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THE LAST MEMBERS OF THE DOBOZI DÁNFI FAMILY*

Elek Szaszko**

Keywords: Dobozi Dánfi family, Temesköz, 15th century.

Abstract

King Matthias – like most of his predecessors – conducted both his domestic and foreign policies in a way that it enabled several ordinary noblemen to take their chances and to climb higher on the social ladder. One of the monarch's beneficiaries was Andreas Dánfi of Doboz whose career exemplifies well how someone from the relatively well-to-do, but local strata of the nobility could reach a significant castle owning, almost baronial status. The raise of the family did not even come to a halt when Andreas supported John Corvin, the pretender instead of King Wladislas II in 1490. Nevertheless, as Andreas had no heirs, he needed to consider the defunction of his line so he carefully paved the way for his cousin, Martin too, and tended his bestowal during his life. Martin, however, happened to be the last male member of the family. Following his death, the estates of the Dánfis enriched other distinguished families even though his wife could save some portions for herself and her daughter, Anne.

As far as the academic literature about the Dobozi Dánfi family is concerned, it cannot be stated that they would be completely unknown for either the Hungarian or for the Romanian historiography, let alone for those who are interested in the medieval history of the Temesköz region. The papers that have previously been dedicated to them emphasise the Romanian origin of the Dánfis and discuss this aspect of the family history respectively¹. While it cannot be questioned that the history of the Dánfis would deserve an all-out analysis, this short paper – following a prosopographical approach – focuses only on the career and the accumulation of the landed wealth of the last three members of the Dobozi Dánfi family, namely Andreas, Martin and Anne.

The Dánfi family traces back its origin to two Wallachian boyars, Dan and Negul who were able to establish themselves among the Hungarian nobility in the mid-14th century². Nevertheless,

the most outstanding figure of the family was Andreas, the son of Luke, whose life is documented from 1462 to 1495 through three decades. Besides him, we can identify three more siblings of him: a younger brother, John³ and two (most probably elder) sisters, Christina and Ilona. The former was the wife of Ladislas Pocsaji, the (vice) ispán of Temes⁴ who was one of the leading kinsmen of John Hunyadi⁵, the latter became the wife of Benedict of Elefánt, a nobleman from Nyitra County⁶. András was born in the early 1440s, thus was around the same age as King Matthias Hunyadi. Coming from the Southern-Alföld, the Temesköz region like John Ungor of Nádásd⁷, the

³ Engel Pál, *Középkori magyar genealógia. Magyar középkori adattár* (CD-ROM, Arcanum digitéka). Budapest (2001) (hereafter Engel P., *Genealógia*), Dán rokonsága.

⁴ 1453: Hungarian National Archives (hereafter MNL OL) Collection of Charters (hereafter DL) 55544. (an indirect data referring to her marital status with László Pocsaji), 1459: MNL OL DL 38325., 1492: MNL OL DL 67257. (mentioned as the widow of Pocsaji)

⁵ Engel Pál, *Magyarország világi archontológiája 1301–1457*. (História Könyvtár, Kronológiák, adattárak 5.) Budapest (1996) (hereafter Engel P., *Archontológia*) I. 114. (ispán of Bihar), 145. (ispán of Krassó), 205. ([vice]ispán of Temes), 442. (the captain of Temesvár).

⁶ 1483: Nyitrai protocollum extras. fol. 4v. (see Appendix 1.)

⁷ Szaszko Elek, Ungor János (nádásdi). *Életrajzi lexikon* (under publication). For older literature see Lázár Miklós, *Az Ungur-család történetéhez. A Hunyad megyei történelmi és régészeti társulat évkönyve* 13 (1902), 68–76; Ioan Drăgan, *Nobilii Ungur din Nădășdia, Buletinul Filialei Cluj a Comisiei de Heraldică, Genealogie și Sigilografie* 3 (1995–1996), 77–85;

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¹ With the summary of the former literature, the latest paper on the family from Romanian historiography is from Livia Magina, *La Famille Danfy de Duboz*, *Banatica* 20 (2010), 21–47. For the Hungarian literature see Karácsonyi János, *Békésvármegye története III. s.l.* (1896), 40–41.

² L. Magina, *La Famille*, 22–23. The author challenges the former concept of the kenezian origin of the family. For the latter see Ligia Boldea, *Mărturii asupra cnezilor din banatul medieval de câmpie (secolul XIV–prima jumătate a secolului XV)*, *Banatica* 19 (2011), 267–284.

Dóci brothers⁸ or the members of the Móré family of Csula,⁹ similarly to the annotated persons he was one of the beneficiaries of the Hunyadi Era. His career exemplifies well how someone from a relatively well-to-do, but local strata of the nobility could become a *homo novus* and reach a significant castle owning, almost baronial status during the reign of King Matthias (1458–1490).

The first recorded mentioning of Andreas is known from 1462, when he was either in his late teenage years or in his early twenties. In this particular document he and his brother were sued by the widow of Ladislav of Nagymihály who owned some portions of the family estates around Doboz in Temes County due to a former pledge (worth of 1000 golden forints) by a certain Ladislav Dánfi (who might have been the grandfather of Andreas)¹⁰. We do not know much about how the case actually carried on, but, according to the later accounts, Andreas was able to secure his ownership firmly in his ancestral estates. Nevertheless, it was not until 1470 when Andreas – around the age of 25–30 – is mentioned in the documents for the second time.

Table 1: The Main Cornerstones of the Career of Andreas Dánfi (1470–1490)

Office, Title, Activity	Year	In the Service of ...
aule familiaris [regis]	1470 (spring)	King Matthias
sent to Silesia	1470 (autumn)	King Matthias
aule miles [regis]	1472	King Matthias
Ban of Dalmatia and Croatia	1475–1476	King Matthias
aule miles (with his troops in the Felvidék)	1478	King Matthias
presence in the Court	1483	
[military activities against the Ottomans and in Austria]	1480s	King Matthias and John Corvin
salvus conductus	August, 1490	

E. Kovács Péter, A Hunyadi-család. Rázsó Gyula – V. Molnár László (eds.), *Emlékkönyv Mátyás király halálának 500. Évfordulójára*, Budapest (1990), 46.

⁸ Szaszko Elek, Dóci Imre (zárdorlaci), Dóci Péter, Dóci László. *Életrajzi lexikon*. With an incomplete family history and with an inaccurate genealogical family tree see Márki Sándor, A Dóczyak Aradban, *Turul* 9 (1891), 188–192.

⁹ Szarka József, Ficsor László (csulai), Kende Miklós (csulai), Móré György (csulai), Móré János (csulai), Móré László (csulai). *Életrajzi lexikon*. For former literature see Török Pál, Középkori magyar nemes családok Erdélyben. VII. A Csulaiak, *Magyar Családtörténeti Szemle* 9 (1943), 102–111; Ioan Drăgan: Un căpitan român pe frontul antiotoman: Ladislav Ficior de Ciula (?–1492), *AMN* 22–23 (1985–1986), 261–266.

¹⁰ 1462: MNL OL DL 15700.

The grid above (Table 1) shows the main cornerstones of the career of Andreas until the death of King Matthias. Concerning the beginning of it, it could have been the marriage of his elder sister, Christina, to the kinsman of John Hunyadi that helped the young Andreas to establish contacts with the Hunyadi family. Then, however, by 1470 he had already made up to the Royal Court, where he appears as the kinsman of the Court (*aule familiaris*) and was bequeathed for his services in Pozsony personally by King Matthias¹¹. From this point on, the data from the first half of the 1470s evidently prove his frequent presence in the Court. It puts his services on a higher level if we consider that this era was an internationally eventful period for the Hungarian Kingdom (namely, the king's quest for the Bohemian throne, or the fights against the Ottoman raids). For instance, the monarch sent Andreas to Silesia for a longer period of time in the autumn of 1470,¹² then, while he was staying with the monarch in Sopron, he was titled the knight of the Court (*aule miles*) first in 1472,¹³ and again in 1478, too, when he was stationing with his troops in Upper Hungary¹⁴. In between the two, when Andreas was around 30–35 years old, the monarch appointed him to a prestigious baronial – and let alone, a militarily highly significant – office: the Ban of Croatia and Dalmatia which he held from 1475 until 1476¹⁵. (It has to be noted that he was the last person in this office, then it was merged with the office of Ban of Slavonia and László of Egervár, another trusted military man of Matthias became the office holder)¹⁶. While holding this office, Andreas was called *magnificus* (honourable),¹⁷ but he was never enlisted among the dignitaries¹⁸.

¹¹ 1470: MNL OL DL 27335.

¹² 1470: „idem Andreas ... de nostra commissione ad nostra et dicti regni nostri ardua negotia expedienda ad partes Slesie sub principatu nostro existentes iturus est ibique non tantum infra tempus unius anni, sed pluribus annis occupari debet”, see: *Diplome privind istoria Comitatului Timiș și a orașului Timișoara. Oklevelele Temesvármegye és Temesvár város történetéhez II. 1430–1470*. (Gyűjtötte: Pesty Frigyes. Magyarázó jegyzetekkel kiadta: Livia Magina, Adrian Magina, Cluj-Napoca (2014) (hereafter Temes II.), 426. (MNL OL DL 9117., DL 45508.).

¹³ 1472: MNL OL DL 17405.

¹⁴ 1478: MNL OL DL 37649.

¹⁵ C. Tóth Norbert – Horváth Richárd – Neumann Tibor – Pálosfalvi Tamás, *Magyarország világi archontológiája 1458–1526. I. Főpapok és bárók* (Magyar Történelmi Emlékek, Adattárak), Budapest (2016) (hereafter Arch. I.), 103.

¹⁶ Arch. I. 95.

¹⁷ 1476: MNL OL DL 103788.

¹⁸ see the lists of Arch. I.

Unlike the 1470s, very little is known about him and his activities from the 1480s. Nevertheless, deducing from the later accounts, it can be assumed that the military skills and the experience of Andreas were still expected to be performed during the conflicts of the era (namely against the Ottomans and in the Austrian campaigns)¹⁹. It is also highly likely that besides serving King Matthias loyally (without any offices, he still had access to the Court – see for instance in 1483²⁰), Andreas might have joined the retinue of John Corvin, or at least, established close connections with him. After all, when Matthias Hunyadi died, Andreas stayed loyal to the illegitimate son of the former king. Consequently, Dánfi most probably fought in the battle of Csontmező, too, in July 1490, after which John Corvin had to give up his aspirations for the throne. As a result, both Corvin and his kinsmen were pardoned, and, as a result of this, Andreas could take part in the coronation of Wladislas Jagello in September 1490.²¹

Table 2: The Main Activities of Andreas until his Death (1490–1494)

Office, Title, Activity	Year	In the Service of ...
Ban of Szörény	1491–1492	John Corvin (subservient to Wladislas II)
stayed in Buda (following the royal ratification of the Hungarian-Hapsburg Treaty)	Dec 13, 1491	
Diet in Buda (verification of the treaty by the estates)	Feb-March, 1492	
Ban of Nándorfehérvár	1493	John Corvin (subservient to Wladislas II)

With the succession of King Wladislas II (1490–1516), Andreas Dánfi contributed to the consolidation of power of the new monarch. He stayed in the service of John Corvin who was assigned with the defence of the Southern borders and Dánfi, as Ban of Szörény (1491–1492) for a short period of time,²² then, as the Ban of

Nándorfehérvár (1493),²³ was also involved in these tasks. Meanwhile, as a prestigious and experienced man, his presence in the Court was also recorded at important political events:²⁴ first, a week after the royal ratification of the Hungarian-Hapsburg Treaty at the end of 1491,²⁵ second, at the Diet of Buda in February 1492 where the Hungarian estates – including Andreas himself – verified and sealed the above-mentioned treaty and the succession of Maximilian of Hapsburg²⁶.

Parallel to the successful career, Andreas could systematically enrich his landed wealth, after which he reached a significant castle owning, almost baronial status (see the maps in the Appendix 2.1–2.5). The original family possessions, namely Doboz and approximately 50 villages around it, lay in Temes County²⁷. These assets provided his family a relatively well-to-do local status. From 1470, however, when his career started rocketing, it is documented that first, he was bestowed in Transylvania (Doboka and Belső-Szolnok Counties) with the estates of the formerly condemned Iklódi family, nevertheless, he had to decline these lands due to the rejection of the members of the latter²⁸. Secondly, he established claims over parts of a significant asset on ancestral grounds, that is the borough of Rékas, the fortified mansion (*castellum*) and its appurtenances, which he successfully put through by 1472 (nevertheless, he constantly had legal affairs with other families like the Jaksics and the Dóci, who also held portions in this estate)²⁹. Next year, three estates in Heves County were installed for him,³⁰ and in 1476, Andreas made an attempt to get the

²³ 1493: MNL OL DL 59829.

²⁴ Neumann Tibor, *Békekötés Pozsonyban – országgyűlés Budán. A Jagelló-Habsburg kapcsolatok egy fejezete (1490–1492) (második közlemény)*, *Századok* 145 (2011), 293–346.

²⁵ 1491: MNL OL DL 19646., MNL OL DF 283825.

²⁶ 1492: DL 19800., *Beiträge zur Geschichte Ungarns unter der Regierung der Könige Wladislaus II. und Ludwig II. 1490–1526. Mitgeheilt von Friedrich Firnhaber. Archiv für Kunde österreichischer Geschichts-Quellen* III. Wien (1849), 511–513. (DF 287345.)

²⁷ See L. Magina, *La Famille*, 45, and 1447: MNL OL DL 14066., 1462: MNL OL DL 15700. 1489: MNL OL DL 59777.

²⁸ 1470<1471: MNL OL DL 27335.

²⁹ 1470: MNL OL DL 17037., 1470<1472: Temes II. 423–428., MNL OL DL 9117., MNL OL DL 45508., 1478: MNL OL DL 88607., 1484: MNL OL DL 59734. (pledge of the Jaksics), 1489: MNL OL DL 59777. (legal issues with the successors of Ladislas Dóci), MNL OL DL 59782. (pledge of the Jaksics).

³⁰ Atkár, Szentjakab, Hasznos (Heves), 1472<1473: MNL OL DL 17405., 1478: MNL OL DL 97386., MNL OL DL 97387., 1488: MNL OL DL 97469. He also established his claims over Szurdokpüspöki: 1487: MNL OL DF 236251.,

¹⁹ The donation of large estates in Csanád, Arad and Békés Counties mentions and proves indirectly his services. See footnote nr. 33.

²⁰ 1483: MNL OL Collection of Photocopies (hereafter DF) 265899.

²¹ 1490: MNL OL DL 37671.

²² Arch. I. 151.

palace of Garignica (*castellum*) in Körös County, but this claim also needed to be declined³¹.

Nevertheless, the landed wealth of András reached the next level in 1483 when he put his hands on the castle of Ugróc and its appurtenances in Trencsén County. The estates were pledged by captain Wilhem Tettauer for 7000 forints and were kept by Andreas firmly throughout the years until his death (and even after it by his widow), giving him the prestigious castle-owning status³². Finally, in 1490 soon before the death of King Matthias, one more large set of estates came down to him: Donáttornya in Csongrád County and its appurtenances in Arad and Békés Counties that had been detached from the Hunyadi family estates to award the former military merits of András – and to secure and ensure his loyalty to the king's illegitimate son. Consequently, it is not surprising at all that John Corvin strengthened the donation of his deceased father in May 1490³³. Not long after this, in December, Andreas decided to hand over Donáttornya and Királtság to the Dominican nuns on the Margaret Island in order that they perform masses for the salvation of him, his wife and his cousins. According to his will, the donation would only be due and valid after his death,³⁴ which actually happened four and a half years later between the 1st and the 12th of June, 1495 (roughly around the age of 50–55)³⁵.

Andreas married Borbála, the daughter of the former Bohemian captain, Petr Kollar of Saskó. This marriage, documented from 1483 (from the time of the acquisition of Ugróc),³⁶ exemplifies the honourable social status of Dánfi (and indirectly adds to his connections with those circles who were involved in the military activities). The two families, Andreas and his would-be mother-in-law, Apollónia (the widow of Petr Kollár), however, had already known each other for at least a decade. In 1473 Andreas had shared his newly acquired estates in Heves County with Apollonia and her then underage children: Borbála (his future wife)

and András³⁷. It also has to be noted that later on Dánfi made both of them beneficiaries while obtaining Ugróc and Donáttornya³⁸. After the death of Andreas, Borbála kept the family possessions firmly and – with the support of her brother and the cousin of her deceased husband, Martin Dánfi – she also turned down successfully all those claimers who tried to procure the Dánfi estates in Upper Hungary for themselves (for instance Andreas of Bánca, Demetrius Fica or Sigmund Kurzbach)³⁹. In 1498, the monarch renewed her rights of possession of Ugróc on the grounds of pledge⁴⁰. In addition, from 1506 she got involved in the ongoing legal proceedings with the Bánfi family as well⁴¹. Borbála, who by this time had already become the wife of Sebastian Szepetki,⁴² could rely on the support of the Zábláti family. With mutual guarantees (she pledged the castle of Ugróc to the Záblátis who allowed her to live and use the wealth of it during her lifetime), the latter could claim the castle and its appurtenances after the death of Borbála in 1520⁴³. Regarding the administration of the estates, Borbála's religious concerns should be taken into consideration as well since it is known that from 1496, she also made generous donations to the Pauline monastery in Elefánt with royal consent,⁴⁴ in addition, she managed to carry out the testament of his former husband in 1503, namely, to give 300 forints to the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the hospital nearby of it in Pásztó (Heves County)⁴⁵.

Nevertheless, the marriage of Andreas and Borbála remained childless and it looks as if the aging Andreas – around the age of 40 – had prepared for this scenario. At least, during the above-mentioned acquisitions it was not only his wife and brother-in-law who were nominated as beneficiaries but his seven or eight-year-old cousin, Martin as well, who later proved to become the last male member of the Dánfi family.

1489: MNL OL DF 236252–253., 1492: MNL OL DF 236254.

³¹ 1476: MNL OL DL 103788.

³² 1483: MNL OL DF 265899., 1492: MNL OL DL 19800., MNL OL DF 206365., 1493: MNL OL DL 20037., 1494: MNL OL DF 265910., MNL OL DF 265900. (royal confirmation by Wladislas II), 1498: MNL OL DF 206628. (the renewal of the royal confirmation for his widow)

³³ 1490: MNL OL DL 19646.

³⁴ 1490: MNL OL DL 19688.

³⁵ 1495: MNL OL DL 20316., MNL OL DL 20324.

³⁶ 1483: MNL OL DF 265899.

³⁷ 1472<1473: MNL OL DL 17405.

³⁸ See the references above.

³⁹ 1495: Erdődy lt. D 930., MNL OL DF 265901., 1496: MNL OL DF 273170.

⁴⁰ 1498: MNL OL DF 206628.

⁴¹ 1494<1498: MNL OL DF 265910., 1506: MNL OL DL 94664., MNL OL DF 273654.

⁴² 1497: MNL OL DF 261511., 1498: MNL OL DF 206628., 1503: MNL OL DL 97565.

⁴³ 1506: MNL OL DF 265904., 1520: MNL OL DF 265911.

⁴⁴ 1496: MNL OL DL 20490., MNL OL DL 62621., MNL OL DL 62622., MNL OL DF 273174., 1505: MNL OL DL 21477., 1506: MNL OL DF 206498., MNL OL DL 62640., MNL OL DF 273667.

⁴⁵ 1503: MNL OL DL 97565.

Martin was the son of John Dánfi (András' brother) and Elizabeth Dóci, who also had an elder sister, Christina (appearing in 1490 as the widow of Nicolas Bacsó of Hencida)⁴⁶. Martin was born right before 1477 (around the time when his father died⁴⁷ – most probably – in the Austrian campaign together with Martin's maternal grandfather – and John's father-in-law –, Ladislás Dóci⁴⁸). It is known that in 1478 and in 1479 Martin was testified to be around the age of three⁴⁹. Later, he was brought up in the house of Lawrence Ország of Gút with whom his mother tied the knot in 1478⁵⁰. After the death of his uncle (1495), Martin – at the age of 18 – became the head of the Dánfi family. What looks clear is that he totally gave up his rights for the castle of Ugróc and its appurtenances in Upper Hungary favouring Borbála, the widow of Andreas Dánfi. In return, he received the estates on the Alföld region completely (namely the “remains” of the Donáttornya estate complex with Szentandrás as its centre, and the ancestral estates in Temes County – Doboz and Rékas)⁵¹. Little is known about his life, but at least his marriage with Borbála Makó of Makófalva is recorded. Besides knowing that his wife gave birth to a daughter, Anna, it is also evident from this marriage that Martin did not “inherit” the social prestige of his uncle. By 1504, around the age of 27, he was already a deceased man, and the male line of the Dánfis died out⁵². Even though in 1512 the widow of Martin could save some portions for herself, her daughter and a certain Nicolas Toldi of Nagyfalus descending from her second marriage, the possessions of the family enriched other distinguished families such as the Patócsi of Kecskemét (1504), the Podmanicki (1508, 1521), the Paksi (1508, 1512), the Betlen of Iktár (1518), or John Gétyei vicepalatine (1520

and Casper Cikó of Pomáz⁵³. In 1521, a certain Anna appears in a document as the widow of the latter⁵⁴. Nevertheless, despite of the assumption of the genealogical literature,⁵⁵ this Anna is surely not identical with the daughter of Martin Dánfi. The account from the above-mentioned year (1521) refers to a former agreement – previously made during the reign of King Wladislas II (1490–1516) – regarding the possession of Doboz, namely between John Podmanicki and Casper Cikó. The agreement says that the two would exchange their estates: the former would give his possession of Doboz and its appurtenances to the latter for the rights of possession of Kisszántó in Pilis County⁵⁶. Now, it is known that Kisszántó was in the hands of Anna and her distant relatives, who happened to be from the Szarvastelki Vaski family,⁵⁷ consequently, her ties of origin are rather related to them. Besides this fact, the formerly listed accounts also tell us that the daughter of Martin Dánfi was a *puella* in 1512⁵⁸, while the wife of Casper Cikó had already had two sons by this time⁵⁹. A year later the names of their four daughters are also mentioned in a document⁶⁰, consequently, they must have been married by 1512 for at least a decade. This fact evidently proves that Anna Dánfi is not iden-

⁴⁶ 1490: MNL OL DL 19688.

⁴⁷ The last known recorded mentioning of John is from 1473: see MNL OL DL 59605.

⁴⁸ Ladislás is mentioned as a deceased person in February, 1478: MNL OL DL 18021. „in anno cuius iam septima instaret revolutio ... condam Ladislaus de Docz in regno Austrie occisus fuisse”, 1483: MNL OL DL 18784., MNL OL DL 18785.

⁴⁹ 1478: MNL OL DL 88607., 1479: MNL OL DL 59656.

⁵⁰ 1478: MNL OL DL 59641–643. (as the widow of Dánfi), MNL OL DL 88607. (as the wife of Laurence of Ország).

⁵¹ 1497: MNL OL DL 20625., MNL OL DL 20626., 1500: MNL OL DL 20952. and Karácsonyi: Békésvármegye III. 40–41.

⁵² 1504: MNL OL DF 262416., 1508: MNL OL DL 21848. (claims over his estates on the ground of defectus seminis), 1512: MNL OL DL 22283.

⁵³ For these issues see: 1504: MNL OL DF 262416., 1508: MNL OL DL 21848., 1512: MNL OL DL 22283., MNL OL DL 106083. nr. 137. photo nr. 50., MNL OL DL 22283., 1518: MNL OL DF 262417. and 1520: MNL OL DF 262419.

⁵⁴ 1521: MNL OL DL 106083. nr. 791. photo nr. 293.

⁵⁵ Engel P., *Genealógia*, Kartal nem 3. tábla: Cikó (pomázi).

⁵⁶ 1521: *A podmaniczi Podmaniczky-család oklevéltára I–V*. Közzétette, családtörténeti bevezetéssel és jegyzetekkel ellátta: Lukinich Imre. Budapest (1937–1943) (hereafter: Podmaniczky) II. 275–277. Five years later the rights of the Podmanickis for Kisszántó were acknowledged in a form of a royal donation (1526: *ibid.* 381–384.).

⁵⁷ 1517: DL 106083. p. 407–408., 1521: Podmaniczky II. 275–277. – the landed estates of the Szarvastelki family lay in Upper Hungary, in Galánta (Pozsony County, MNL OL DF 225652., MNL OL DF 273669., MNL OL DF 259157.) and in Krassó and Temes Counties (Csánki Dezső, *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában*, II. Budapest (1894), 91, 113).

⁵⁸ 1512: MNL OL DL 22283., MNL OL DL 106083. p. 92.

⁵⁹ 1512: MNL OL DL 106083. p. 93., 220., 1513: *uo.* p. 227–229., 1517: MNL OL DL 22895., MNL OL DL 106083. p. 407–408., 1519: *ibid.* p. 489–490., 1521: *ibid.* p. 574., Podmaniczky II. 275–277.

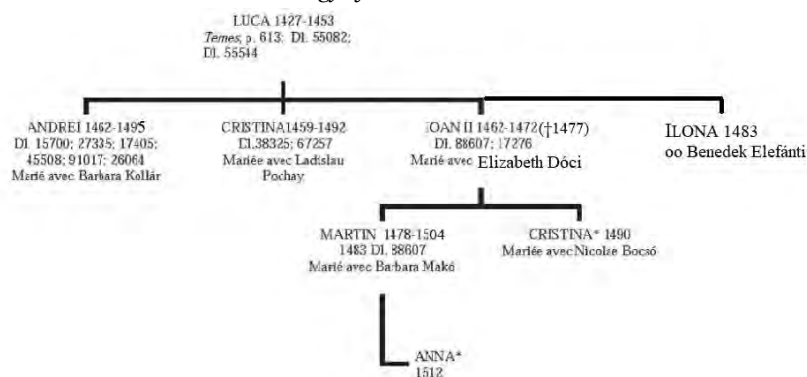
⁶⁰ 1513: MNL OL DL 106083. p. 227–229., 1519: *ibid.* p. 489–490. (Nevertheless, there appears an inconstancy in the reference to the daughters. There is no problem with the first three names – Anna, Sophia and Magdalene –, however, the youngest girl is called Catherine in the former account, but she appears as Christina in the latter.)

tical with the wife of Casper Cikó. Nevertheless, according to the assumption of the old literature, the husband of Anna Dánfi is identified with one of the members of the Iktári Betlen family, who owned one quarter of Szentandrás estate in Csanád County.⁶¹

⁶¹ Karácsonyi J., *Békésvármegye*, III. 41.

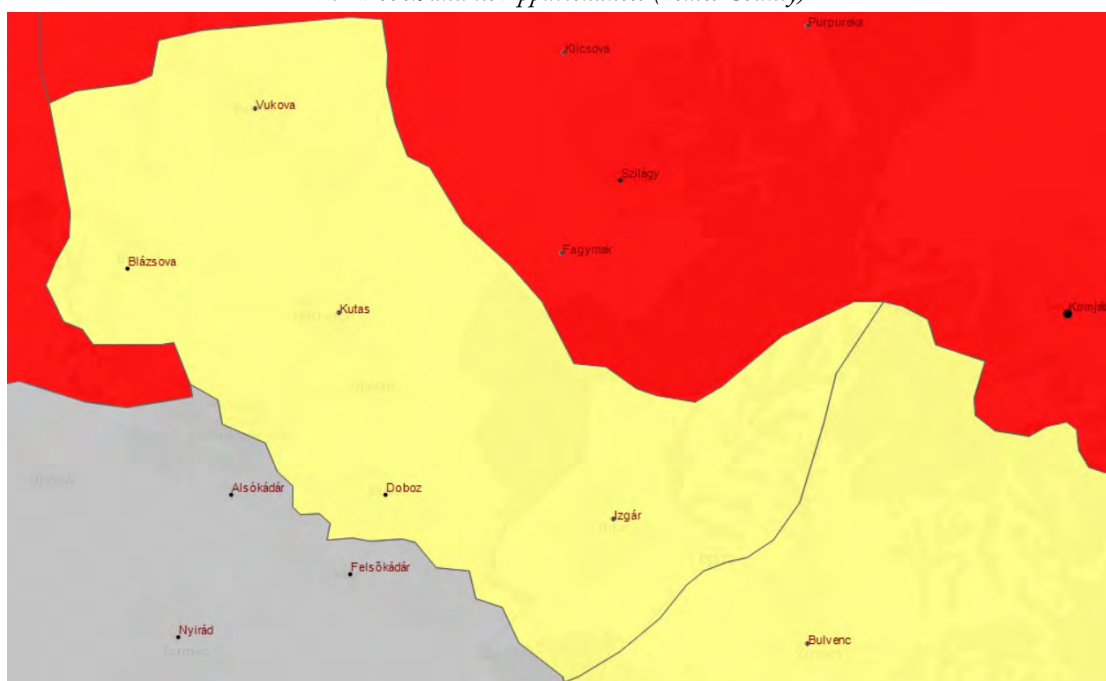
Appendix

1. The Genealogy of the Last Three Generations⁶²



2. The Estates of Andreas Dánfi⁶³

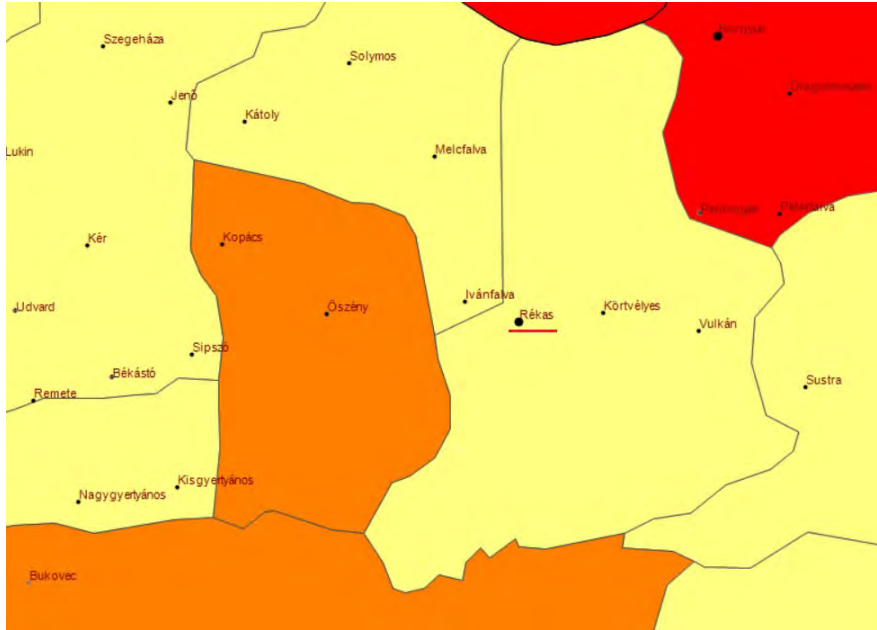
2.1 Doboz and its Appurtenances (Temes County)



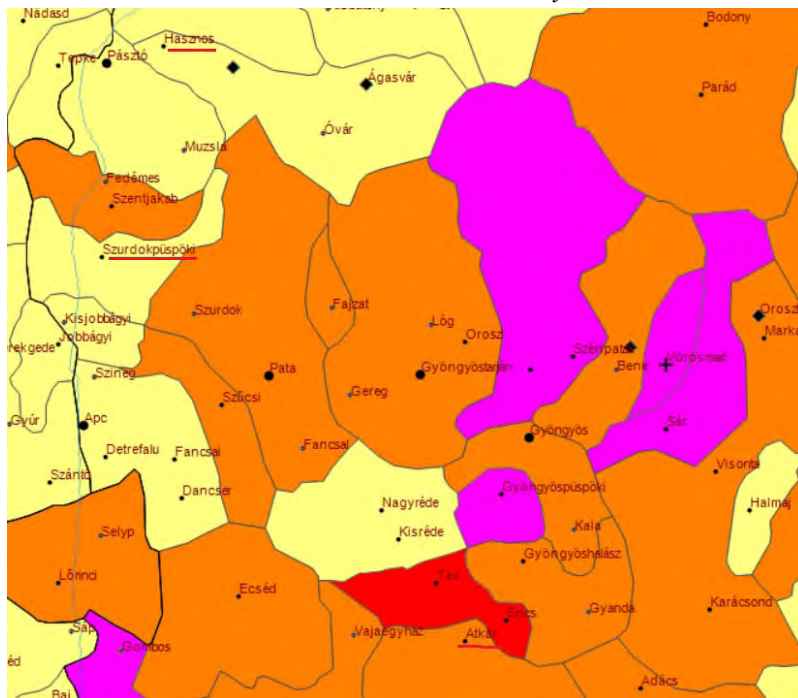
⁶² Based on L. Magina, *La Famille*, 46. For the additions see the relevant parts of this paper.

⁶³ Engel Pál, *Magyarország a középkor végén. Digitális térkép a középkori Magyar Királyság településeiről* 1383, 1439, 1498. Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont, Atlasbuilder Térinfó Bt. 2020. (available: <https://abtk.hu/hirek/1713-megujult-engel-pal-adatbazisa-a-kozepkori-magyarorszag-digitalis-atlasza>)

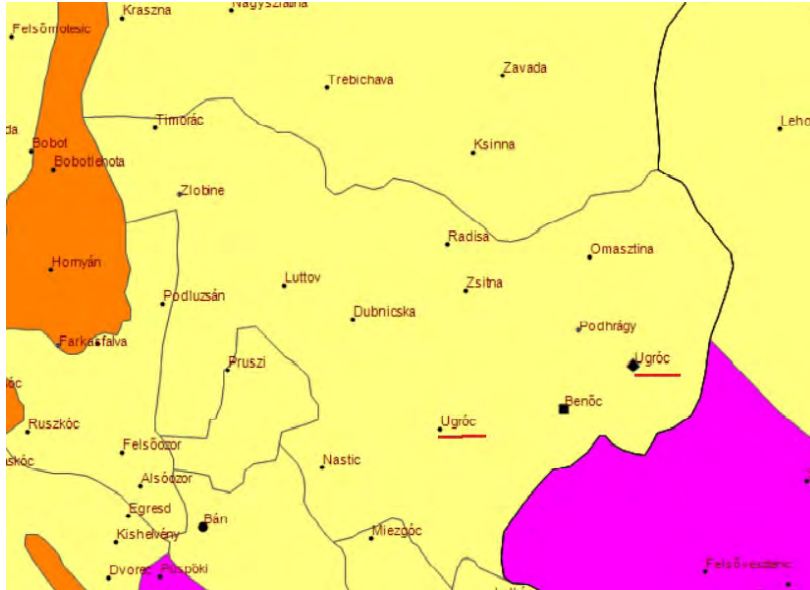
2.2 The Rékas Manor – Dánfi owned only portions of it (Temes County)



2.3 The Estates in Heves County



2.4 The Castle of Ugróc and its Appurtenances (Trencsén County)



2.5 Donáttornya and its Appurtenances (Csanád, Békés, Arad Counties)

