

ABSTRACT

The bachelor thesis deals with the Count Jan Pálffy of Erdöd and his estates in Bohemia between 1918 and 1945. It mainly focuses on the influences and effects of the First Land Reform, and the changes in the size and function of the Pálffy estates. The thesis maps the situation of Pálffy estates at the beginning of the studied period and the transformation of the large estates of Březnice and Merklín. It traces the negotiations between the State Land Office and Jan Pálffy on the scope of the reform, the approach of each stakeholder to this issue and the development and changes in this approach during this time. The work also outlines in general terms the negotiations, legal anchoring and form of the First Land Reform as well as the historical development of the aforementioned estates and their owners while also focusing on several specific aspects of the reform, such as the issue of tenancy or residual estates and their form on the Pálffy estates. The research of the thesis is mainly based on unpublished archival sources, both official and personal, and relevant scientific literature. The sources of the state institutions involved and the sources of the large estates and Jan Pálffy are compared, and on the basis of this comparison, the thesis studies the effect of the First Land Reform on the Pálffy large estates and their subsequent transformation.

KEYWORDS

Jan Pálffy; estates; land reform; aristocracy