

Resumé

Malohont in terms of territorial - administrative classification of feudal hungarian state pertained to the smallest parts of the state. Apart from some exceptional periods the region has been developed as relative independent district of Hont County up to 1805 year when it had been afflied to the Gemer County by law. Unexpectedly in spite of this fact there is found a lot of names of nobility connected with Malohont. Partly autochthonous nobility i.e. the nobility by origin in Malohont; partly the nobility with "the only" property rights is concerned.

It is supposed under some indications the beginnings of feudal property relations and existence of nobility as well are of pre hungarian roots going down to the 9th - 10th century in this territory. Probably the first owners of Malohont for this once of its predominant part were the members of the magnate's Family of Hont - Poznan. Step by step such significant noble families as the Bakoš of Ožďany, the Jakófi of Veľká Suchá, the Jánoki of Hrachovo and others originated from this family.

In the first half of the 14th century Tomáš of the Family of Kačič, founder of the magnate's Family of Sečiansky of Sečany (Szécsény in Hungary) became the feudal owner of the big part of the territory of Malohont. In the half of the 15th century through the daughters of his last male descendant Ladislav the property of the Sečéni in Malohont passed into the Lučenský of Lučenec and the Orság of Gut (Romania). From the end of the 15th century they were followed during the process of continued disintegration of originally homogeneous property of Sečiansky's by the Töröks of Ening (Enyning in Hungary), the Forgáčs of Gýmeš and many others.

As far as the rest of the significant families who found the position and left the distinct traces behind in the history of Malohont are concerned the Feledis, the Lorántfis, the Kubínis, the Róts and the Luženskies must be mentioned. Local origin is attributed to the gentry (untitled nobility) - the families of Kurinec and Tomašová, etc.

The development of feudal property relations against the genealogy has been followed in this paper. Owing to this fact several unanswerable questions could be understood. On the other hand genealogy is also assumed to be enriched trough the approach described. Even according to the author's experience this approach could be acceptable in terms of one of the complementary research methods of this auxiliary historical sciens.