

*István Kovács:*

## **The Collegiate Chapter of Arad: Early Period of the Development of a Place of Authentication (1229–1342)\***

This study examines the early development of the function as place of authentication in the case of the collegiate chapter of Arad from the first issued diploma (1229) to the death of King Charles I. Although earlier historiography examined some of the important places of authentication (e.g., Pécs, Csanád), in case of Arad, only one historian, Kálmán Juhász analysed one hundred years ago the first charters and the authentication function. The study will present the historiography some aspects about charter issuing, the flow of information between *medium regni* (Buda, Visegrád) and Arad. I have also collected the contributors related to the place of authentication (dignitaries, canons and choir priests). In Appendix, I have published the list of the diplomas issued by the collegiate chapter of Arad with the main details between 1229 and 1342.

Keywords: Arad, place of authentication, collegiate chapter, Hungarian Great Plain, Middle Ages, King Charles I



In this paper I would like to discuss one of the unique ecclesiastical institutions of Hungarian medieval history. The *loca credibilia/testimonialia* (places of authentication) were convents, cathedral and collegiate chapters that handled a sizable segment of various legal cases, playing a role in the marginalizing of bailiffs (*pristaldi*) by the king. They also played a significant part in the emergence of the claim for documentary evidence.<sup>1</sup> The scope of activity of *loca credibilia* extended over local territory or more rarely, the whole

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<sup>1</sup> KÓFALVI 2002.

kingdom.<sup>2</sup> The spatial distribution of these institutions was unequal: it showed a declining tendency from west to east, most probably in accord with economic possibilities and population density. The most concentrated ecclesiastical network of medieval Hungary developed in the Transdanubian region.<sup>3</sup>

As the diplomas of Arad are available from the first third of the 13<sup>th</sup> century, my analysis begins in 1229. However, in these years the issuing of charters was sporadic and only became more frequent from the 1280s. An even more intensive period started from the 1320s.<sup>4</sup> The end date of my investigation is 1342<sup>5</sup> when King Charles I (1308–1342) died and his son, Louis I the Great (1342–1382) succeeded him to the throne. During this period the first fifty known charters were issued, and due to the continuous flow of communication between the royal court and the collegiate chapter the charters have taken their later forms.<sup>6</sup> With the help of these documents and through their analysis, we can follow the whole progress.

In this paper, I would like to present the early development of the *locus credibilis* of Arad based on primary sources and relevant secondary literature. A further aim of this paper is to make additions to a theory introduced by Kálmán Juhász.<sup>7</sup> The study may also be helpful to authors of comparative investigations. The appendix at the end of the article will be of value for researchers of the topic.

## Historiography

The development of places of authentication and their practice became a vivid concern of Hungarian medievalists first in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century and then in the first two decades after the fall of communism.<sup>8</sup> During the first wave of research, Ferenc Eckhart's essential monograph was published, which has become the starting point for all later analyses of this type.<sup>9</sup> In his monograph, originally published in German, Eckhart reviewed among other aspects the history, formation and staff of the places of authentication, as well as the external and internal aspects of the diplomas. It was during this period that Kálmán Juhász,<sup>10</sup> the historian of the diocese of Csanád, began his career,

<sup>2</sup> ECKHART 2012, p. 64–75. For the country-wide authority of issuing charters see. RIBI 2019, p. 313–337.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. BALLÓ 1994, p. 121. Appendix Nr. 2 (map).

<sup>4</sup> The issuing of charters at Arad began in the second wave of issuing charters in the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary, as is the case with most cathedral chapters, collegiate chapters founded by royalty and monastic convents. Cf. KOSZTA 1998.

<sup>5</sup> See Figure 1.

<sup>6</sup> I have published a list of the charters and important related information at the very end of this paper.

<sup>7</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930.

<sup>8</sup> For a bibliography of the works on places of authentication see; <http://www.staff.u-szeged.hu/~capitul/hithely.htm> – access: 5 June 2020. Cf. ECKHART, 2012, p. 164–182.

<sup>9</sup> For the career of Ferenc Eckhart see. TÖRÖ 2017; ECKHART 1914, p. 395–558.

<sup>10</sup> A summary of Kálmán's life and most important works: <http://lexikon.katolikus.hu/I/juhasz.html> (access 4 June 2020).

exploring – among other things – the first regional centres issuing legal documents, the chapters and convents.<sup>11</sup> Juhász's research on the history of the church in the southern part of the Great Hungarian Plain is essential. Even with the limited written sources available to him at that time, his research proved to be enduring and his achievements can still be used to this day.<sup>12</sup> The claim for documentary evidence in the southern region of medieval Hungary was illustrated by the Cistercian abbey of Egres (Igrış, RO) and the presumably Benedictine convent of Rohoncmonostor<sup>13</sup> (both of which only issued one publication), as well as the places of authentication of Arad and Csanád which had continuously functioned in the Árpádian era. Juhász also analysed the formal features of local written sources, using the same method that Eckhart did.<sup>14</sup> In accordance with Eckhart's theory, Juhász began his investigation focusing on the process in which the tasks of the bailiffs (*pristaldi*) were almost completely taken over by the places of authentication that emerged from chapters and convents over a few decades.<sup>15</sup> In his analysis of the seals, he did not only outline the most important means of authentication, but also mentioned Desiderius, bishop of Csanád, who most likely supported the local ecclesiastical communities in the preparation of their own *typaria*.<sup>16</sup> Desiderius's central role is suggested by the fact that he was the first to use this method of authentication; the seals of the chapters and convents also emerged during his episcopal office. Evidently, Kálmán Juhász also reflected on the fact that places of authentication in this region played a greater role after the publication of the relevant law in 1231.<sup>17</sup> According to his view, it was not the law that caused a shift in the role of *loca credibilia*, but rather it codified an existing practice; consequently, he argues that the function of authentication was by this time concentrated in the hands of ecclesiastical centres.<sup>18</sup> Juhász added another aspect to the examination of places of authentication through the analysis of the spatial distribution of their activities. According to his research, activities of both chapters (Arad and Csanád) covered the area framed by the borders of their own dioceses.<sup>19</sup> This picture was further

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<sup>11</sup> JUHÁSZ 1941.

<sup>12</sup> From the point of this study, three of his works have great relevance: first, JUHÁSZ 1962, in which he extracted all the diplomas he knew concerning the chapter of Arad; second, his monograph JUHÁSZ 1941, especially the second half in which (96–159) he published the regestas of the chapter's charters, and finally, his work about the early development of the places of authentication in the diocese of Csanád, JUHÁSZ 1930.

<sup>13</sup> The convent is unidentified, it was situated near Nagyfalú (Satu Mare, RO). – ROMHÁNYI 2008.

<sup>14</sup> ECKHART 2012. p. 15–26.

<sup>15</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 259.

<sup>16</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 259.

<sup>17</sup> BAK 2019. p. 179. (access 24 March 2021)

<sup>18</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 261.

<sup>19</sup> In the case of Csanád, this coincided with the territory of the bishopric of Csanád, but also in exceptional cases, extended to the territory of other bishoprics in the counties of Csongrád, Békés and Bodrog. He identified the range of activity of the collegiate chapter of Arad as the counties of Arad, Zaránd, Békés, Csongrád, Csanád, Szörény, Krassó, Temes, Keve (Torontál). JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 262.

nanced by Péter G. Tóth who examined the first period of the practice of authentication at the Csanád chapter in a similar timeframe as this paper does.<sup>20</sup> During his work, he demonstrated the fundamental correctness of Juhász's findings, since the diocese of Csanád was the main area of the chapter's activities of authentication. However, G. Tóth also stated that the scope of these activities extended beyond the boundaries of the bishopric.<sup>21</sup> As part of the examination of the process of authentication at Arad, Juhász also pointed out that in the absence of statutes, only indirect sources – such as the regulations of neighbouring institutions – can be used as guides for historical inquiry, and that the *Regestrum Varadiense* could provide assistance.<sup>22</sup> In the further parts of his work, he studied specific cases related to the chapter of Arad (III)<sup>23</sup> and analysed the external and internal characteristics of the diplomas (IV).<sup>24</sup> In chapters V–VI, specific legal cases were explored; first, he considered the *fassiones* and second, the *relationes* charters of the late Árpáadian era.<sup>25</sup> He concluded his study with a summary of the external descriptions of the diplomas, and with the following statement by Ferenc Eckhart: "The impartiality and honesty of the places of authentication could not be challenged: the sums deposited there were in the best custody."<sup>26</sup>

In the decades after World War II, research on the history of places of authentication declined, as did on other areas of ecclesiastical history. As a result, scholarly achievements on the subject in these decades, unlike in the previous period, were mainly limited to case studies. However, the works published in this time are still valuable, since most of them concerned – similarly to the present study – activities of authentication and the issuing of diplomas by certain chapters or convents.<sup>27</sup> The atmosphere of political transition in the late 1980s provided new impulses to church historians; during this period the subject of places of authentication could re-emerge.<sup>28</sup> The zeal lasted until the end of the 1990s. The finest example for this endeavour is perhaps the grandiose historical enterprise issued for the millennium of the foundation of the Benedictine abbey at Pannonhalma. In the first volume of the book, several studies on activities of authentication and diplomas of the abbey were included.<sup>29</sup>

In addition, it is indispensable to mention László Koszta and the Capitulum Research Group in Szeged, as in the three decades since the political transition, members of this group have been engaged in a systematic examination of

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<sup>20</sup> G. TÓTH 2010.

<sup>21</sup> G. TÓTH 2010. p. 24–29.

<sup>22</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 262.

<sup>23</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 263–264.

<sup>24</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 264–266.

<sup>25</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 266–269.

<sup>26</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 270.

<sup>27</sup> E. g. SZAKÁLY 1968; SILL 1976; SIPOS 1979; VARGA 1980. Cf. HUNYADI 2019. p. 29.

<sup>28</sup> For further literature see HUNYADI, 2019. p. 30.

<sup>29</sup> DRESKA 1996; DRESKA 2008; SOLYMOSI 1996; SZOVÁK 1996; VESZPRÉMY 1996.

places of authentication.<sup>30</sup> In 1998, Koszta published his doctoral thesis, in which he investigated the activity of authentication at the cathedral chapter of Pécs from its beginnings until 1353.<sup>31</sup> The importance of Koszta's work and his achievements in this field may be illustrated by the fact that in 2019, when a volume of studies was published in his memory, editors Tamás Fedeles and Zsolt Hunyadi both praised Koszta's impact on this area through the example of Pécs and in particular, the history of places of authentication. His disciples, including Tamás Kőfalvi, Zsolt Hunyadi and Tamás Fedeles added new viewpoints to our knowledge of the Árpáadian era and late medieval conditions of authentication.<sup>32</sup>

Another volume of great importance is the collection of studies published in Pécs in 2009, which enabled the publication of six analyses of activities of authentication at the Hungarian chapters.<sup>33</sup> Four of the authors examined the practice of specific places of authentication,<sup>34</sup> while two examined the general features of medieval Hungarian places of authentication.<sup>35</sup>

### Trends of issuing charters

In the case of the chapter of Arad, the first known charter was issued about a century after the foundation of the provostry.<sup>36</sup> During the first hundred years, however, traces of authentication activity can be found, one of which was preserved by the *Regestrum Varadiense* in 1229.<sup>37</sup> Thus, the issuing of diplomas was based on a functioning authentication practice, which continued as an oral tradition until the 1230s. In addition, it is possible that some of the early diplomas of the places of authentication in the region of the Great Hungarian Plain (e.g., Arad, Csanád, Várad) were destroyed because of the Mongol invasion.<sup>38</sup> Nevertheless, their number cannot have been significant, as the quantity of issued documents did not increase drastically after 1242, only from the 1320s.<sup>39</sup>

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<sup>30</sup> For the Capitulum Research Group see <http://www.staff.u-szeged.hu/~capitul/> (access 9 June 2020)

<sup>31</sup> KOSZTA 1998.

<sup>32</sup> E.g., KŐFALVI 1998; HUNYADI 2002; FEDELES 2003.

<sup>33</sup> FEDELES – BILKEI 2009.

<sup>34</sup> KURECSKÓ 2009; DRESKA 2009; BILKEI 2009; VEKOV 2009.

<sup>35</sup> C. TÓTH 2009; KOSZTA 2009.

<sup>36</sup> For the time and method of foundation see KARÁCSONYI 1881; JUHÁSZ 1989. p. 494–505. especially p. 494–497.

<sup>37</sup> Reg. Var. Nr. 358 (347.); JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 260. It is remarkable that in this case, one of the litigants sought to prove his truth with a diploma from Arad which had already been issued; this points to the fact that the first diploma(s) was/were issued before 1229.

<sup>38</sup> According to János Karácsonyi's hypothesis, it took five years to restore the functioning of the chapter. It should be noted, however, that since the first decades after the Mongol invasion, there was still no regular activity at this place of authentication, the theory of a destroyed corpus cannot be justified. Cf. KARÁCSONYI 1881. p. 111–112.

<sup>39</sup> The development of the number of diplomas issued by the cathedral chapters of Csanád is almost identical to that at the chapter of Arad. Cf. G. TÓTH 2010. p. 22. – The practice of issuing diplomas in Pécs shows the same trend with different ratios. Cf. KOSZTA 1998. p. 41–43.

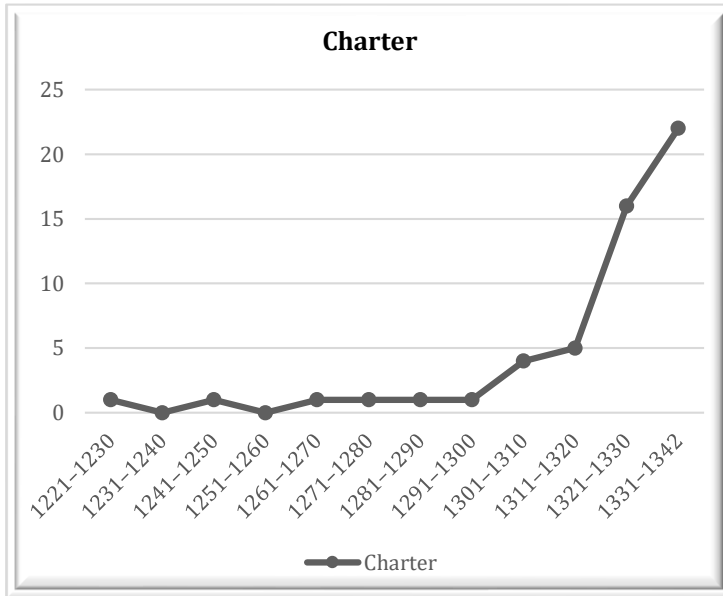


Figure 1: Diplomas issued in Arad 1221–1342

Looking at the chart above (Figure 1), it can be observed that the first diploma mentioned in relation to Arad was not followed by another for quite some time, and that the number of charters issued in the Árpáadian era never exceeded two per decade. The average of diplomas issued in the long first century of operation may be divided into four diplomas per decade, while only two diploma was preserved from the period between 1229 and 1269.<sup>40</sup> Thus, for another three decades after the date of the first diploma, there is no regular practice of issuing diplomas; only one case is known when authentic charter has been created. The phenomenon is not unique, of course, and the development of diploma issuing practice at other places of authentication was characterized by a similar graduality, although the length of the process varied for each location.<sup>41</sup> Ferenc Eckhart investigated this question,<sup>42</sup> and later many authors continued his research on the development of authentic document issuing practice.<sup>43</sup> In his monograph published in 1998, László Koszta constituted in a table of the most important details regarding diplomas of the cathedral chapter of Pécs, issued at Pécs as a place of authentication in the central middle ages.<sup>44</sup> On one hand, Koszta's volume shows the increased

<sup>40</sup> Nr. 2.

<sup>41</sup> Cf. KOSZTA 1998, p. 13–17.

<sup>42</sup> ECKHART 2012, p. 27–34.

<sup>43</sup> Cf. <http://www.staff.u-szeged.hu/~capitul/hithely.htm> (access 9 June 2020)

<sup>44</sup> KOSZTA 1998, p. 183–233.

involvement of the Transdanubian chapters, and on the other hand the fact that the cathedral chapter of Pécs issued diplomas regularly in the early period which cannot be stated in the case of the chapters of Arad and Csanád.

It is also worth taking a closer look at the first traces of authentication at the Csanád cathedral chapter, which was in contact with the Arad collegiate chapter. The first certified charter is from 1239, and no further documents were issued until 1285. It was followed by an average of four diplomas per decade for the next 40 years. After the 1320s, similarly to Arad, there was a sharp increase in the number of diplomas issued by the cathedral chapter of Csanád.<sup>45</sup> The 1320s also meant a milestone for Pécs, at least in terms of figures.<sup>46</sup> This phenomenon suggests that the process may not have only been the result of a local or regional impact, but a country-wide trend of change, which cannot be separated from the strengthening of the power of the Angevin dynasty in Hungary. King Charles I occupied the territories of Matthew Csák's heirs during these years, and then moved his seat to the centre of the kingdom, the so-called *medium regni*, more specifically to Visegrád.<sup>47</sup> The consolidation processes could thus move on to the next phase, which resulted in a more central role as well as an increase in the prestige of the places of authentication.

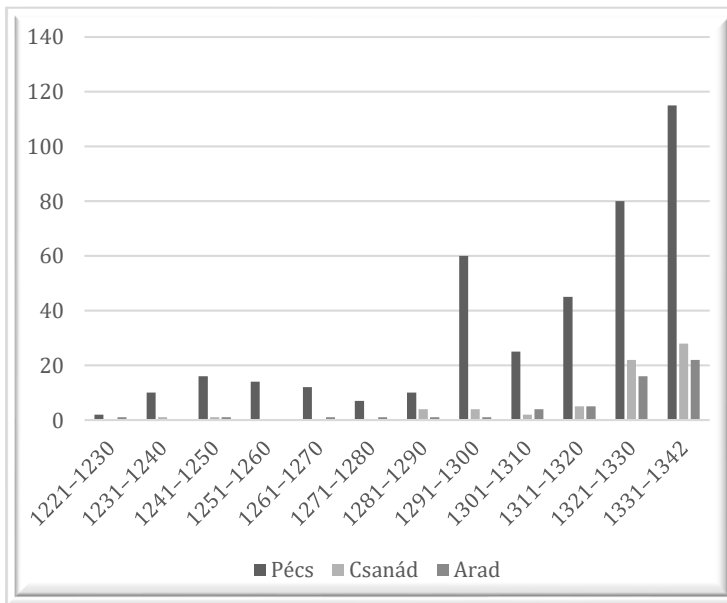


Figure 2: Number of charters issued in Arad, Csanád and Pécs (1221–1342)

<sup>45</sup> G. TÓTH, 2010. p. 22.

<sup>46</sup> Cf. KOSZTA 1998. p. 41–44.

<sup>47</sup> CSUKOVITS 2012. p. 83–88.

Of course, this scholarly endeavour of charting the role of places of authentication will be complete only when data related to all places of authentication of the period have been processed. After all, only a comprehensive inquiry can clearly show the county-wide, regional, and local characteristics that accompanied the process of consolidating the practice of authentication.

In a more thorough analysis of the charters, it is worth examining the circumstances in which the diplomas were kept. In general, a diploma can be preserved in three ways – these will be examined here through the case of the collegiate chapter of Arad. While the slight majority of the diplomas (28 pieces; 54%) survived in its original form, more than a third (16 pcs; 31%) was preserved in transcripts. Another seven documents are mentioned in later diplomas, and an additional charter is known only in the form of a modern extract.<sup>48</sup>

Although not more than 52 charters are known from the first century of its functioning, it is worth examining what types of legal issues the place of authentication handled. There are 26 private cases: once, Master Jaachk,<sup>49</sup> objected to an irregular sale; four times people came to the chapter in protest related to various estate cases;<sup>50</sup> while on 19 occasions the chapter was asked to authenticate a legal act. These included purchases of property,<sup>51</sup> donations in exchange for paraphernalia,<sup>52</sup> an exchange of pledges,<sup>53</sup> and finally the settling of property disputes.<sup>54</sup> We also encounter a case where the defendants were forced to admit that their previous purchase of property was invalid because of the protest of Paul [from the kindred of] Csanád.<sup>55</sup> Furthermore, the chapter was asked on two occasions to issue transcripts of earlier diplomas (*transsumptio*).<sup>56</sup> Not only private individuals, but the king or another authority could also turn to the chapter to ask the institution's participation in a matter of public law. As a result, the provostry wrote 26 reports (*relatio*) to the issuer of the mandate. In nine of these cases, the delegate of the chapter performed perambulation of boundaries<sup>57</sup> and on 10 occasions the place of authentication recorded property donations in writing.<sup>58</sup> In addition to the two cases mentioned above, the chapter was instructed to conduct investigations six times,<sup>59</sup> and in five cases summons were published.<sup>60</sup> Finally, in one case,

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<sup>48</sup> János Karácsonyi has proved that one of the charters is a forgery. KARÁCSONYI 1902, p. 18–19. Nr. 100.

<sup>49</sup> Nr. 52.

<sup>50</sup> Nr. 4; 24; 36; 43.

<sup>51</sup> Nr. 3; 6; 8; 9; 11; 26.

<sup>52</sup> Nr. 16; 37.

<sup>53</sup> Nr. 20–21.

<sup>54</sup> Nr. 32; 39; 44; 51.

<sup>55</sup> Nr. 40; AOkL XXII. Nr. 612.

<sup>56</sup> Nr. 5; 33.

<sup>57</sup> Nr. 2; 10; 12; 18; 22; 23; 25; 34; 38.

<sup>58</sup> Nr. 14; 19; 22; 27; 35; 38; 41; 48.

<sup>59</sup> Nr. 13; 28; 31; 45; 47; 49.

<sup>60</sup> Nr. 19; 27; 29; 30; 46.



the king requested the chapter to send one of its members to testify at the taking of an oath, which had to be reported of.<sup>61</sup>

Characteristically, there were overlaps between the categories in several cases. For instance, on three occasions when people were instituted to an estate, the chapter was also asked to perform the perambulations of boundaries.<sup>62</sup> In addition, we encounter a case where the institution process could have been in order, but one of the neighbours disputed the designated boundary marks rather than the fact of seizin to the estate, so he was summoned before the king.<sup>63</sup> Another case is relevant here from 1329/1330,<sup>64</sup> when a strange situation occurred. John, son of Demetrius, a royal bailiff, together with the chapter's delegate Nicholas, have taken part in the perambulation of the boundaries of Szentandrás (which was to be donated), and since there was no objection, they fulfilled the task. However, both of them later protested the proceedings before a member of the cathedral chapter of Vác.<sup>65</sup>

The circumstances in which charters were preserved predefined the possibilities of examining of the types of diplomas. At the same time, the use of seals may be relevant for the analysis of diplomas that remained in their original form. Authentic seals emerged in the Hungarian Kingdom during the rule of Saint Leslie I and King Coloman. According to Eckhart, in the second half of 13<sup>th</sup> century most of the churches used authentic seals.<sup>66</sup> Kálmán Juhász pointed out that the chapter of Arad may have engraved a seal at the beginning of the 13<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>67</sup> On the originals, the seal of authentication was used in three forms: 1) printed on the back of the diploma (*litterae patentes*); 2) the diploma was folded and sealed (*litterae clausae*); finally, 3) the seal of the diploma was punched through two points, and a bright-coloured silk cord was threaded through it and stamped (*litterae privilegiales*).<sup>68</sup>

In the analysed period, the *litterae clausae* occur in the highest number (19 pcs; 68%).<sup>69</sup> A fifth of the original diplomas (6 pcs; 21%) was issued as *litterae privilegiales*;<sup>70</sup> this form was mostly used in cases where the contents of the document were intended to be eternal. The method was therefore applied primarily to property donations. In another three cases (*transsumptiones*), it is suspected that their originals were also issued as letters of privilege.<sup>71</sup> The

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<sup>61</sup> Nr. 15.

<sup>62</sup> KOSZTA 1998. p. 19; Nr. 22; 34; 38.

<sup>63</sup> Nr. 19. Cf. AOkl. IX. Nr. 194.

<sup>64</sup> Nr. 27.

<sup>65</sup> Cf. AOkl. XIV. Nr. 208.

<sup>66</sup> ECKHART 2012. p. 204–206.

<sup>67</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 258–259.

<sup>68</sup> ECKHART 2012. p. 291–297.

<sup>69</sup> Nr. 13; 15; 19; 24; 28; 29; 30; 31; 32; 34; 35; 36; 43; 44; 45; 47; 49; 50; 52.

<sup>70</sup> Nr. 3; 5; 6; 9; 33; 37. Following the country-wide trends, the form of privilege (and chirograph) was also the most archaic form diplomas at Arad. Cf. KOSZTA 1998. p. 45.

<sup>71</sup> Nr. 7; 11; 26.

lowest proportion of the diplomas studied here (2 pcs; 4%) was issued in the form of a patent.<sup>72</sup>

### **Administration and flow of information**

The analysis of the documents issued by places of authentication may be continued by investigating the reports made to the delegating authorities. In these cases, the monarch, or a country-wide authority (e.g., the mandate of the palatine or judge of the royal court) issued the mandate. It is worth examining the time that passed between the issue and the execution of the order, and response afterwards; in some cases, this step was also followed by a confirmation by the king. In the mandate of the chancellery, the supplicant simultaneously appointed several royal bailiffs who were confirmed by the royal authority. They were responsible for the conduct of the act (e.g., perambulation of boundaries, summons, investigation, etc.).<sup>73</sup> During the examined period, the orders mostly came from Buda, Temesvár (Timișoara, RO) and Visegrád, and the reports were consequently sent there as well.

The three royal seats are worth examining separately. It is important to point out, however, that 1318 is the earliest time that may be included in the study as no earlier mandates are known. The first orders were issued at Temesvár, the next ones at Visegrád, and the last ones at Buda. As all three locations functioned as royal seats, it is easy to explain why Visegrád replaced the original dominance of Temesvár (with only two appearances of Buda).<sup>74</sup> From Temesvár, Charles I sent three assignments to the chapter. The first diploma was issued on 7 June 1318 by the royal chancellery, in which Dominic Saar, at the request of the lieutenant comes of Temes, ordered the lands of *Phylupteluke* and *Rygachteluke* in Temes to be donated to the supplicant in the company of the royal bailiff (*homo regius*) Peter Zeel of Budun.<sup>75</sup> Therefore, a messenger carrying the order of the king was sent to Arad and to the royal bailiff Peter. Unfortunately, the document does not give the exact time when the order was fulfilled, but it is certain that Peter together with the deputy, James embarked on a journey to the two estates in county Temes and finally, within seven days, a certificate of procedure was issued at the chapter. Then a report was sent back to the court, where, after its presentation the king issued his confirmation on 25 June in Temesvár, i.e. eleven days later. In this exemplary case the delivery of the mandate is more important than the date of the confirmation; on one hand, it is easier to analyse, and on the other hand, the king had not to confirm the diploma upon receiving the report, or even within a few days. This observation is supported by the second order from

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<sup>72</sup> Nr. 38; 51.

<sup>73</sup> ENGEL 2003. Pál Engel's research has shown that in appointing royal bailiff, they sought to select county nobles, but if the supplicant did not know one, he named appropriate persons from his own familiars, colleagues, or friends.

<sup>74</sup> Regarding the issue of royal seats, see ALTMANN et al. 2004.; regarding Temesvár (Timișoara, RO) see: PETROVICS 2008.

<sup>75</sup> AOkI. V. Nr. 154.

Temesvár,<sup>76</sup> fulfilled by the royal chaplain Thomas, the archdeacon of Ugocsa, and the above-mentioned deputy James.<sup>77</sup> Based on László Koszta's research, such role of clerics refers to court service (at a royal or queen's chapel),<sup>78</sup> as it can be seen in this case as well.<sup>79</sup> The king's messenger could deliver the mandate personally. Then, he and James travelled to *Pangraczfaya*, *Chenkewerme* and *Kyshwdus* estates in Arad county, where they introduced Thomas' sons from the kindred of Csanád into the estates, and finally on the third (!) day of the assignment the chapter made its usual report, while the royal confirmation only followed it after 74 days.<sup>80</sup> In a third example, the monarch did not appoint a *homo regius*, in this case the provostry's own testimony was required.<sup>81</sup> In any case, it is certain that the king's order, dated to 24 April 1321, reached the chapter before 29 April, as on that day the deputy James testified to the agreement between Paul and Andrew on one side, and James, Abbot of Bizere and master Pósa on the other, regarding the estate of the Fehéregyház (Feyeryghaz),<sup>82</sup> located approximately 25 kilometres from Arad. The chapter finally issued its report on 8 May.<sup>83</sup>

At the same time, the distance between Temesvár and Arad raises some methodological questions which also concerns the other two locations. In the cases of Temesvár, Buda and Visegrád, we do not know which medieval road was optimal (fastest to travel) to Arad.<sup>84</sup> Based on today's settlement structure, the shortest route between Arad and Temesvár is about 55 kilometres long, thus travel by coach or wagon could take two days, and travel by horse a single day.<sup>85</sup> Therefore, taking this speed and proximity as a given average, the reason

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<sup>76</sup> AOkI. V. Nr. 154.

<sup>77</sup> AOkI. V. Nr. 154.

<sup>78</sup> KOSZTA 1998, p. 33.

<sup>79</sup> It is also necessary to underline the importance of personal relations in the selection of the royal bailiff, since the person who made the donation was master Csanád, provost of Várad, secret notary and comes of the royal chapel, who had a close (working) relationship with the appointed royal officials (royal chaplain Thomas, archdeacon of Ugocsa, master Benedict, the frater of the bishop of Csanád). Cf. ENGEL 2003. 592. p.

<sup>80</sup> AOkI. V. Nr. 593.

<sup>81</sup> AOkI. VI. Nr. 120.

<sup>82</sup> ENGEL 2020. Code: 12AD13

<sup>83</sup> Nr. 15.

<sup>84</sup> András Kubinyi used his research on the medieval Great Plain to describe the difficulties of calculating distances and with it, the estimation of journey times: KUBINYI 2000. p. 33–36.

<sup>85</sup> The royal bailiff was allowed to travel by horse or carriage, so it is particularly important to clarify how quickly the above discussed distances could have been travelled. In this question, we must rely on the early modern (1556) estimates of Miklós Jankovich, who calculated a speed of 7–12 km/h, if the messenger completed the journey with the same horse, while if he changed the mounts, we could count an average of 12–15 km/h. Here, he would have to change horses six times a day, with twelve hours of travelling. JANKOVICH 1975. p. 221–222. More recently, Norbert Ohler's monographic enterprise has further nuanced the conditions of medieval travel: OHLER 1995. According to the impressive book of Norbert Ohler, László Koszta estimated the distance that can be done in one day by carriage or wagon as 36–40 km; horse travel with escorts and luggage as 30–45 km per day; in case of haste, this could be as high as 50–80 km. KOSZTA 1998, p. 112. Tamás Fedeles also based his calculations on Ohler, thus calculating the daily performance of the trader's cart journey as 35–40 km, and as 50–60 km for ordinary riders. FEDELES 2015. p. 223.

for the two-week response time may be found in something other than the quality of the roads. For instance, in the case of some charters, the proceedings themselves may have required delays and multiple subprocesses<sup>86</sup>. In the case of Visegrád, the city is 280–290 kilometres away from the collegiate chapter. Based on this distance, it was possible to reach Arad not earlier than on the seventh day, but the journey could also take up to nine days. At the same time, for a rider in a hurry, it was possible to make the journey in a minimum of five days or a maximum of six days. The route from Buda to Arad was somewhat shorter – a journey of 240–250 kilometres –, largely on the same track as one would take from Visegrád. To travel this distance would take at least six days by wagon or coach. However, in the saddle of a horse, the journey could be completed in four to six days.

Returning to the time periods between the dates of the mandate and the report, it is worth continuing the analysis with the orders given in Buda. The first mandate from Buda was issued on 8 June 1325,<sup>87</sup> and the reply of the chaplain was written on 15 June 1325,<sup>88</sup> i.e. the exchange of letters took only one week. The quick process suggests that the messenger did not complete the assignment on a coach or wagon, but probably on horseback. Even a modern bureaucratic apparatus would be honoured by this speed of administration. After the messenger had delivered the mandate to the royal bailiff Blasius and to the chapter, the two witnesses travelled to the Bola estate in Békés county. To reach the estate, they travelled 120–125 km, so with their return to the chapter, the journey of the royal bailiff and choir priest James was about 250 km long. This is confirmed by another case where only nine days elapsed between the dates of the command from Buda and the report. Here, the issuer of the command was not the office of the royal chancellery, but of the palatine John Druget; the diploma was issued on 17 August 1330,<sup>89</sup> while the reply of the chapter was sealed on 26 August.<sup>90</sup> The palatine's letter of summon seems to have quickly arrived to Arad. In response, the royal bailiff, and the delegate of the chapter (priest James) – after travelling 80–85 km – summoned Bernaldus's sons Lawrence, Zemlek, and Dombou on 24–25 August. In both cases, the relatively short time between the mandates and the chapter's responses reinforces the assumption that both the persons delivering the order and those who fulfilled it could ride the horses at the highest possible speed.<sup>91</sup>

At the same time, most diplomas of this period were issued in Visegrád. King Charles I established his residence here<sup>92</sup> in a symbolic gesture, after the defeat of Matthew Csák's heirs. Therefore, it is understandable why the letters

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<sup>86</sup> KOSZTA 1998. p.114.

<sup>87</sup> AOkI IX. Nr. 242.

<sup>88</sup> Nr. 22. AOkI IX. Nr. 246.

<sup>89</sup> AOkI XIV. Nr. 480.

<sup>90</sup> AOkI XIV. Nr. 492.

<sup>91</sup> For more information on carriage travel and for additional historiography on the same matter see FEDELES 2008 p. 461–478. See especially p. 470.

<sup>92</sup> BUZÁS – LASZLOVSKY – MAGYAR 2003; ALTMANN et al 2004; PETROVICS 2008.

of command were issued in the king's name and were sent from here as early as in 1318, and almost exclusively from 1325 onwards. These Visegrád commands were fulfilled with speed varying between 11 and 47 days.<sup>93</sup> In my study, I will examine only the outliers ('fast' or 'slow' cases), since an overly slow procedure creates the suspicion that the administration did not progress at the desired pace, while quick procedures may show the minimum amount of time to make the journey between Visegrád and Arad. In the mandate published by King Charles I on 13 April 1330,<sup>94</sup> the above mentioned Dombou of Salánk was the suspect of murder. On 26 April,<sup>95</sup> the chapter issued its report, which revealed that royal bailiff Henche and choir priest John had conducted an investigation in the villages of Jara, Kenéz, Egres and Álcsi in Csanád county and found Dombou guilty. The relatively short time between the issuing date of the two diplomas shows that both the messenger and officials preferred the fastest possible type of travel (horse).<sup>96</sup> In addition to the murder case, an estate donation from 1326 provides us with a clue to calculate the time of the journey. Although the royal mandate from 24 March 1326<sup>97</sup> was fulfilled only by the time of the octava of the day of St. George (i.e. 1<sup>st</sup> May) by the lector Paul who represented the chapter, and Paul of Chala,<sup>98</sup> we also know that the king confirmed the diploma of the collegiate chapter on 11 May.<sup>99</sup> Based on these dates, we may calculate that within 10 days after the charter was issued, the messenger made the journey back from Arad to Visegrád and the report to the chancellery was written. Behind of the extremely long 47-day response time, therefore, one must look for a reason other than the speed of the messenger. Similarly, another letter of mandate dated 21<sup>st</sup> March 1333 did not arrive at Arad until the end of April, which proves that the procedure was not immediately initiated after the mandate was issued. In this latter case, Ruzyn's son, Michael was the royal bailiff, and on 27 April, in the presence of the chapter's envoy Benedict, he fulfilled the order by the perambulation of the boundaries and by the seizin of the estate.<sup>100</sup>

### **Contributors in the authentication procedure**

For the functioning of the places of authentication some personal conditions were essential, e.g. members of the chapter or the convent who were in some way involved in pursuing the prescribed act or in issuing the diploma. The most direct participants were those who drafted diplomas: the lector or his subordinates, the sublectors, and the notaries as well. Although only two notaries are known from the history of the Collegiate Chapter of Arad, the

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<sup>93</sup> Nr. 19; 21; 28; 29; 34; 35; 38; 45; 47; 49; 50.

<sup>94</sup> AOkI. XIV. Nr. 200.

<sup>95</sup> AOkI. XIV. Nr. 223.

<sup>96</sup> Nr. 28.

<sup>97</sup> AOkI. X. Nr. 105.

<sup>98</sup> AOkI. X. Nr. 168.

<sup>99</sup> AOkI. X. Nr. 187.

<sup>100</sup> Nr. 34. Cf. AOkI. XVII. Nr. 237.

existence of the office is probable, as shown by the example of other chapters.<sup>101</sup> However, the appearance of the notaries was more typical from the 14<sup>th</sup> century on than in the Árpádian era. Therefore, in line with country-wide trends, this suggests that the main part of their operation at Arad started from the late Middle Ages.<sup>102</sup> Elsewhere, the position was established in the mid-14<sup>th</sup> century.<sup>103</sup> In the case of the chapter of Arad, one of the deputy dignitaries was first mentioned in 1318 – therefore, it seems that the lector himself edited the diplomas in the first decades of the examined period.<sup>104</sup> As the number of charters issued began to increase, so not only a deputy to the dignitary was mentioned, but in one case, the notary as well.<sup>105</sup> In cases where individuals appeared before the chapter and a document was issued by the chancellery, most often only the presence of two persons was required: that of the editor of the diploma (lector, sublector or notary) and that of the guardian (or the guardian's deputy). The latter's role was to supervise and to consult the archives of the chapter, as well as to use the authentic seals.<sup>106</sup> Alternatively, during the formulation of a report for a mandate, the chapter had to send out a certified person as a witness (*testimonium*) who, alongside the official, fulfilled the mandate. According to Juhász, these delegates were initially canons (*socium et concanonicum nostrum*),<sup>107</sup> and later the choir priests (*sacerdotem /presbyterum/clericum de choro nostro*) took over the task.<sup>108</sup> Although the author considered this statement applicable primarily for the Árpádian era, it can also be concluded that this trend remained valid even after the end of the Árpádian era. However, at the end of the Middle Ages, the choir priests were once again replaced by canons in the work of authentication at the chapters of Arad and Csanád. In addition, I consider it necessary to analyse more carefully who the members of these groups of canons were, with respect to both dignitaries – in the case of the cathedral chapter of Csanád – and ordinary canons.<sup>109</sup>

During the examined ca. 100 years, 26 official requests were received by the collegiate chapter. The report is available, and the names of the contributors are known in 25 of these cases.<sup>110</sup> Among those delegated in the period, there were both dignitaries and ordinary canons, as well as choir priests. The concept of Juhász seems to be supported by the fact that the first person sent out was a cantor, namely Paul. In the beginning, these assignments

<sup>101</sup> In case of Pécs see KOSZTA 1998. p. 100.

<sup>102</sup> KOSZTA 1998. p. 100–101.

<sup>103</sup> The first mentions can be found in connection with Pécs in the 1320s. Cf. KOSZTA 1998. p. 106.

<sup>104</sup> The same case can be observed in accordance with the deputies of the dignitaries, at least in the case of Arad, but this statement can only be based on uncertain data.

<sup>105</sup> Nr. 37.

<sup>106</sup> FEDELES 2005. p. 54–57.

<sup>107</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 268.

<sup>108</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 268–269.

<sup>109</sup> The detailed explanation for falls beyond the scope of this study and will be presented in another paper.

<sup>110</sup> Nr. 2; 10; 12; 13; 14; 15; 18; 19; 22; 23; 25; 27; 28; 29; 30; 31; 34; 35; 38; 41; 45; 46; 47; 48; 49.

were probably given to dignitaries and canons. In the first quarter of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, however, they were choir priests, James (*subcantor*) as well as Benedict and Michael, who travelled in the presence of the royal bailiff and performed the duties.<sup>111</sup> Still, the task cannot be considered as one exclusively tied to their positions, since in 1326, and a year later as well it was lector Paul who represented the place of authentication with another canon, while in 1335 dean Peter was sent to bear witness with the royal bailiff Deseu of Chura.<sup>112</sup> The preliminary suggestions are further nuanced by the reports issued in December 1340 and six months later. Their common feature is that the canon Stephen was the contributor,<sup>113</sup> i.e. the opportunity may have been open to all members of the chapter, as well as to the priests of lower ranks.<sup>114</sup> Consequently, although the choir priests represented a higher proportion of delegates, several cases show that they were not the only ones who functioned as clerical witnesses.

Another cornerstone of the analysis of the operation of a place of authentication is how it was able to provide the appropriate staff to issue diplomas. Exploring this question is a difficult task in the case of Arad due to the small number of charters. In a *relatio* dated 1269, the name of lector Philip appears with the usual *datum per manus* formula.<sup>115</sup> The next lectors are not known by name, since the next document that may serve as a point of reference was issued in 1310. In this document, the lector, John is mentioned, but no other information is known about him. This charter is followed once more by a major pause, since the names of lectors were excluded from the sources until 1326.<sup>116</sup> Lector Paul performed the duty twice, and in 1329 and in 1335 he was listed among the dignitaries of the diplomas issued by the chapter.<sup>117</sup> From 1335 until the death of Charles I, there is no further related evidence in the Arad charters; the next piece of information about lectors appears only in a diploma of King Louis I, already beyond the scope of this study.<sup>118</sup> The next list of dignitaries appears two decades later as well.<sup>119</sup>

Although none of the deputies to the lector are known from our period, it may be assumed that the role already existed. Among the notaries, only

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<sup>111</sup> Custos Paul: Nr. 3. Subcantor James: Nr. 12; 14; 15. Choir priest Benedict: Nr. 13; 34. Choir priest Michael: Nr. 19. Choir priest James: Nr. 22; 30. Choir priest Nicolas: Nr. 27; 29. Choir priest John: Nr. 28; 31; 38. Deacon Thomas: Nr. 47. Choir priest Peter: Nr. 49. Choir priest Paul: Nr. 50.

<sup>112</sup> Lector Paul: Nr. 23; 25. Dean Peter: Nr. 35.

<sup>113</sup> Nr. 45; 48.

<sup>114</sup> The trend has strong similarities to the first period of the practice of authentication at the cathedral chapter of Pécs. KOSZTA, 1998. See the table p. 109. *A kiküldetések megoszlása az alsópapság és az egyházi középréteg között [Distribution of missions between the lower and the middle clergy]*.

<sup>115</sup> DL76151; JUHÁSZ 1930.265. ZICHY I. p. 19–20, Nr. 25.

<sup>116</sup> The rows of dignitaries became regular at some point during the reign of Louis I (1342–1382), and from Sigismund's reign (1387–1437). Cf. KOVÁCS 2017. However, further research is needed to uncover the exact circumstances of the process.

<sup>117</sup> Nr. 26; 37.

<sup>118</sup> AOKl. Nr. 504.

<sup>119</sup> DL 4538.

Benedict may be identified by name. Based on Benedict's presence, it can be assumed that the diplomas of the chapter, at least in part, were edited by notaries from this year at the latest.<sup>120</sup>

## Summary

Looking at the first 52 diplomas issued by the collegiate chapter of Arad, it becomes clear that the development of the practice of issuing charters at the chapter fits well into Eckhart's more than a century old theory.<sup>121</sup> On closer inspection, the number of charters issued at the chapter is significantly less than that of the cathedral chapter in Pécs, but a development process almost parallel to the neighbouring cathedral chapter of Csanád may be reconstructed. In summary, it is worth taking a regional approach to the process of authentication at the two southern region of Great Hungarian Plains chapters and creating a comparative analysis of these results on one hand, and country-wide trends on the other. The general statements can be nuanced by further research on the provostry of Titel, also founded in this region by two members of the royal family, King László I and Prince Lampert. In addition, it is important to emphasise and examine even more the role of Desiderius, bishop of Csanád in the development of the authentication practice, as there are clear indications that he was a key figure in the process, as mentioned above in relation to the use of seals.<sup>122</sup>

As for the practice of issuing diplomas, the chapter was in line with country-wide patterns; the same or a similar *formularium* was used by each institution to create their own procedures. However, it should be emphasised that while the numbers of newly issued diplomas have changed rather similarly Arad and Csanád (Figure 2), these were extremely low in comparison with the Transdanubian chapters (e.g., Pécs). Considering previous historiography, these statements seem to be valid in almost all aspects, since income conditions and career opportunities were also more limited at Arad and Csanád than at the Transdanubian institutions.

Regarding the flow of information, it should be noted that the chapter worked rather quickly most of the time. In fact, it was not only the messengers who travelled between the royal seat and Arad at great speed; the joint journey of the royal bailiffs and the delegates of the chapter could also be considered hasty. Similarly to the example of Pécs, the time taken to complete the procedure depended mostly not on conditions of personnel, but on the nature and the complexity of the case itself.<sup>123</sup> From the outset, the protagonists of the chancellery at the place of authentication were the lector and the guardian, while the task of substitution was shared not only by the canons, but also by a large number of the members of the lower clergy.

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<sup>120</sup> Nr. 37.

<sup>121</sup> ECKHART 2012. p. 15–55.

<sup>122</sup> JUHÁSZ 1930. p. 258–259.

<sup>123</sup> Cf. KOSZTA 1998. p. 112–115.



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### Abbreviations

- MNL OL DF Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Mohács előtti gyűjtemény, Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjtemény.  
MNL OL DL Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára, Mohács előtti gyűjtemény, Diplomatikai Levéltár.

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## Appendix

## The list of charters issued by the collegiate chapter of Arad (1229–1342)

Nr.	Date	Type	Subject	Form of survival	Form of issuing	Contributor(s)	Edition/ <i>Regesta</i>
1.	1229	declaration	transfer of property?	mention	n/a	n/a	Reg. Var. Nr. 291. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 1.
2.	14 April 1247	report	perambulation of boundaries	forgery	n/a	n/a	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 2–4.
3.	1269	declaration	transfer of property	original	privilege	cantor Paul; list of dignitaries <sup>1</sup>	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 5. ZICHY I. p. 19–20. Nr. 25.
4.	1290	declaration	protestation	transcription (1339)	n/a	n/a	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 6. ZICHY I. p. 550–556. Nr. 528.
5.	1291	<i>transsumptio</i>	agreement	original	privilege	n/a	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 7. HO VIII. p. 308–309. Nr. 254.
6.	1302	declaration	transfer of property	original	privilege	n/a	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 8.
7.	1306	declaration	redemption after abuse of power	transcription (1394)	[privilege]	n/a	AOkI. II. Nr. 98. ZsO I. Nr. 400.
8.	1308	declaration	transfer of property	<i>regesta</i>	n/a	n/a	AOkI. II. Nr. 528. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 9. Tört. Ért. 1888. p. 110.
9.	1310	declaration	transfer of property	original	privilege	list of dignitaries <sup>2</sup>	AOkI. II. Nr. 1017. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 6. Nr. 10.

<sup>1</sup> Staff in the list of dignitaries: the lector Philip, the cantor Paul, the guardian Zalandus and the dean Henc. Cf. ZICHY I. p. 19–20. Nr. 25.

<sup>2</sup> Staff in the list of dignitaries: the lector John, the cantor Alexis, the guardian John, the canons John, Vracha and Martin, and Nicolas archdeacon of Csongrád (Chengrad[!]) Cf. AOkI. II. Nr. 1017.

10.	[around] 22 September 1315	report	perambulation of boundaries	mention	n/a	n/a	AOkI. IV. Nr. 158.
11.	1317	declaration	transfer of property	transcription (1334)	[privilege] <sup>3</sup>	n/a	AOkI. IV. Nr. 679.
12.	14 June 1318	report	perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1318)	n/a	subcantor James	AOkI. V. Nr. 158. AOkm. I. Nr. 425. Temes Nr. 27. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 7. Nr. 11–13.
13.	[between] 19 November 1318 and 31 December 1318	report	inquest	original	letters close	choir priest Benedict	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 7. Nr. 14–15. ZICHY XII. Nr. 6.
14.	15 July 1319	report	introduction into possession	transcription (1319)	n/a	subcantor James	AOkI. V. Nr. 531. Temes Nr. 19. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 7. Nr. 16–17.
15.	8 May 1321	report	oath	original	letters close	subcantor James	AOkI. VI. Nr. 120. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 7. Nr. 19–20.
16.	1322	declaration	paraphernalia	transcription (1394)	n/a	n/a	AOkI. VI. Nr. 886. ZsO. I. Nr. 400.
17.	3 July 1323–5 December 1323	declaration	agreement	transcription (1323)	n/a	n/a	AOkI. VII. Nr. 340. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 7. Nr. 22. ZICHY I. p. 243–246. Nr. 273.
18.	[before] 14 April 1325	report	perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1572)	n/a	n/a	AOkI. IX. Nr. 137.
19.	12 May 1325	report	introduction into possession; summons	original	letters close	canon Michael	AOkI. IX. Nr. 194. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 24.

<sup>3</sup> Cf. AOkI. IV. Nr. 679.

20.	[before] 2 June 1325	declaration	pledge	mention	n/a	n/a	AOkI. IX. Nr. 229. AOkm. II. Nr. 175. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 25.
21.	5 June 1325	declaration	pledge	original	n/a	n/a	AOkI. IX. Nr. 239. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 25. AOkm. II. Nr. 175.
22.	15 June 1325	report	introduction into possession; perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1329)	n/a	choir priest James	AOkI. IX. Nr. 256.
23.	1 May 1326	report	perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1326)	n/a	lector Paul	AOkI. X. Nr. 168.
24.	25 May 1326	declaration	protest	original	letters close	n/a	AOkI. X. Nr. 218. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 26.
25.	6 June 1327	report	perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1589)	n/a	lector Paul; choir priest John	AOkI. XI. Nr. 198.
26.	1329	declaration	transfer of property	transcription (1343)	[privilege]	list of dignitaries <sup>4</sup>	AOkI. XIII. Nr. 675. Doc. Trans. II. Nr. 523.
27.	18 April 1330	report	introduction into possession; summons	transcription (1378)	n/a	choir priest Nicolas	AOkI. XIV. Nr. 208. HO. p. 306–308. Nr. 284.
28.	26 April 1330	report	inquest	original	letters close	choir priest John	AOkI. XIV. Nr. 223.
29.	4 July 1330	report	summons	original	letters close	choir priest Nicolas	AOkI. XIV. Nr. 390. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 27–28.
30.	26 August 1330	report	summons	original	letters close	choir priest James	AOkI. XIV. Nr. 492. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 30–31. ZICHY I. p. 365–366. Nr. 373.
31.	22 July 1331	report	inquest	original	letters close	choir priest John	AOkI. XV. Nr. 285. ZICHY I. p. 375. Nr. 380.

<sup>4</sup> People in the list of dignitaries: the lector Paul, the cantor Blasius, the guardian Valentine, the canons John, Michael and Peter. Cf. AOkI. XIII. No.675.



32.	25 March 1332	declaration	compromise	original	letters close	n/a	JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. p. Nr. 33. ZICHY I. p. 387–388. Nr. 391.
33.	28 July 1332	transumptio	transfer of property	original	privilege	n/a	DL 2202; AOkm. II. Nr. 99.
34.	8 May 1333	report	introduction into possession; perambulation of boundaries.	original	letters close	choir priest Benedict	AOkl. XVII. Nr. 273. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 8. Nr. 34–35.
35.	27 April 1335	report	introduction into possession	original	letters close	dean Peter	AOkl. XIX. Nr. 217.
36.	20 September 1335	declaration	protest	original	letters close	n/a	AOkl. Nr. 568. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 37.
37.	1335	declaration	paraphernalia	original	privilege	list of dignitaries <sup>5</sup>	AOkl. XIX. Nr. 786.
38.	20 August 1337	report	introduction into possession; perambulation of boundaries	transcription (1341)	n/a	choir priest John	AOkl. XXI. Nr. 486. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 38.
39.	15 May 1338	declaration	exchange	original	letters patent	n/a	AOkl. XXII. Nr. 252. ZICHY I. p. 536–537. Nr. 511. Békés II. p. 3. Nr. 2.
40.	1338	declaration	?	mention	n/a	n/a	AOkl. XXII. Nr. 612. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 39.
41.	14 March 1339	report	introduction into possession	transcription (1374)	n/a	n/a	AOkl. XXIII. Nr. 128. Krassó III. p. 136–151. Nr. 92.
42.	19 May 1339	report	introduction into possession	mention	n/a	n/a	DL 91549
43.	7 June 1339	declaration	protest	original	letters close	n/a	AOkl. XXIII. Nr. 338. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 40.

<sup>5</sup> People in the list of dignitaries: the lector Paul, the cantor Andrew, the guardian Valentine, the canons Michael and John, the dean Peter, the notary Benedict, Bereck [canon]. Cf. AOkl. XIX. Nr. 786.

44.	11 June 1340	declaration	composition	original	letters close	provost John, excantor John	AOkI. XXIV. Nr. 376. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 41.
45.	17 December 1340	report	inquest	original	letters close	canon Stephen	AOkI. XXIV. Nr. 735. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 42–43. ZICHY I. p. 592–593. Nr. 563.
46.	22. January 1341–1 May 1341	report	summons	mention	n/a	n/a	AOkI. XXV. Nr. 67.
47.	3 February 1341	report	inquest	original	letters close	deacon Thomas <sup>6</sup>	AOkI. XXV. Nr. 95.
48.	19 April 1341– 8 May 1341	report	introduction into possession	mention	n/a	canon Stephen	AOkI. XXV. Nr. 224.
49.	19 May 1341	report	inquest	original	letters close	choir priest Peter	AOkI. XXV. Nr. 332. JUHÁSZ 1962. p. 9. Nr. 44. Temes I. p. 69–71. Nr. 37. Kállay I. p. 141. Nr. 608.
50.	3 November 1341	report	summons	original	letters close	choir priest Paul	AOkI. XXV. Nr. 763.
51.	1 January 1342	declaration	agreement	original	letters patent	n/a	AOkI. XXVI. Nr. 169.
52.	2 July 1342	declaration	protest	original	letters close	n/a	AOkI. XXVI. Nr. 354. Sopron vm. I. p. 169–170. Nr. 136.

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<sup>6</sup> Cf. AOkI. XXV. Nr. 95.