum with multimedia facilities, several permanent exhibitions, a café, a restaurant, a tourist information centre and a gift shop. The impressive building is also home to the town planning office.<sup>3</sup>

#### About the Count Pejácsevich Family of Virovitica

The noble family of Slavonian origin gained baronial status in the early 18th century. In 1712-19 Baron György was deputy governor of Bács county. His grandson, Baron Mark, became the chief bailiff of Szerém County in 1760. Márk's son János József and his sons Zsigmond, Károly and Antal were made counts in 1772. Among them, Charles was granted a charter of nobility by the County of Virovitica on 21 June 1847.<sup>25</sup>

#### Virovitica Castle

The first fortress in Virovitica was built after the Tatar invasion. The wooden fortifications were surrounded by a wide and deep ditch, into which the water of the Verőce stream was drained. King Sigismund put an end to its royal possession in 1429, when he pledged it and his estate to Imre Marczali for 10,000 forints of gold. A substantial (90x100m) stone-brick modern fortress with four round corner towers and gate towers to the north and west was built between 1453-74, during the actual possession of the Marczali family. In 1474, King Matthias's grant of 1474, Virovitica is mentioned for the first time as a castle and town. After the Marczalis were deposed, it was occupied by Bertold Eldenbach and later by Miklós Csupor of Monoszla. After that, the Bánffys held it until the Turkish occupation.<sup>10</sup>

It was captured by the Turks in 1552, under the command of the Bosnian Pasha Ulama, with the princes of Herzegovina and Hlevno. The enemy raided the town at dawn on 30 July, taking the Franciscan monastery and sacking it in the first assault, then towing cannons under the castle and starting to fire. The desperate defenders appealed to Lukács Székely for help, but he was unable to



secure his release in time. The garrison of only fifty men, led by George Brogyanin (Brodiani), held out for a few days, but seeing that they had no chance of defending the castle, they abandoned it on 2 August.<sup>9,10,11</sup>

According to a mercenary list from 1577, the Turks stationed 300 horsemen and 300 infantrymen with an adequate number of artillery pieces and attached it administratively to the Posensa Sandzak.<sup>11</sup> A mosque with a high minaret was also built here, which is clearly visible on later vedutas. It is described by Evlia Chelebi in 1663 as a crowded rectangular fortress set among trees, protected by strong walls and palisades.<sup>10</sup>

In 1597, it was unsuccessfully besieged by the Croatian king János Draskovic.<sup>6</sup>

On July 25, 1684, after 15 days of siege, his 600-strong Turkish garrison surrendered in exchange for a free retreat to General James Leslie and his 6,000 soldiers.<sup>12,14</sup>

In 1686, Baron General Makar drove the besieging army of Funduk Pasha from the castle.<sup>7</sup>

On March 13, 1704, the German garrison of about 70 men surrendered the castle and joined the Kuruc troops led by György Zana and János Hellepront, who were heading for Slavonia.<sup>17</sup>

After that, the castle lost its military importance. In the middle of the 18th century, the Páječeviches took possession of the castle in a state of ruin.

### 3. City Park – (Virovitica) – Drašković Noble Family

#### **Városi park (Verőce) – Draskovich nemesi család**

The family of the Counts of Draskovich originated from an old noble family, which branched out in the 17th and 19th centuries and owned numerous estates, castles and town palaces.

Thus, Iván Draskovich, Count of Trakoscsány, bought the Pejácsevich Castle from Prince Adolf Schaumburg-Lippe at Christmas 1911. Although Count Draskovich used the castle for a time, the family did not live there, and in 1930 he sold it, together with the park, to the then Municipality of Virovitica.<sup>1</sup>

#### Town of Virovitica

It is first mentioned in documents in 1234, when the son of András II, the Slavonic prince Kalmán granted patents to the hospes (strangers) of Verőce, which were granted to the field towns. In 1242, after the Tatar fall, King Béla IV issued a charter from here, making Zagreb a royal city.

During the reign of István V (1270-72), a Slavonic mint was also established in Verőce.<sup>6</sup> Of the money in circulation in Slavonia and Croatia, 200 were worth 1 mark, or 4 Hungarian forints. The right to mint the coin was later leased to a citizen of Zagreb, Jakab Ulfard, in 1348, who paid a rent of 300 marks a year.<sup>8</sup>

During the 13th and 14th centuries, Verőce was the episcopal centre of the royal estates. Between 1329 and 1343, its episcopal lord is mentioned in the documents of the parish of Verőce, Pál. From 1445 he was the owner of the castle of Imre Marczali, who died in 1448 at the Battle of Rigómező.

During the reign of King Sigismund, his county had a 900-strong cavalry and foot band. From 1405 to 1435, the Cillei family ruled the castle.<sup>8</sup> It was under Turkish occupation from 1552 to 1684.<sup>6</sup>

Afterwards it came under military control, and from 1688 it was administered by the court chamber.

In 1688, the Franciscan monks returned to the town and restored the monastery buildings, and then began pastoral care. In a charter of 4 April 1688, the king confirmed them in possession of the old monastery. In 1695, according to the census, the monks had no other permanent income or property other than the income of the parish.<sup>15</sup>

In a donation letter dated 19 December 1726, King Charles VI donated it to Prince Joseph

Flock de Cordona for 40,000 forints, who had it with his daughter for 23 years.<sup>13</sup>

It was considered a frontier settlement until 1745, when it was annexed back to Slavonia.<sup>7</sup>

In her letters of donation dated 29 August 1749 and 23 January 1750, Queen Maria Theresa donated the Verőce estate with the castle to Mark Pejácsevich III, the first bailiff of Serem and his relatives Joseph, Henry and Ignác, in redemption of their Mitrovica estates, which were annexed to the military border guard. The queen donated Verőce to the male heirs for ever (the women were to pay a fee of 37,000 forints). The Pejácsevich family held Verőce for 90 years.<sup>13</sup>

#### 4. At Lippe's Rose – (Virovitica)- Schaumburg – Lippe Noble Family

##### **'Lippe Rózsája' Fogadó (Verőce) – Schaumburg-Lippe nemesi család**

The German princely family of Schaumburg-Lippe started farming in the region in the mid-19th century. In Verőce they were involved in sugar production, fish farming and forestry. As owners of the Višnjica estate, they were also involved in livestock breeding and agriculture, and planted extensive vineyards. Beer and champagne were produced in Slatina. In Verőce they bought the Pejácsevichs' castle and built the inn 'Lippe's Rose'. Their activities strengthened and laid the foundations for the economic development of the region.<sup>1</sup>

The manor inn "Zur Lippische Rose" was built in the sixties of the 19th century. It has been an inn, restaurant and hotel throughout its history, and is known as a centre of cultural life and a meeting place for the associations of Verőce. The ground floor building is also known locally as the 'old hotel'.<sup>2</sup>

The 'Rose of Lippe' is a symbol, the coat of arms of the Duchy of Schaumburg-Lippe and the Princely Family. The five-petalled, distinctively ornamented rose of Lippe is a motif derived from the Lutheran rose.

#### 5. Janković Castle – (Suhopolje) – Janković Noble Family

##### **Jankovich kastély (Suhopolje) – Jankovich nemesi család**

The settlement of the noble Jankovich family in Suhopolje had a significant impact on the urbanisation of the settlement. After the construction of the church, the first buildings of the castle complex were started around 1750. The Jankoviches had generous plans for the construction of the estate, thanks to the considerable income from the Suhopolje estate. What was initially a simple economic centre was transformed into a stately castle surrounded by parkland, in accordance with their European standards, thanks to repeated renovations and extensive building work.<sup>1</sup>

It was renovated in 2019 with EU funding. Today, the castle building, surrounded by a large, well-kept park, houses a viewing centre with multimedia content, accommodation and a 5D cinema.<sup>3</sup>

#### About the Jankovich Family of Pribér and Vuchin

Hungarian noble family of Croatian origin. Their history can be traced back to the 17th century. The first known personage is György, whose wife Ilona Orssich's rich dowry established the family's fortune. In 1642, György's sons were granted a coat of arms by the king, leaving János as a descendant.

The son of János Jankovich, the captain of Alsólendava, was István, whose son István II (+1750) was the one who took an active part in the public affairs of the country. István Jankovich II was the chief bailiff of Somogy County from 1714 and he enriched the family fortune by further advantageous marriages. His son Antal Jankovich (1730-1765) inherited a significant part of the fortune, which was inherited by his daughter Anna Márai (Countess Draskovich) and his son János Jankovich (1754-1817) from Pribier and Vuchin.<sup>21</sup>

In 1787 János Jankovich was a royal general.<sup>22</sup> His marriage to Baroness Terézia Püchler gave birth to two sons, Antal II (1784-1852) and István (1793-1865), whose descendants represent the two branches of the family. On 20 July 1820, King Francis I of Hungary confirmed his grant of the Vuchin estate in Verőce, from which time the family used the first names of Pribér and of Vuchin.<sup>21</sup>

In addition to his titles as Secretary of the Governorate and Imperial-Royal Chamberlain, Antal II also held the rank of a valiant with a gold bracelet. His son László (1816-1895) was the chief bailiff of Verőce and Somogy counties.<sup>22</sup>

István Jankovich's son József (1825-1914) married Matildo Tallián Vizeki, whose inheritance included the Baron Bésán estate in Dunaszekcső through his paternal grandmother Júlianna Bésán. Due to the condition of the entry into the estate, Joseph had to take the name Bésán with royal permission in 1888, and thus the Jankovich-Bésán prefix of this branch of the family can be dated from this time.<sup>23</sup>

### The Jankovich-Bésán Family

József Jankovich-Bésán, as mentioned above, was the founder of the Jankoviches of Bésán, and owned vast estates. In the counties of Baranya, Somogy and Verőce. He often stayed at his hunting lodge in Terezovac, where he was a frequent guest of Pál Csapody, who died there on one occasion.

Of his children Elemér (1853-1917), Géza (1857-1904), Róza (1854-1935), Elemér inherited Terezovac and Géza the Lukács estate, where the Gejzin dvor, the predecessor of today's Kapella dvor, was built around his mansion. Elemér's son Endre Jankovich-Bésán (1884-1936) was a member of parliament and was crowned Count on 30 December 1916, when he and his cousin Joseph (son of Géza) were crowned Count on the same day.<sup>24</sup>

Endre's descendants now live in South Africa, Joseph's descendants in Vienna and Budapest.

### Suhopolje and the Jankoviches

Its earlier name was Terezovac, which the owner probably gave to the settlement in honour of Queen Maria Theresa.

The first manor house was built in the middle of the 18th century, in 1750, on the site of the present castle, when it was part of the Vuchin manor (Dominium Vuchin), owned by Count Caraffa.<sup>16,18</sup>

In 1765, the family sold the manor to the Chamber of Commerce, and in 1771 it became the property of the Jankovich family. In the years that followed, the estate underwent major construction. By 1775, the new complex of buildings, the three late Baroque buildings that form the central part of the present-day manor house, and the associated farm buildings were built. The main building, with its two storeys and mansard roof and terraces, consisted of two perpendicular wings. The larger part of the building was used as the residence of the ruling family, while a smaller part of the ground floor was used for administrative purposes. The two ground-floor side buildings contained utility and service rooms with different functions. In the centre of the courtyard was a large circular fountain. The complex was surrounded by a wall with large gates and a park. The centre of the estate, together with the above-mentioned complex, was acquired by the Jankovich family at the end of the 18th century.<sup>16,18, 20</sup>

In the 1870s, the main building was completely rebuilt by the then owner József Jankovich. He had the arches removed and the rooms converted to flat ceilings. The mansard roof was replaced by a new, simpler and lower roof. He had two new rizalit added to the north and south facades and a terrace added to the wooden pavilion on the south facade. He replaced the old wooden steps with stone ones. The family coat of arms was then placed on the tympanum of the north façade. The building was rebuilt in an eclectic style with neoclassical elements. The last alterations were carried out by Count Elemér Jankovich before the First World War. After his death, his wife Ilka had the neo-

Gothic family chapel built in the garden and the entrance pavilion on the west side of the main building.<sup>16,18</sup>

The parish of Suhopolje was founded in 1801. A small wooden church dedicated to Saint Martin used to stand on the site of the present parish church. By the early 19th century, however, this church was in a very bad state. In 1805, the church visitor compared it to a squalid shack. In 1807, the dean and benefactor of the parish, Count János Nepumuk Jankovich of Pribier and Vučsin, decided to build a new church. He also proposed that the new church be dedicated to St. Teresa of Avila instead of St. Martin. The construction lasted seven years and was completed in 1814, when the choir was built. The building was built in a quite exceptional monumental form, in the neoclassical style. Its designer is unknown, but it is very likely that he was of Hungarian origin.<sup>16,18, 19</sup>

The church is cruciform, with a large dome covering the circular nave in the centre. On the north side of the nave is a rectangular sanctuary covered with a canopy. Opposite it, on the south side, is the entrance, in front of which is an atrium with a magnificent hall, modelled on the ancient Greek and Roman temples. The choir above the entrance is supported by eight cylindrical columns. It is also the site of the Jankovich family oratory. On either side of the nave, on the short stems of the cross, rise two symmetrical massive bell towers, rectangular at the bottom and cylindrical at the top. The main altar was painted in 1814 by József Károly Schöffl from Pest. Other interesting features are the baptismal font carved in black marble and the side altar in the shape of a cave, unique in the country. The organ with ten stops was built in the middle of the 19th century. The building has been renovated several times in its history, the largest of which was necessary to repair the damage caused during World War II.<sup>16,18, 19</sup>

With the support of the Jankoviches, the cultural life of the village was revived. In 1812 an elementary school was founded, which is the ancestor of the present school. In 1904, with the support of Count Elemér Jankovich, a foundation kindergarten was established in the village. In 1876 the Voluntary Firemen's Association was founded and is still active today. In 1912, a football club was organised under the name of Olimpia, which has undergone several name changes in its history up to the present day.<sup>18</sup>

## Annexes

### I. The recapture of Veróce in 1684

The operations in Drava.

As we know, the task of the Croatian corps, formed under the command of General Count Leslie, was to capture the bridge over the Drava at Esek and to make it impossible for the Turkish troops who were trying to liberate Buda to cross the Drava.<sup>1</sup> This last revealing word left Leslie a very wide scope to interpret and define the aim of the campaign or operation to be achieved by his corps. At the beginning of July, the troops placed at the disposal of the general-general were assembled at Gyurgyevac, from where Leslie, together with himself, the Croatian king Erdődy and the horde of the captain of the Charles Town, Count Joseph Herberstein, intended to invade Slavonia.

On 7 or 8 July the Field Marshal began his advance towards Osijek, and on 10 July he was in front of Veročce with about 6,000 men, and when he made his arrangements to surround it, he received news that the Turkish army of about 2,500 men, which was approaching to relieve the castle, had already left Slatina and that another force of 1,400 was about to join it. Against these, the Field Marshal ordered Count Trautmansdorf with 4,000 Croatian horsemen. The Count did indeed come upon the aforementioned enemy group near Slatina and, after a light battle, drove it back beyond Slatina, where it was completely dispersed. On his return Trautmansdorf also came upon the other enemy group and broke it up. In the two battles the Turks lost about 1000 men, 12 flags and 2 drums.



As a result of these successes, after 15 days of siege and under the condition of a free retreat, the 600-strong garrison of Verőce surrendered, on which occasion all the weapons except the side arms, 14 cannons cast in ore, 20 hundredweight of gunpowder, 10 hundredweight of lead and the same number of bullets fell into the hands of the besiegers.

In spite of this fine success, Major-General Leslie, under all sorts of absurd and untenable pretexts,[2] abandoned the further advance towards Osijek, and, while holding Veroëce, took up a fortified camp near Turanovac to the north of it, and confined himself to sending out troops to raid across the Drava from time to time. In this way, until mid-August, only petty raiding warfare was carried on here, without in any way facilitating or influencing the operations of the main force.

At the same time, the Field Marshal learned that the Slavonian Pasha, who had hurriedly returned to his Pashalic home after the battle of Hamjab, was gathering troops to recapture Verőce. General Leslie then quickly recalled his marauding hordes and set off with his combined army through Slatina towards Osijek. Halfway between the two latter towns, at Breznica, he actually came upon the Pasha's army, which he attacked and completely routed. Having thus successfully accomplished his task, the Field Marshal led his troops back to their original position, from which he again confined himself to small-scale raiding until the month of October.

The Field Marshal was then summoned to Vienna, where he was temporarily replaced by Count Herberstein. Only when on 20 October it was reported that the sergeant was preparing to come to the aid of Buda with a new relief army, did Herberstein send his corps to Osijek, but he too only reached Slatina. Here the cavalry of the Hovate simply abandoned the Count, and in his rage he returned to Veroëce, having incinerated Slatina, Vucin and Sopje, and after having supplied it with the necessary provisions, he put his troops into winter quarters.[3]

[1] See page 64.

[2] Angeli, id. h. 424: „Nicht nur wären bei einem weiteren Vormarsche seine Verbindungen durch die in seiner linken Flanke befindlichen Festungen Kanizsa, Sziget, Siklós etc bedroht gewesen, mehr noch als dies hindert die Unverlässlichkeit der National-Milizen, die den grösseren Theil seines Corps bildeten, eine jede weiter ausgreifende Unternehmung (?!).”

[3] Angeli, id. h. 424–425. – Boeuius, id. m. I, 301. – Wagner, Hist. Leop. I, 649.

Forrás: Bánlaky József: A magyar nemzet hadtörténelme. Digitális kiadás: Arcanum Adatbázis Kft. 2001. XVII. kötet, A/2. fejezet. (részlet)

## II. About the Pejácsevich Castle in Verőce

The Verőce castle was built by Antal III, son of Joseph Pejácsevich II. During the second half of the 18th century, the Pejácsevichs lived in a modest house in the medieval fortress of Verőce. The fortress, now in ruins, was demolished between 1798 and 1799 and the present castle was built on its site from 1800 to 1804, based on a design by the architect N. Roth. Antal Pejácsevich III (according to J. Adamček, he was Antal I) could not finish the castle because of his death in 1802.

The construction was continued by his son, Antal IV, who moved into the castle in 1804 with his wife, Mária Szidónia Jankovich from Votín. The castle was built, presumably, on the northern rampart, thus preserving the existing urbanisation axis. The main façade of the castle faces the main square of the town, the churches there and the dominantly Baroque axis, which, moving northwards from the castle, merges into the Drava plain. The northern orientation of the main façade and the large salon of the castle is rather unfavourable, due to the lack of direct sunlight, but this was a necessary and logical concession in view of the urban situation. As a consequence, all the rooms face north, while the corridor is lit by the sun from the south. Some rooms in the east and west wings of the castle were relatively sunlit. The castle is entered from the square via a bridge over the moat around the castle. The moat, without water, is still reminiscent of the former medieval moated castle (Wasserburg). In the early 20th century, it was still flooded with water.

The castle is a single-storey, elongated, regular rectangular building, measuring approximately 88 x 13 metres, with shallow rhizalites on the connecting sides and a particularly prominent central rhizalite on the north and south façades. The main north façade has a strongly projecting rhizalite that extends to the large salon and balcony, while the south, courtyard façade, has a staircase. The balcony, which serves as a terrace and at one time also as the entrance to the castle, is supported by 16 columns arranged in two rows. The balcony is positioned exactly on the baroque axis of the entrance bridge and the town. The main north façade is articulated with a willow window (four of which are in the grand salon) and accentuated by half-column pilasters and drooping garlands. The south, courtyard façade, facing the park, is rhythmically composed of open arcades on the ground floor and glazed arcades on the first floor, and three window openings in the projections of each of the rhizalites. The mansard roofs, above the parts of the floor plan where the projecting rhizalites are located, give the castle a representative appearance. The numerous stylistic decorative elements classify the castle as late Baroque, early Classicist, which corresponds to the late Classicist Baroque. There is a carriage driveway on the ground floor of the castle. On the ground floor are the utility and service rooms, while upstairs are the owner's living quarters. In 1831, the castle had 38 rooms.

The castle now houses the Municipal Museum and the Municipal Library and Reading Room. Renovation work on the building began in the 1950s and was completed from the foundations in 1971.

The original function of the castle ceased when the Dukes of Schamburg-Lippe moved out. Although Count Ivan Draskovich continued to use the castle for a time, it was no longer used by the owners as a family residence. In 1912, the town council passed a decree to buy the castle and its park and convert it into a Croatian home. The First World War made this impossible. In 1916, Count Draskovich offered to buy the castle from the town council for 60,000 crowns, but this was refused.

The city was only able to buy the castle in 1931, when it was used as the office of the city's mayor.

Source:

Gjuro Szabó: Középkori várak Horvátországban és Szlavóniában, Matica Hrvatszka, Zágráb, 1920.  
Ford.: Szatanek József, Pécs, 2003. Link: <http://varak.hu>

### III. Count Endre Jankovich-Bésán

Count Endre graduated from the Piarists in Budapest and continued his studies at the Faculty of Law in Cluj-Napoca. He graduated from the agricultural academy in Magyaróvár.

In the First World War he served as a Hussar officer in the Vilmos Hussars at the front. In the last year of the war, he was food commissioner of six counties in Transdanubia, with headquarters in Veszprém.

During the Soviet Republic he was in contact with the counter-revolutionary government in Szeged. On his Gici estate he hid his men, his stud farm and food supplies from Red Army recruiters. In Öreglak, they took everything he had, and organised a farmers' cooperative on his land. In the final days of the Communist era, he organised one of the first officers' detachments, partly with the help of his former fellow officers and partly with the help of his men in Öreglak. The detachment was recognised by Horthy's National Army, which allowed it to operate, and from August 1919 its platoon was included in Miklós Horthy's cavalry guard. From the first days of August 1919, he organised anti-communist actions first on his estate in Öreglak, then in Székesfehérvár, Siófok, Budapest and Vác, where he took part in reprisals against communists, communist collaborators and Jews. He also took part in the battles of Lajta-Banja against the Austrians with his officers.

After the Consolidation, he played an important role in the political life of the country. In 1922 and 1926, he was elected to the National Assembly with a legitimist platform in Ugodon, Veszprém County. In 1931, he was defeated by Gaal Gaston in Lengyeltóti, but won the by-elections of November 1932 against Oliver Gaal, called after his death. In May 1926, he was questioned as a witness in the forgery trial.

*In addition to farming, he was also interested in civil aviation, which was in its infancy. In 1923, he founded Aeroexpress Rt. together with Junkers Flugzeug AG of Dassau. In June 1923, he started occasional flights with the best Junkers F13 aircraft on the Budapest (Mátyásföld airport) - Székesfehérvár - Nagykanizsa route and was granted an exclusive licence for five years to operate on routes to Vienna, Zagreb and Bucharest in Prague. The Hungarian government has given and promised significant state support for the future of the company. However, the Hungarian state only succeeded in concluding an aviation agreement with Austria among its neighbours, and therefore its grand international plans were scuppered. Together with Österreichische Luftverkehrs, six Junkers hydroplanes - two of which belonged to the state - operated flights between the Danube section in front of Gellért Square in Budapest and the Danube section near the Reichsbrücke bridge in Vienna, as well as between the port of Siofok and the Danube. In 1925, these flights operated several times a day. Anyone could board one of these planes for an aerial sightseeing tour of Budapest if they could pay 5,000 crowns. Their most famous pilot was György Endresz, later to become an ocean-flyer. The venture was not successful due to the partial failure of the promised state subsidy and the unfolding Great Depression. The company became unviable, ceased operations in 1930 and was delisted in 1936. The Count had many passports. He was passionate about hunting. He shot capital game on his estate in Öreglak and elsewhere. Like some of the aristocrats of the time, he had a reputation as a bawdy entertainer. In 1925, his immunity was suspended in Parliament for beating a police officer in a Budapest nightclub. The people of Gárdony were known to know that on one occasion he had sent the price of a wagon (10 tons) of wheat to a dancer in Paris.*

A great sailor, he was president of the Balaton Yacht Club from 1922. He had a holiday home in Fonyód, much to the delight of the local holidaymakers. In 1924 he was described as follows. But he doesn't stop there, he has a heart and a feeling for the plight of others. On his estate in Öreglak he has set up a sawmill, a carpentry workshop, a meat-processing plant, and has made cheap furniture, fuel, etc. available to the public. In Fonyód, he set up a butcher's shop with modern refrigeration and cleanliness one morning, and reduced the price of beef by no less than 12,000 crowns the next day, which also brought down the price of poultry.

The farmers saw him as their breadwinner, because they worked as day labourers and sharecroppers in his fields. Many poor families received permission from him to collect the produce left in the fields after harvesting (as they were called in Hács, 'bilingering'). In order to settle his accumulated public and private debts, he parcelled up and sold his land on the periphery of the estate, such as Hács, between 1928-32. Farmers from Hács bought the land around the present-day Halastó and Mohácsi hill.

Forrás: Kubik György: Hács története, 2008. - [www.hacstortenete.hupont.hu](http://www.hacstortenete.hupont.hu)

#### IV. History of the Draskovich Family

(Source: Pallas Encyclopedia - selected details)

##### About the Draskovich Ancestors

The Draskovich family, a Croatian family; the first ancestor is said to have been Drasko, who lived in the reign of King Endre III. From this the family took its name. The unbroken descent is from Gaspar I, who fought valiantly under King Matthias at the siege of Jajca in 1464. The family soon played a major role in Croatia. The son of Gáspár II, János, was granted the imperial barony on 3 August 1567; the same Gáspár received the castle of Trakostyán, hence the family name, as a gift from King Miksa in 1572.

In 1624, another Gábor became baron of Luetenburg and Klenovnik. On 26 June 1626, Baron Miklós Draskovich was admitted to the Imperial Orders of Lower Austria. The authors of the title of Count (04.09.1631) were Baron Peter Draskovich, son of Gáspár, and his brother János, son of the Croatian Banat János, later the Nador. The family, which is Roman Catholic, now resides mostly in Hungary, Ivan, Joseph, George being members of the principal dynasty, and has estates in Vas,

Baranya and Veszprém counties.

There are two branches: the first is the senior Draskovich Tivadar, born in 1850, and the second branch is Draskovich Iván, wife Countess Júlia Erdődy, eldest son Károly, born in Pozsony in 1873.



Coat of arms of the family: a shield, twice cut and twice slit, with a cigar shield; in this the ancient cimer: on a red field a silver dewlap, a silver griffin with a gold crown emerging from its gold-crowned centre, holding a gold ball in its raised right hand. Great shield: in green fields 1 and 9, a red lion straddling a golden crown, holding in his raised right hand a gold-handled sword with a pommel. In gold fields 2 and 4, a black eagle with a crown, in red fields 3 and 7, a pile armour arm on a golden crown, holding a golden crescent moon descending backwards. Three helmets. Helmet-discs: 1. (middle) crowned with a black eagle; cover: silver-red, gold-blue. 2. a red lion, facing inwards, with a straight sword in his right hand; cover silver-red. 3. arm holding sword and arrow; cover: gold-blue.

Famous Draskoviches

#### 1. *György Draskovich*

Son of Bertalan Draskovics and Anna Utjesenich, sister of György Fráter, born in Bilina Castle on 5 February 1515, died in Vienna on 11 January 1587. After completing his studies at the colleges of Cracow, Bologna and Rome at the expense of George Martinuzzi, he was appointed canon of Nagyvárad. Later he became provost of Arad, then of Jászo, and finally of Pozsony, and in 1557 he became bishop of Pécs. At the same time he was made a royal councillor.

On 10 December 1561, he received the royal decree appointing him, as King of Hungary, by Ferdinand I, as envoy to the Council of Trent. Throughout the synod he acted as the leader of the liberal reformist party, but without forgetting his duty of respect for the doctrines of the Church and the rights of the saints. The salutary results of the synod, and the averting of its unpleasant consequences, were largely due to his efforts.

With the death of the Bishop of Kolozsvár, Csanád, he was not only Ferdinand's envoy, but also the representative of the Hungarian Church, and not only as envoy, but also as such and as Bishop of Pécs, he signed the decrees of the synod that ended on 4 December 1564. How much injustice he had to endure because of his views and actions, which were not in agreement with the majority mood, is evident from the fact that a biborn of Rome called him and his companions barbarians, members of a



conspiracy against the Holy See.

While still at Trent he was appointed bishop of Zagreb, and on his return he was appointed count of Croatia and Dalmatia. As bishop, he actually put into effect the corrections which he had promulgated in the synod with a junta, and two national synods (1570 and 1574) elevated the religious life. It is to his credit that the faithfulness of Croatia was preserved, that Protestantism could not conquer here.

As a Ban, he repeatedly repulsed the Turks who were rushing into the province entrusted to his care, and he vigorously crushed the Poorish raids organised by Mate Gabecz. In recognition of his merits, in 1571 he won the title of Archbishop of Kalocsa, and in 1578 he was appointed Bishop of Győr. Here he showed similar zeal; at the diocesan synod of Szombathely he committed the priests to the enactment of the salutary resolution of the Council of Trent. When the Archdiocese of Esztergom was vacant, he also fulfilled the office of the royal vicar and chancellor-general.

In 1585, Pope Sixtus V appointed him bishop at the request of Rudolf II. In the following year, at his intercession, Rudolf ceded the prebend of Turku to the Jesuits, thus making possible the foundation of the College of Grand Sombat, and in 1567 he was preparing to receive the Pope in Rome, but his sudden death prevented him from doing so.

In spite of his busy schedule, he was able to devote time to science. He translated Vincentius' *Commonitorium Lirinensis* into Hungarian and in 1561 printed in Vienna some of Lactantius' works on theology.

## *2. György Draskovich, Count, Bishop of Győr (1559-1650.11.26.)*

He was the grandson of the Archbishop of Kalocsa of that name. His talent was already noticed in his youth by Peter Pázmány, who sent him to Rome in 1618, where he completed his studies as a student of the collegium germano-hungaricum. As soon as he returned home, he became a canon of Esztergom, and later a provost of Bratislava, and in 1628 bishop of Pécs. He gave the most significant sign of his talent and scientific preparation in the magnificent speech which Pázmány commissioned him to address to the churches assembled for the county synod in 1629.

In 1635 he exchanged his bishopric for that of Győr, where, however, towards the end of his life he came into such serious conflict with his canonry that it brought charges against him before the king and the Diet, which in 1647 vested the jurisdiction of the court in the Archbishop of Esztergom and the bishop of the country. He left a large part of his property for ecclesiastical purposes, namely 40,000 for the Jesuit college in Sopron, 10,000 for the seminary in Bologna and the seminary in Zagreb, 20,000 for the Clarisses in Zagreb, and 10,000 for those who might have been wronged by him.

## *3. János Draskovich (1550-1613.03.11. Pozsony)*

Son of Baron Gáspár Draskovich and Katalin Székely of Ormosd, the Ban of Croatia and commander of the cavalry. He began his military career under Tamás Erdődy as commander of the Kőrös border garrison in the battles against the Turks in 1591 and in 1592-1596 he was appointed by King Rudolf as Ban of Croatia, a position he held until 1608. As a king he fought almost continuously against the Turks, won several victories, and did much to win the victory at Kanizsa in 1600. After resigning from the banality, he lived in Pozsony as the national captain of the Danubian parts until his death. His wife was Eva Istvánffy, the daughter of Miklós the historian.

## *4. János Draskovich János, Ban of Croatia, Grand Duke of Hungary (1603-1648 Óvár)*

Second son of János II. and Éva Istvánffy. He studied law in Bologna, then lived at the court in Vienna. On 4 September 1631, together with his brother Nicholas and his cousin Gáspár, he was

elevated to the rank of count by King Ferdinand II. On 10 July 1640, he was appointed Banat of Croatia, and in 1644 he was made a knight of the Golden Fleece (eques auratus).

During his reign, his bravery and clever, careful governance earned him great merit. On 23 September 1646, the Diet of Pozsony elected him as the Hungarian Grand Duke. He was the first and only Croat to hold this highest Hungarian dignity under the Habsburgs. Since he had no estates in Hungary, King Ferdinand ceded to him the lordship of Óvár for ten years and at the same time entrusted him with the governance of the cattle of Hédervár. As a nobleman, he showed great zeal for the Catholic faith by opposing the spread of the Protestant religion. His wife was Borbála Thurzó, widow of Keresztély Endrődy, by whom he had five children, two sons, János, chief magistrate, and Miklós II, governor, and three daughters.

#### *5. János Draskovich János, Ban of Croatia (-1733.01.04)*

Son of János János Draskovich, Chief Court Master, and Magdolna Nádasdy. In 1699, he was the chief bailiff of Valkó and Baranya and a royal councillor. From 1716 to 1718, he fought against the Turks as a lieutenant-general and commander-in-chief of the Croatian national militia. In 1723, he was appointed governor of Ban and finally, on 17 February 1732, he was made Ban of Croatia, a position he held for only one year, until his death. His wife was Countess Katalin Brandis, by whom he had five children.

#### *6. Count János Draskovich, Croatian Politician (1770.10.20. Zágráb – 1856.01.14. Radkersburg)*

The son of Colonel János Draskovich and Baroness Apollónia Malatinszky, he was a chamberlain and privy councillor. In the 1930s and 1940s he was one of the leaders of the "illir movement" and agitated against the Hungarians with his writings and words. He was the founder of the *Matica illirska* literary society and the Citaonica (reading circle) in Zagreb, which later became the Croatian National Museum, the Croatian Economic Association and the National Theatre. His ashes were transported from Radkersburg to Zagreb on 15 June 1893 and buried there.

#### *V. The Count Draskovich Family of Trakostyan*

(Source: Magyarország családai: czimerekkel és nemzékrendi táblákkal, 3. kötet - <https://www.arcanum.com/hu/online-kiadvanyok/Nagyivan-nagy-ivan-magyarorszag-csaladai-1/harmadik-kotet-1435/draskovich-csalad-trakostyani-grof-223A/> )

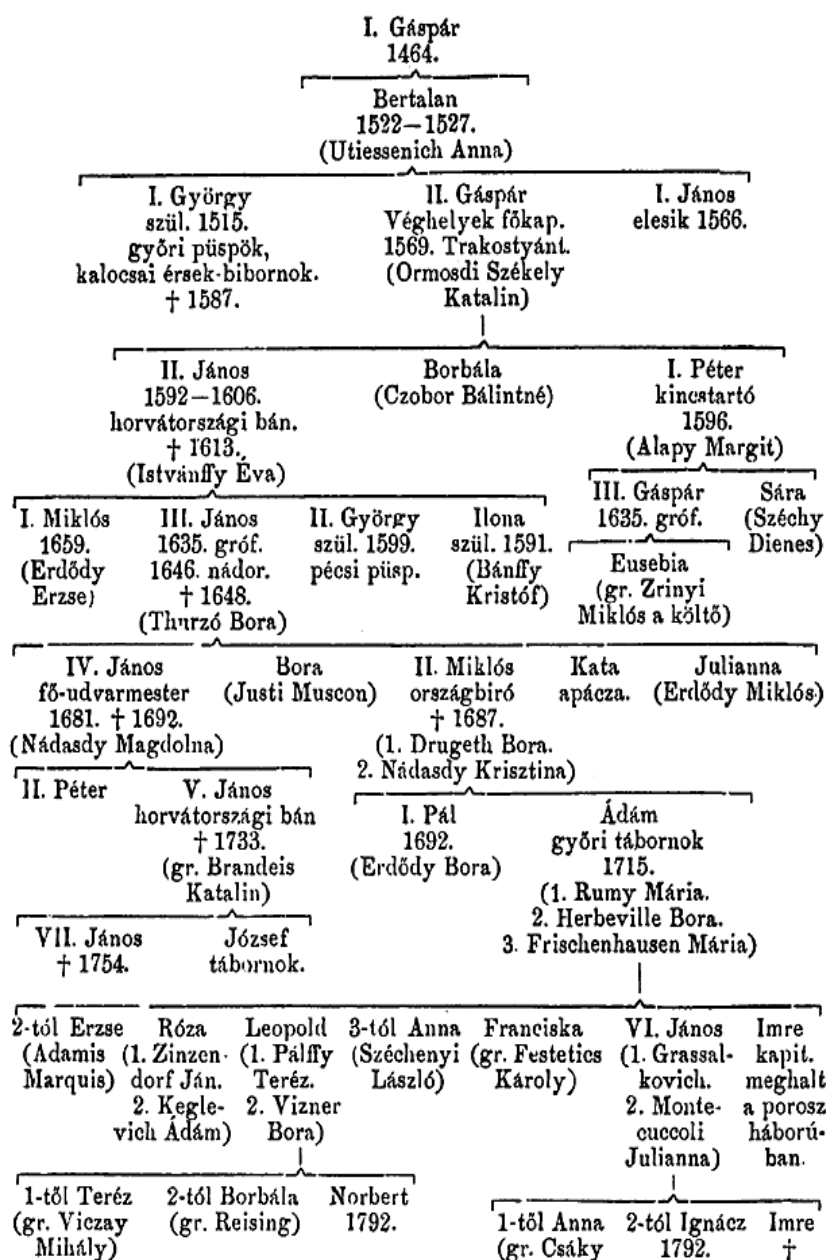


It originated in Dalmatia and Bosnia, where its tribe - if tradition is to be believed - moved and settled from Hungary during the Tartar invasion with the escort of King Béla IV of Hungary\*. At the end of the 13th century, the descendants of the family already owned the county of Cetina, and from there they were called the Counts of Cetina, also known as Counts Hudina. It was at this time that Dragos, also known as András, emerged from the family, who, being a loyal man of King András III, was deprived of all his possessions by the opponents, who were inclined to Charles Martell, and in their place he obtained the county of Tinin (or Knin) in Croatia. Henceforth he took a permanent name, and from Dragos he began to be called Draskovich\*.

Dragos may have been the father of Pál Draskovich, who was bishop of Scardona in 1322\*.

Similarly, Dragos was the father or grandfather of Miklós Draskovich, who fought in the Neapolitan war of King Louis I., and received great wounds, especially at Salerno, for which he won the castle of Bilina from the king.\*.

Miklós' grandson Gáspár bore himself valiantly under King Matthias I at the siege of Jajcza Castle in 1464. This is how the family tree descends from him:



Gáspár I. 1464; Bertalan 1522-1527 (Anna Utiessenich); György I. born in 1515, bishop of Győr, archbishop-bishop of Kalocsa. † 1587.; Gáspár II. 1569. Ormosdi Székely Katalin); János I. died 1586.; János II. 1592-1606. † 1613. (Istvánffy Éva); Borbála (Czobor Bálintné); Péter I. treasurer 1596. (Alapy Margit); Miklós I. 1659. (Erdődy Erzse); János III. count 1635. 1646. † 1648. (Thurzó Bora); II. 1599. bishop of Pécs; Ilona born in 1591. (Kristóf Bánffy); Gáspár III. 1635. count; Sára (Széchy Dienes); Eusebia (Miklós Zrinyi the poet); János IV. chief-court-master 1681. † 1692. (Nádasdy Magdolna); Bora (Justi Muscon); II. Drugeth Bora. 2. Nádasdy Krisztina); Kata nun.; Julianna (Erdődy Miklós); Péter II; János V., Ban of Croatia † 1733. (gr. Brandeis Katalin); Pál I. 1692. (Erdődy Bora); Ádám, General of Győr 1715. (1. Rummy Mária. 2. Herbeville Bora. 3. Frischenhausen Mária); János VII † 1754.; József general; from 2 Erzse (Adamis Marquis); Róza (1. Zinzendorf Ján. 2. Keglevich Ádám); Leopold (1. Pálffy Teréz. 2. Vizner Bora); from 3 Anna (Széchenyi László); Franciska (gr. Károly Festetics); János VI (1. Grassalkovich. 2. Julianna Montecuccoli); Captain Imre. died in the Prussian War; 1 of Teréz (Mihály Viczay); 2 of Borbála (Reising); Norbert 1792; 1 of Anna (Csáky); 2 of Ignác 1792; Imre †

Bertalan, who was at the head of the table, lived under King Louis II in 1522, when he was deprived of everything during the Turkish invasions, including his treasures hidden in a church, so that when



he died in 1527 he could leave his sons only a sword\*. His wife was Anna Utiessenich, by whom his sons were related to the bishop György Martinuzzi.

The son of Bertalan György I was born on 5 February 1515 in the castle of Bilina. He became a priest and was one of the most spirited men of his time. He was the representative of the King of Hungary at the Council of Trident. In 1563 he was made bishop of Zagreb, in 1567 co-bishop with Frangepán in the Croatian province, in 1578 bishop of Győr, and at the same time, in 1585, in the vacant chair of the archbishopric of Esztergom, he was appointed chancellor and in 1585 bishop. At the same time he was also appointed a royal governor, but he died on 1 January 1586 and could not bear this title. He wrote and translated several works. He arranged for the restoration of the Jesuits to King Rudolf\*.

John I was killed at Szigethvár in 1566\*.

Son of Bertalan, Gáspár II, adviser to King Ferdinand I and captain of the end places. In 1567, he was raised to the barony and in 1569 he received the castle and lordship of Trakostyán from King Miksa, from which his descendants took the first name of Trakostyán\*. His wife was Katalin Székely of Ormosd, by whom he had two sons, János II and Péter I, and a daughter, Borbála Czobor Bálintné.

In 1596, Peter I, the treasurer, took part in the campaigns against the Turks, and on one occasion, after building a bridge over the Kulpa at Sisek, crossed the river and, encountering Achmet's army, defeated it. He died on 17 February 1616, "the witty and clever gentleman" - as Gergely Pethő writes\* - his wife was Margit Alapy, by whom his daughter Sára Széchy Dienesné and his son Gáspár III were already Baron of Luetenburg and Klenovnik in 1624, when poems were printed in his honour\*. His only daughter Eusebia was Miklós Zrinyi, the poet's wife\*. Gaspár III, having squandered all his wealth in extravagance and reckless spending, at last demanded from his son-in-law Zrinyi the return of the goods he had given to his daughter Eusebia, who had died without a father, and from this he created a bourgeois court\*.

János II son of Gáspár II from Katalin Székely, Ban of Croatia and commander of the cavalry. He began his military career under Tamás Erdődy, the Ban of Erdődy, fighting against the Turks, whom he defeated at Kaproncza, and liberated Osijek from invasion in 1592. He became the Ban of Croatia in 1596, having often fought successfully against the Turks, and did much to win the victory at Kanisa. In 1606, after leaving the banship, he lived in Pozsony and Vienna as the national captain of the Transdanubian parts. He died in Pozsony on 11 March 1613. He was buried there\*. From his wife he had children by Eva Istvánffy, daughter of Miklós of Kisasszonyfalvi: Miklós I, János III, György II and Ilona, who was born in 1591\* and became the wife of Kristóf Bánffy of Lindvai.

Miklós I. attended school in Grätz in 1608, when he also wrote a poem in honour of Ferencz Forgách, the Primate of the Bible\*. He lived in 1659. According to Lehoczky, he was an emissary to the Turks. His wife was Erzse Erdődy. There seem to be no descendants.

György II was born in 1599\*. After entering the priesthood, he was bishop of Pécs.

János III (son of János II.), during his banship in Croatia, having gained great merit by his valour and clever and careful government, he was made a count in 1635, and in 1646 he was elected a governor, and as he had no possessions in Hungary, Ferdinand III. ceded to him the manor of Óvár for ten years at two hundred thousand forints; at the same time he entrusted him with the government of the lands of Hedervár. He showed his great zeal for the Catholic faith by his great opposition to the spreading of the Protestant religion, and by converting his wife, Borbala Thurzo, to the Catholic faith. He died in 1648\*. He was buried in the church of St. Martin in Pozsony. His children: János IV, Justi Musconné of Bora, Miklós II, Catherine the nun, Julianna, Miklós the countess of Erdődy.

In 1681, John IV is Royal Master of the Court\*. In 1689, he defeats the Turks in Bosnia and sends eleven captured flags up to Vienna\*. He died in 1692. His wife Magdolna Nádasdy was the daughter of Ferencz Nádasdy, the governor of the country. Sons Péter II and János V.

János V. was a major general and a Ban of Croatia. He died in 1733. Sons of Countess Catherine Brandeis, János VII, who was killed in the Prussian War in 1754; - and József, who was a general.

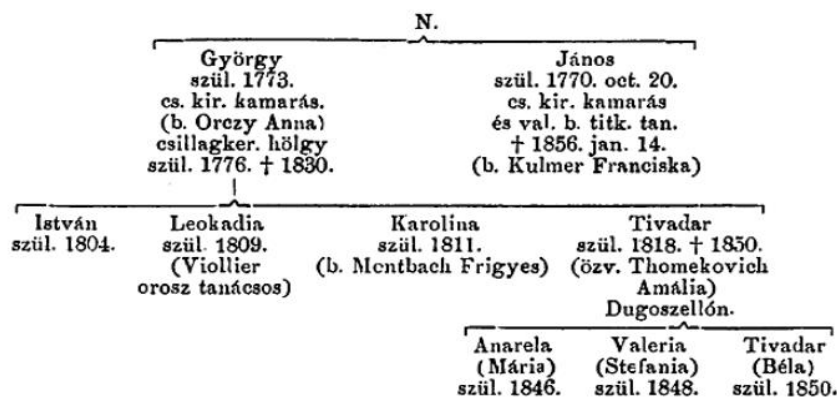
Miklós II (son of János III) took a lively part in public affairs from 1662 onwards, and as a flag-bearer he finally became a governor. In 1686 he was present at the siege and retaking of Buda. In the Diet of 1687, he formed the most opposed opposition. He died suddenly of an apoplectic stroke\*. He was married to two wives: the first was Borbála Drugeth of Homonna, the second Krisztina Nádasdy.

From these two he left two sons: Pál I., husband of Borbála Erdődy, and Ádám, general of Győr, who participated in several electorates at the Diets of 1715 and 1723\*. He had three wives: 1. Mária Rumi, from whom he divorced, however, and who afterwards married Ferenc Csány. His second wife was Borbála Herbeville, with whom he also lived for a short time, and remarried during her lifetime, but after the death of Maria Rumi; thirdly, he married Maria Magdalena Frischenhausen, with whom he lived in Poland and Muscovy until the death of his second wife Borbála Herbeville\*. His children by his second wife were the Marquissess Erzse Adamis, Róza 1. By his third wife were born Anna Széchényi Lászlóné, Franciska gr. Károlyné Festetics, János VII. and Imre, who died as a captain in the Prussian War.

As we see from the table, both Leopold and János VII had sons who lived at the end of the last century and the beginning of this one, and from these (likewise from János V's son József) descend the generation still living today, but not knowing their connection to their sons, the table of the generation now living on two lines is shown separately below:

Line I.

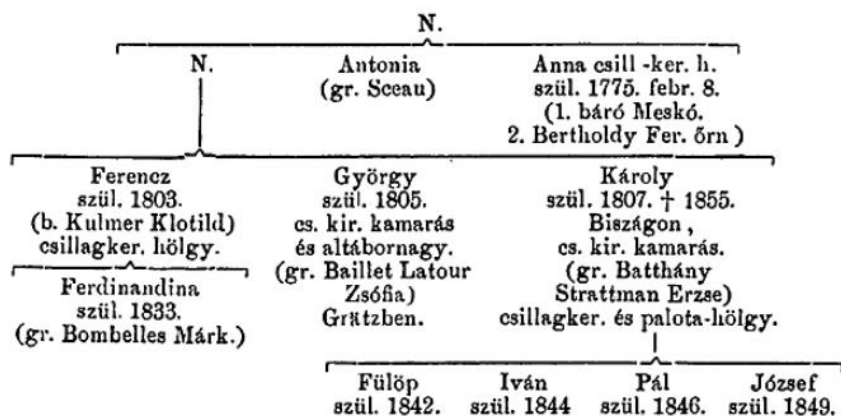
N.; György born 1773. imperial and royal chamberlain (Baroness Orczy Anna) star-crossed lady born 1776. † 1830.; János born 20 October 1770. imperial and royal chamberlain † 14 Jan. 1856. ; Leokadia born 1809 (Russian Councillor Viollier); Karolina born 1811 (b. Mentbach Frigyes); Tivadar born 1818 † 1850 (widow Thomekovich Amália) Dugoszellon.; Anarela (Mária) born 1846; Valeria (Stefania) born 1848; Tivadar (Béla) born 1850.



This line is held in Krassó county in Hungary.

Line II.

N.; N.; Antonia (Countess Sceau); Anna, lady of the star cross, born 8 Feb 1775 (1st Baron Meskó. 2nd Major Ferenc Bertholdy); Ferencz born 1803 (b. Kulmer Klotild) lady of the star cross; George born 1805 Imperial and Royal Chamberlain and Lieutenant General (Countess Zsófia Baillet Latour) in Grätz. ; Charles, born 1807 † 1855 in Biszag, Imperial and Royal Chamberlain (Countess Erzse Batthány Strattman), star-crossed and palace lady; Ferdinandina, born 1833 (Count Mark Bombelles); Philip, born 1842; Ivan, born 1844; Paul, born 1846; Joseph, born 1849.



Along this line, Ferencz owned the manors of Grünhof, Opeka and Kastellanicz, George the Lieutenant General the manor of Klenovnik, and Charles' children the manors of Bisag and Great

Bukovac in Croatia.

The coat of arms of the family, as shown in the above engraving, is a shield\* divided into four divisions, with a griffin in the first and fourth divisions, in a blue field, emerging from a triple green halmon crown, holding a ball with one of its front legs. In the second and third gold fields, also on a crown, stands a black eagle with one head and spread wings. Above the shield is a count's crown, surmounted by three open crowned helmets, the right and left of which, facing inwards, are the silver griffin on the shield, and the centre of which is the black eagle on the shield. The fimbriation is silver-blue on the right and gold-black on the left\* (in some coats of arms the silver is replaced by gold and the blue by red).

## VI. About the Jankovich family of Pribér and Vuchin

(Source: Somogy Vármegye nemes családai. Írta Baranyai Béla orsz. levéltári fogalmazó, Somogy vármegye volt főlevéltárosa. Borovszky Samu: Magyarország vármegyéi és városai – monográfia)



An old family of Croatian origin, whose first known ancestor, George († before 1622), married Ilona Orssich, daughter of Christopher and Margaret Tahy, and his descendants became lords of the estates in this county, which the Tahys had won as a royal grant in 1563. György's sons János, Kristóf and István received a letter of renewal of the title on 20 February 1642, which was proclaimed on 3 June 1643 at the Croatian-Slavonian Provincial Assembly. The branches of Kristóf and István died out in their children. John was the captain of Alsólendava in 1651. He had several children by his wife Eva Mikulics Brukunyeveczi, but only Stephen continued the bloodline. Most of István's activities were occupied with the settlement of land claims. Only István, son of his wife Kata Szüts from Nagyörbő, could complete the settlement of the estate. In 1726, he was the sole proprietor of ten villages and twenty-five wildernesses, and the sole proprietor of three villages and four wildernesses. He was the first of the family to take part in the public life of the county; in 1714 he became chief bailiff, and since 1715 he was the chief tax collector of the newly formed county. In 1752, his children born from Kata Geréczy Biszági were divided; his son Antal received Öreglak, Kisberény, Buzsák, Szőlősgyörök, Orda, Krisztina took Hetes, Kaposújlak, Bűú to the family of Baron Pongrácz of Szentmiklós and Óvár, with Katalin's hand Vámos, Berki, Polány, Mosdós, Kaposkeresztúr went to the family of Count Niczky. Antal († 1765)'s wife, Julia Fekete Fekete Galánthai († 1815), became the real maintainer of the family's wealth during her half-century widowhood. His daughter Anna is Countess Jánosné Draskovics; her only son János (1753-1817) acquires Vuchin, from which he takes the family's second name. He was survived by three sons, József, Antal and István, and five daughters. Antal (1784-1849), who was secretary of the governor's

council, chamberlain and valiant with a gold bracelet, was born to Count Puchler, who was the son of five and five sons of Puchler, Zs. (1816-1895), vice-regent of Verőcze county in 1842, and archbishop in 1848; archbishop of Somogy county from 1860 to 1862 and from 1864 to 1886, and was made a count on 3 October 1885. Antal's brother, István, is the maintainer of the noble branch. Baroness Laffert's son, József (b. 1825), descended from Amalia Laffert, took over the family of the extinct (in 1887) Dunaszekcső br. Bésán family name, inheriting their estate. The count's branch, which is a hereditary member of the main dynasty, owns in the county Szőlősgyörök, the noble branch Öreglak.

The ancient coat of arms, retained unchanged by the Count's branch: a split shield, the right field seven-cut in red and silver, the left field blue, in a green triple pile of gold, the lion with its first phalanx holding the gold hilt of the drawn sword resting on the pile. Helmet ornament: between two black eagle wings, three black arrows in gold inverted and touching their silver points, crossed in the centre with a red ribbon. Covers: blue-gold, red-silver.

## VII. About the German Princely Family of Schaumburg-Lippe

(Source: Pallas Encyclopedia)

German princely family of Schaumburg-Lippe. The family was founded by Count Fülöp, the youngest son of Simon VI, Count of Lippe, who died in 1681. This Fülöp received the estates of Lipperode and Alverdissen in 1613; in 1640 he inherited part of the county of Schaumburg, together with the towns of Stadthagen, Bückeberg, Arensburg and Hagenburg, from his sister Erzsébet, the wife of Ottó VI, the last Count of Schaumburg. These estates were from that time on called the Counts of Schaumburg.

His eldest son Frigyes Keresztély, the founder of the Bückeberg branch, died in 1728. His second son Fülöp Ernő founded the Alverdissen branch. The last descendant of the Bückeberg branch, Count Frigyes Vilmos Ernő, grandson of Frigyes Keresztély, Portuguese Marshal, died in 1777, by which time the lands had passed to Count Fülöp Ernő (grandson of the above-mentioned Fülöp Ernő). This inheritance caused Fülöp much strife with the Count of Hessen-Cassel and the Counts of Lippe, who also laid claim to the inheritance.

Philip Ernő died as Count of Schaumburg-Bückeberg (1777). His son George William, Duke of Schaumburg, who had previously ruled under the tutelage of his mother, Princess Julia of Hesse-Philippsthal, took over the government himself on 18 April 1807 and joined the Rhineland alliance in the same year. He granted his country a constitution (15 January 1816), but only occasionally convened a Diet of the Orders. On 1 January 1854 he joined the Prussian Customs Union. The Diet of 1844 abolished feudal rights and all noble privileges. In 1848, there was also some movement in Schaumburg, but it soon came to an end. His son Prince Adolf György (born 01.08.1817, died 08.05.1893).

On 14 June 1866, it voted with Austria, but on 18 August it joined the Prussians. In 1868, a new constitution for the Principality was drawn up.

In 1893 his son György succeeded him on the throne. When the childless Woldemar, Duke of the Principality of Lippe, died on 20 March 1805, the House of the Dukes of Schaumburg, and the Lippe-Biesterfeld line, claimed the vacant throne. Herein lies the question of the Lippe succession, which has not yet been decided.

Vilmos, Duke of Schaumburg was born in Bückeberg on 12.12.1834. He entered the military and rose through the ranks of the Austrian cavalry to the rank of Field Marshal. He is also a member of the Austrian House of Lords and a large landowner in Bohemia. Lord of the castle and manor of Nachod

and of the manor of Ratiboritz. In the House of Lords, he was a frequent speaker on the nationality question. His wife was Princess Bathildis of Anhalt. His eldest son, Prince Frigyes, born in 1868, is a captain in the Nádasy Hussars regiment.

Written and edited by János Lebedy, 2021.

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