

**EÖTVÖS LORÁND UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES**

**JULIANNA ERIKA HÉJJA
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THE ARCHONTOLOGY AND
PROZOPOGRAPHY OF BÉKÉS COMITAT
(1715–1848)**

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Aim of the research

The researches on archontology and prozography have become particularly lively in the historical science in the last twenty years. The choice of subject on archontology–prozography embraces wider and wider fields from the Middle Ages to the contemporary history. Its methods and results are used successfully by the historical sociology and the elite research. Chronologies and name registers of religious and lay functionaries have been made (Transylvanian central government authorities, Transylvanian palatial guard, Turkish governors of Arad-Gyula sandjak during the Turkish occupation, soldiers and economic leaders of the border castles, officers of the Treasury, lawyers, functionaries of the comitat council, local magistrates etc.). The *Fons* dedicated a special issue to the studies of young historians on archontology-prozography in 2004. During the enumeration of lay dignitaries archontological collations of data related to the researches on the history of public administration – referring primarily to the Transdanubian counties – have been published from the 1980s. The history of the personnel of XVII–XIX. century of Baranya, Csanád, Fejér, Győr, Sopron, Veszprém comitat is especially well explored, and new publications are prospective due to the source edition of the reports of the nobiliary assemblies and the archival processing work. The title and name register (1138–2000) of the most important elected and appointed central and of district functionaries, and of the deputies of Parliament elected before 1848, which aims to completeness and which was published under the editorship of the Archives of Zala county deserves a special mentioning. The book which is unique of its kind is introduced with an office history review part of history of public and administration, the regional changes, the duties and authority of the functionaries. The introducing part is followed by the archontological collations of data divided according to the periods. The closing name register includes the term of office – with the name of office – of every functionary.

From the 1990s besides archontology as a supplement of it the prozography has been used successfully to reconstruct the complete course of life of the comitat functionaries. Family background and history of possession, tradition of school education, career functioned mostly as criteria of choice in the local researches rich in data and aspect. The archontological researches concentrating on the Transdanubian counties (Fejér, Sopron, Veszprém county) made it obvious that data have to be collected about each person separately according to some defined aspects, so we can get to a certain level of statistical generalization. Series of case studies have been made to underlie a later „regional social-historical tableau”, which can be fit together, so that we can examine the integration career of the respective families and we can analyze the career types.

The first collation of data of scholarly character referring to the functionaries of Békés comitat was published in 1855, in which Imre Palugyay published the name register of Lord Lieutenants who hold office between 1715 and 1849. During the XIX. century Lajos Haan and János Karácsonyi collated the chronology and name register of Lord Lieutenants, sub-prefects and the deputies of Parliament for their monographies on the history of the county. Karácsonyi mentioned additionally the notaries, district administrators, the juries, treasures, accountants, archivists, prosecutors, the paid judge of the County Court and the assessors to the orphans' court too. The *Békés vármegye archontológiája (Archontology of Békés comitat)* (1699) 1715–1950 published in 2002 summing up the results of the ongoing researches of the Archives of Békés county reported the chronology and name register of Lord Lieutenants and sub-prefects as well as the functionaries' promotion and the reconstructions of their course of life.¹

This present research can be considered the direct resumption of *Békés vármegye archontológiája (The archontology of Békés*

¹ Héjja, 2002.

comitat) (1699) 1715–1950. Limiting the period of time to 1715–1848 it wishes to enumerate the whole personnel, conventional and honorary functionaries and the members of the retinue of servants in Békés comitat. It reports the chronology and name register of deputies of Parliament and judges of the County Court in the comitat as well. The research wishes to provide the history of public administration and social-history with additional data drawing the course of life and career of the functionaries, enumerating the data concerning the institution and activity of the respective positions and reciting the duties and authorities. Searching for analogy due to the comparability to the published research results regarding other comitats we can analyse particularly the Lord Lieutenants, sub-prefects the notaries, prosecutors, district administrators, the juries, treasures, accountants, paid judges of the County Court in Békés comitat.

Sources of the research, methods

The series of officer title lists proved to be an inevitable group of sources during the compilation of the chronologies and name registers. My research is mainly based on archival sources beside the register-like, genealogical, school historical and bibliographical publications.² The reports and documents of the nobiliary assemblies (1715–1848) in Békés comitat – letters of testimony about the gentility, the years spent in the official service of the comitat, payrolls – meant the starting point of the research. The collation of data about the service of the retinue of servants are mainly compiled from the reports of the first and second sub-prefects and series of documents (reports of constables and gendarmes) of remained records of the county court and of the

² Unfortunately basic records of functionaries like (Series magistratuum, 1638–1906) in Pest and in Nógrád (Nógrád Vármegye Főispánjai és Tisztviselői Kara a legrégebb időktől kezdve mostanig (Lord Lieutenants and functionaries of Nógrád comitat from the oldest times to today) weren't preserved in Békés county.

first sub-prefect. I drew a significant amount of data concerning the health workers upon the documents of the Chief medical officer of Békés comitat and the registration and exam records of the medical faculty of the University of Pest. The basic personal data come from the family fonds of the Archives of Békés county and the State Archives of Hungary, duplicates of the denominational and public registers of birth, the obituary collection of the collection of posters and minute press of the National Széchenyi Library. I used the registers of registration of the grammar schools of Mezőberény (later Szarvas) and Szeged, the publications as *Magyarországi diákok egyetemjárása az újkorban* (*The university education of Hungarian students in modern times*) and the published issues of the *Felsőoktatástörténeti kiadványok* (*Publications on the university education*) as well as the records of the exams of lawyers of the Royal Curia to reconstruct the school education.

I considered the time of commission or election and the dismissal or discharge from the office – in absence of the above the resignation – as the opening and closing date of the tenure of office and dignity. (The contemporaries usually counted the beginning of the tenure of office from the oath of allegiance taken or the first salary paid and the letters of testimony of the service relations considers these dates as the beginning of the tenure of the service.) If the person in question died during the hold of the position a sign of a † relates to this fact in the archontological register of names. The time and place of birth, baptism and deaths are signed as follows: ** signs the baptism, * the birth, † the death in the prozopography chapter. I could only write the day of the baptism where the day of birth wasn't verifiable, because the celebrating member of the clergy noted only the date of the religious act. The unevenness of sources made impossible many times to reveal the exact date of the commission and dismissal even in case of the personnel. In case of the classified functionaries and more often in case of the retinue of servants I had to compile the data of service referring only to the annual

mentioning. The collation of data of the personnel and the conventional functionaries records the starting and closing year adding the month or day if it is known of years of service of the people at the respective position. Taking in consideration the conditions of the sources I had to proceed in a different way in the case of the retinue of servants. As not only the essential records of functionaries are missing in Békés comitat but the detailed accounts of domestic treasury and the payroll lists registered by the treasurer have been lost as well, the roll data of the total payroll lists – without names – meant the starting point for this category. I had to define the number of the paid position from year to year and add the revealed sparse name database. The records of the re-elections of the officials haven't preserved the rolls of dungeon keepers, soldiers, liveried attendants, chimney sweepers, gardeners, grooms, executioners of the comitat. Beside the sparse notes in the assembly reports (daily allowance accounts about assignments above the general tasks and outside the comitat) mainly the records of the sub-prefects informs us about their person. Therefore the archontology of the retinue of servants was mainly combined by adding the name database year by year to the roll data verified from the payroll lists and marked with Roman numbers. In certain cases there are employees mentioned above the prescribed roll. The reason of such cases can be a replacement at the respective position in the course of the year – meanwhile the source doesn't tell whose position is occupied by the new servant – or the uncertainty deriving from the overlapping of the reports of the assemblies recorded according to the calendar year and the accounts of the treasury adjusted to the military year. As for the case of holders of positions organised in the districts the belonging to the public administration could be not mentioned. These „above the roll” servants were placed at the end of the year after the Roman number marked regular holders of the respective positions in the chronology and name register. The consistent enumeration of the retinue of servants was hindered by the – presumable – clerical error experienced time to time in the writing of first

names, simultaneously the indisputable data of contemporary tenure of office of the people with the same surname (father and son, brothers and other relatives) cautions us in the consideration of the above. The various classifications of the sergeant (antesignanus), principal of the comitat soldiers raised a problem during the projection on each other of the roll records and the collected name database. Sometimes he is marked separately, sometimes among his personnel.

The supply of nominal data concerning the retinue of servants has become more regular in Békés comitat from the 1820s due to the gendarme reports submitted regularly with determined content in every two weeks and due to the constable reports in every three or six months. There was similar obligation of report – in case of replacement – concerning the members of the personnel who were authorized to keep an official liveried attendant. The quantity of data is rather uneven in the respective periods. The quantity depends on the strength of the will of the sub-prefect, the consistent control and first of all on the discipline of reports of the functionaries.

The revelation of personal data (place and date of birth and death, family background, school education, official career, social and public role, literary ambition, decorations, ranks and titles given) was included in the aims of the research beside the strict archontological collation of data. As the least consistency can't be found in the spelling of the surnames until the end of XIX. century, that is why if a person didn't write his name in the customary way, then I used the name form which is accepted in the genealogical literature adjusted to the present spelling rules. If the name change occurred before 1848 I put the holder of the respective position on the list with the permitted new surname reporting the fact and conditions of the change in the concerning prozopographical part. If the name change occurred after 1848, then the functionary is listed with the original surname. I report the title of nobility and peerage – when it's justified by the distinction from other families with the same name – after the

surname at the end in the archontological name register and the prozopographical headlines.

Results of the research

The thesis enumerates in chronology and name register *the members of the personnel* (Lord Lieutenant and sub-prefect, deputy and secondary sub-prefect, head notary and first vice notary, second vice notary and archivist, warehouse-commissioner, commissioner of water and roads, Public and deputy prosecutor, the chief administrative officer and the vice district administrators, jury, head and vice tax-collector, accountant, paid judge of the County Court, cancellist) the *conventional functionaries* (chief medical officer and surgeon, veterinarian, midwife, geometer, silk-breeding inspector, horse-breeding inspector, gendarme) and the *honorary functionaries* (sub-prefect, vice notary, deputy prosecutor, jury, accountant, scribe, chief medical officer and surgeon, engineer), *the members of the retinue of servants* (dungeon keeper, sergeant, comitat soldier, mounted postman soldier, persecutor, official liveried attendant, liveried attendant for the geometer, liveried attendant of the warehouse-commissioner, soldier of the Lord Lieutenant, liveried attendant of the dungeon, Master of the Horse, groom, executioner, chimney sweeper, gardener), as well as the temporary employees paid by the day of the chancellery, the junior clerks and forwarders, the scribes of the deputies of Parliament, the agents, the deputies of the Parliament, and finally the judges of the County Court of Békés comitat from 1715 to 1848.³ 158 member of 123 families held an office – taking in consideration the positions of Lord Lieutenant and sub-prefect, head notary and first vice notary, second vice notary, archivist, Public and deputy prosecutor, the chief administrative officer and the vice district

³ As the titles could be translated only approximately, see the English–Latin glossary in Appendix A.

administrator, jury, head and vice treasurer, accountant as well as the paid judge of the County Court – in Békés comitat between 1715 and 1848. The pattern of denomination, the average age at the time of entering office, the average term of office at the respective position, the direction and intensity of promotion of functionaries can be examined according to the archontological collation of data and the prozopographical compilation. 78% (97 families) of the all families gave only one functionary, 20 families (16%) two, 7 families (6%) three functionaries during the complete examined period.⁴ Exclusively Lord Lieutenants and sub-prefects were chosen from the 25% of the families which gave two functionaries. Two Lord Lieutenant and deputy Lord Lieutenant headed Békés comitat from the Harruckern, Károlyi, Teleki and Zichy families each and there were one chief and one second sub-prefect each from the Horváths of Szentgyörgy (grandfather and grandson). The total time of service didn't last for 20 years in case of 8 families (40%) of the families present in the public life of the comitat with 2 functionaries, this changed between 21 and 65 years in case of the others. Two members of the Csupor family, Farkas and his son László were active for the longest term from 1746 to 1811 from the above category. The Csupor family is followed on the second place by the Almássy, Beliczey and Virágos families with 59 years of term of office each. The group forming the 6% of the all families (Lehoczky, Orbán, Paulovits, Stummer /Terényi/, Thorma, Tomcsányi, Vidovich) gave 3 functionaries each with a term of employment spreading from 32 to 74 years. The tenure of office wasn't continuous in case of three families, a hiatus lasting for a number of years can be observed between the activities of the respective

⁴ The families giving two functionaries constituting the 16% of the sample of 123 families: Almássy, Beliczey, Bogyó, Csík, Csupor, Farkas, Harruckern, Horváth, Kálló, Károlyi, Kis, Lengyel, Muraközy, Névery, Omaszta, Placsintár, Szombathelyi, Teleki, Virágos, Zichy.

7 families gave three functionaries (6% of the full sample): Lehoczky, Orbán, Paulovits, Stummer (Terényi), Thorma, Tomcsányi, Vidovich.

members of the families. Examining the sample consisted of 123 families; Kristóf Tomcsányi could count the longest term of office at the same position. He was the chief district administrator in Békés district for 31 years without interruption. His full county career (jury, chief administrative officer and the vice district administrator, paid judge of the County court) lingered for a whole generation, 51 years. The tenure of office of József Teleki, a prefect of the Lord Lieutenant lasted for the shortest period (5 months) in the sample. The religious affiliation wasn't determinable or it was uncertain in case of 40 families (33%) of the 123 families giving the full sample. 75% of the remaining 83 families belonged to the Roman Catholic denomination, 17% to the Calvinist and 8% to the Lutheran denomination. The Catholic dominance prevails to a greater extent in the case of the two prominent groups (families giving two or three functionaries). The religion is not known in case of 10% of the 20 families which gave two functionaries. There were no Lutherans among the remaining 18 families, but the Calvinists reached 11% and the Roman Catholics 89%. The religion of the third category consisting of the Lehoczky, Orbán, Paulovits, Stummer (Terényi), Thorma, Tomcsányi, Vidovich families was Roman Catholic in 100%. If we take in consideration the family background of the conventional functionaries beside the personnel, we have to include the Bokody engineer dynasty and the Tormássy family too in the families present with two functionaries. The Kállós and Omasztas put originally in this category can be transferred – by the means of József Kálló and Tóbiás Omaszta, gendarmes of Békés and Csaba district – to the families giving three functionaries. Including the terms of office of István Lehoczky warehouse-commissioner and Alajos Tomcsányi gendarme their families acquire the leading position because four functionaries of each family worked in the personnel of Békés comitat during the examined period. The Lehoczkys and Tomcsányis made a comitat carrier which is considered to be traditional. The dynasty founders had begun as juries in both cases and after that they reached the

position of chief administrative officer and the vice district administrator, the second generation maintained the acquired position and they could even increase the prestige of the family (a public prosecutor was chosen from among the Lehoczkys and a second sub-prefect from among the Tomcsányis).

19 people were appointed to the Lord Lieutenant and the prefect of the Lord Lieutenant dignities between 1699 and 1848, of which each spent an average of 8,60 years leading the comitat. Examining separately the tenure of office of the 11 Lord Lieutenants and the often changed prefects of the Lord Lieutenants, the members of the former group were in service for an average period of 13,36 years, the members of the latter served only for 2,06 years. All the functionaries with a known age (84%) obtained their positions at an age of 44 years on the average. The 21% of 19 people (all Lord Lieutenants) was the leader of the comitat until their deaths.

Also János Jakab Löwenburg, the first Lord Lieutenant in the modern times of the comitat was in service until his death and at the same time for the longest period (33 years). The dominance (90%) of the Roman Catholic denomination is obvious among the Lord Lieutenants, only the two Teleki counts chosen by Joseph II. represented the Calvinist denomination (10%).

The examination of the first sub-prefects (13 people) conduces to the conclusion typical of the Lord Lieutenants. The ones with a known age of them were elected or appointed at the age of 45 on the average, and they attended to the business of the comitat for 10,07 years. The service of 30% (4 people) of the full sample lasted until death. László Hrabovszky's employment lasted for the longest period (26 years). The ones with a determinable religion (85%) belonged to the Roman Catholic denomination in 90% (10 people), and to the Calvinists in 10% (1 person).

The average tenure of office of second sub-prefects (7 people) lasted for a significantly shorter period (3,85 years). The holders of the above position entered the service at an age of 35 years on

the average, and they were Roman Catholics without exception (100%). No-one of them was deceased during the tenure of office. The 23 county notaries (head notary from 1761) obtained their appointment to their position from the Lord Lieutenants at an average age of 34 years, and they held the office for a mean 5,13 years. 39% of them continued its carrier at the sub-prefect position, 1 person died during the tenure of office.

The head notaries with a determinable denomination (61%) were Roman Catholics in 79 % and Calvinists in 21%. 50% of the vice notaries (16 people) – after an average of 5,28 years of vice notary service – was promoted head notaries. The people with a known age were commissioned as vice notaries by the Lord Lieutenant at an average age of 26 years. A man (6%) József Friebeisz deceased as vice notary after barely more than three years of tenure of office. There were in nearly twice higher number the Calvinists at the position of vice notaries to the starting sample of 123 families (33% of the 12 people with known denomination). The proportion of Roman Catholics was 59% and – for the first time – the Lutherans reached 8%.

The deviation is even more significant (Roman Catholic 12%, Lutheran 25%, Calvinist 63%) in the 8 people group of second vice notaries and archivists (the average of Roman Catholics in no other cases fell under the average of the sample consisting of 123 families). This circle of functionaries started its career at 25 on the average, at an even younger age than first vice notaries and juries. Their average tenure of office lasted 6,50 years. Mihály Kazay, the first archivist of the comitat took care of the archives for the longest period (21 years) until he was elected accountant.

The 9 district administrators entering service between 1715 and 1748 were often changed, they were in service for only an average 3,66 years. The continuity of service increased significantly nearly to the triple of the average tenure of office in the case of the 19 chief administrative officers in service after the division of the comitat into two districts (1748–1848). If we examine separately the functionaries leading the two districts, the Békés district shows

bigger existential consistency with an average of 14,28 years tenure of office. The fluctuation was far bigger in the Csaba district, the tenure of office was only 7,91 years on the average. The expectants of the positions of chief administrative officer and district administrators with a known age entered service at the age of 40 on the average, and significant Catholic over-representation (95%) was characteristic among them, the percentage of Calvinists was 5%. Five of them (18%) were promoted to sub-prefect dignity at the summit of their career.

27 people formed the balanced group according to their religious affiliation (70% Roman Catholic, 20% Calvinist, 10% Lutheran) of vice district administrators similarly to the pattern of the sample of the 123 families. They entered service – holding it for mean 5,25 years – at an average age of 34 years similarly to the head notaries. This position meant the terminal point of comitat career for 8 vice district administrators (30%), 15 people (55%) were promoted directly to chief administrative officers from district administrators.

The juries (with a known date of birth) forming the largest group of the personnel took on service at the average age of 28 years, the ones with a determinable denomination were Roman Catholics above the average (84%). The percentage of Calvinists was 7% and the percentage of Lutherans reached 9%. The longer the time of service as a jury lingered, the less chance was left for the gradual promotion in the hierarchy of the comitat. Pál Thomka died as a jury after 21 years of service, György Placsintár for 22 and József Bogyó for a total of 32 years was in this position (only Placsintár's star rose of the above, he was promoted from jury – irregularly – to paid judge of the County Court). Getting into service as a jury after finishing the studies of secondary school, the academy of law, and the graduation with a degree in law (similarly as a vice notary) guaranteed the steady opportunity of comitat career. While the employment of junior clerks, temporary employees paid by the day, employees of the chancellery as well as the honorary vice notaries, deputy prosecutors and juries on the

lowest grade of hierarchy – appointed in a large number from the first third of the XIX. Century-guaranteed by no means the long – term comitat employment (most of them were enlisted in domanian and municipal service), the standard appointment to jury position offered the opportunity of the gradual progress in the official municipal hierarchy.

The 14 tax-collectors (head tax-collectors from 1790) performed work bound to specialized knowledge, each person was in service from an average age of 40 for 9,07 years on the average. 21% of them worked as a tax-collector until their deaths. The Catholic–Calvinist percentage was 70%–30% among the ones with a known denomination (71%). The religious pattern of the vice tax-collectors is more uneven (72% Roman Catholics, 14–14% Calvinists and Lutherans respectively) they entered service at an average age of 31 and served for an average of 8,28 years. One person (14%) died as vice treasurer. The Kállós and Virágoses gave two people each (fathers and sons) with a total tenure of office of 32 and 34 years respectively among the families giving the head and vice treasurers. József Beliczey, who was concerned in both positions, was vice and later head tax-collector for 27 years.

8 people were appointed to the accountant position from the establishment of it in 1781 until 1848. Their average age was about 40 at the time of entering service and they remained in charge for an average of 8,37 years. Catholic candidates were chosen six times (76%), Calvinist and Lutheran candidates were appointed once each (12–12%).

The prosecutors' (Public prosecutors from 1795) group consisted of 13 people started its official career – lasting a mean of 8,80 years – at an average age of 38. The 6 deputy prosecutors' average age was 28, their average tenure office was 8,66 years. The Public prosecutors' with known denomination and all the deputy prosecutors' denominational percentage is the most homogeneous inside the examined circle. They were exclusively (100%) Roman Catholics, which exceeds the sub-prefects' percentage.

The oldest, honoured members of the personnel, the paid judges of Country Court (their average age at the time of appointment was 50) obtained their position mostly as recognition for their long-term official career in the service of the comitat and they held the position for an average of 7,66 years. 12 people mostly Roman Catholics (82%) and Calvinists in a smaller percentage (18%) – Ambrus Kornély twice – were appointed to paid judges of the County Court between 1800 and 1848. Four of the (33%) above remained in service until their death.

There were 833 appointments to judge of the County Court in Békés comitat between 1715 and 1848. 779 people were appointed only once, but 54 people, the 6% of the all judges of the County Court obtained the position 2–5 times recurrently. 70% of the repeated appointment happened during the XVIII. Century.

Two or three functionaries were chosen from the 22% of the sample of 123 families in the discussed period. If we don't take in consideration among the families present with two functionaries those, which were present only with Lord Lieutenants, the 23 families are left from the two categories, which were tightly attached by family relations too (the nepotism and the informal social capital meant an indisputable advantage in the assistance to help each other to obtain a position). Examining the provenience of the 23 families – according to which comitat's direct letter of testimony was the family accepted in the circle of the indubitable nobles of Békés comitat – appears that the issuing comitat of the Muraközys (4%) can't be determined exactly, and the Orbáns and Kállós couldn't prove the gentility satisfyingly and authentically. The 50% of the remaining 20 families⁵ came from Upper Hungary and the near Nógrád, Heves and Outer-Szolnok comitats. The 20–20% of the functionaries arrived from the directly neighbouring

⁵ The twenty families examined according to the provenience are the following: Almássy, Beliczey, Bogyó, Csík, Csupor, Farkas, szentgyörgyi Horváth, Kis, Lehoczky, Lengyel, Névery, Omaszta, Paulovits, Placsintár, Stummer (Terényi), Szombathelyi, Thorma, Tomcsányi, Vidovich, Virágos.

comitat or Transdanubia respectively. The Placsintárs dated back their origin to an Armenian family of Szamosújvár (5%) and the Vidoviches get their patent of nobility during their tenure of office in Békés comitat, which first was announced – therefore in spite of their origin of Bihar comitat and according to the original standpoints of selection – they were qualified as local, native nobles (5%).⁶

While the circles of the personnel weren't tightly closed in the first half of the XVII. Century – functionaries could come even from the retinue of servants (which is proved by the example of Pál Kulcsár and András Szenesy⁷) –, the penetrability between the two categories was unimaginable from the second half of the century. Even the sons of the special functionaries with academic qualification, who belonged to the conventional functionaries, remained in the group with a fair chance, although the personnel career wasn't closed for their children.⁸

Preference was given in obtaining the position of gendarme to young, noble, veteran candidates with suitable physical qualities (strong, well set-up) and knowledge of languages, whose families gain distinction in Békés comitat. According to the standards of

⁶ István Karassiy Jr began his service in the comitat in 1835 as a honorary notary, and he raised to noble rank in only that year with his father, who was a judge of the County Court Proving the noble rank and the ambition to the attainment to gain it were factors of increasing prestige among the conventional functionaries. Pál Csanádi, warehouse-commissioner wanted to raise to noble rank in 1795 and 1817, without success.

⁷ Pál Kulcsár the noble of Szentandrás was a sergeant of the comitat soldiers in 1740–1741. However, he was in service as a jury between 1742 and 1748. András Szenesy was appointed to judge of the County Court in Békés comitat in 1725 and 1728, and later he became the prefect of soldiers.

⁸ The sons of János Berkes, János Beyschlag, István Patzek, surgeons studied medicine. The son of György Képesy surgeon studied engineering. Mihály Bodoky was followed by his engineer son, Károly as comitat geometer, and his grandson, Kálmán studied engineering as well. János, the son of Lajos Tormássy, chief medical officer, went in for law and made career as Head notary of Békés comitat.

the council of governor-general pensioned off soldiers were employed as liveried attendants, husars and dungeon keepers. The reliable, Roman Catholic applicant with good records – possibly previously in domanial or at a functionary's private service with a letter of introduction –, with prescribed physical qualities, who could read and write could count on an advantageous judgment during the selection of the retinue of servants. The highest fluctuation can be experienced among the members of the retinue of servants, replacement twice a year was frequent at a given position, but there were examples of replacement three or even four times as well. The way could not only lead from the domanial service to the comitat, the flux was reciprocal, and the domanial employment – more promising at the moment – could be the reason for the resignation from position held in the comitat. Higher consistency – with a value approaching the upper limit of the average tenure of office of the members of the personnel – can be detected at the group of the dungeon keepers. The seven constables in service between 1784 and 1848 – not including one with temporary assignment – were employed for an average of 9 years. The tenure of office of two members of the Szekendi family (father and son) covered the half of the whole period (33 years). Examining all functionary categories – including the retinue of servants – József Csunkó, warehouse-commissioner had the relative longest tenure of office (47 years) at one position, János Kukla, liveried attendant was in service for the shortest period (1 day).

APPENDIX A

Personnel = magistratuales
Lord Lieutenant = supremus comes
Sub-prefect = vice comes
Deputy sub-prefect = surrogatus vice comes
Second vice sub-prefect = substitutus vice comes
Head notary = notarius
First notary = vice notarius
Second vice notary and archivist = secundarius notarius et archivarius
Public prosecutor = fiscalis
Deputy prosecutor = vice fiscalis
Chief administrative officer = iudex nobilium
District administrator = vice iudex nobilium
Jury = iurassor
Head tax-collector = perceptor
Vice tax-collector = vice perceptor
Accountant = exactor
Paid judge of the County Court = salarisatus assessor
Cancellist = cancellista
Conventional functionaries = conventionati
Warehouse-commissioner = contractionalis commissarius / magazinalis commissarius
Commissioner of water and roads = politicus commissarius / commissarius fluviorum et viarum
Chief medical officer = medicus
Chirurgian = chirurgus
Veterinarian = veterinarius
Midwife = obstetrix
Geometer = geometra
Silk-breeding inspector = inspector rei sericae
Horse-breeding inspector = inspector equorum
Gendarme = commissarius securitatis
Honorary functionary = honorarius officialis

Retinue of servants = servitores
Dungeon keeper = castellanus / carcerum provisor
Sergeant = vigiliarum magister / decurio / antesignanus militum
Comitat soldier = miles comitatensis
Mounted postman soldier = praetorialis miles
Persecutor = persecutor / equites persecutores malefactorum
Official liveried attendant = hajdo magistratualium
Liveried attendant for the geometer = hajdo penes geometram
Liveried attendant of the warehouse-commissioner = hajdo penes magazinalem commissarium
Soldier of the Lord Lieutenant = hajdo penes supremum comitem
Liveried attendant of the dungeon = custos carceris
Master of the Horse = magister agazonum
Groom = agazonus
Executioner = carnifex / lictor
Chimney sweeper = spacicaminarius
Gardener = hortulanus / pro cultura horti mororum
Judges of the County Court = assessor
Temporary employee paid by the day of the chancellery = diurnista
Junior clerk = practicans
Forwarder = expeditor
Scribe of the deputies of Parliament = cancellista ablegatorum
Agens = agens
Deputy of the Parliament = ablegatus comitatus ad diaetam

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