# THE MANUSCRIPT CULTURE OF THE BATTHYÁNY FAMILY IN THE 18TH CENTURY HUNGARY

HURSÁN SZABOLCS
Eszterházi Károly Catholic University Eger

**The Manuscript Culture of the Batthyány Family in the 18th Century Hungary**
ABSTRACT

The manuscripts offer a unique opportunity to learn about the culture of a highly influential, yet – at least for this period – less-known family. The documents allow us to reconstruct how the Batthyáns thought about education and cultural assets. This is particularly interesting because not only the Batthyáns but the entire 18th century is considered an area of scientific research where many objects and topics await further understanding and discovery. A rough overview of the manuscripts can be a useful starting point for future research in several ways.

**Cuvinte-cheie:** biblioteci, carte veche, familii nobiliare, secolul al XVIII-lea, Ungaria
**Key words:** libraries, old book, noble families, 18th century, Hungary

The Batthyány family is one the most important houses of the Hungarian history, tracing its origins back to the medieval age. The glory of the family reached its highest point in the 18th century[1]. The ascension of this anyway respectable and rich family links especially to Eleonore Strattmann (1672-1741), who became a member of the family by marrying Adam II Batthyány (1662-1703). Eleonore Strattmann as the daughter of the influential and well-respected Austrian chancellor, Theodor Althet Heinrich von Strattmann (1637-1693), had remarkable experiences, talents and connections in order to prepare her sons for the challenges awaiting them in the leading circles of the Habsburg monarchy. After the early death of her husband, Eleonore managed the education of her two sons, Louis Ernest Batthyány (1696-1765) and Charles Joseph Batthyány (1697-1772). Both sons had a unique career and rose to the highest political circles of the Habsburg monarchy, which is perhaps unique in the Hungarian history. Charles was unfortunate in his family life; he did not leave behind any offspring from his three wives. Louis had four sons who lived to adulthood, of whom Joseph Batthyány (1727-1799) is considered the most talented, who became a priest and prelate.

I would give a brief overview of our knowledge of the manuscript literacy of the three generations of the Batthyány family over the 18th century. Starting

[1] Doina Biro did a gap filling work just for this time. Her PhD dissertation on the 18th century life of the house Batthyány is an indispensable starting point for the research. Biro 2012.

with Adam II Batthyány, through Louis, ending with Joseph. The Batthyánys appear as the creators, owners and collectors of the manuscripts.

**The manuscripts of Adam II Batthyány (1662-1703)**

First, we take a look at the family manuscripts in connection with Adam II Batthyány. Adam's life was defined by the war against the Turks. His father, Christoph Batthyány (1632-1687), did not see important or resoluble to educate his son who was destined to be a soldier, he thought that only some knowledge of Latin was sufficient for him[2]. Additionally, this period is considered a black spot in terms of the book literacy of the family, so the few manuscripts have an illuminating power. Although his father switched to the side of the overwhelmingly outnumbered Turks marching through Hungary in 1683[3], after the victory of the Christian forces at the siege of Vienna, his son became a prominent figure in the recapture campaigns. During his greatest successes, the capture of Székesfehérvár in 1688 and Kanizsa in 1690[4], he started writing a work on military science, whose name was *Mars Politicus*[5]. The war-lord did not make it long in writing: a few pages of Hungarian text have survived in the form of a draft[6], with crossings and repetitions. Based on the fact that it is in Hungarian and the historical examples in the manuscript, his purpose may have been to revive Hungarian military self-confidence. According to the note attached to the document[7], the writing of the work was prevented by Adam's continuous busyness until his death, which we can give credit to. Adam also worked on another work towards the end of the decade. It was a political draft –a brief *Proiectum*[8] – that rethought the reorganization of the country liberated from the Turks in accordance with the needs of the Hungarian nation, especially the Hungarian nobility and the

[2] On the education of the sons of Adam I Batthyány: Fazekas 1996; Újváry 2013, p. 118; Újváry 2023, p. 183-184.

[3] After the Turkish defeat at Vienna, Christoph immediately returned to the emperors' allegiance. Pálffy 2013, p. 57. Varga 2001.

[4] Tóth 2012.

[5] Its whole title is: *Mars Politicus Seu Maxima ac observationes Politicae martiales ex variis famulorum ducem exemplis".* Kovács 2014.

[6] The manuscript was preserved among the memorabilia of the Batthyány Archives: Iványi 1942, p. 2. It can be researched on microfilm in the Hungarian National Archives: Hu-MNL-OL 10872. 1290. X 80 P 1313. Memorabilia, 1673-1711.

[7] *Manuscriptum E. ac I. D. D. Comitis Adami II de Batthyán succisivis expeditionum suarum bellicarum temporibus, post recuperatam a Turcis, Anno 1688. Albam Regalem, & A. 1690 Canisam inceptum, sed magis arduis usque in mortem usque continuis occupationibus suis impeditum.*

[8] *Proiectum de noviter instituenda rei publicae Hungaricae administratione quantum legibus patriae minus disconveniret.* AT-OeStA/HHStA Ungarische Akten 199A/200. Fasc. 200 Konv. A. fol. 38-57. Its copy can be viewed in the microfilm library of the Hungarian National Archives: Hu-MNL-OL X 10871. MF W739.

magnate class[9]. The work – as we know – was well received by Emperor and King Leopold I[10]. The literature previously associated the work with the name of Balthasar Patachich (1663-1719)[11], who had a close relationship with the Batthyánys, however, it is almost certain that Adam II Batthyány was also the author, at least based on the sources and his biography, which is little known so far[12]. This interesting document – which can be translated: *About the things regarding Adam Batthyhány* – was made by the secretary of the family George Szeremley.

**The manuscripts of Louis Ernest Batthyány (1696-1765)**

The eldest son of Adam, who died relatively young, was Louis Ernest Batthyány. His mother provided him with an excellent education with the finest mentors. Above all, we get an insight into his life based on a manuscript found in the National Széchenyi Library (OSZK)[13]. He studied at the Benedictine University of Salzburg, where he studied law after completing his bachelor's and master's studies in philosophy[14]. After his studies, he went on a Kavalierstour in Western Europe, the main destination of which was Paris. Interrupting his trip, he had to return home from Amsterdam on the news of the Turkish war[15]. His mother had a special relationship with Eugene of Savoy, who also supported Louis. It is no coincidence that he was hosted in Paris by his Savoy confidant, the great book collector and agent Georg Wilhelm von Hohendorf (ca. 1670-1719). Louis held the highest offices in the Kingdom of Hungary. He was the country's chancellor and the last national palatine: after that only members from the House of Habsburg-Lorraine became palatines.

The book culture of Louis Batthyány is mirrored by the book catalogue of his Viennese library from 1743, now in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA)[16]. Out of 1143 items, 89 are manuscripts, in 97 volumes[17]. The manuscript items are difficult to identify due to the approximate nature of the titles. Most of them seem to be related to Batthyány's official activities. In addition to these, we would now highlight those that are somehow the most interesting regarding Batthyány's cultural orientation. One of the titles indicates a legal

[9] About the content of the plan: Donáth 1968.
[10] Szeremley György: *Néhai M. Gr. Batthyáni Ádám úr jelesb dolgairúl amit ex traditione is tudok* (manuscript: OSZK, Kézirattár, Fol. Hung. 452)
[11] Kalmár, Varga 2010, p. 44-47.
[12] Regarding this in his biography, to be presented below.
[13] *Batthyány Ludovici Palatini R. Hungariae data biographica* (briefly: *B. Ludovici data biographica*). OSZK Kézirattár Fol. Lat. 2575.
[14] Hursán 2023, p. IV-VII.
[15] *Ibidem*, p. VIII-X.
[16] MTAK Kézirattár. Könyvészet 2-rét 11. The catalogue of Louis Batthyány [1743]
[17] Hursán 2023, p. XIV.

thesis[18], the question is whether this is the dissertation mentioned in his manuscript biography, in which he compared the Hungarian with Roman law[19]. The presence of the political plan[20] from Louis' father, Adam, is interesting from that point of view, to what extent some of the material in the catalogue can be traced back to Adam II Batthyány, who was the first person in the family to have a permanent residence in Vienna[21]. The collection of letters from Matthias Hunyadi[22] is an imprint of the great Hungarian king of Transylvania, partly of Romanian origin, on the family of Batthyány[23]. Louis's library was in the most part a Francophone collection. The French psalm paraphrase[24] based on its printed version, which can be found in the Austrian National Library, was written in the language of master Eugene of Savoy[25].

There is another important list of manuscripts held by Louis Batthyány in the National Archives of Hungary[26]. Among the documents of Louis Batthyány's house in Vienna is a note listing only bundles of documents and letters[27]. The list containing various official documents and a description of family letters may have been prepared sometime around 1746. Louis Batthyány presumably resigning from his position as president of the Hungarian Court Chancellery (1733-1746) [28] – and at the same time ending his long stay in Vienna – saw the need to organize his documents and compile a list of them. The significance of the manuscript can be seen in the fact that by listing the titles of the files and letter bundles, we can see the overall picture of Louis Batthyány's official (in addition to his chancellorship, he was also the chief steward of Zala County) and family activities. Even just the arrangement of the material allows us to conclude certain findings. For example, the fact that their letters had to be kept in a separate chest, shows that his chancellery colleague, Bernhard Heinrich von Germeten (1680-1737) and his wife, Therese Kinsky (1700-1775), had the most intensive connection with Louis Batthyány. While the documents listed here were created in the course of daily administration and contact, the manuscripts related to

[18] *Theses ex universo Jure Comit Ludov. de Batthyán Vol. I. in 4to.*
[19] His manuscript biography mentions the name of his legal dissertation: *Juris Hungarici cum Jure Civili*. OSZK, Kézirattár, Fol. Hung. 452; Hursán 2023, p. XXXI.
[20] *Batthyányi: Comitis Adami: de Regulanda Hungaria Projectum, Vol. I. in fol.*
[21] Kökényesi 2021, p. 358-359.
[22] *Matthiae Corvini Regis Hungariae, Lrum collectio Vol. I. in 8vo.*
[23] Buzási 2007.
[24] *Paraphrase sur le 4. et 6. Pseaumme de la Penitance.*
[25] Jean Baptist Paris: *Paraphrase sur le 4me. et 6me. Pseaume de la Penitence. Le Miserere mei, et le De Profundis.* Par Jean Bapt. Paris, cidevant Maitre de Langues des Pages de S. A. S. Monseigneur le Prince Eugene de Savoye. Wien, Johann-Baptist Schilgen, 1731. – ÖNB.
[26] Which is the main place of the historical sources of the family Batthyány.
[27] HU-MNL-OL-P 1313.-I.-2. Lad.-21. No. 29. 190–195.
[28] Fazekas 2014. *Harmoniae.*

official duties included in the 1743 library catalogue could have been available to the chancellor as manuals, as a kind of auxiliary library providing the background for official work. The National Széchényi Library also owns the document listing the manuscripts of the last national palatine, namely the two-volume list of manuscripts belonging to Louis Batthyány from the library of his son Joseph Batthyány from 1792[29].

**The manuscripts of Charles Batthyány (1697-1772)**

In the library of the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest[30] we find a unique collection. This collection consists of books and manuscripts from the Batthyány library in Körmend. The library in Körmend also suffered significant wartime damage: it was razed not by French, but by Soviet troops in 1945: the remaining and significantly mutilated stock went to Budapest. Most of the volumes belonged to Louis' brother, Charles[31]. Charles Batthyány had an outstanding career as a soldier opposite his brother. The court showed its appreciation, as he was responsible for the education of later emperors, Joseph II and Leopold II[32]. Like his brother, he was also a frequent participant in the Secret Conference, the highest political forum of the Habsburg monarchy[33].

The number of manuscripts in the approximately 1500 volume collection is not large, we would like to highlight the most interesting ones. In the unit containing Hungarian-related documents[34], we find interesting writings and letters, especially regarding the events of the 1690s and the first decade of the 18th century. A separate item is the description of the earthquake-like Janissary uprising, led by Patrona Halil from 1730[35] which gives an impression of the importance of the Turkish empire in the contemporary politics of the Habsburg monarchy and the Kingdom of Hungary. Charles Batthyány himself visited

[29] *Elenchus omnium Excellentissimi Comitis Ludovici a Batthyan condam Regni Hungariae Palatini actorum in LXXI voluminibus Bibliothaecae Eminentissimi ac Celsissimi S. R. Imp. Principis S. R. Ec. Cardinalis Primatis, Archi-Episcopi Strigoniensis Iosephi a Batthyan comprehensorum quorum singulis praemittitur brevis recensio generalis cum classificatione materiarum in singulis tomis contentarum 1792.* OSZK Fol. Lat. 2202. 1-2 (The second volume contains the index of the list).

[30] In my last paper, I mistakenly referred to the institution as the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest. I am indebted to Doina Biro for drawing my attention to the error.

[31] Hundreds of volumes can be identified as Charles Batthyány's based on their ex libris. Dobri 2006; Csenki 2006, p. 331.

[32] Kökényesi 2017, p. 168, 171-172, 177-178.

[33] Kökényesi 2021, p. 282–298.

[34] *Manuscripta Hungariam Concernentia. 1677-1751.* Iparművészeti Múzeum Könyvtára, XIX./2. 58.781.

[35] *Traduction d'une relation faite en turc par un Effendi de la derniere Revolte de Constantinople avec plusieurs circonstances de cet Evenem. tirées d'autres memoires.* Iparművészeti Múzeum Könyvtára, XVI.a/3. 62.851.

Constantinople in the 1719-1720 embassy[36]. The otherwise insignificant name *Rationes Particulares* turns out to be the most interesting[37]. We can say that here we find a rich collection of the papers of Eleonora Strattmann's father, Chancellor Strattmann, discussing such topics as the impact of the Franco-Prussian alliance[38], the Franco-Hansa trade, the possibilities of European peace[39], as well as drafts of political directives and proposals[40].

**The manuscripts of Joseph Batthyány (1727-1799)**

Of Louis' four sons[41], Joseph's activities were most closely related to the various manuscripts. Joseph had an extraordinary career: he was bishop in Alba Iulia (Gyulafehérvár) for one year (1759-1760), after that he became archbishop of Kalocsa (1760-1766) and then of Esztergom (1776-1799). His name already appears among the manuscripts of his father, in connection with a German translation of the work of the Latin author Cornelius Nepos *De viris illustribus*[42].

In contrast to his father, documents relating to Joseph Batthyány's upbringing and studies are being known. The most prominent among such manuscripts are his two treatises in French in the archives of the Primatial Archive in Esztergom[43]. In these[44], he goes around the early modern ideal of the educated gentleman, widely equipped with the competences of social life – the gallant homme – and presents its types. In addition, there is also a treatise on natural law based on Samuel Pufendorf, the prominent figure of the 17th century absolutism[45]. The picture is well complemented by the documents of the Kalocsa Archive. Here you can find 24 longer and shorter writings related to his studies in one volume[46].

---

[36] The description of this legation from Damian Hugo von Virmont (1666-1722) was the part of Louis Batthyány's library: *Historische Nachricht von der Kay(ser)l(ichen): Groß Bottschafft nach Constantinople, v(on). Gerhardo Cornelio Driesch, Nürnb. 1723. Vol. I. in 4to.*

[37] *Rationes Particulares.* Iparművészeti Múzeum Könyvtára, XIX./2. 62.800.

[38] *Considerations des advantages que la France peut tirer du Traitté fait avec S. A. E. de Brandebourg.*

[39] *Plan simple et innocent pour faciliter, moyenner, et establir une bonne, prompte et [?] Paix entre ceux du Nord, qui sont encore en guerre.*

[40] The manuscripts are in most cases without a title.

[41] Adam Vencel Batthyány (1722-1787), Theodor Batthyány (1729-1812), and Philip Batthyány (1735-1795).

[42] *Exercitia Germanica ex Cornelio Nepote, Vol. III. in 4to opus Comitis Josefi de Batthyán.*

[43] Under the archival mark: Prímási Levéltár, P. E. Prot. I. No. 1. et A.

[44] The one without title. Addressed to his father, even as chancellor, and to his mother, to his brother Adam, and sister, Antonia. The title of the other: *Le Virtuosus ou Le jeune Homme dans sa Perfection.*

[45] *Dissertatio Prooemialis de Existentia, Origine, Essentia, Progressu, ac Usu Juris Naturalis, in genere, in Specie vero de praesenti et nobis explicando Puffendorfij Compendio: De Officijs Hominis et Civis.*

[46] *Miscellanea continentia scripta quatuor linguarum Gallicae, Germanicae, Latinae et Hungaricae, item et primae classis,. Composita diverso tempore compacta vero Anno millesimo*

Extracts from current political news show the importance of French language literacy and orientation. Among the writings, different speeches play a big role. The Hungarian ones focus on family and national glory, above all in relation to the ongoing war of the Austrian succession[47]. Among those in Latin, the most notable are the drafts that contain imaginary speeches given by different ambassadors with a specific political purpose (for example Maria Theresa's ambassador speaks for the renewal of England's alliance)[48]. There is another interesting manuscript related to the upbringing of the Batthyány boys in the Hungarian National Archive[49]. None other than Doina Biro revealed a schedule for the education of Batthyány youngsters[50]. In connection, we can mention that at the end of the 1730s, Eleonore Strattmann encouraged her grandchildren, above all Louis's eldest son, Adam, to write political letters[51].

Joseph Batthyány, a third cousin of Ignace Batthyány (1741-1798), was particularly interested in manuscripts. This is shown by the fact that even as the archbishop of Kalocsa, he acquired the manuscripts of the unique scholar Matthias Bél (1684-1749)[52] (also-known as Matej Bél) was already in close contact with Joseph's father, Louis, in connection with the preparation of his main work, the *Notitia*[53]. As archbishop of Esztergom, Joseph Batthyány's manuscript collecting activities were also linked to a specific endeavour. The equally outstanding scholar, the Jesuit historian George Pray (1723-1801) contacted Batthyányi in 1776, immediately after he had obtained the title of archbishop. In his letter detailing the plan[54], Pray mentions the Bibliotheca Corviniana, the famous library of Matthias Corvinus, as a prototype of the public library, and by quoting the names of the founders, including János Vitéz, who was also an Archbishop of Esztergom (1465-1472), he encourages the primate to follow his predecessors. Based on the documents of the primacy archive, Joseph Batthyány embraced the idea and set himself the goal of creating a public library, a *Bibliotheca Publica* in Latin.

The creation of the library was certainly connected to the interest in another Jesuit, Stephen Kaprinai (1714-1785). Based on Kaprinai's letters, Batthyány

---

*septingentesimo quadragesimo 5to [1745] sub Domino Leopoldo Henchen Viennae in Austriae.* MS 340, 53.

[47] In the 5th item there's a poem in Hungarian language: *Magyaroknak dicsösége.*

[48] The 15th item: *Oratio qua quis legatus Reginae suae nomine petit ob Anglia et Hollandia foederis confirmationem et ob Imperio ut foedus ineat cum sit vita functus Elector Bavariae dictus Caesar.*

[49] HU-MNL-OL-P 1317-A-II.-30.-C. 48.

[50] Biro 2006, p. 38.

[51] Hursán 2023, p. XXVIII-XXIX.

[52] Tóth 2007, p. 13.

[53] Batthyány assisted Bél in supervising the county records, and on his suggestion, Bél received a printing privilege to publish the *Notitia* in 1734. Szelestei 1989, p. 73. Tóth 2007.

[54] Esztergomi Prímási Levéltár, Batth. I. Intr. No. 1162.

urged the census of the library somewhat impatiently[55]. Batthyány attributed value, especially to the manuscripts collected by the historian[56]. In this connection, he also refers to the public library he is going to create, which is especially in need of manuscripts. In the end, the plan did not materialize. In any case, not only the correspondence with Kaprinai in the 1780s but also the multitude of catalogues of the archbishop's library compiled on his instructions during his tenure as primate show how seriously Joseph Batthyány could at one time strive to create the public library he envisioned. It is important to point out that the library suffered a major blow, which may explain why it is so difficult to trace certain books and manuscripts of the Batthyáns. In 1809 Bratislava (Pozsony) was occupied by French troops and a significant part of volumes and manuscripts were stolen[57]. It is conceivable that one day it may be possible to trace the materials transported to France at that time. Joseph Batthyány's catalogues are currently being processed by the staff of the Esztergom Library and Archives.

[55] „Fateor vehementi dolore ac tristitia sum affectus non tam mei, quam Eminentiae Vestrae causa, quod Eminentia Vestra, benignissimus caeteroquin Dominus ac Princeps, eam opinionem, unde unde, nescio, conceptam habuerit: quasi vero protracta elenchi parandi mora illudere, et inani spe lactare voluissem, sub finem tandem delusurus. Absit Eminentissime Princeps!" The letter of Stephen Kaprinai to Joseph Batthyány. February 13, 1781. Esztergomi Prímási Levéltár, Batth. I. Intr. No. 1034.

[56] The primate, as it seems, valued especially the manuscripts collected by the historian. In this regard, he also refers to the public library he is going to create, which is especially in need of manuscripts. „…fortassis in Manuscriptis suis rariora, ac momentosa magis reperiruntur: verum cum hoc adusque inspicere, ac videre non potuerim, de iis, veluti ignotis, Judicium et desiderium meum depromere nequeo. Cum tamen hoc praecipue interfuit Bibliothecae meae publicae, ut comparentur, et ex vota, eo non alorante…". The letter of Joseph Batthyány to Stephen Kaprinai. February 14, 1781. Esztergomi Prímási Levéltár, Batth. I. Intr. No. 1034. 4.

[57] A certain librarian Leonardus Wylt speaks of the ultimate decline of the primatial library: „Humillimae meae Relationi de finali Diminutione Primatialis Bibliothecae per Dominum Generalem Gallicum Regnier causatae, adnecto demissam Supplicationem meam, in negotio denegati subsidii lignorum hyemalium,…". Letter of Leonardus Wylt. November 23, 1809. Esztergomi Prímási Levéltár, Batth. III. Intr. No. 18.

**Bibliographical abbreviations**

Biro 2006 – Doina Biro, ”Hatalom és kötelesség között – A Batthyány család asszonyai és lányai a századok folyamán”, in Z. Nagy (ed.), *A Batthyányak évszázadai Tudományos konferencia Körmenden 2005. október 27-29*, Körmend–Szombathely, 2006, p. 45-52

Biro 2012 – Doina Biro, *Les Batthyány une famille de magnats au service des Habsbourg dans la seconde moitié du XVIIIe siecle*, Université Paris, Sorbonne, 2012

Buzási 2007 – Enikő Buzási, ”Aktualitás és történeti hagyomány a 17. század végén: a Mátyás-kultusz a Batthyányak családi reprezentációjában”, in *Művészettörténeti Értesítő*, 56, 2007, p. 115-138

Csenki 2006 – Éva Csenki, ”Az Iparművészeti Múzeumban őrzött Batthyány-könyvtár kötéseiről”, in Z. Nagy (ed.), *A Batthyányak évszázadai Tudományos konferencia Körmenden 2005. október 27-29*, Körmend–Szombathely, 2006, p. 331-334

Dobri 2006 – Mária Dobri, ”A körmendi Batthyány-Strattmann könyvtár”, in Z. Nagy (ed.), *A Batthyányak évszázadai Tudományos konferencia Körmenden 2005. október 27-29*, Körmend–Szombathely, 2006, p. 325-330

Donáth 1968 – Regina Donáth, ”Egy magyar főúr tervezete az ország rendezésére a Török Hódoltság után”, in *Az Egyetemi Könyvtár évkönyvei*, 4, 1968, p. 291-306

Fazekas 1996 – István Fazekas, ”Batthyány I. Ádám és gyermekei”, in P. Katalin (ed.), *In Gyermek a kora újkori Magyarországon – „adott Isten hozzánk való szeretetéből… egy kis fraucimmerecskét nekünk”*, Budapest, 1996, p. 91-114

Fazekas 2014 – István Fazekas, ”A Magyar Udvari Kancellária és hivatalnokai a 16-18. Században”, in *Századok*, 148, 2014, p. 1131-1155

Hursán 2023 – Szabolcs Hursán, *Batthyány Lajos Ernő könyvtára (1743)*, Budapest, 2023

Iványi 1942 – Béla Iványi, *A körmendi levéltár memorabiliái*, Körmend, 1942

Kalmár, Varga 2010 – János Kalmár, János J. Varga (ed.), *Einrichtungswerk des Königreichs Hungarn (1688-1690)*, Stuttgart, 2010

Kovács 2014 – József László Kovács, ”Der ungarische Hochadel am Scheideweg. Zum Lebensweg von Adam II. Batthyány (1664-1703)”, in *Die Familie Batthyany: Ein österreichisch-ungarisches Magnatengeschlecht vom Ende des Mittelalters bis zur Gegenwart*, Band 1, Eisenstadt, 2014, p. 69-84

Kökényesi 2017 – Zsolt Kökényesi, ”Katona vagy udvari ember? Batthyány Károly helye a bécsi udvari arisztokrácia sorában”, in P. Móricz (ed.), *Batthyány Lajos nádor*, Körmend, 2017, p. 163-183

Kökényesi 2021 – Zsolt Kökényesi, *Az udvar vonzásában. A magyar főnemesség bécsi integrációjának színterei (1711-1765)*, Budapest, 2021

Pálffy 2013 – Géza Pálffy, ”A Batthyány család és a dunántúli határvédelem a XVI–XVII. Században”, in Zsuzsanna J. Újváry (ed.), *Batthyány I. Ádám és köre*, Piliscsaba, 2013, p. 41-66

Szelestei 1989 – László Szelestei N., *Irodalom- és tudományszervezési törekvések a 18. századi Magyarországon, 1690-1790*, Budapest, 1989

Tóth 2007 – Gergely Tóth, *Bél Mátyás „Notitia Hungariae novae…” című művének keletkezéstörténete és kéziratainak ismertetése*, PHD dissertation. Budapest, 2007

Tóth 2012 – Hajnalka Tóth, ”Adalékok Batthyány II. Ádám katonai pályafutásához”, in *Belvedere Meridionale*, 24, 2012, p. 36-50

Újváry 2013 – Zsuzsanna J. Újváry, ”Batthyány Ádám, a vitéz katona”, in Zsuzsanna J. Újváry (ed.), *Batthyány I. Ádám és köre*, Piliscsaba, 2013, p. 115-153

Újváry 2023 – Zsuzsanna J. Újváry, ”Teljesíthetetlen feladat. Batthyány I. Ádám dunántúli kerületi és végvidéki főkapitány tevékenységének mérlege”, in Ingrid Fejér (ed.), *Önérdek,*

*közérdek, államérdek. Az érdek hatása Magyarország kora újkori történelmének alakulására*, Eger, 2023, p. 171-203

Varga 2001 – János Varga J., "A túlélés és az árulás mezsgyéjén: Batthyány Kristóf és Batthyány Ádám az 1683. évi hadjáratban", in Zsuzsanna J. Újváry (ed.), *Ezredforduló – Századforduló – Hetvenedik évforduló: Ünnepi tanulmányok Zimányi Vera tiszteletére*, Piliscsaba, 2001, p. 486-504