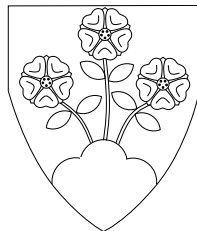


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# Names of property owners in northern Hungary, 1427



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The following data come from Engel Pál, *Kamarahaszna-összeírások 1427-ből* (Akadémiai kiadó, Budapest: 1989). This is an annotated edition of a primary source, namely, the five surviving booklets detailing the collection of a royal property tax in 1427.<sup>1</sup> The booklets were written up by county: Abaúj, Gömör, Sáros, Torna, and Ung. These counties cover an area which is mostly in modern Slovakia, though parts of Ung county are in Ukraine now, and 131 of the mentioned towns and villages are within Hungary's modern boundaries.

The documents are written in Latin, and all five booklets follow the same format: the county is divided into “circuits” (*reambulatio*), and after giving the name of the circuit judge (*iudicis* or *iudicis nobilium*, Hungarian “szolgabíró”), the scribe gives a list of items consisting of a placename, the name of the owner of property there, and the number of units assessed in that place under his name.<sup>2</sup> Because of this format, **most of the names are in Latin genitive (possessive) case**. The places are listed in no particular order, except for sections of Ung county, which show some effort to sort places by property owner.<sup>3</sup>

Notation: square brackets around a period spelling of a name (or part of a name) are reproduced from my source; I believe they indicate editorial expansion of an abbreviation or unreadable section. If a modern Hungarian

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<sup>1</sup> The tax was called in Latin *lucri camare* “profit of the chamber”, since it went directly to the royal treasury (called *Kamara* in Hungary up to the 19th century). The tax was assessed according to the number of “portals” or “gates” (Latin *porta*) belonging to a particular person. It didn't matter if two or more houses used one gate, or if one house had more than one gate.

<sup>2</sup> The use of the masculine pronoun is not accidental: only 5% of the property owners are women, all but two of them identified as widows—and one of the exceptions is the queen.

<sup>3</sup> Engel (the editor) hypothesizes that the random order is a result of the method of data collection, which probably involved some sort of improvised record at the scene of tax collection (perhaps slips of paper, perhaps even sticks of wood with the information carved onto them using the old Hungarian runic alphabet). The booklets are all in one scribe's handwriting, and appear to have been written up as a continuous task, with an eye toward permanence and presentability.

name is in square brackets, it means the name is not in use modernly (or not with the same gender). Latin nominatives in square brackets indicate the expected fully-Latinized form of names which don't really look Latinized in the data.

## 1 Name patterns

The following are the most common broad patterns of names found in this set of documents.

Frequency	Pattern	Details (see Key, below)	Examples
353, 27%	Given name with locative byname	GdL 257; GL94; other 2	Georgii de Dob, Danielis de Peren, Mychaelis Monak, Nicolai Thybay
304, 23%	Given name only	G de eadem 201; G 48; G eiusdem 29; eiusdem G 23; other 3	Joze de eadem, Andree, Johannis eiusdem, eiusdem Nicolai
180, 14%	Given name with patronymic byname	GfG 62; GP 43; GG 42; Gfd 30; other 4	Petri filii Herry, Ladislai Desew, Emerici Johannis, Nicolai filii palatini
172, 13%	Description only, no given name	D(d)L 90; D 30; D de eadem 25; other with D 18; other 9	dominorum de Palocha, abbatis, nobilium de eadem, episcopi Agriensis
149, 11%	Given name with descriptive byname	GB 124; GD 22; DG 3	Georgii Cinege, Mychaelis magni, Nicolai palatini, magistri Sebastiani de eadem

### Key:

**G** given name in Latin genitive case (e.g., *Georgii* “George’s”)

**L** Hungarian placename

**B** Hungarian byname (e.g., *Cinege* “titmouse”)

**D** Latin description (either an office or title like *prioris* “prior’s” or a translated byname like *magni* “the great’s”)

**P** Hungarian patronymic (father’s name)

**f** *fili* “son’s”

**d** *de* “of”

**de eadem** roughly, “of the same (place)”

**eiusdem** “as before, see previous item”

Other patterns include those where the taxpayer is not identified by name, for example (*Nagbrezna*) *Pazkasie* . . . (*Kysbrezna*) *eiusdem* “(Greater Brezna) Pazkasia’s . . . (Lesser Brezna) the same’s” (64 examples, 5%); specifically feminine taxpayers such as *relicte Jacobi* “Jacob’s widow’s” or *domine Cristine* “lady Christina’s” (57, 4%); and given names with multiple by-names, such as *Petri filii Sebastiani de Belse* “of Peter son of Sebastian of Belse” (7 examples, all but one of them circuit judges; 0.5%). Note that in this last pattern, all the examples are of the form GXdL, where X is D, B, (f)G, or P.

### Special note on feminine name patterns

Of the 1300 or so items in the data, only about 60 belong to women, and only 10 of them name the woman in question. Of these ten, six are given the title *domine* “lady’s”, one is described as *relicte* “widow’s”, and three are listed with just the lady’s given name. Most of the remaining women are listed using some version of the formula *relicte* [husband’s name]: rG (21), rGX (25), and even (in one instance) rB.

## 2 Masculine Given Names, sorted by frequency

I counted each property owner (as identified by the editor in the index) only once, to prevent the richer landowners’ names from skewing the numbers. I did keep track of the number of occurrences of each given name, and of the frequency of each variant spelling. The first column gives the modern Hungarian form of the name, and the next one is the most probable or usual Latin nominative form.

Modern Hungarian	Latin nominative	Number	Individuals	%	Spellings (Latin genitive)
János	Johannes	220	66	14.6%	Johannis 210, Joannis 1
László	Ladislaus	105	57	12.6	Ladislai
Miklós	Nicolaus	112	49	10.9	Nicolai
Péter	Petrus	67	34	7.5	Petri
István	Stephanus	48	26	5.8	Stephani
György	Georgius	71	24	5.3	Georgii
Jakab	Jacobus	42	21	4.7	Jacobi
András	Andreas	58	18	4.0	Andree
Mihály	Michael	19	14	3.1	Mychaelis 17, Michaelis 2
Pál	Paulus	19	14	3.1	Pauli
Tamás	Thomas	29	12	2.7	Thome

Balázs	Blasius	15	12	2.7	Blasii
Imre	Emericus	48	8	1.8	Emerici
Zsigmond	Sigismundus	24	7	1.6	Sigismundi
Simon	Simon	19	7	1.6	Sinka 10 <sup>4</sup> , Symonis 7, Symion 1, Sinkae 1
Gergely	Gregorius	10	6	1.3	Gregorii
Sebestyén	Sebastianus	7	6	1.3	Sebastiani
Benedek	Benedictus	6	6	1.3	Benedicti
Bertalan	Bartholomeus	13	5	1.1	Bartholomei
Mátyás	Mathias	7	5	1.1	Mathye
Lőrinc	Laurentius	5	5	1.1	Laurentii
Antal	Anthonius	4	4	0.9	Anthoni
Ferenc	Franciscus	19	3	0.7	Frank 10 <sup>5</sup> , Franciscy 8, Fran- cisci 1
Fülöp	Philipus	11	3	0.7	Philipi 9, Philipy 2
Dénes	Dyonisius	3	3	0.7	Dyonisii 2, Dyonissii 1
Illés	Elias	3	3	0.7	Elye
Dávid	David	3	2	0.4	Dauid
Ernye	<sup>6</sup>	2	2	0.4	Erne
Gáspár	Gaspar	2	2	0.4	Gaspar, Gasparis
Márton	Martinus	2	2	0.4	Martini
Szaniszló	Stanislaus	2	2	0.4	Stanizlay

The following each occurred as the name of a single individual.

Modern Hungarian	Latin nominative	Occurrences	Spellings (Latin genitive)
Mátyus	Matheus	18	Mathius 14, Mathyus 4
Dániel	Daniel	14	Danielis
Detre	Dettricus <sup>7</sup>	8	Dettricy

<sup>4</sup> Kázmér s.n. Sinka: < *Sinka* ~ *Simka* hypocoristic (shortened form of *Simon*, or possibly *Simjén* < Lat. *Simeon*, old ecclesiastic personal name + *-ka* diminutive suffix).

<sup>5</sup> Engel treats *Frank* as a different name from *Ferenc* (*Franciscus*); two landowners are named as the former, one as the latter.

<sup>6</sup> Kázmér s.n. Erne: < *Erne* ~ ? *Ernye* old secular personal name. Engel notes that this name was written in error for *Emerici*.

<sup>7</sup> From German *Dietrich*.

Henrik	Henricus	4	Herricy <sup>8</sup>
[Józsa]	[Joseph/Johannes] <sup>9</sup>	3	Joze
[Majos]	[Moses] <sup>10</sup>	3	Mayosse
Gyula	Gwla <sup>11</sup>	2	Gwle
Lukács	Lucas	2	Luce
Sándor	[Alexander] <sup>12</sup>	2	Sandor
Albert	Albertus	1	Alberti
Bálint	Valentinus	1	Valentini
Barnabás	Barnabas	1	Barnabe
Bereck	Briccius	1	Briccii
Domokos, Domonkos	Dominicus	1	Dominici
Egyed	Egidius	1	Egidii
Gál	Gallus	1	Galli
[Justus]	Justus	1	Justi
Kelemen	Clemens	1	Clementis
Tivadar	[Theodorus] <sup>13</sup>	1	Thiuadar

### 3 Feminine Names

Four feminine given names occur in the data, each as the name of a single individual: *Kathkow*, modern Hungarian *Katkó*, a diminutive of *Katalin*, Latin nominative *Catherina*; *Cristine*, modern *Krisztina*, Latin nominative *Cristina*; *Marthe* (twice) and *Marte* (once), modern *Márta*, Latin nominative *Martha*; and *Pascasye*, *Pazkase*, *Pazkasie*, *Pazkasye*, or *Paskhasye*, which the editor translates as *Paska*.<sup>14</sup>

<sup>8</sup> Kázmér s.n. Herke notes that *Henrik* had a variant *Herrik*.

<sup>9</sup> Kázmér s.n. Józsa indicates that this can be a pet name for either *Joseph* or *Johannes*. Modernly, *Józsa* has changed genders: it's now used as a feminine counterpart of *József* "Joseph".

<sup>10</sup> Kázmér s.n. Majos indicates that this is a variant of *Moses* (through the form *Moy-ses*, shortened to *Mojs* ~ *Majs*). It's not uncommon as a patronymic.

<sup>11</sup> Kázmér s.n. Gyula: < *Gyula* old secular personal name. As a patronymic, it's usually spelled *Gyula* or *Gywla*, or sometimes *Giula*. In 12th–13th century documents, it appears as *Giula*, *Gyula*, *Gula*, and *Iula*. Its occurrence here as a given name is very surprising: like most "native" (non-Christian) names, *Gyula* went out of fashion during the 1300s, and wasn't revived until the 1800s. The name is modernly sometimes translated *Julius*.

<sup>12</sup> Ladó says Hungarian *Sándor* derives from an Italian or German diminutive of *Alexander*. The equivalence is not in question, but I have been unsuccessful so far in locating an example of a man identified both ways, or even of *Alexander* in use later than the 13th century.

<sup>13</sup> Kázmér says *Tivadar* derives from Latin *Theodorus*. Ladó concurs, and adds the derivation sequence *Teodor*, *Tiodor*, *Tiadar*, *Tivadar*.

<sup>14</sup> This is not a name that made it into the modern Hungarian name pool, and Kázmér doesn't mention it as a feminine name. (This individual is clearly a woman: she's called *domina* 'lady' several times.) Kázmér s.n. Paska: < *Paska* ~ *Páska* prob.

Based on other contemporary documents, the editor gives names for a few women who are mentioned in the data only by description or relationship (usually as *relicte X* “X’s widow’s”). These are: *Anna* (three individuals, Latin *Anna*), *Dorottya* (one person, Latin *Dorothea*), and *Margit* (one person, Latin *Margaretha*).

## 4 Patronymic bynames

Most of the names occurring as patronymics (father’s names) occur also as given names, but there are examples of what Kázmér Miklós categorizes as “old secular” names, most of which went out of use during the 1300s. The first column below gives the relevant (modern Hungarian) header name from Kázmér’s *Régi Magyar családnevek szótára* (Dictionary of Old Hungarian Family Names).

Header Name	Spellings	Frequency	Individuals	Notes
László	filii Ladislai 27, filii Ladislai 1, Ladislai 1	29	3	
Mihály	filii Mychaelis	6	3	
János	Johannis 16, filii Johannis 2	18	2	
Henrik	Herricy 8, filii Herricy 6, filii Herrichy 1	15	2	
Jakab	filii Jacobi 7, Jacobi 3	10	2	
Simon	Symonis 7, filii Symonis 1	8	2	
Benedek	filii Benedicti	3	2	
Pál	filii Pauli	3	2	
Lóránd	filii Lorandi, filii Lourand	2	2	variant of <i>Roland</i>
Sebestyén	Sebastiani, filii Sebastiani	2	2	
Ödén	filii Ewdyn 3, Ewdyn 3, Vdyn 2, Vdyni 1	9	1	( <i>Eugenius</i> )
Dezső	Desew	8	1	( <i>Desiderius</i> )
Úza	Vza 6, Wza 1	7	1	old secular
Dobó	Dobo	5	1	old sec.

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hypocoristic (from *Paszkal* ~ Lat. *Paschalis* old ecclesiastic personal name’s earlier *Paskál* ~ ? *Páskál* variant). For a nominative form, my best guess is to replace the final ‘e’ with ‘a’: *Pascasia* and variants.

Imre	Emerici	5	1	
Korlát	Korlath	4	1	var. of <i>Konrad</i>
Basó	Bazo, Baso, Basow	3	1	diminutive of <i>Basil(eus)</i>
Ramocsa	Ramacha 2, Ramcha 1	3	1	old sec.
Bod	Bod, Bood	2	1	old sec.
Csató	Chathow	2	1	old sec.
Dacsó	Dacho, Dachow	2	1	dim. of <i>Dániel</i>
Dancs	Danch	2	1	dim. of <i>Dániel</i> , <i>Damo(n)kos</i> , or <i>Damján</i>
Elek	Allexi, Allexii	2	1	
Ferenc	Franciscy, filii Francisci	2	1	
István	filii Stephani	2	1	
Pető	Pethow, Pethw	2	1	dim. of <i>Péter</i>
Pongrác	filii Pangracii	2	1	( <i>Pancratius</i> )

The following each occurred once. Names in parentheses are the relevant (modern Hungarian) headwords in Kázmér: Adfya (Ad), filii Anthoni (Antal), filii Blasii (Balázs), filii Beke (Beke), Bewkes (Benkes), Bodou (Bodó), Boni (Bon, short for Bonifác), Bonch (Bonc), Ders (Derzs), Dettricy (Detre), filii Dominici (Domonkos), filii Egidii (Egyed), Farkas (Farkas “wolf”), Forgach (Forgács), filii Georgii (György), Jwga <sup>(15)</sup>, Kompolth (Kompolt), Makow (Makó, dim. of Makarius), filii Mathyus (Mátyus), filii Nicolai (Miklós), filii Petri (Péter), Vyd (Vid), filii Wylhelmi (Vilmos).

## 5 Descriptive bynames

The following Hungarian bynames describe some aspect of the bearer (or an ancestor of his; some of these may be inherited). Some of them can also be patronymics, usually based on “old secular” names. The first column is the (modern Hungarian) byname as given by Engel in the index of landowners, and the third column is derivation information from Kázmér under that heading (or under a cross-reference).

<sup>15</sup> The editor identifies this person as the son of *Juga*, from Slavonia.

Index form	Spellings	Meaning	Frequency	Individuals
Apród	Aprod	“small”, “child”, or “page”	1	1
Baglyas	Baglos	“with owl, owl-y” (metaphor- ical), or “hay- stacker”, or “uncombed, tangle-haired”	1	1
Bánó	Bano	patronymic, or short for an occupa- tion “one who deals with X”, or “sad, grieving, re- gretful”	4	4
Bor	Bor	patronymic, or “wine”: metonymic	1	1
Bot	Boo[d], Bod	patronymic, or “stick, staff”: metonymic	2	2
Cinege	Cinige, Cinege	“titmouse” (bird)	2	1
Csirke	Chyrke	“chick, fledgling”, or patronymic	1	1
Cudar	Zudar	“rascally, base, mean”	37	1
Fácán	Facian	“pheasant” (bird)	2	1
Fakó	Fako	“faded, dull”	1	1
Fejér	Feyer	“white”	2	1
Fogas	Fogas	“big, good teeth” or “giant pike- perch” (fish)	12	1
Gombos	Gombus	“button- maker”	5	1
Herceg	Herceg	“prince”	1	1
Hős	Heues	“young, unmarried man”, or “hero”	1	1
Kakas	Kakas	“rooster” (bird)	1	1



Kaponyás	Kaponas, Kapo[nas]	“with a type of bucket”: metonymic	2	1
Kardos	Kardus	“with sword”: metonymic for a soldier or swordsmith	1	1
Kónya	Kona	“droopy”	1	1
Kövér	Kower	“fat, stout”	1	1
Lengyel	Lengend, Lengen	“Polish, from Poland”	2	1
Ördög	Erdegh, Wrdugh	“devil”	2	2
Orosz	Oroz, [Or]oz	“Russian, Ruthenian”	2	1
Orros	Oros, Orrus	“with (the) nose”	2	2
Pálca	Palcha	“wand, ba- ton; scepter”: metonymic	1	1
Perzselt	Perselth	“scorched”	1	1
Piros	Piros	“red” (or rarely, matronymic)	1	1
Polhos	Polhos	variant of “fluffy, soft”	1	1
Porkoláb	Porkolab	“castellan” or “warden, jailer”	1	1
Ravasz	Rawaz	“fox” or “clever”	2	2
Sánta	Santha	“lame; uneven gait”	1	1
Sós	Sos	“salty”: metonymic	6	2
Székely	Zekel	“Sekler, east- ern Transyl- vanian”	1	1
Tegzes	Texws	“with quiver”: metonymic for an archer or craftsman	1	1
Tompa	Thompa	“dull, slow (of wit)”, or “apathetic”	1	1
Tornyos	Tornus	“towering”: tall	3	1
Török	Thurok	“Turkish”	1	1
Törpe	Terpe	“dwarf”	1	1

Varjú	Waryas, Waruy, Wariu 2, Variu	“crow” (bird)	5	4
Veres	Veres	“red”	1	1
Zsoldos	Soldus 7, Soldos	“mercenary” (soldier)	8	1

It’s a stretch to consider them names, really, but the following Latin words occur as descriptions accompanying a given name. Both the given names (represented here as G) and the descriptions are in Latin genitive case. (In the last item, *condam* is a misspelling of Latin *quondam* ‘formerly’.)

Nominative	Meaning	Spellings	Individuals
banus	governor of a province in Hungary’s southern marches (Hungarian “bán”)	G bani	2
castellanus	castellan, castle warden (Hungarian “várnagy”)	G castellani 3	2
iudex	judge	G iudicis	3
litteratus	scribe, scholar (“lettered”)	G litterati	1
magister	master	magistri G	1
magnus	“big, great”: senior	G magni	2
palatinus	palatine (highest dignitary of Hungary, second only to the king; Hungarian “nádorispán”)	G filii palatini 21, G palatini 6, palatini G	3
parvus	“small”: junior	G parvi	1
plebanus	parish priest	G plebani 3	1
prior	prior (head of a priory)	prioris G	1
vaiuoda	voivode: governor of Transylvania (Hungarian “vajda”)	G filii vaiuode 8, G vaiuode, G condam waiuode	1

In addition, the following Latin titles or positions occur alone or with non-personal names (usually with placenames: *abbatis de Sceplak*, *civitatis*

*Cassa, episcopi Agriensis*, etc.): abbatis 12 times (4 individual entities; “abbot’s”), capituli 3 (1, “chapter’s”), civitatis 1 (“of the citizens”), despotis 7 (2, “governor [of Serbia]’s”), dominorum 61 (10, “of the lords”), episcopi 3 (2, “bishop’s”), heremitarum 1 (“of the anchorites”), nobilium 28 (23, “of the nobles”), and prepositi 26 (5, “provost’s”). There are also ten mentions of the king and queen, none of them by name: domine regine 2, regine 2, regis 6.

## 6 Locative bynames

Engel’s placename index lists nearly 1300 towns where tax was collected. Analyzing their names is beyond the scope of this article; I have restricted myself instead to listing the places which occur more than once in locative bynames of taxpayers. (A locative byname is based on the name of a place, and identifies where the person came from, where he lives, or where he owns property.) The modern placenames in the first column are based on the modernized names found in the index of property owners. For those places that appear in the placename index, I’ve noted the relevant county or counties (by initial: **A**baúj, **G**ömör, **S**áros, **T**orna, **U**ng).

Modern placename	County	Spellings	Occurrences	Individuals
Bárca	A	Barcha, Baroch	2	1
Beje	G	de Bey	2	1
Berzevice	S	de Brezeuice	20	3
Besenyő		Besenow	2	1
Budamér	S	Bodomer, de Bodomer 6	7	1
Csap	U	de Capy, de Chapy	2	1
Császlóc	U	Cascholch, Chascholch	2	1
Csetnek	G	Chithnyk, de Chethnek, de Chithnek 2, de Chithnyk 6, de Chythnek 4, de Chythnyk 3	17	3
Csoltó	G	de Colthow	2	2
Daróc	S, U	de Daroch	2	1
Derencsény	G	de Derenchen, de Derenchez, de Renchen	3	1

Dob		de Dob, de Doby 6, Doby 4	11	1
Dobó	S	de Dobo	3	2
Dobsza	A	de Dobow, de Dobsa	2	2
Eger		Agriensis	2	1
Füge	G	de Figey, de Fyge 2	3	2
Gagy	A	de Gaad, de Gad 5, Gaag	7	1
Gecse	A	de Geche	2	1
Helmec	U	de Helmech	2	2
Homonna		de Homonna 2, de Hompma 6, de Hompmona 3	11	2
Jánosi	G	de Janosy	2	1
Jászó	A	de Jazow	7	1
Kapi	S	de Kapy 7, Kapy 5	12	1
Lapispatak	S, A	de Lapispatak, de Lapispathak	2	2
Lelesz		de [Lelez], de Lelez 5	6	1
Liptó		de Lipthouia, Lyphthow	2	2
Losonc		Lochonch	7	1
Lucska	S, U	de Luchka	2	1
Mislye	A	de Mysle	6	1
Németi	A, U	Nemphy	2	2
Pálóc	U	[de] Paloch, [Paloch], de Paloch 2, de Palocha 9, Paloch 11	24	4
Pásztó		de Pazthoh, Pa(zthoh)	2	1
Pelsőc	G	de Pelsewch 2, de Pelsewcz 3, de Pelsewlch, de Pelsowch 4, de Pelsowlch 15, de Pelsowlcz	26	3

Perény	A	[de Peren], de Peren 33, Peren 26	60	6
Putnok	G	de Puthnok	5	2
Recsk		de Reechk	7	1
Roskovány	S	de Roskouan	3	1
Rozgony	A	de Rozgon 3, Rozgon 4	7	3
Ruszká	A, U	de Ruzka	3	1
Sebes	S	de Sebes	8	1
Semse	A	de Scempse 4, de Scemse 5	9	2
Siroka	S	de Siroka	2	1
Somos	S	de Somos, de Somus 9, Somus 12	22	3
Sóvár	S	de Souar	3	1
Szalonna		de Zalona, de Zolna	2	2
Szécs	G	de Seech, de Zeech 7, Zeech	9	3
Szécsény		de Zechen	4	1
Szepes		Scepsyensis	3	1
Széplak	A	de Sceplak 3, Sceplak 3	6	2
Szeretva	U	de Seredahel, de Zerethwa	2	1
Szin	T	de Schyn 2, de Scyn 2, de Sczen, de Sczyn 4, de Zeen	10	1
Szuha	G	de Zwaha	2	2
Tarkó	S	de Tarcha 2, de Tarku, de Tarkw 7	10	3
Ternye	S	de Terne	2	2
Trocsány	S	de Trochan, Trochan	2	1
Upor		de Vpor	3	1

## 7 Undeciphered bynames

For completeness, the following are the fourteen bynames (27 occurrences, 2%) which I have been unable to decipher with any certainty. Names in parentheses are the forms (if any) found in the index of property owners.

All but Bebek and its variants<sup>16</sup> occur for a single individual: Akor (Akor); Bako (Bakó); Bebek 2, Bebuk, Bubek 4, Bwbek 3, filii Bebek (Bebek); Bodolo (Bodoló); Bonch; filii Buken; filii Fykche; Kecher 2, Kekcher 2 (Kecer); Koporch (Koporcs); Lanchelath (Lancelát); Ozolch (Osolt); Sor (Szor); Vidar (Vidar); Zobona (Szobonya).

## References

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<sup>16</sup> According to Kiss Lajos, there is (modernly) a hill called *Bebek* in the Bükk mountains, between the Szamos and Kraszna rivers (near modern-day Romania, I think), and another peak called *Bebek-tető* in Gömör county (modern-day Slovakia). He derives the placename from a personal name recorded in 1325: *Dominicum, dictum Bebek*, and says the personal name is of Slavic origin. Whatever its origins, the name is clearly functioning in these records as an inherited family name. It was a prosperous family: it's represented by four individual property owners, along with many items belonging to the family as a whole.