

RECTORS OF TúrKEVE 1724–1821 (1823)1

JÁNOS ÉLIÁS

Beérkezett/Received: 2026. március 23.

Lektorálva/Reviewed: 2026. április 10. – 2026. április 22.

Elfogadva/Accepted: 2026. május 19.

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14232/dsz.2026.1.125-147>

ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the Reformed school of Túrkeve and its rectors between 1724 and 1821 (with extensions to 1823). After the town's resettlement following 1711, the school became closely integrated into the network of the Debrecen Reformed College, adopting its curriculum, regulations, and pedagogical norms. Using parish registers, visitation records, salary contracts, and collegiate enrolment data, the study combines institutional history with prosopographical analysis. It argues that the school's staff and infrastructure stabilised by the late eighteenth century through the rector–praeceptor system, the construction of a new stone school building in 1792, and a regulated mixed remuneration scheme. Reforms introduced in 1807 promoted Hungarian-language elementary instruction alongside the gradual decline of advanced Latin teaching, contributing to sustained enrolment growth and the emergence of a four-grade structure by the early nineteenth century. The prosopographical register identifies thirty-seven rectors, all trained in Debrecen but diverse in origin and social background; rectorates were typically short transitional appointments.

Keywords: Reformed education history; Debrecen Reformed College; school of Túrkeve; prosopographical database; peregrination.

ABSZTRAKT

A tanulmány a túrkevei református iskola működését és rectorait vizsgálja 1724 és 1821 között (1823-ig kitekintve). A település 1711 utáni újratelepülését követően az iskola szorosan bekapcsolódott a Debreceni Református Kollégium intézményi hálózatába, átvéve annak tantervét, szabályzatait és pedagógiai normáit. A kutatásunk az intézménytörténeti megközelítést proszopográfiai elemzéssel ötvözi az egyházközségi anyakönyvek, egyházlátogatási jegyzőkönyvek, díjlevelek és kollégiumi anyakönyvi adatok felhasználásával. Az iskola személyi állománya és infrastrukturális háttere a 18. század végére stabilizálódott, amelyet mutat a rector és az őt segítő praeceptorok rendszere, az 1792-ben emelt új köiskola-épület, valamint az egyházmegyében kiemelkedő rectori fizetés. Az 1807-ben bevezetett reformok erősítették a magyar nyelvű elemi oktatást a latinoktatás kárára, amely hozzájárult a tanulólétszám tartós növekedéséhez és a négyosztályos szerkezet kialakulásához a 19. század elejére. A proszopográfiai adattár harminchét

rectort és adatait tartalmazza, akik mindannyian Debrecenben tanultak, ám származásukat és társadalmi hátterüket tekintve változatos képet mutatnak; a rectori szolgálat rendszerint rövid, átmeneti állomás volt életpályájukban.

Kulcsszavak: református oktatástörténet, Debreceni Református Kollégium, türkevei iskola, propográfiai adattár, peregrináció.

Similarly to other congregations of the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese, Túrkeve became depopulated during the period of Ottoman occupation and was resettled only after the end of Rákóczi's War of Independence, around 1711. According to Dezső Tóth, the development of the local Reformed school accelerated rapidly following the resettlement, and within a short period it evolved into an important institution within the educational network of the Debrecen Reformed College.² Accordingly, teaching staff were delegated by the College, while the curriculum, regulations, pedagogical methods, and educational principles of the school closely followed those of the mother institution. The most talented students were likewise able to continue their studies in Debrecen.³

Research on lower-level Reformed schools dates back more than a century. The first systematic attempt to identify and collect the lower schools connected to the Debrecen Reformed College was undertaken by János Barcsa in 1905,⁴ while Imre Dankó later provided a comprehensive overview of the subject in 1988.⁵ János Győri L. also examined the nature and terminology of these subordinate schools, since both the terms “partikula” and “rektória” appear in the sources and literature.⁶ Within the context of the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese, Dezső Tóth offered an overview of the condition of its schools in his work published in 1942;⁷ however, research on the personnel of individual schools had already been undertaken earlier in the region. Accordingly, Ferenc Vadai compiled the list of rectors in Törökszentmiklós in 1889,⁸ while Bálint Faragó (1927)⁹ and later Zoltán Bodoki Fodor (1956)¹⁰ did the same for Mezőtúr. Dezső Tóth also did research on the school of Tizsakürt in one of his manuscripts (1949).¹¹ Building upon these antecedents, we have examined the rectors of the schools of Karcag, Kisújszállás,¹² and Kunhegyes.¹³ In the present paper, we attempt an analysis of the personnel of the Túrkeve school.

Although the *Series studiosorum* of the College documents students from Túrkeve with certainty only from 1755 onwards,¹⁴ earlier sources suggest that the reorganisation of the school may be dated to 1724, coinciding with the beginning of the rectorate of Pál Igmándi.¹⁵ It is therefore plausible that students from Túrkeve had already pursued studies at the Debrecen College prior to 1755. According to matriculation records, the number of students originating from Túrkeve was

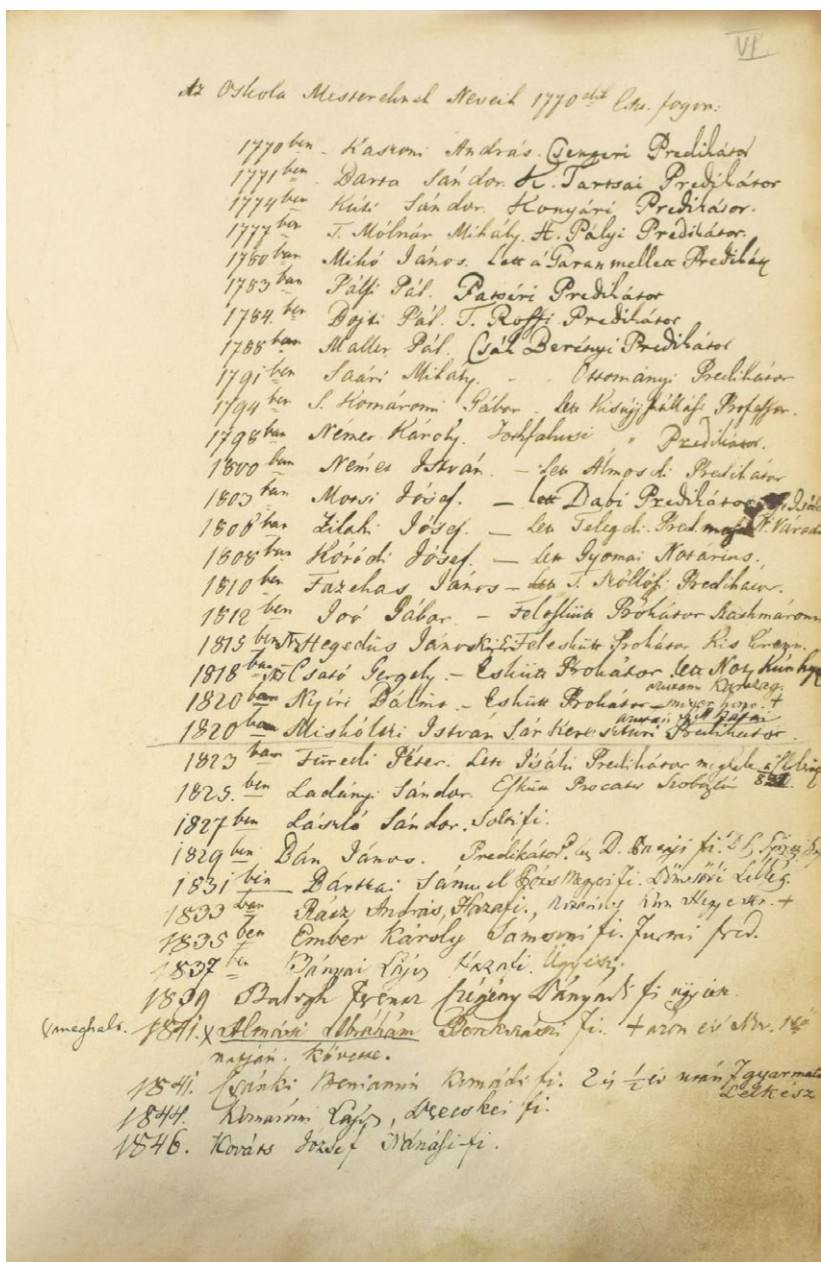
relatively low. Between 1755 and 1821, altogether thirty-seven students enrolled who either originated from Túrkeve or had completed their lower-level studies there.¹⁶

By the second half of the eighteenth century, both the institutional personnel and financial conditions of the school had stabilized, as reflected in the employment of a rector alongside one, and later two praeceptors. In 1792, a new stone school building was erected for the boys' school following the demolition of the earlier structure;¹⁷ contemporary sources emphasize that it was constructed "with proper convenience both for teachers and students."¹⁸ A description from 1808 further indicates that the building was capable of accommodating four classes.¹⁹ From the turn of the nineteenth century onward, gradual structural transformation can be observed under the influence of district-level curricular reforms. Parallel with the decline of advanced Latin-language instruction, Hungarian-language elementary education gained increasing prominence. By the early nineteenth century, the Túrkeve school had essentially developed into a four-grade institution with multiple teachers, while student enrolment showed continuous growth.²⁰

THE SCHOOL OF TÚRKEVE AND ITS OPERATION

In its initial period, the teaching staff of the Túrkeve school consisted solely of the rector. The overall administration and professional supervision of the institution rested with the rector, who typically assumed office after completing his studies at the mother institution, usually as a young graduate aged between twenty and twenty-four, accepting an office fixed for a term of two to three years.²¹ In the case of Túrkeve, schoolmasters arrived at an average age of twenty-four; the youngest began his service at eighteen, while the oldest entered office at the age of thirty.²² Schoolmasters generally sought rectorial offices for two main reasons. On the one hand, those intending to pursue studies at foreign universities needed to accumulate the necessary financial resources; on the other, a successful rectorate enabled them to establish valuable connections with local ecclesiastical or municipal elites, thereby improving their prospects of securing a later office as minister or notary.²³ During the eighteenth century, the rector taught together with one, later two, and from the early nineteenth century three *praeceptores publici*. These assistants were often older and more experienced teachers who (unlike the rectors) sometimes taught the same class for decades. Others temporarily interrupted their studies at the Debrecen Reformed College for one or two years of service before returning to complete their education.²⁴

The curriculum of the school followed the instructional guidelines (*Methodus*) prescribed by the Debrecen College.²⁵ In the lower classes, pupils practised reading

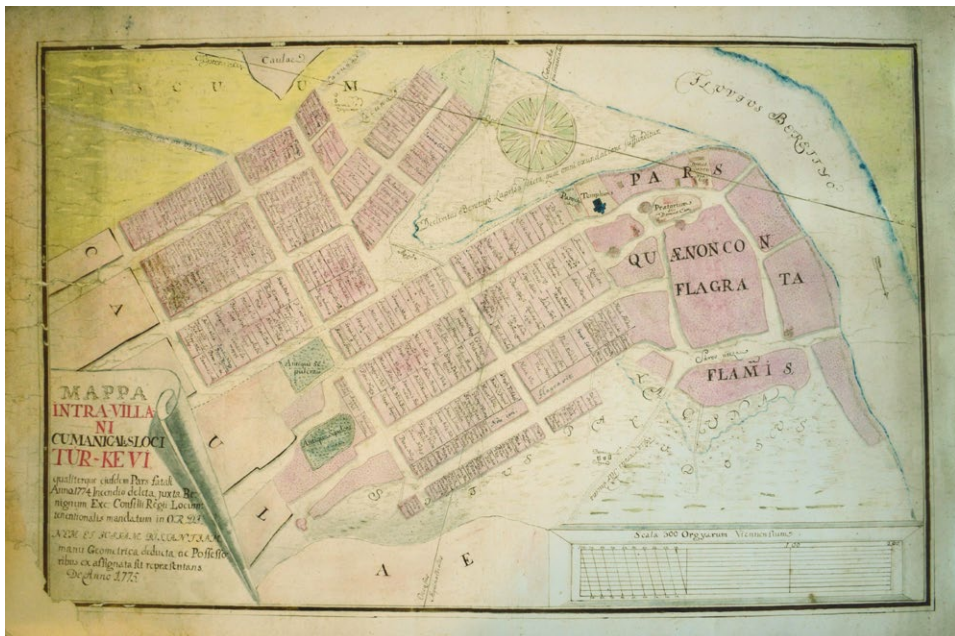


List of rectors in the Túrkeve parish register.

Baptismal, marriage, and burial register of the Reformed Congregation of Túrkeve (1743–1789), Archives of the Reformed Congregation of Túrkeve. (photographed by the author).

and writing, while instruction relied primarily on mechanical learning methods, including verbatim memorisation and collective choral repetition. At the elementary level, teaching consisted of reading, basic arithmetic, and religious instruction. Older students studied Latin, which provided access to higher stages of education and ensured the possibility of further studies in Debrecen or Sárospatak.²⁶ The school maintained six permanent classes: the *elementarii*, *declinistae*, *coniugistae*, *grammatistae*, *syntaxistae*, and *oratores*. Until the end of the eighteenth century, instruction in the upper classes continued to be conducted in Latin. Mastery of the language, however, posed considerable difficulties for many students, particularly since *praeceptors* often did not adequately teach its foundations.²⁷ Moreover, children from predominantly agrarian families were frequently required to assist in agricultural labour, making student attrition a persistent and serious problem.²⁸

A significant remedy emerged with the curricular reform introduced in 1807 by Ézsaiás Budai, which divided instruction into two educational tracks following completion of the first two elementary levels, namely the acquisition of reading and writing skills. This reform ensured continued educational opportunities for



Map of Túrkeve (1775). The school was likely located in the vicinity of the church (marked black).

Archives of the Reformed Congregation of Túrkeve.

pupils unwilling or unable to pursue Latin studies and had a demonstrably positive impact on overall enrolment.²⁹ Although precise annual enrolment figures are generally lacking, reliable data survive from 1792. According to the visitation record, incumbent rector Mihály Sári taught 6 *oratores*, 27 *syntaxistae*, and 32 *grammaticistae*, praeceptor Mihály Kerepesi instructed 25 *coniugistae* and 47 *declinistae*, while Ferenc Varga taught 79 *elementarii*. Altogether, 216 pupils attended the school in that year.³⁰

SALARY

Rectors primarily accepted teaching positions in schools because of the financial remuneration attached to such offices. Their principal aim was to accumulate sufficient funds to enable subsequent studies at foreign universities. In Túrkeve, following practices generally widespread during the period, the remuneration of both rectors and *praeceptors* consisted of a combination of monetary and in-kind payment. The rector received his salary partly in cash and partly in agricultural products: primarily grain and firewood. In addition, he was entitled to fees received for conducting funeral services and also shared in students' tuition payments, with the explicit obligation that impoverished children were to be instructed free of charge.³¹ Beyond these benefits, the rector was able to engage in limited agricultural production, as the congregation temporarily granted him arable land sufficient for sowing two *köböl* of seed from communal holdings during his term of service. Records indicate that these benefits gradually increased over time – often following repeated petitions submitted by the rectors³² – and were occasionally supplemented from municipal resources.³³ Nevertheless, the remuneration remained somewhat below that offered by wealthier congregations such as Mezőtúr or Karcag.³⁴ Even so, in comparison with other congregations of the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese, the rector of Túrkeve still received a respectable income, as demonstrated by salary contracts from 1791 and 1808.³⁵

Form of remuneration	1791	1808
Cash (Rft)	80	100
Wheat (véka)	60	60
Barley (véka)	50	50
Additional wheat per student (véka)	1	1
Chicken per student	1	1
Additional barley per student (véka)	–	1
Fee for funeral with sermon (kreuzer)	12	12
Fee for funeral with chanting (kreuzer)	6	6
Tallow (font)	20	20
Meat (font)	–	80
Wine (icce)	–	80
Firewood (öl)	?	2

Salary of the Túrkeve schoolmaster in 1791 and 1808.

Based on TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2. and SZABADI 2019. 232; transcribed by the author.

DATA ANALYSIS OF THE RECTORS OF TÚRKEVE

Between 1724 and 1821, a total of thirty-seven schoolmasters serving as rectors can be identified from sources. A common characteristic among them is that all acquired at least a college education at the Debrecen Reformed College. In terms of geographical origin, however, the personnel presents a markedly diverse picture. Examination of their places of origin reveals that schoolmasters arrived from three different Reformed church districts, and in most cases from distinct settlements within those regions. Unsurprisingly, the largest proportion originated from the Transtibiscan Reformed Church District, from which eighteen individuals entered service in Túrkeve. This group was followed by six rectors from the Transdanubian District and five from the Danubian District, while the place of origin remains unknown in the case of eight individuals. When these origins are analysed at the county level, the results closely correspond to the so-called “ring theory” formulated by István Rácz,³⁶ according to which the Debrecen College primarily attracted students from geographically proximate regions and, conversely, supplied those same areas with the majority of trained schoolmasters and teachers. Accordingly, six rectors originated from Bihar, five from Szabolcs County, two each from the Nagykanizsa District, Komárom, Pest–Pilis–Solt, and Veszprém County, while eight individuals arrived from various other localities³⁷ to serve in the Túrkeve school.³⁸

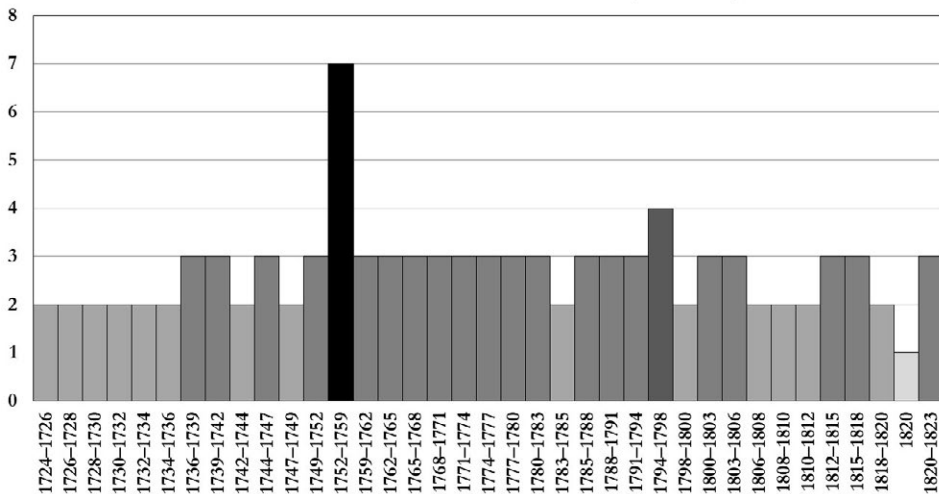
The social background of the Túrkeve schoolmasters likewise displays considerable diversity. Eleven of the examined rectors originated from ministerial families, five were of commoner background, and two came from noble families, while the social status of nineteen individuals remains unknown. Although such data are available for only approximately half of the rectors, a clear pattern nevertheless emerges: sons frequently followed their fathers' professions or sought similarly respected positions within society. For individuals of common origin, college education, and the subsequent pursuit of clerical or teaching careers, represented one of the primary avenues of upward social mobility.

The rectors of Túrkeve (similarly to all students educated within the college's system) expanded their knowledge through three or four successive stages of education. Initially, they typically acquired basic skills in the elementary schools of their towns, where they learned reading, writing, and the fundamental tenets of the Christian faith. This was followed by attendance at a lower-level grammar school, where previously acquired knowledge was further developed. At this stage, instruction already followed the curriculum of the Debrecen Reformed College, with particular emphasis on Latin, theology, history, geography, and singing.³⁹ It was common at this level for students to continue their studies in another settlement, as their hometowns often lacked sufficiently developed educational institutions.

With only a few exceptions, the examined rectors of Túrkeve display a relatively uniform pattern regarding the location of their lower-level studies. The majority (twenty-eight individuals) completed these studies in Debrecen. Nevertheless, several well-developed smaller gymnasia also appear among their educational trajectories: two studied in Pápa, while individual cases are known from Hajdúböszörmény, Hódmezővásárhely, Kolozsvár, Kunszentmiklós, Mezőtúr, Nagykőrös, and Szatmár prior to entering college education. Enrolment in these institutions was frequently motivated by the limited educational opportunities available in students' places of origin and the proximity of stronger regional schools.

Following completion of lower-level schooling, students enrolled in the higher classes of the College, an act that required formal subscription of the college statutes. The curriculum studied and examined at this level largely corresponded to that of the lower schools. All identified schoolmasters of Túrkeve pursued their higher studies in Debrecen and were likewise commissioned from the College for service as schoolmasters. During their studies, twelve individuals held college offices primarily involving teaching responsibilities. In nine documented cases, future rectors served as *praeceptores publici*, instructing lower classes across nearly all levels of education.⁴⁰ Two students held the office of *praebitor*, while three served as *praeses* (assistant professor), teaching mathematics.

College students frequently undertook rectorates for periods of two to three years in lower schools, receiving fixed remuneration while preparing for studies at foreign universities. Students generally sought positions classified as *academica promotio*, which offered higher salaries and thus enabled them to finance academic peregrination. Examination of rectorial salaries in Túrkeve demonstrates that although remuneration somewhat lagged behind that offered by schools in Mezőtúr, Karcag, and Kisújszállás,⁴¹ the local position nevertheless counted as a well-paid office. Consequently, the examined schoolmasters typically did not assume further teaching posts after their service in Túrkeve in order to accumulate additional wealth. Rectors generally served in Túrkeve for two years (13 cases) or three years (20 cases), although isolated examples are known of service lasting only one year or extending to four or even seven years.

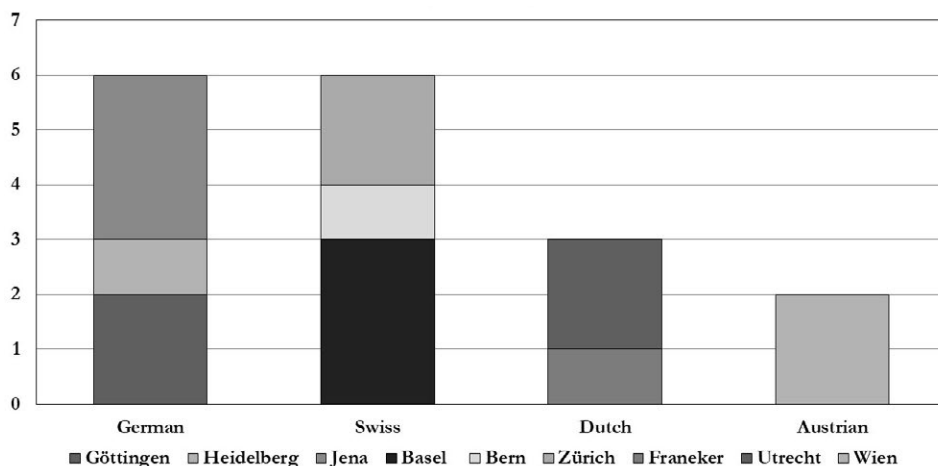


Tenure of Rectors at the Túrkeve School (1724–1823)

Compiled by the author on the basis of Emlék-könyv, 112.

After completing their college studies, two principal career paths were open to candidates, since the upper divisions of the Debrecen Reformed College did not constitute university-level education. In order to secure more favourable career opportunities, many students sought to spend at least a short period at Western European universities. Academic peregrination, however, imposed a considerable financial burden upon students and therefore typically lasted only a few months or, at most, one or two years.⁴² Of the thirty-seven identified schoolmasters of Túrkeve, fifteen enrolled at a Western European university (40.5%), where they spent an

average of 1.13 years. In two cases (Pál Maller and Mihály Sári) rectors attended more than one university. Institutions located in the German-speaking territories proved to be the most popular destinations: altogether six individuals subscribed of the matriculation statutes of the universities of Göttingen, Heidelberg, and Jena. An equal number enrolled at Swiss institutions, studying in Basel, Bern, and Zürich. These were followed by the Dutch universities of Franeker and Utrecht, which together attracted three students, while two individuals pursued studies in Vienna. It may further be observed that only those schoolmasters undertook studies at Western European universities who subsequently entered ministerial service.



Western European University Peregrination of the Rectors of Túrkeve (1724–1823)

Compiled by the author on the basis of the prosopographical database below.

With regard to their subsequent careers, the examined schoolmasters largely followed the customary professional trajectory typical of graduates of the Debrecen Reformed College. The largest proportion with eighteen individuals (45.6%) eventually entered the ministry. Of these, four served for shorter or longer periods within the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese, although at various stages of their careers nearly all held positions across different Reformed church districts. A further four individuals (10.8%) remained within the teaching profession, serving as rectors or girls' schoolmasters in various congregations, with all but one employed within the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese. Six former schoolmasters (16.2%) pursued secular careers: two became lawyers, while four entered notarial service, among whom two fulfilled their professional duties in Túrkeve itself. The later life

course of nine schoolmasters remains unknown. Among those who became ministers, eleven individuals held ecclesiastical administrative offices, several occupying multiple positions during their careers. Altogether, they served nine times as diocesan assessors, twice as diocesan notaries, and twice as assistant deans (*vice-deans*), while two attained the rank of dean: István Miskolci Szijjártó in the Kecskemét Diocese, and József Zilahi in the Bihar Diocese.

CONCLUSION

The present study has aimed to examine the operation of the Reformed school of Túrkeve and the composition of its rectorial staff between 1724 and 1821. Over the course of the eighteenth century, both the institutional personnel and financial conditions of the school gradually stabilized. The employment of praeceptors alongside the rector, the construction of a new school building, and the establishment of a regulated system of remuneration collectively ensured the institution's stable functioning. Instruction was organised according to the *Methodus* of the Debrecen Reformed College: education founded upon the acquisition of elementary skills was complemented by Latin-language studies, while curricular reforms introduced in the early nineteenth century increasingly promoted Hungarian-language elementary instruction. As a result, the Túrkeve school developed into a four-grade elementary institution with multiple teachers. The analysis of the rectorial staff demonstrates that all of them serving during the investigated period acquired college education, although their geographical origins and social backgrounds reveal considerable diversity. Service as rector generally represented a transitional phase within an individual career trajectory, primarily serving to establish the financial and social foundations necessary for further study or subsequent office-holding. A substantial proportion of the examined individuals later pursued ministerial careers, while a smaller group remained within the teaching profession or entered secular intellectual occupations. Although the Reformed school of Túrkeve lagged behind the most prominent educational institutions of the Nagykunság region in terms of remuneration and institutional development, it nevertheless fulfilled a decisive role in maintaining local education and in ensuring the supply of future Reformed ministers. With the prosopographical database of schoolmasters appended to this study, we hope that the present work will contribute further data to ongoing research into the archontology and prosopography of the Nagykunság Reformed Diocese, as well as to the broader exploration of the social and cultural structures shaping the life of the diocese.

DATABASE

In the database, individual birth, marriage and death registry entries are not cited separately, as doing so would exceed the scope of this study. However, based on the listed dates, the relevant registry entries should be easily accessible for further research on this topic. The names of the schoolmasters are presented according to Hungarian pronunciation conventions (e.g., *Szecsődi Mihály* instead of *Szetsődi Mihály*), and the name order follows Hungarian custom (SURNAME first, given name second). The abbreviations for the biographical data in the directory are interpreted as follows. *Origin*: The place of origin of the rector. *Birth*: The birthplace and date of the rector. *Lower school*: The location of the school where the rector completed lower-level studies. *Subsc.*: The place and date of the rector's subscription (enrollment) in any colleges. *College Office*: The positions held by the rector within the college and their respective dates. *Praeceptor*: The place and duration of the rector's service as a *praeceptor*. *Rector*: The place and duration of the rector's service. *Academia*: The foreign universities attended by the rector and the period of study. *Occupation*: The rector's places of service and the duration of those offices. *Diocesan Office*: The diocesan positions held by the rector. *Death*: The place and date of the rector's death. *Other*: Additional information about the rector found in registers, sources, or databases. *Note*: The author's remarks regarding the rector.

1724–1726 **IGMÁNDI Pál**. *Birth*: unknown place, c. 1703; *Lower school*: Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.*: Debrecen, 28 March 1720; *Rector*: Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1724–1726; *Occupation*: rector in Tiszakürt (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), after 1726; *Other*: According to the index of the first protocol book of the Nagyunság Reformed Diocese, following his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve he served as rector in Tiszakürt.; *Note*: After his rectorate in Tiszakürt his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴³

1726–1728 **GYULAI János**. *Birth*: unknown place, c. 1703; *Lower school*: Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.*: Debrecen, 8 November 1720; *Rector*: Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1726–1728; *Note*: After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁴

1728–1730 **LENDVAI Márton**. *Birth*: unknown place, c. 1704; *Lower school*: Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.*: Debrecen, 28 August 1721; *Rector*: Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1728–1730; *Other*: According to the index of the first protocol book of the Nagyunság Reformed Diocese, he was recorded as impotent, and consequently divorced his wife during his period of service in Túrkeve.; *Note*: After his rectorate in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁵

- 1730–1732 **KERESZTÚRI András.** *Birth:* unknown place, c. 1709; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 3 May 1726; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1730–1732; *Other:* Listed in the collegiate student register under the name Ádám Keresztúri.; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁶
- 1732–1734 **JUHÁSZ János.** *Birth:* unknown place, c. 1711; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 25 April 1728; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1732–1734; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁷
- 1734–1736 **ÚJVÁROSI István.** *Birth:* unknown place, c. 1715; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 29 April 1732; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1734–1736; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁸
- 1736–1739 **BÖSZÖRMÉNYI SZABÓ István.** *Origin:* Hajdúböszörmény (Hajdú District); *Birth:* Hajdúböszörmény (Hajdú District), c. 1717; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 22 April 1734; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1736–1739; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁴⁹
- 1739–1742 **CSÜZI Mihály.** *Birth:* unknown place, c. 1717; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 22 April 1734; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1739–1742; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁵⁰
- 1742–1744 **NAGY Mihály.** *Birth:* unknown place, c. 1720; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 1 May 1737; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1742–1744; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁵¹
- 1744–1747 **MONORI Mihály.** *Origin:* Monor (Pest–Pilis–Solt County); *Birth:* Monor (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1719; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 29 April 1740; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1744–1747; *Occupation:* girls' schoolmaster in Öcsöd (Békés County), 1747–1750; girls' schoolmaster in Kisújszállás (Nagykun District), 1750–1795; *Death:* Kisújszállás (Nagykun District), 16 November 1797.⁵²
- 1747–1749 **ÉRSEKÚJVÁRI József.** *Origin:* Érsekújvár (Nyitra County); *Birth:* Érsekújvár (Nyitra County), c. 1724; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 26 April 1741; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1747–1749; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁵³

- 1749–1752 **SZECSÓDI Mihály.** *Origin:* Pápa (Veszprém County); *Birth:* Pápa (Veszprém County), 14 June 1729; *Parent(s):* György Szecsódi, commoner, and Judit Kócor; *Lower school:* Pápa (Veszprém County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 15 August 1744; *College Office: praepceptor sextariorum*, 1747–1748; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1749–1752; *Occupation:* girls' schoolmaster, unknown location, ?–?; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁵⁴
- 1752–1759 **SALLAI NAGY Sámuel.** *Origin:* Etyek (Fejér County); *Birth:* Etyek (Fejér County), c. 1731; *Lower school:* Nagykőrös (Pest–Pilis–Solt County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 25 April 1748; *College Office: praebitor*, 1751–1752; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1752–1759; *Occupation:* notary in Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1752–1759; *Other:* He simultaneously fulfilled the offices of schoolmaster and notary in Túrkeve.; *Note:* After his service as schoolmaster in Túrkeve his later life cannot be traced. No parish register sources are available for reconstructing his subsequent career.⁵⁵
- 1759–1762 **SOMI András.** *Origin:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Birth:* Debrecen (Bihar County), 1731; *Parent(s):* András Somi, girls' schoolmaster; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 23 April 1750; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1759–1762; *Academia:* Bern (CH), 1762–1763; *Occupation:* minister in Tisza-inoka (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1763–1765; minister in Újfehértó (Szabolcs County), 1765–1771; minister in Hajdúnánás (Hajdú District), 1771–1796; retired, 1796–1803; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Debrecen Diocese, 1792–1796; *Death:* Hajdúnánás (Hajdú District), 9 April 1803; *Other:* He resigned from his ministry in 1796 due to rapidly deteriorating eyesight and subsequently lived in retirement in Hajdúnánás for seven years. The parish registers of Újfehértó record the following remark: “András Somi was highly hypochondriacal, as is also evident from his earlier notes.”⁵⁶
- 1762–1765 **KABAI TÓTH Sámuel.** *Origin:* Szentmihály (Szabolcs County); *Birth:* Dévaványa (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 19 December 1735; *Parent(s):* János Kabai Tóth, minister; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 26 April 1752; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1762–1765; *Academia:* Basel (CH), 1767–1768; *Occupation:* minister in Szeghalom (Békés County), 1768–1783; minister in Tiszaroff (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1783–1790; minister in Tiszaszalók (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1790–1804; *Death:* Tiszasas (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 11 September 1807; *Other:* In 1804 he resigned from his ministry in Tiszaszalók due to dissatisfaction with his clerical income and moved to Tiszasas to live with his daughter, Julianna Kabai Tóth, and her husband, the local minister Mihály Soltész.⁵⁷

- 1765–1768 **SZÉP János.** *Origin:* Pápa (Veszprém County); *Birth:* Pápa (Veszprém County), 1737; *Parent(s):* Ferenc Szép, commoner, and Judit Öri; *Lower school:* Pápa (Veszprém County); Sopron (Sopron County); Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 29 April 1756; *College Office:* *praeceptor coniugistarum et comparistarum*, 1749–1750; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1765–1768; *Academia:* Basel (CH), 1768–1769; *Occupation:* minister in Alsóörs (Zala County), 1769–1777; minister in Balatonszőlős (Zala County), 1777–1783; minister in Egyházaskér (Vas County), 1783–1791; *Diocesan Office:* vice-dean of the Pápa Diocese (Őrség district), 1790–1791; *Death:* Egyházaskér (Vas County), 11 April 1791; *Note:* No individual named János Szép was baptised in Pápa in 1737. However, on 10 December 1737 a person of this name was baptised in nearby Szentgál whose father was Ferenc Szép; the identification of the two individuals cannot be established with certainty.⁵⁸
- 1768–1771 **KASZONYI LÁZÁR András.** *Origin:* Kemece (Szabolcs County); *Birth:* Kemece (Szabolcs County), 1742; *Parent(s):* Lázár András Kaszonyi, minister; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 24 April 1759; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1768–1771; *Academia:* Franeker (NL), 1771–1772; *Occupation:* minister in Csenger (Szatmár County), 1773–1806; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Szatmár Diocese, 1790–1806; *Death:* Csenger (Szatmár County), 7 August 1806.⁵⁹
- 1771–1774 **BARTA Sándor.** *Origin:* Nádudvar (Szabolcs County); *Birth:* Nádudvar (Szabolcs County), 1741; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 22 April 1762; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1771–1774; *Academia:* Basel (CH), 1774–1775; *Occupation:* minister in Köröstarcsa (Békés County), 1778–1800; *vacans* minister, 1800–1802; minister in Nyíracsa (Szabolcs County), 1802–1805; retired, 1805–1811; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Békés Diocese, ?–1800; *Death:* Debrecen (Bihar County), 6 February 1811; *Note:* In the burial record of his wife he is mentioned as minister of Tiszaföldvár; however, local sources record no minister of this name. During the relevant period (1805–1811) the parish was continuously served by his brother-in-law, Mihály Major. It is therefore probable that after his service in Nyíracsa he moved with his family to Tiszaföldvár, which explains the designation “wife of the minister of Tiszaföldvár” in the burial entry of Mária Major.⁶⁰
- 1774–1777 **KÚTI Sándor.** *Origin:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Birth:* Debrecen (Bihar County), 16 May 1751; *Parent(s):* István Kúti, commoner, and Sára Szőke; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 24 April 1766; *College Office:* *praeses* (mathematics), 1771–1772; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1774–1777; *Academia:* Zürich (CH), 1777–1778; *Occupation:* minister in Konyár (Bihar County), 1780–1801; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Debrecen Diocese, 1792–1801; *Death:* Konyár (Bihar County), 9 February 1801.⁶¹

- 1777–1780 **TÚRI MOLNÁR Mihály.** *Origin:* Nádudvar (Szabolcs County); *Birth:* Nádudvar (Szabolcs County), 1750; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 27 April 1769; *College Office: praeses* (geometry), 1774–1775; *praeceptor grammatistarum*, 1776–1777; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1777–1780; *Academia:* Zürich (CH), 1780; *Occupation:* minister in Hosszúpályi (Bihar County), 1783–1820; retired, 1820–1822; *Death:* Hosszúpályi (Bihar County), 28 July 1822; *Other:* During the final three years of his life he was described as an “incurably bedridden invalid.”; *Note:* According to Thury’s prosopographical register he died in 1781; parish records clearly demonstrate that this information is erroneous.⁶²
- 1780–1783 **POZBAI MIKÓ János.** *Origin:* Bese (Bars County); *Birth:* Bese (Bars County), 1753; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 25 April 1771; *College Office: praeses* (geometry), 1776–1777; *praeceptor syntaxistarum*, 1779–1780; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1780–1783; *Academia:* Heidelberg (D), 1783–1784; *Occupation:* minister in Garamvezekény (Bars County), 1784–1799; minister in Kisölvéd (Hont County), 1799–1805; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Bars Diocese, 1790–1798; *Death:* Kisölvéd (Hont County), 2 May 1805.⁶³
- 1783–1785 **PÁLFI Pál.** *Origin:* Szilágyvarsolc (Kraszna County); *Birth:* Szilágyvarsolc (Kraszna County), 1754; *Lower school:* Kolozsvár (Kolozs County); Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 23 April 1778; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1783–1785; *Academia:* Vienna (A), 1785; *Occupation:* minister in Pacsér (Bács County), 1786–1796; unemployed minister, 1796–1813; *Death:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 22 October 1813; *Other:* During his rectorate in Túrkeve, Pálfi entered into an extramarital relationship with Krisztina Vince, a member of a locally influential noble family. The couple were discovered together at night in the school building, an incident that quickly became public knowledge. The town council, including Krisztina’s father, initiated proceedings against Pálfi for immoral conduct and neglect of his rectorial duties. The pair were subsequently compelled to marry, after which the disgraced schoolmaster joined the migration to the Bácska region together with settlers from Kisújszállás and obtained a ministerial post in Pacsér. Owing to repeated conflicts and disciplinary issues, however, he was later dismissed and eventually returned with his wife to Túrkeve.⁶⁴
- 1785–1788 **BOJTI Pál.** *Origin:* Komádi (Bihar County); *Birth:* Hegyközpályi (Bihar County), May 1759; *Parent(s):* Pál Bojti, minister, and Anna Törös; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 27 April 1775; *College Office: praeceptor syntaxistarum*, 1783–1784; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1785–1788; *Academia:* Göttingen, 1789–1790; *Occupation:* minister in Tiszaroff (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1790–1791; *Death:* unknown place, after 1791; *Other:* The congregation of Tiszaroff dismissed him after one year due to misconduct.; *Note:* After his ministry in Tiszaroff his later life cannot be traced.⁶⁵

- 1788–1791 **MALLER Pál.** *Origin:* Kocs (Komárom County); *Birth:* Kocs (Komárom County), 28 October 1762; *Parent(s):* István Maller, commoner; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 27 April 1780; *College Office:* *praeceptor declinistarium*, 1786–1787; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1788–1791; *Academia:* Utrecht (NL), 1791–1792; Jena (D), 1792–1793; *Occupation:* assistant minister in Kocs (Komárom County), 1793; minister in Csákberény (Fejér County), 1793–1837; *Death:* Csákberény (Fejér County), 8 May 1837; *Note:* Recorded under the name Pál Málosi in his baptismal entry.⁶⁶
- 1791–1794 **SÁRI Mihály.** *Origin:* Tiszakürt (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County); *Birth:* Tiszakürt (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 6 May 1767; *Parent(s):* Mihály Sári, minister; *Lower school:* Mezőtúr (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 2 May 1783; *College Office:* *praebitor*, 1790–1791; *Praeceptor:* Mezőtúr (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1782–1783; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1791–1794; *Academia:* Utrecht (NL), 1794–1795; Jena (D), 1795–1796; *Occupation:* minister in Ottomány (Bihar County), 1797–1832; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Érmellék Diocese, 1807–1819; notary of the Érmellék Diocese, 1820–1832; *Death:* Ottomány (Bihar County), 8 March 1832; *Other:* Named senior of the Mezőtúr school, holding this office in 1782.⁶⁷
- 1794–1798 **KOMÁROMI SÜLLYE Gábor.** *Origin:* Nagykereki (Bihar County); *Birth:* Nagykereki (Bihar County), 10 January 1764; *Parent(s):* Dániel Komáromi Süllye, minister; *Lower school:* Hódmezővásárhely (Csongrád County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 27 April 1786; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1794–1798; *Occupation:* professor in Kisújszállás (Nagykun District), 1798–1809; unemployed schoolmaster, 1809–1813; boys' schoolmaster in Kisújszállás (Nagykun District), 1813–1822; *Death:* Kisújszállás (Nagykun District), 27 July 1822; *Other:* The congregation of Kisújszállás experimented with the increasingly widespread professorial system through his rectorate. His work was assisted by four *praeceptores*. He held the professorship until 1809, when dissatisfaction on the part of the presbytery led to his dismissal. After several years' interruption, he returned as teacher of the lower classes, a position he retained until his death.⁶⁸
- 1798–1800 **NÉMETH Károly.** *Origin:* Sárbogárd (Fejér County); *Birth:* Sárbogárd (Fejér County), 7 January 1774; *Parent(s):* József Németh, nobleman; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 20 April 1790; *College Office:* *praeceptor veteranorum syntaxistarum*, 1797–1798; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1798–1800; *Academia:* Göttingen (D), 1800–1801; *Occupation:* minister in Tengőd (Tolna County), 1802–1804; minister in Nagyszokoly (Tolna County), 1804–1835; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Külső-Somogy Diocese, 1811–1812; notary of the Külső-Somogy Diocese, 1812–1831; *Death:* Nagyszokoly (Tolna County), 24 August 1835; *Note:* According to the Túrkeve rector list he later served in Tótfalu; however, this is impossible, as his ministry in Nagyszokoly ended only with his death.⁶⁹

- 1800–1803 **NÉMETH István.** *Origin:* Révkomárom (Komárom County); *Birth:* Révkomárom (Komárom County), 1774; *Lower school:* Hajdúböszörmény (Hajdú District); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, April 1791; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1800–1803; *Academia:* Jena (D), 1803–1804; *Occupation:* minister in Álmosd (Bihar County), 1806–1846; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Érmellék Diocese, 1832–1846; *Death:* Nagyvárád (Bihar County), 23 July 1846; *Note:* His baptismal entry could not be located in parish registers.⁷⁰
- 1803–1806 **MOCSEI József.** *Origin:* Solt (Pest–Pilis–Solt County); *Birth:* Solt (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 29 March 1781; *Parent(s):* István Mocsi, minister, and Erzsébet Kalocsa; *Lower school:* Kunszentmiklós (Kiskun District); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 26 April 1796; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1803–1806; *Occupation:* minister in Dab (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1808–1813; minister in Izsák (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1813–1820; *Death:* Izsák (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 12 February 1820.⁷¹
- 1806–1808 **ZILÁHI József.** *Origin:* Báránd (Bihar County); *Birth:* Báránd (Bihar County), 1781; *Parent(s):* János Zilahi, minister; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 24 April 1798; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1806–1808; *Academia:* Vienna (A), 1808–1809; *Occupation:* minister in Mezőtelegd (Bihar County), 1809–1813; minister in Nagyvárád (Bihar County), 1813–1863; *Diocesan Office:* dean of the Bihar Diocese, 1821–1848; *Death:* Nagyvárád (Bihar County), 13 June 1863; *Other:* Described as a disciplinarian and strict personality. Under his leadership the Reformed church of Nagyvárád-Újváros was constructed in 1844. He resigned from the deanery in 1848 due to illness; however, following the imprisonment of his successor, István Nagy, he was compelled to administer the diocese again between 1849 and 1855. After his resignation he formally retained his pastoral office in Nagyvárád, though ministerial duties were carried out by assistant clergy; *Note:* Parish register sources necessary for reconstructing his family status and descendants are unavailable.⁷²
- 1808–1810 **KÓRÓDI József.** *Origin:* Békés (Békés County); *Birth:* Békés (Békés County), c. 1784; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 23 April 1800; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1808–1810; *Occupation:* trainee in Békés County administration, 1812–1813; chancery clerk of Békés County, 1813–1815; notary in Gyoma (Békés County), 1815–1818; farmer in Békés (Békés County), 1818–1846; *Death:* Békés (Békés County), 1846; *Other:* In 1818 the authorities of Gyoma judged him to be disorderly, negligent, of improper conduct, and lacking conscientiousness, and consequently removed him from his notarial office. Several lawsuits were later initiated against him during his years as a farmer, primarily on charges of usury; *Note:* His baptismal and burial entries could not be identified in parish registers.⁷³
- 1810–1812 **FAZEKAS János.** *Origin:* Kunmadaras (Nagykun District); *Birth:* Törökszentmiklós (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 24 August 1788; *Parent(s):* István Fazekas, minister, and Anna Varga; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1804; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1810–1812; *Occupation:* minister in Tiszaszőlős (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 1813–1865; *Death:* Tiszaszőlős (Heves–Külső-Szolnok County), 20 April 1865.⁷⁴

- 1812–1815 **JÓ Gábor.** *Origin:* Szatmár (Szatmár County); *Birth:* Szatmár (Szatmár County), c. 1789; *Lower school:* Szatmár (Szatmár County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1806; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1812–1815; *Occupation:* notary in Szatmár (Szatmár County), ?–1841; *Death:* Szatmár (Szatmár County), 1841.⁷⁵
- 1815–1818 **HEGEDŰS János.** *Origin:* Jászkisér (Jász District); *Birth:* Jászkisér (Jász District), 20 August 1797; *Parent(s):* János Hegedűs, nobleman, and Borbála Szabó; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1808; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1815–1818; *Occupation:* attorney in Jászkisér (Jász District), ?–?; *Death:* Jászkisér (Jász District), after 1847; *Note:* His burial entry could not be located in parish registers.⁷⁶
- 1818–1820 **CSATÓ Gergely.** *Origin:* Karcag (Nagykun District); *Birth:* Karcag (Nagykun District), 12 March 1795; *Parent(s):* Gergely Csató, minister, and Lídia Tatai Balla; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1810; *College Office:* *praeceptor poetarum*, 1816–1817; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1818–1820; *Occupation:* notary and attorney in Kunhegyes (Nagykun District), 1820–1824; notary in Karcag (Nagykun District), 1824–1848; landowner in Karcag (Nagykun District), 1848–1863; *Death:* Karcag (Nagykun District), 15 September 1863.⁷⁷
- 1820 **NYÍRI Bálint.** *Origin:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Birth:* Debrecen (Bihar County), 10 October 1794; *Parent(s):* Bálint Nyíri, commoner, and Sára Burai; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1811; *College Office:* *praeceptor grammatarum*, 1818–1819; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1820; *Occupation:* attorney in Túrkeve (Nagykun District), ?–?; *Death:* unknown place, after 1824; *Note:* His later life cannot be traced following his legal career in Túrkeve.⁷⁸
- 1820–1823 **MISKOLCI SZIJJÁRTÓ István.** *Origin:* Gyulaháza (Szabolcs County); *Birth:* Gyulaj (Szabolcs County), 15 January 1798; *Parent(s):* János Miskolci Szijjártó, minister, and Zsuzsanna Katona; *Lower school:* Debrecen (Bihar County); *Subsc.:* Debrecen, 19 September 1812; *Rector:* Túrkeve (Nagykun District), 1820–1823; *Occupation:* assistant minister in Dunavecse (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1824–1826; assistant minister in Szalkszentmárton (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1826–1829; minister in Sárkeresztúr (Fejér County), 1829–1838; minister in Szentmártonkátá (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 1838–1868; *Diocesan Office:* diocesan assessor in the Kecskemét Diocese, 1844–1854; vice-dean, 1854–1860; dean, 1860–1868; *Death:* Szentmártonkátá (Pest–Pilis–Solt County), 18 June 1868; *Other:* After his rectorate in Túrkeve he pursued further studies in the Szepesség region, Pozsony, and Vienna.⁷⁹

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- 15 *Emlék-könyv a Túrkevei Református Egyházközség történetéről*, [manuscript, s. d.] (hereafter: Emlék-könyv). Archives of the Reformed Congregation of Túrkeve. 112.
- 16 István Garzó (1755); János Etsedi (1756); István Kaszap Nagy (1764); Mihály Endrédi (1770); István Dobos (1772); János Kaszap Nagy (1774); János Szegedi (1777); János Kenéz (1778); András Kenéz (1778); Lajos Vincze (1781); Ferenc Bíró (1781); Ferenc Szabó (1787); Sámuel Marjai (1788); Pál Vincze (1793); Albert Marjai (1793); József Marjai (1798); Mihály Boros (1799); Mihály Rékasi (1804); Sámuel Boros (1805); János Laczka (1806); Mihály Hajdú (1807); Lajos Vincze (1808); József Bátorkeszi (1810); András Debreczeni (1812); Mihály Kenéz (1812); Gábor Bonyhay (1816); Imre Hajdú (1816); József Tóth (1816); János Hajdú (1816); Mihály Tóth (1816); Miklós Sárkány (1817); László Sárkány (1817); Sándor Kenéz (1817); Sándor Hajdú (1818); Benedek Hajdú (1819); Mihály Hollósi (1819); Lajos Jós (1820). – SZABADI 2013. 461, 464, 496, 530, 556, 570, 592, 637, 638, 698, 779, 794, 796, 816, 826, 832, 882, 888, 892, 902, 910, 928, 946, 948, 984, 990, 996, 1004, 1006, 1010, 1030, 1042, 1044, 1052, 1056, 1068, 1078, 1094, 1124, 1128, 1130, 1136, 1138, 1144, 1148, 1150, 1160, 1176, 1180, 1186, 1188, 1192.
- 17 Consistorialis végzések, 1770–1824. Archives of the Reformed Congregation of Túrkeve (hereafter: Consistorialis végzések). 110, 132.

- 18 Nagykunsági Egyházmegye iratai, Egyházlátogatási jegyzőkönyvek, 1791–1822. Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Levéltára (hereafter: TtREL) I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 19 SZABADI István: *Az Alsószabolcs-Hajdúvidéki, Debreceni és Nagykunsági Református Egyházmegyek vagyonszerzési jegyzőkönyvei 1809*. Debrecen: Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Levéltára, 2019. 231.
- 20 TÓTH 1942. 262–264.
- 21 BARCSA 1905. 97.
- 22 For data relating to this matter, see the prosopographical database section.
- 23 DANKÓ 1988. 776–777.
- 24 For example, in 1792 the rector's work was assisted by two praeceptors: Mihály Kerepesi, then eighteen years old, who had arrived in Túrkeve for a two-year term, and Ferenc Varga, aged forty, who had already been serving in the congregation for fifteen years. – TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 25 G. SZABÓ Botond: *A Debreceni Református Kollégium a „pedagógia századában,” Neveléstörténeti tanulmány XVIII. századi forrásgyűjteménnyel*, Debrecen: Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerületi Gyűjtemények, 1996. 310–362.
- 26 SZABÓ Lajos: *A kunhegyesi iskola redempció utáni története = Zounuk, A Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltár Évkönyve 15*. Ed. ZÁDORNÉ ZSOLDOS Mária, Szolnok: Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Levéltár, 2000. 96.
- 27 In 1793, a complaint was submitted to the congregation stating that the praeceptor did not teach Latin even in the second year, that is, in the class of the *coniugistae*, and consequently the rector himself was required to provide instruction there as well. – Consistorialis végzések. 67, 69.
- 28 Consistorialis végzések. 128–129, 215.
- 29 SZABÓ 2000. 103.
- 30 For comparison, enrolment figures recorded in similarly ranked *academia promotio*-type schools in the same year were as follows: Mezőtúr (435), Karcag (420), Kunmadaras (272), Kisújszállás (266), and Törökszentmiklós (259). – TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 31 This tuition fee increased in accordance with the advancing level of instruction in the respective classes: “Didachtrum: from the alphabet class 12 kreuzer; from the collector class 25 kreuzer; from the declinista class 30 kreuzer; from the coniugista class 43 kreuzer; from the grammatista class 1 Rhenish gulden; from the syntaxista class 1 Rhenish gulden 20 kreuzer; from the poeta class 2 Rhenish gulden; and from the orator class 2 Rhenish gulden 30 kreuzer.” – TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 32 Consistorialis végzések. 40.
- 33 Consistorialis végzések. 33.
- 34 TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 35 The units of measurement appearing in the salary register are the following: 1 Rhenish gulden = 60 kreuzer; 1 *véka* wheat = 23,28 kg; 1 *véka* barley = 23,28 kg; 1 font [pound, lb] tallow = 0,47 kg; 1 font meat = 0,47 kg; 1 *icce* wine = 0,79 l; 1 öl [cord] firewood = 3,4 m³. – BOGDÁN István: *Magyarországi űr-, térfogat-, súly- és darabmértékek 1874-ig*. Magyar Országos Levéltár kiadványai IV. Budapest: Akadémiai Kiadó 1991.
- 36 According to Rácz's observations, students of the Debrecen Reformed College originated in the greatest numbers from the counties of Bihar, Szabolcs, Szatmár, Békés, and Heves–Külső-Szolnok, as well as from the two privileged districts, namely the Hajdú District and the Jászkun District. He further highlights the notable representation of students arriving from the Transdanubian counties of Komárom, Fejér, Veszprém, and Somogy. – RÁ CZ István: *Az ország iskolája. A Debreceni Református Kollégium gazdasági erőforrásai*. Debrecen: Debreceni Református Gimnázium, 1995. 32.
- 37 Bars, Békés, Heves–Külső-Szolnok, Kraszna, Nyitra and Szatmár Counties, Hajdú and Jász Districts.
- 38 By town-level distribution: Báránd (1); Békés (1); Bese (1); Debrecen (3); Érsekújvár (1); Etyek (1); Gyulaháza (1); Hajdúböszörmény (1); Jászkisér (1); Karcag (1); Kemece (1); Kocs (1); Komádi (1); Kunmadaras (1); Monor (1); Nádudvar (2); Nagykereki (1); Pápa (2); Révkomárom (1); Sárobgárd (1); Solt (1); Szatmár (1); Szentmihály (1); Szilagyvarsolc (1); Tiszakürt (1).

- 39 G. SZABÓ 1996. 310–362.
- 40 Declinistae, coniugistae et comparistae, grammatastae, syntaxistae, poetae. – SINKA Sándor: A tanárok teljes névsora, In: *A Debreczeni Ev. Ref. Főgymnasium Értesítője az 1894–95. iskolai évről*, ed. Dóczy Imre. Debrecen: A város könyvnyomdája, 1895. 182–203.
- 41 TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 42 RÁCZ 1997. 233–248.
- 43 SZABADI 2013. 390; Főiskolai növendékek névsora 1588–1791. TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 100; Kollégium diákjai és professzorai 1552–1844. TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 90; THURY Etele: *Iskolatörténeti adattár II.* Pápa: Főiskolai Könyvnyomda, 1908. 198; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 44 SZABADI 2013. 391; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 102; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 92; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 45 SZABADI 2013. 392; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 107; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 93; THURY 1908. 200; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 46 SZABADI 2013. 401; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 136; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 99; THURY 1908. 204; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 47 SZABADI 2013. 404; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 147; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 102; THURY 1908. 206; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 48 SZABADI 2013. 413; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 176; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 107; THURY 1908. 209; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 49 SZABADI 2013. 417; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 191; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 110; THURY 1908. 211; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 50 SZABADI 2013. 416; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 188; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 109; THURY 1908. 211; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 51 SZABADI 2013. 423; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 215; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 115; THURY 1908. 214; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 52 SZABADI 2013. 429; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 236; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 119; THURY 1908. 217; Emlék-könyv. 112; TtREL I. 33. c. 1. Nr. 2.
- 53 SZABADI 2013. 431; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 242; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 120; THURY 1908. 218; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 54 SZABADI 2013. 435; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 261; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 124; THURY 1908. 221; KÖBLÖS József: *A Pápai Református Kollégium diákjai 1585–1861.* Pápa: Pápai Református Gyűjtemények, 2006. 769; SINKA 1895. 191; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 55 SZABADI 2013. 446; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 288; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 130; THURY 1908. 226; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 56 TÓTH 1942. 81; SZABADI 2013. 450; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 304; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 132; THURY 1908. 230; Emlék-könyv. 112; HEGYI Ádám – SZÖGI László: *Magyarországi diákok svájci egyetemeken és főiskolákon 1526–1919.* Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Levéltára, 2016. 90; BARCSA János: *A Hajdu-Nánási Ev. Ref. Egyház történelme.* Debrecen: Hoffmann és Kronovitz Könyvnyomdája, 1899. 65.
- 57 TÓTH, 1942, 174, 185; SZABADI 2013.454; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 316; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 135; HEGYI–SZÖGI 2016. 66; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 58 SZABADI 2013. 464; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 349; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 140; THURY 1908. 243; KÖBLÖS 2006. 1016; Emlék-könyv. 112; HEGYI–SZÖGI 2016. 67; KÖBLÖS József – KRÁNITZ Zsolt: *A Dunántúli Református Egyházkerület prédikátorai és rektorai, II. 1761–1849.* Pápa: Pápai Református Gyűjtemények, 2018. 76, 946.
- 59 SZABADI 2013. 474; TtREL II. 28. a. 2. 375; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 145; THURY 1908. 253; Emlék-könyv. 112; BOZZAY Réka – LADÁNYI Sándor: *Magyarországi diákok holland egyetemeken 1595–1918.* Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Levéltára, 2007. 116.
- 60 SZABADI 2013. 489; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 34; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 150; THURY 1908. 263; Emlék-könyv. 112; HEGYI–SZÖGI, 2016, 69; HEGYI Ádám: *A Békési Református Egyházmegye első jegyzőkönyve és annak mellékletei 1696–1809 (1839).* Debrecen: Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Levéltára, 2021. 57; HEGYI Ádám: *Összeírások és egyházlátogatások a Békési Református Egyházmegyében 1721 és 1820 (1831) között.* Debrecen: Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Levéltára, 2022. 122.
- 61 SZABADI 2013. 501; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 68; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 157; THURY 1908. 275; SINKA 1895. 193; Emlék-könyv. 112; HEGYI–SZÖGI 2016. 140.
- 62 SZABADI 2013. 519; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 100; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 163; THURY 1908. 288; SINKA 1895. 194; HEGYI–SZÖGI 2016. 142; Emlék-könyv. 112.

- 63 SZABADI 2013. 534; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 122; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 168; THURY 1908. 299; SINKA 1895. 194–195; Emlék-könyv. 112; TAR Attila: *Magyarországi diákok németországi egyetemeken és főiskolákon 1694–1789*. Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Levéltára, 2004. 170; KÖBLÖS–KRÁNITZ 2018. 71, 771.
- 64 SZABADI 2013. 598; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 207; THURY 1908. 340; TÖRÖK István: A kolozsvári collegium tanulóinak névsora, In: *A kolozsvári ev. ref. collegium Értesítője az 1905/6. évről*. Kolozsvár: Steif Jenő és társa, 1906. 13; Emlék-könyv. 112; TAKÁTS Károly: *Százötvenöt év. A pacsérei református egyház története 1786–1941*. Budapest: Bethlen Gábor Irodalmi és Nyomdai Részvénytársaság, 1942. 17; POZSONYI Zoltán: *Karrierék, konfliktusok, mindennapok. Egy nagykun familia élete (1745–1867)*, [Dissertation], Debrecen: Debreceni Egyetem, 2008. 52; ÉLIÁS János: *Nagykunsági reformátusok Bácskába költözése és az általuk alapított egyházközösségek a 18. század végén*, In: *Niceától napjainkig: A közös hit és a multikulturalizmus kihívásai, előadások gyűjteménye*. Ed. OBORNI Teréz – SÜTŐ Damir, Szabadka: Károli Gáspár Protestáns Kutatóközpont, 2025. 74.
- 65 The baptismal record of Pál Bojti was provided by my colleague Endre Bíró, to whom I express my gratitude. – TÓTH, 1942, 174; SZABADI 2013. 573; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 163; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 175; THURY 1908. 321; SINKA 1895. 195; Emlék-könyv. 112; TAR 2004. 119.
- 66 SZABADI 2013. 619; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 230; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 188; THURY 1908. 353; Emlék-könyv. 112; SINKA 1895. 196; BOZZAY–LADÁNYI 2007. 167; SZÖGI László: *Magyarországi diákok németországi egyetemeken és főiskolákon 1789–1919*. Budapest: Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem Levéltára, 2001. 326; KÖBLÖS–KRÁNITZ 2018. 752–753.
- 67 SZABADI 2013. 659; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 272; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 196; THURY 1908. 377; Emlék-könyv. 112; BOZZAY–LADÁNYI 2007. 168; SZÖGI 2001. 328; EMŐDI András: *Az Érmelléki Református Egyházmegye történeti névtára 1849-ig*. Debrecen: Tiszántúli Református Egyházkerület Levéltára, 2022. 270.
- 68 SZABADI 2013. 688; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 304; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 201; THURY 1908. 397; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 69 SZABADI 2013. 737; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 354; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 209; THURY 1908. 435; SINKA 1895. 197; Emlék-könyv. 112; SZÖGI 2001. 230; BÁTHORY Gábor: *Egyházi névtár MDCCCXLVIII-dik évre*. Kecskemét: Nyomatott Szilády Károlynál, 1848. 57; Volumen protocolli venerabilis superintendentiae Cis Danubianae 1796–1814. Dunamelléki Református Egyházkerület Ráday Levéltára (hereafter: DmRERL) A/1a. 6. 553, 569; Volumen protocolli venerabilis superintendentiae Cis Danubianae 1714–1842. DmRERL A/1a. 7, 348.
- 70 SZABADI 2013. 761; TtREL II. 28. a. 3, 375; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 213; THURY 1908. 450; Emlék-könyv. 112; SZÖGI 2001. 333; EMŐDI 2022. 257.
- 71 SZABADI 2013. 812; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 222; Emlék-könyv. 112; BÁTHORY 1848. 32, 46.
- 72 SZABADI 2013. 826; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 228; Emlék-könyv. 112; CSERNÁK Béla: *Lelkipásztori arcképek*, IV. Lengyel József, V. Zilahy József. In: *Református Szemle*, 51(9–10). 1959. 273–276.
- 73 SZABADI 2013. 840; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 233; Emlék-könyv. 112; HÉJJA Julianna Erika: *Békés vármegye archontológiája és prozopográfiája 1715–1848*. Gyula: Békés Megyei Levéltár, 2009. 349.
- 74 TÓTH 1942. 200; SZABADI 2013. 872; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 245; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 75 SZABADI 2013. 892; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 255; Emlék-könyv. 112; SZINNYEI József: *Magyar írók élete és munkái*, V. kötet (Iczés–Kempner). Budapest: Hornyánszky Viktor Akad. Könyvkereskedése, 1897. 624.
- 76 SZABADI 2013. 914; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 263; Emlék-könyv. 112; MUHORAY György: *A Makfalvi Dósa nemzetség Jászági ágának válogatott levelezése és fontosabb iratai 1. 1755–1918*. Szolnok: Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok Megyei Múzeumok Igazgatósága, 2001. 21, 47.
- 77 SZABADI 2013. 928; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 265; SINKA 1895. 199; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 78 SZABADI 2013. 938; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 270; SINKA 1895. 200; Emlék-könyv. 112.
- 79 SZABADI 2013. 946; TtREL II. 28. e. 1. 272; Emlék-könyv. 112; Kecskeméti Protocolum 1740–1787. DmRERL A/5. 1. II; Kecskeméti Protocolum 1788–1901. DmRERL A/5. 2. 55–56; Volumen protocolli venerabilis superintendentiae Cis Danubianae 1714–1842. DmRERL A/1a. 7. 193, 202, 207, 221, 263, 284, 531, 582.