

BABEȘ-BOLYAI UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF HISTORY AND PHILOSOPHY
DOCTORAL SCHOOL “HISTORY, CIVILIZATION, CULTURE”

In the Office, They Strike Gold.
The Counts of the Baia Mare Chamber and Their
Social Mobility in the Late Middle Ages
(Abstract)

Scientific Coordinator:

Prof. Maria Silvia CRĂCIUN

Doctoral Candidate:

Alexandru Mihai POP

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Abstract

When we think about the mining industry, we usually focus on technological and economic aspects but paying less attention to the individuals who chose to work this field, led it, and innovated it. Since the discovery of mineral deposits, mining has had a significant impact on society, as profitable resources encouraged the formation of new settlements. Over time, the growth of mining and the urban centers that depended on it led to the creation of supervisory and administrative institutions known as chambers (*camerae*). These bodies played an important role in shaping local political life and in drawing the attention of royal authority to mining regions. Such processes were typical of the mining sector in the medieval Kingdom of Hungary and the present study is situated within this broader context. It examines the activities of the officials of the mining and monetary chamber in Baia Mare (Nagybánya, Neustadt), a town located on the frontier of the kingdom.

A substantial body of research has been devoted to the chamber institution, particularly within Hungarian historiography, with most studies concentrating on its origins and organizational structure. In this context, chamber officials are frequently discussed as political actors, often involved in the administration of urban centers. Numismatic research has also contributed significantly to this field, as scholars seeking to determine the exact date and place of coin production have compiled lists of chamber officials. This task was facilitated by the medieval Hungarian practice of marking coins with the initials or heraldic symbols of the men responsible for their issuance. The extent to which historians have examined the status of royal officials managing the chambers has largely depended on the availability of primary sources. Consequently, certain subgroups, especially the commissioners of foreign origin have received more scholarly attention than local officials. Although existing historiography offers a relatively solid database on these individuals, there is still a lack of comprehensive analysis regarding the social profile of chamber officials as a whole. Their shared characteristics, differences in status, and strategies for social mobility have not yet been systematically explored.

The originality of this paper lies precisely in its approach. Through a focused case study, the research seeks to draw broader conclusions about the officials responsible for the organization and exploitation of mining activities across the kingdom. The necessity of such research is underscored by the limited number of local historical studies devoted to the medieval period of

Baia Mare. Previous scholarship examining the mining and monetary administration has generally highlighted the role of counts as representatives of royal authority and as instruments of political control over the region. This study, however, aims to move beyond viewing these individuals solely as political actors and instead to analyze the characteristics and formation of this group as a whole. Furthermore, the research addresses the lack of systematic investigations that provide a comprehensive list of chamber officials, as well as the absence of detailed analyses concerning the social background and strategies of advancement of the counts originating from Baia Mare.

The aim of this research is to identify the mechanisms of social reproduction through an analysis of the social status of individuals involved in mining administration. The study is based on the hypothesis that social mobility was stimulated by the growth of the mining industry and its associated crafts, as well as by the increasing involvement of the monarchy in this sector. These developments created new opportunities for social advancement, benefiting certain categories of individuals. Within this framework, the research seeks to examine the characteristics of the group of royal officials, with particular attention to the resources they had at their disposal for enhancing their social position.

In order to identify and examine the status of these individuals, the research relies on archontology and prosopography, two complementary methods aimed at identifying and chronologically organizing the officials of a given institution, respectively at constructing databases containing relevant information about their lives. Through the analysis of both primary sources and secondary literature, a total of thirty-nine individuals were identified who held positions as members of the mining and monetary chamber in Baia Mare between 1392 and 1526. From a theoretical perspective, the study adopts Pierre Bourdieu's model of social group analysis, which defines social life as a competition among individuals endowed with different forms of capital, operating within the broader field of power. The analysis of different forms of capital is central to this research, with particular focus on social capital, understood as the network of social relations; cultural capital, associated with education, skills, and cultural knowledge; and symbolic capital, which converts other forms of capital into prestige and social recognition. Although economic capital is not examined in a separate section, the study emphasizes that individuals involved in the administration of the chambers were generally wealthy, using their financial resources to invest in mining activities, training, and strategies for social advancement. In exploring the social trajectories and careers of these officials, the research employs the concepts

of social mobility and geographic mobility. These individuals exhibited a high degree of mobility, shaped by the nature of their positions, and the regions in which they worked often offered substantial opportunities for social advancement.

The primary sources used to study the status and social advancement of the chamber officials were largely archival, including privilege diplomas, royal decrees, legal documents, and correspondence, which provided insights into their capital resources and strategies for social mobility. Most of these documents are held in the collections of the Maramureş County Directorate of National Archives and the National Archives of Hungary, with many available in digitized form. To analyze the symbolic capital or prestige, enjoyed by these individuals, numismatic sources were also consulted, with particular attention to the heraldic insignia and coats of arms inscribed on coins.

The structure of the study follows the conceptual framework outlined by Pierre Bourdieu, as described above. After an introduction presenting the research objectives, the sources consulted, the key concepts, the applied methods, the historiographical context, and the situation of local mining within the kingdom, the analysis turns to the cultural, social, and symbolic capital of the individuals. Once the nature and the amount of the capital held by the counts were established, the research moves to examine how they leveraged these resources within the broader strategies of social advancement. The paper concludes with a summary of findings and is supplemented by annexes, which include a list of the counts of the Baia Mare chamber alongside graphic representations of their geographic and occupational mobility. Additional lists document individuals in the leadership of Baia Mare and students from the mining center, highlighting the social advancement strategies of the local elites.

Before examining each part in detail, it is important to consider the political and economic context in which these royal officials operated. Mining was a closely regulated royal activity, as it generated substantial revenue for the treasury and supported the king's exclusive right to mint coins. The significance of this sector was also reflected in the status of its officials. The chambers operated under a rent system, which relied on wealthy individuals willing to assume risks by investing in the development of mining operations. At the same time, competent personnel were needed to maintain royal authority over the region. Consequently, the position of the count of the chamber combined supervisory and administrative responsibilities with significant benefits during periods of mining prosperity. However, mining activity was cyclical, alternating between growth

and decline as new veins were discovered and older mines became exhausted. Baia Mare exemplified this economic pattern. With the exception of the first half of the fifteenth century, the town functioned as a royal mining center with specific privileges, where mining remained the primary economic activity. This situation influenced all aspects of local society. Through the count of the chamber, the monarchy exercised control over the town, while the ruling elites, regardless of profession, invested in mining and became mine owners. Their principal aim was the management of the mining and monetary chamber, a position granted to them by royal appointment multiple times throughout the Middle Ages. Mining, through the chamber office, attracted a range of social groups, from unskilled laborers to specialists and administrators. Many of these individuals settled in the town, thereby contributing to its development.

Given the importance of the mining sector, kings sought to appoint highly capable individuals to these positions: people with experience and knowledge in various fields, primarily mining, but also law and mathematics. Military skills were also valued. Mining was a specialized craft, mastered by a limited number of practitioners, with knowledge passed down from one generation to another or acquired through hands-on experience under the guidance of skilled craftsmen. According to Pierre Bourdieu, this type of expertise can be considered embodied cultural capital, as it represents internalized skills developed through practice. University education was not a prerequisite for holding these positions, a fact confirmed by case studies showing that only two officials had attended a faculty. Prior to their appointments as counts of the chamber, these individuals had often served in the royal chancellery, in commercial enterprises, in urban councils, or in the administration of fortresses. Such roles allowed them to accumulate significant administrative experience and develop the practical skills essential for managing the mining and monetary chambers.

Medieval society was structured on networks of vassalage or, in the Kingdom of Hungary, *familiaritas* relationships, through which individuals placed themselves under the protection and service of more powerful figures, not only in military matters, but also in economic, social, and symbolic spheres. Within this framework, social capital was a crucial factor in someone's success. The count of the chamber depended on connections with influential figures, both in terms of social rank and position within the administrative hierarchy. Many served high-ranking dignitaries or even the king directly. Loyalty, along with the faithful execution of their duties, was often rewarded.

The position of count of the chamber was a prestigious one, both because of the nature of its work, overseeing the extraction and processing of gold and silver but also because of the local authority it conferred. The official acted as the representative of the monarch in the region, and their influence directly shaped the governance of Baia Mare town. A visible expression of this symbolic capital was the increasingly widespread use of personal heraldic insignia on the coins. While early practices favored the engraving of initials or simple symbols, these were gradually replaced by more elaborate heraldic designs.

Capital resources were actively invested in strategies of social advancement, and for their analysis I drew on Pierre Bourdieu's framework regarding the conversion of different types of capital to enhance an individual's status within the field of power. The strategies employed by the counts of the chamber were primarily matrimonial, educational, and economic. To achieve higher status, individuals carefully selected their marriage partners, often choosing families of local business associates, thereby consolidating their influence in the region. For their sons, some officials sought university education, not primarily to obtain a degree, but to strengthen and expand social networks. Additionally, loyal service, expressed through military or, particularly, financial support, was often rewarded by their patrons with gifts or the appointment to prominent positions.

In conclusion, this research demonstrates that, through the analysis of different forms of capital, a distinct social category emerged: that of the royal official, characterized by a specific set of resources: wealth, practical education, solid support networks, and considerable symbolic capital. This group was not homogeneous, but highly diverse and polarized. Individuals holding the position of count came in roughly equal measure from urban and noble backgrounds, from smaller towns like Baia Mare as well as major commercial centers such as Buda, Florence, or Nuremberg, as well as from families with varying levels of capital and social prestige. Access to office and upward social mobility were closely tied to the development of the mining industry and, particularly, to the increasing involvement of the monarchy in economic affairs. The greater the capital resources and the more strategically they were accumulated and converted, the higher an individual's likelihood of achieving elevated social status. By examining these dynamics, the research emphasizes the mechanisms of social reproduction among royal chamber officials and simultaneously opens new avenues for investigating the social mobility of ordinary miners, a group with distinct status, resources, and aspirations.

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