

BATTHYÁNY LIBRARIES IN THE 18TH CENTURY HUNGARY

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Bibliotecile familiei Batthyány în Ungaria secolului al XVIII-lea REZUMAT

În acest studiu, analizăm bibliotecile din secolul al XVIII-lea ale ramurii princiere a familiei maghiare Batthyány, care se extind până în secolul al XIX-lea. Trecând în revistă cultura de carte a mai multor generații, putem vedea urmele unor fenomene culturale caracteristice, cum ar fi dominația culturii franceze, importanța crescândă a cărților de cunoștințe practice, proeminența ficțiunii (*belles-lettres*), rolul cititoarelor și tendința pe termen lung de secularizare. Pe de altă parte, putem vedea și urmele unor relații speciale cu materialele de carte. Avem informații despre cărți din fostele cataloage și alte documente conexe, iar pe de altă parte, unele dintre volume sunt disponibile și astăzi în unele colecții contemporane. Cunoașterea bibliotecilor poate fi un pas important în înțelegerea rolului istoric al acestei familii remarcabile.

Cuvinte-cheie: biblioteci particulare, Europa Centrală, iluminism, carte veche, bibliofilie
Key words: private libraries, Central Europe, Enlightenment, old book, bibliophily

Introduction: the cultural history of the family Batthyány and the origin of the princely branch

The Batthyány family is one the most important house of the Hungarian history, tracing back its origins to the medieval age. Connoisseurs of Hungarian history may know several members of the Batthyány family, the most famous of them being Lajos Batthyány, the first prime minister of Hungary in the middle of the nineteenth century. The historical research apart from him examined most intensively the lives of the family members living in the 16th and 17th century¹. Persons like Boldizsár III. Batthyány (1537-1590), who dealt with alchemy and also had a close personal relationship with Carolus Clusius, one of the greatest botanists of his time², or Adam I. Batthyány (1610-1659)³. However, the heyday of the family is connected to an era that is not only little known to the general public, but also has escaped the interest of historical research. In my opinion, the house, or more precisely within that, the princely branch of the family, reached its highest point in the 18th century. The family Batthyány yet in the 17th century was split into two main branches: the line of the princely branch begins with Kristóf (1637-1685), the eldest son of the aforementioned Adam II.

¹ Cultural summary of this period: Monok 2005.

² Iványi 1947; Bobory 2009.

³ Koltai 2002.

Batthyány the first, while the so-called count branch with his younger son, Pál (†1674). The origin of the rise of the princely branch can be traced back to Adam II. Batthyány (1662-1703) with Eleonore Strattmann (1672-1741), the daughter of the influential chancellor Strattmann⁴ in 1692. Adam II. Batthyány gained great merit during the expulsion of the Turks at the Habsburg court – in opposition to his father, Kristóf, who joined the Turks and Thököly attacking Vienna in 1683⁵. With the marriage, it can be said that the family's integration in Vienna – which served as a framework for the rise of the Hungarian aristocracy, in most cases only in the first half of the 18th century – began even before Ferenc II. Rákóczi war of independence. They entered the elite of the Habsburg monarchy, maintained a good relationship with the Habsburg court and they held the highest offices in the Kingdom of Hungary throughout the 18th century. However, we still know little about these outstanding characters of Hungarian and central European history. This is mostly due to the same reason as of the successes: namely, that they were based on a loyal relationship with the Habsburgs. The directions of the modern Hungarian historical studies based on the foundations and questions of the nineteenth century tried to outline the main lines of Hungarian history precisely along the opposition to the Habsburg monarchy and the ruling house. For that reason has a special importance of Doina Biros's gap filling work, who made a PhD dissertation on the 18th century life of the house Batthyány⁶.

Lajos Batthyány's library

It is worth starting the presentation of the 18th century Batthyány libraries with the library of Lajos Ernő Batthyány (1696-1765), who can be seen as the central figure of this presentation. His catalogue from 1743 can be found in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences⁷. Lajos Batthyány, who has the same name as the prime minister of the nineteenth century⁸, the eldest son of Adam II. Batthyány and Eleonore Strattmann was a special character of the Hungarian history. He was the first secular chancellor of the Kingdom of Hungary (1733-1746)⁹, and in addition the last *national palatine* of the Hungarian history (1751-1765), that is such a palatine – which was the highest-ranking secular dignity after the king – who was not a member of the House of Habsburg-Lorraine, but descended from a Hungarian family. Yet we barely know the life of this statesman and politician with an obvious outstanding career

⁴ Theodor Althet Heinrich von Strattmann (1637-1693).

⁵ Varga J. 2001.

⁶ Biro 2012. Her other overview written in Hungarian language: Biro 2006.

⁷ The catalogue of Lajos Batthyány's books: MTAK Kézirattár. Könyvészet 2-rét 11.

⁸ Lajos Batthyány (1807-1849).

⁹ István Fazekas provides information regarding his chancellor career: Fazekas 2014.

and importance¹⁰. The otherwise high-quality Hungarian literature on book history did not even know his library catalogue. The importance of the catalogue also lies in the fact that it sheds light on the book literacy of the Batthyány family after a hiatus of approximately one hundred years¹¹. The catalogue, which has 2260 volumes in 1232 items, is divided into six main departments and manuscripts. The catalogue presents an image of a Viennese library¹²: which is not surprising, since as chancellor Lajos Batthyány's main place of residence was Vienna.

During the research on the origin of the library, we did not find any documents specifically related to the acquisition of books, such as book invoices. In the background of the development of the library, we can mention two basic facts of Lajos Batthyány's life, which we can learn about mainly from the letters of his mother, Eleonore Strattmann. The one is his philosophical and legal studies in Salzburg¹³ and Vienna in 1712 and 1713, which he concluded with a legal dissertation¹⁴. The other was a European Kavalierstour in 1715-1716, the main destination of which was Paris, but the Holy Roman Empire, Belgium, which was then under the rule of the Austrian Habsburgs, was also part of it¹⁵. The last stop was Amsterdam, from where he hurried to the news of the war against the Turks¹⁶. In relation to travel, the first thing to mention is that Paris and Amsterdam are the most common places of publication for the books in the catalogue. Furthermore, the language of most of the works in the catalogue is French, ahead of Latin¹⁷. It should be highlighted that Eleonore, in one of her letters (written in French too), tells her son to rely on Hohendorf's

¹⁰ The most important work on his life is Péter Móricz's biographic sketch: Móricz 2017.

¹¹ István Fazekas emphasizes the lack of sources for the period, especially compared to the first half of the 17th century. Fazekas 1996, p. 91, 105-106.

¹² About the Viennese localization: Hursán 2019a, 161-162. The library was presumably located in Lajos Batthyány's house in the former vordere Schenkenstrasse (today Bankgasse 2, at the intersection of the today Petrarccagasse). Information about this house: Harrer-Lucienfeld 1957, p. 118-120; Kökényesi 2021, p. 362-363.

¹³ We find Lajos Batthyány's name on February 15, 1712 in the register of the Benedictine University of Salzburg as a student of logic: Redlich 1933, p. 309.

¹⁴ The newly found biography of Lajos Batthyány in the Országos (National) Széchényi Library: OSZK. Fol. Lat. 2575. The manuscript summarizes the career of Lajos Batthyány until his resignation from the chancellorship in 1746. The title of his dissertation: *Harmoniae Juris Hungarici cum Jure Civili*; OSZK. Fol. Lat. 2575.

¹⁵ In addition to the biography, some letters of Eleonore Strattmann represent the source of the journey.

¹⁶ [...] *dum Amsterodami de imminente Bello Turcico nuncium accepisset, inde reliquam peregrinationis iter, quod sibi proposuerat, interrumpendo diu noctuque Viennam properavit [...]*; OSZK Fol. Lat. 2575.

¹⁷ The proportion of French-language works is 39%, of Latin works is 38%.

guidance in choosing books and reading material in Paris¹⁸. Georg Wilhelm von Hohendorf (ca. 1670-1719) was not just anyone: the political right-hand man¹⁹ and book-collecting agent²⁰ of Eugene of Savoy. Eugene of Savoy had a special friendship with Eleonore Strattmann, the precise nature of which continues to preoccupy experts to this day²¹. Eugene of Savoy certainly supported the career of the young Batthyánys: Lajos Batthyány also took part in the war against the Turks under his protection²².

In one of her letters to Lajos during his studies in Salzburg, Eleonore Strattmann says, that she is happy to see that her son is asking her for books on Hungarian history²³. A significant part of the library is indeed the works of Hungarian historians, quite complete. In addition to French history, French literature is one of the most characteristic parts of the library: we can trace it back to the female reader, Eleonore Strattmann, but even more to the influence of Hohendorf, who was interested in belles-lettres²⁴. Two more things are worth saying about the book material. Political literature is predominant in the library of Lajos Batthyány, as it makes up more than a quarter of the collection. It is interesting that most of these are from the second half of the 17th century. The interesting question is, to what extent the material in the catalogue can be traced back to Adam II. Batthyány, who was the father of Lajos Batthyány, and the first person in the family to have a permanent residence in Vienna. The other topic is related to the use of the book material in the catalogue: which is clearly connected to Adam Vencel Batthyány (1722-1787), the eldest son of Lajos Batthyány²⁵. Adam Vencel Batthyány needed the library's volumes for his studies in Bratislava, which were certainly related to his position as a member of

¹⁸ [...] *je vous recommande de vous appliquer serieusement tant aux choix des bons livres qui aux exercices dans lesquelles vous vous pourrez perfectionner, et sur tout de vous mettre d'abord dans les grandes et bonnes Compagnies a quoy vous reussirez aisement en suivant les advis des Baron de Hohendorf [...]*; HU-MNL-OL P 1314. 57359.

¹⁹ Braubach 1965, II, p. 153.; III, p. 123-128.; IV, p. 240.

²⁰ *Ibidem*, III, p. 285-289.

²¹ Zsámbéky 2006, p. 716-717.

²² [...] *conflictui Petrovaradiensi die 5. Aug. 1716. feliciter dato, ad latus Principis Eugenii a Sabaudia, qua voluntarius, sauciato equo, cui insedit, interfuit, quemadmodum & obsidioni Temesváriensi victricibus Suae Caesareo-Regiae Majestatis Armis 1716*; OSZK Fol. Lat. 2575.

²³ [...] *je suis bien aise que vous desirer des livres pour vous intruire des histoires d'hongrie et je vous en enverray et mandez moy en suite ceux que vous lirez et quelle temps vous employer pour cela*; HU-MNL-OL-P 1314. 57299.

²⁴ The literature quotes the words of Albert-Henri de Sallengre (1694-1723): *Ce Seigneur, qui aime passionnément les belles Lettres, dont il se fait un délassement utile et agréable, a formé non pas la plus nombreuse, mais j'ose dire, la plus magnifique et la mieux choisie Bibliothèque qu'on ait peut-etre jamais vu*; Mulsow 1996, p. 217.

²⁵ Hursán 2019a, p. 160-161. Related documents to the use of the library by Adam Vencel: HU-MNL-OL-P 1314. 57622, 57623, 57634.

Locotenential Council²⁶. The book material in the catalogue aimed at acquiring diplomatic and modern court literacy shows the aspirations for the career of the first-born.

Károly Batthyány's libraries

Lajos Batthyány's brother, Károly József Batthyány (1697-1772), was also an outstanding personality. In contrast to Lajos, who was pursuing a career as an official, he made a career as a soldier. After his successes in the War of the Austrian Succession, he obtained the rank of field marshal in 1745²⁷. He earned a unique distinction in Hungarian history by being given the task of managing the education of the Habsburg archdukes: and thus he was responsible for the education of later emperors, Joseph II and Leopold II. For his merits in this field, he received the title of duke in 1764, from which this branch of the family got its name²⁸. We know the catalogues of Károly Batthyány's two libraries, the one in Vienna and the one in Trautmannsdorf²⁹. From this we can learn about the cultural background, which Károly Batthyány wanted to provide for the upbringing of the heirs to the throne. Here, I would refrain from a detailed presentation of Károly Batthyány's libraries, I would only mention that among his books we find the satires of Antioch Dimitrievici Cantemir. Here we can mention the name of Aloysius Leporini. In one of the few letters related to him we can read that he, on Károly's orders, arranges for the delivery of military history books to Adam Vencel³⁰. We find his possessor entries in the Batthyány books in Budapest³¹. Leporini later becomes Joseph II's history teacher³², which

²⁶ Adam Vencel Batthyány was a councilor in the Locotenential Council between 1742-1750 and 1759-1760. Ember 1940, p. 199.

²⁷ Kökényesi 2017, p. 168.

²⁸ *Ibidem*, p. 171-172, 177-178.

²⁹ The catalogues can be found in the Austrian National Library (Österreichische Nationalbibliothek). Cod. 15.124. On the content of Károly Batthyány's libraries: Ötvös 1987.

³⁰ *J'ai fait ce matin votre affaire, Monsieur le Comte, Son Excellence le Feld-Marechal votre cher Oncle a consenti a ma sollicitatoin a vous donner une edition de l'Histoire Militaire de Louis XIV, et j'espère que son valet de Chambre, le S. Benoit, vous aure envoyé tous les sept Tomes, ainsi je l'an ai prié. Je me flatte que vous serez content de moi [...]*; HU-MNL-OL-P. 1314. 84382. The mentioned work is: Charles Severin de Quincy (1666-1736): *Histoire militaire du regne de Louis le Grand, roy de France, où l'on trouve un détail de toutes les batailles, sièges, combats particuliers, & generalement de toutes les actions de guerre qui se sont passées pendant le cours de son regne, tant sur terre que sur mer*. Paris, Denis Mariette, Jean-Baptiste Delespine, Jean-Baptiste Coignard fils, 1726, vol. 1-7 – GVK.

³¹ In the materials of the Museum of Applied Arts, the name of Leporini occurs four times: *Institutions de géométrie*. Paris, 1757. 62.897. 1-2; Derham, Guillaume: *Théologie physique*. Rotterdam, 1743. 53.1866.; Nickolls, John: *Avantages et désavantages de la France et de la Grande Bretagne*. Leyde, 1754. 58.569. [Burkhard Gotthelf Struve (1671-1738)]: *Introductionis in notitiam rei litterariae*. 58.574.; The name of Leporini can be found in the Batthyány collection of the Academic Library in the case of four works: *Annales Politiques de Feu Monsieur Charles Irenée Castel, Abbé de St. Pierre, De l'Academie Francoise*. Nouvelle édition corrigée et

is not a surprise, as he was a confidant of Károly Batthyány. After the son of Károly Batthyány, Eugene Batthyány (1721-1742), who was certainly named after Eugene of Savoy, died young under unknown circumstances, Károly died without an heir. The princely title was thus inherited by his nephew, Lajos Batthyány's son, Adam Vencel Batthyány. Later, a significant part of Károly Batthyány's Austrian libraries was transferred to Körmend in western Hungary³³. After the destruction of the castle by Soviet troops in 1945, the circa 1500 remaining volumes of this library³⁴ were transferred to the Museum of Fine Arts in Budapest, where hundreds can be identified as Károly Batthyány's volumes based on their ex libris³⁵. The Viennese library of Lajos Batthyány presented earlier – although we have more sources for its use by Adam Vencel Batthyány – left far fewer traces³⁶. At the same time, a few dozen of his volumes can also be identified in the library material transferred from Körmend to the Museum of Applied Arts.

The collection of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences

Of the four sons of Lajos Batthyány, we know the least about the book literacy of Adam Vencel, who used his library. The other three sons left behind traces of a unique and special book collecting activity. In connection with them can be mentioned the largest collection of the former Batthyánys, which is now located in the library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. In 1838-39 Lajos Batthyány's two great-grandsons, Gusztáv and Kázmér, donated the libraries of Rohonc and Kisbér, both in western Hungary³⁷. The Rohonc donation may have had 25000-26000 volumes, the Kisbér donation had exactly 2660. Contemporary reports link the two collections to two sons of Lajos Batthyány: the one from

augmentée. Première Partie. Londres, 1758. MTAK Pol.O.916; *Remarques sur les Avantages et les Desavantages de la France et de la Gr. Bretagne, Par Rapport au Commerce et aux autres Sources de la Puissance des Etats. Traduites de l'Anglois Du Chevalier John Nickolls. Nouvelle Edition revue et corrigée.* A Amsterdam, Chez Francois Changuion, 1754. MTAK Pol.O.909; *Retablissement des Manufactures et du Commerce d'Espagne. Ouvrage divisé en deux Parties: La premiere, qui considere principalement les Manufactures d'Espagne. La seconde, qui traite de son Commerce maritime. Traduit de l'Espagnol de Don Bernardo de Ulloa, Gentilhomme de la bouch de Sa M. Catholique, Alcade-Mayor de Séville, Etc. Dédié a Philippe V. et publié a Madrid en 1740.* Imprimé a Amsterdam, Et se trouve a Paris, Chez les Freres Estienne, rue S. Jacques. 1753. MTAK Pol.O. 840; *Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en Général. Traduit de l'Anglois.* A Londres, Chez Fletcher Gyles, dans Holborn, 1756. MTAK Pol.O.1820.

³² Staatskalender 1754, p. 391.

³³ Csenki 2006, p. 331.

³⁴ I owe the estimate for the number to the kind information of Ágnes Prékopa.

³⁵ Dobri 2006; Csenki 2006, p. 331.

³⁶ Our lack of knowledge is well characterized by the fact that we don't know anything about the library of Lajos Batthyány's grandson, Lajos II Batthyány-Strattmann (1753-1806), even though there is an exciting study available on his cultural relations. Granasztói 2015.

³⁷ The first literature on the subject: F. Csanak 1958, p. 10-12.

Rohonc to Tódor Batthyány (1729-1812), the one from Kisbér to József Batthyány (1727-1799), Archbishop of Esztergom³⁸.

The selection of Antal Joseph Batthyány and the composition of the Kisbér library

In connection with the presentation of the two collections, it is worth turning to a generation not yet mentioned, namely to Lajos Batthyány's grandson, Antal Joseph Batthyány (1762-1828). As the son of Tódor Batthyány, he inherited the libraries of Rohonc and Kisbér together. In 1817-1818, he took a very characteristic step: he had a significant part of the Kisbér library transported to Rohonc³⁹. The analysis of the material that was transferred from and remained in Kisbér shows that this meant a very specific selection on the material, mostly inherited from the 18th century: József Antal Batthyány created an essentially secularized library in Kisbér, reflecting the *Zeitgeist*, and his own taste: with history, literature and modern philosophy (whose main representative is Immanuel Kant)⁴⁰. The transportation of theological, philosophical, legal, and practical scientific material to Rohonc, which was certainly evaluated as outdated and uninteresting, indicates that a kind of dump of books was created in Rohonc⁴¹.

The Kisbér library was found elegantly arranged by the receivers from the library of Academy of Sciences. Regarding the material, topics (a typical part of the material is Madame de Staël's novels) and possessor entries of the collection, female readers can be mentioned, which are linked to the wives of József Antal Batthyány⁴²: the first one, Mária Anna Festetics (1775-1800), and especially the second one, Cecilie von Roggendorf (1775-1814), who was the last correspondence partner of the old and tamed womanizer Giacomo Casanova⁴³. The book material from Kisbér – and the part transported to Rohonc – can indeed be linked to József Batthyány, the Archbishop of Esztergom. Apart from the book collection in Kisbér, his name also can be associated with the collection of huge amounts of manuscripts as archbishop of Kalocsa and Esztergom⁴⁴. In connection with the Kisbér library, we can mention the library of Lajos Batthyány's fourth son, Fülöp Batthyány (1735-1795), which was furnished in the Primate's Palace in Bratislava based on his two catalogues⁴⁵. By the way,

³⁸ Hursán 2019b, p. 197, Hursán 2020, p. 79, 87.

³⁹ Hursán 2022, p. 422-425, 428, 437, 452-453.

⁴⁰ *Ibidem*, p. 427.

⁴¹ Hursán 2019b, p. 208, 214.

⁴² Hursán 2022, p. 439-441, 444-447.

⁴³ Grazioli 2021.

⁴⁴ Beke 1991, p. 9-10.

⁴⁵ *Catalogus Librorum Excellentissimi Dni Comitis Philippi a Batthyán In Bibliotheca Em. Cardinalis in Residentia interiori existentium Primatalia*, 1795-1796. MTAK Kézirattár, Könyvészet 2-rét 7. A. *Catalogus Librorum ex Bibliotheca Excellentissimi Denati Comitis*

Archbishop József Batthyány was a third cousin of Ignác Batthyány (1741-1798), the bishop of Alba Iulia and the founder of the Batthyáneum⁴⁶. If we had to say a common point between the two, it would be the relationship with Adam Ferenc Kollár (1718-1783), one of the highly influential intellectuals of the time, the keeper of the Vienna court library. The letters of the two high priests are very cordial to Kollár⁴⁷, though from his other letters and his scandalous book which particularly affected the rights of the church it seems, that he did not like the clergy, certainly not the Jesuits.

The library of Tódor Batthyány

The selection of the Kisbér library is typical of the creation of the Rohonc library: the Rohonc book collection did not form a unified collection, it can be seen from other sources that it was created from the amalgamation of several separate libraries. It is no coincidence, then, that dirt and disorder greeted those taking over the library after its donation. One of the recipients, the naturalist Károly Nagy, described the collection as "literary trash"⁴⁸. However, Tódor Batthyány, an entrepreneur, operator of mines, and best known for his experiments with Danube river navigation,⁴⁹ collected special book materials in his several different estates – for example in Vienna – during his life⁵⁰. A part of the material from Rohonc, which was transferred to the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, can be known as Hungary's first technical library⁵¹. Tódor Batthyány used his possessor entry very frequently in contrast to other Batthyánys of the time, so we can identify his books with great certainty in the book material consisting of several different parts. A characteristic feature of the books belonging to him is the paper binding⁵². In addition to the natural sciences, politics and medicine also form a significant part of Rohonc's book material.⁵³ Here we can return to the catalogue of Lajos Batthyány. Based on the catalogue of those involved in the donation, it was believed that the initial core of the Rohonc library could have been the library of Lajos Batthyány⁵⁴.

Philippi a Batthyam Die 19ma Marty Anno 1796 confectus. MTAK Kézirattár. Könyvészet 2-rét 20.

⁴⁶ Looking in the Batthyány archive, I found only a few letters written by Ignác Batthyány precisely to József Batthyány and regarding bells delivered from Rome. His letters in the Batthyány archive: HU-MNL-OL P 1314. 59493–59503

⁴⁷ The letters of József Batthyány: Soós 2000, p. 160-161, 271. The letters of Ignác Batthyány: *Ibidem*, p. 113-114, 120-124, 129-131, 137-139, 143-144, 146-147, 235-237, 239-240.

⁴⁸ Károly Nagy's letter to Ferenc Toldy, 1839. január 25, MTAK Kézirattár. Tört. 2.23; Hursán 2019b, p. 197; Hursán 2020, p. 86.

⁴⁹ Bíró 1971; Ambrózy 2019.

⁵⁰ Mialkovszky 1972.

⁵¹ Endrei 1991; Endrei 1995.

⁵² Hursán 2019b, p. 205.

⁵³ Hursán 2019b, p. 208-209.

⁵⁴ Schedel 1846, p. 88.

However, based on the research, it can be said that this was not the case, basically it can be said that only the catalog was included in the Academic Library, the volumes themselves were not part of the donated library.

Summary

At the presentation, we reviewed the libraries of Lajos Batthyány and Károly Batthyány, the book literacy of Lajos four sons, especially Tódor and Archbishop József, and the current book material of two public collections in Budapest, the Hungarian Academy of Sciences and the Museum of Applied Arts, where we found thousands of volumes from the affected family members. The book literacy of the Batthyány family at the time represents a unique cultural heritage. In relations to the book materials we can mention names like the right hand man of Eugene of Savoy, Georg Wilhelm von Hohendorf, the history teacher of the later emperor Joseph II, Giuseppe Luigi Leporini and Giacomo Casanova. The Batthyány family, with Lajos Batthyány and Károly Batthyány in the center, exerted an extraordinary, yet little-known influence on Hungarian politics, society, and culture during the period. Getting to know the history of the Batthyány family can help us understand the post-Turkish state of Hungary in the 18th century, and the specific features of the Habsburg-Hungarian relationship. By getting to know the series of Batthyány libraries spanning generations, which includes continuity and caesura restarts, we can take a look at the long-term and specific appearance of cultural aspirations and influences.

Lista ilustrațiilor

Fig. 1 – Arborele genealogic al familiei Batthyány

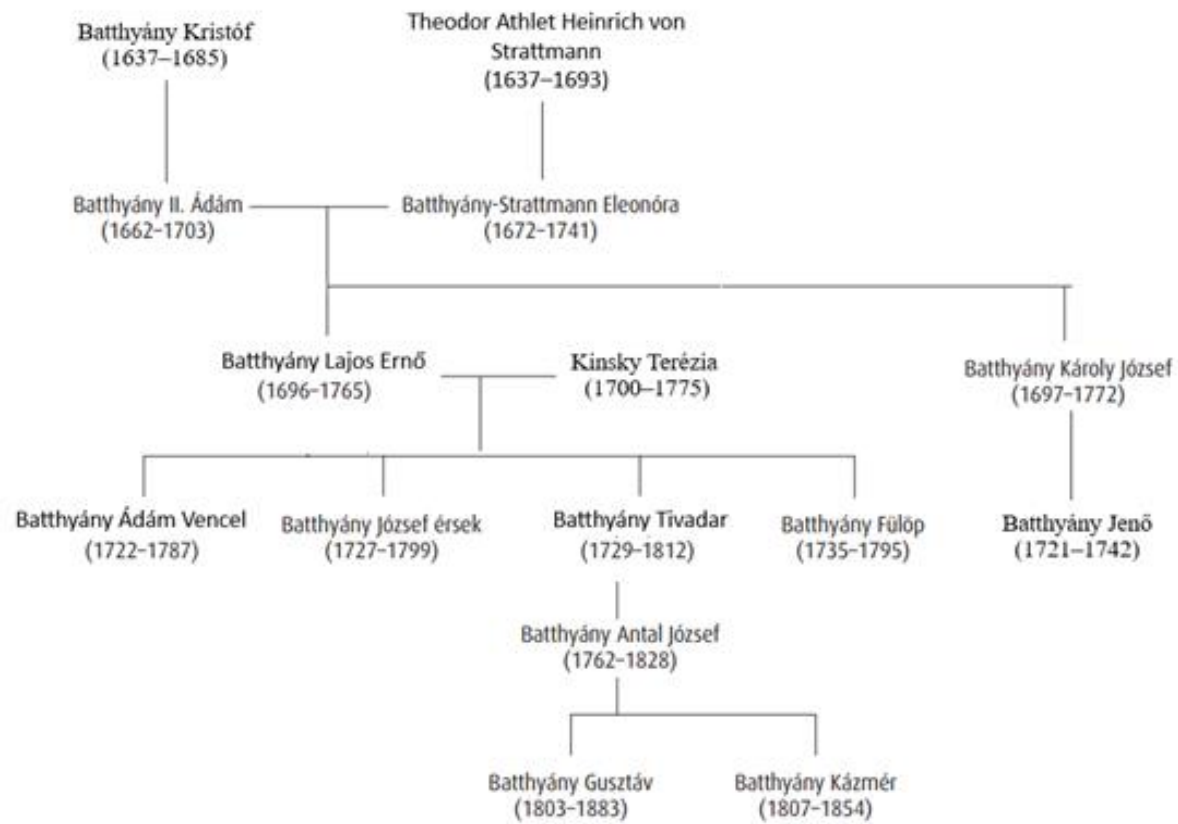


Fig. 1 – Genealogy of the Batthyánys

Bibliographical abbreviations

- Ambrózy 2019 – Gábor Ambrózy Gábor, "Gróf Batthyány Tivadar Bucentaurus hajójának rekonstrukciós lehetőségei [Reconstruction possibilities of Count Tivadar Batthyány's ship Bucentaurus]", in *Az önképtől és tudásreprezentációtól a hatalommegosztásig: tanulmányok a bölcsészettudomány, a hittudomány és a jogtudomány területeiről*, edited by B. P. Furkó, Budapest, 2019, p. 37-61
- Beke 1991 – Margit Beke, *Az Esztergomi Főszékesegyházi Könyvtár Batthyány-gyűjteményének katalógusa*, Budapest, 1991
- Biro 2006 – Doina Biro, "Hatalom és kötelesség között – A Batthyány család asszonyai és lányai a századok folyamán [Between power and duty - Women and daughters of the Batthyány family over the centuries]", in *A Batthyányak évszázadai Tudományos konferencia Körmenden 2005. október 27-29*, edited by Z. Nagy, 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 siècle* [The Batthyánys, a family of magnates in the service of the Habsburgs in the second half of the 18th century], Université Sorbonne, Paris, 2012
- Bíró 1971 – József Bíró, "Batthyány Tódor hajóépítő és hajózási kísérletei, [Tódor Batthyány's shipbuilding and navigational experiments]", in *A Közlekedési Múzeum Évkönyve I*, 1971, p. 239-264
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