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Papal Representatives in Hungary in the Eleventh–Fourteenth Centuries
A Prosopographical Database
(https://delegatonline.pte.hu/index)

Traditionally, research on Papal-Hungarian relations has been dominated by a diplomatic approach. Until the early 2000s, Hungarian historiography was traditionally characterised by a relatively schematic concept of papal representation, i.e. papal representatives were mostly understood as legates or nuncios. The last two decades have seen major changes in this area: the prosopographical research of papal representatives has begun, which has shed light on the various forms of representation (legates, nuncios, papal delegated judges, conservators, executors, administrators, papal collectors), and the thematic analysis of the relationships has become dominant. This paper presents the results of the DeLegatOnline research projects that bring together these studies.

Keywords: Papal representatives, eleventh–fourteenth centuries, prosopography, database

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Introduction

The analysis of the papal representation[1] can be considered a relatively little-researched topic, even though Hungarian historiography has traditionally placed a great emphasis on the examination of international relationships and diplomacy. However, the need for more precise knowledge on the subject has emerged in the last few years due to international research projects that aim to conduct prosopographic research of the administrative personnel in certain periods. As an example, the research project on the officers of the territories ruled by the Angevin dynasty can be mentioned, which in the case of Hungary, is relevant for the study of the fourteenth century only, but in other regions (Anjou, Maine, Provence, Folcalquier, Naples, Durazzo, Morea, etc.) it comprises the data from the beginning of the thirteenth century until the end of the middle ages.[2] The results of this project are undoubtedly useful in the analysis of the papal-Hungarian relations at the end of the fourteenth – beginning of the fifteenth century; however, they are not sufficient on their own, and the subject has to be approached from the perspective of the papal delegates. Although the research in this field has been delayed since the monograph of Vilmos Fraknói in 1901, it seems to be slowly progressing in recent years.[3] Yet, the newest works continue to publish summaries based on Fraknói's book,[4] and only the first decade of the second part of the fourteenth century (1378–1389) has been described in detail by Antal Áldásy. Nevertheless, the prerequisites of a prosopographic analysis were not given at the time of the publication of Áldásy's work.[5] Despite the newest volumes of ecclesiastical archontology and recent research in relevant areas,[6] the deficiency is particularly obvious in two fields. Firstly, there are only a few comprehensive case studies concerning the career of certain representatives, such as Petrus Stephani,[7] Julianus Cesarini, Cristoforo Garatone, Juan de Carvajal, Branda di Castiglione[8] and Angelo Pecchinoli[9]. Secondly, the already completed studies on representatives are ill-balanced: they tend to concentrate on the diplomatic aspect instead of the full description of the papal delegates' work, including the local (Hungarian) cases. Thus, our project is

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[1] We would like to avoid the utilisation of the unique term "papal legate", as this institute is not defined clearly. The Hungarian historiography tends to describe every papal representative as legate, but this does not reflect the reality, as the sources apply various titles (e.g., *legatus, nuntius, apocrisiarius, judex delegatus, nuntius et collector, conservator, executor*). For the latest overview see: KISS 2010b; KISS 2019; KISS 2019b.

[2] EuropAnge (http://www.agence-nationale-recherche.fr/?Project=ANR-13-BSH3-0011)

[3] FRAKNÓI 1901; FRAKNÓI 1902. For the details of the cited works, see the bibliography at the end of this document.

[4] ÉRSZEGI 1994; GERICS – LADÁNYI 1996; SZOVÁK 1996; SOLYMOSI 1996.

[5] ÁLDÁSY 1896.

[6] C. TÓTH 2012; C. TÓTH 2013; C. TÓTH 2015; C. TÓTH 2016; C. TÓTH 2017; C. TÓTH 2019a; C. TÓTH 2019b; C. TÓTH 2019c; THOROCZKAY 2020 (with further studies).

[7] FEDELES 2018.

[8] FRAKNÓI 1889; FRAKNÓI 1890; GÓMEZ CANEDO 1947; CAGLIOTI 1997; ESCALANTE VARONA – REBOLLO BOTE 2015; TÖRTEI 2013; KISS 2019a.

[9] KALOUS 2021.

planned to be built on five, equally important pillars: *diplomacy, church policy, canon law and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, law cases,* and *tax collections.*[10] A good example of the concept that our project represents, would be a recent article on the legation of Cardinal Juan de Carvajal[11] which not only reconsiders the already known elements of the diplomatic and political importance of the cardinal's work[12] but also uncovered his participation in the Hungarian ecclesiastical jurisdiction which was a fully obscure area before. Unfortunately, the historical research on this period is generally uneven and it is characterised by the lack of in-depth analysis. The publication of sources from this period is incomplete as well: in addition to the publications of Augustinus Theiner,[13] Fraknói's works[14] on the papal bulls of Boniface IX,[15] the series Zsigmond-kori Oklevéltár (Charters of the Reign of Sigismund of Luxemburg)[16] and other well-known volumes[17] are relevant, however, the last account book of papal tax collectors which has been published dates to 1375,[18] and the documents issued under the reign of the other popes of the period – no matter whether Roman, Avignon or Pisan obedience – are only partially available in published form.[19]

Since the 1990s, there has been a remarkable advance in prosopographical research. A pioneering research project, the Fasti Ecclesiae Gallicanae (FEG), has been launched and is currently being published, which is a prosopographical database of French dioceses from 1200–1500.[20] Databases with a similar aim, but with a slightly different structure, have been or are being developed in other European countries. This brings us to the year 2007 when contact was made with these projects, and the preparation of a comprehensive European project was launched.[21] The participation enabled the dissemination of the Hungarian, mainly archontological, results to colleagues from abroad, and at the same time inspired the creation of a prosopographical database of the representatives and delegates of the papacy in Hungary. In addition, in recent years a considerable quantity of ecclesiastical archontology has been published, and there is a continuous exchange of information between the

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[10] KISS 2010a; KISS 2011.

[11] KISS 2019a.

[12] FRAKNÓI 1889; FRAKNÓI 1890

[13] As an archivist of the Apostolic Archives, Theiner published the papal registers by country. THEINER HS, THEINER HU, THEINER PL, THEINER SLAV.

[14] FRAKNÓI 1901; FRAKNÓI 1902; FRAKNÓI 1899.

[15] MVH I/3, MVH I/4.

[16] ZsO.

[17] E.g. PRT; MREV; MES; Fejér, etc. In addition to the publications, the online databases of archives (the Pre-Mohács Collection of the Hungarian National Archives, monasterium.net). See also the volumes cited in the footnote nr. 6.

[18] MVH I/1.

[19] CAMERALIA. Unfortunately, this highly useful publication does not contain the data from the Introitus et Exitus books of the Apostolic Chamber (AAV Camera Apostolica, Introitus et Exitus).

[20] https://fasti.huma-num.fr/.

[21] KISS 2015b; KISS 2015c.

researchers who have carried out the research and the members of the present project.[22]

Papal representatives in eleventh–fourteenth century Hungary: The DeLegatOnline prosopographical database

Two research projects between 2014 and 2023 laid the methodological foundations and created the institutional framework the online database which is now available and can provide data and information for both researchers and the wider public. Personal prosopographical datasheets (a *complete biographical and official record*) of the actors of papal representation of the Árpád and Anjou eras are at the users' disposal. The online form, in addition to revealing the identity of several previously unknown persons, is now complete and provides up-to-date information in a very user-friendly way.[23]

The aim of the research

The main objective of the DeLegatOnline project is to reconstruct the complete career of the papal envoys who were in contact with the Kingdom of Hungary within the given time frame (currently the eleventh–fourteenth centuries) and to integrate it into a prosopographical database. It includes all known representative types in the database. It means that not only their most commonly known type, the legate, is entered in the database, but other specific forms of representation are also relevant for data collection. Thus, it focuses also on the following actors:

- Legatus a latere
- Nuntius
- Missus
- Collector et nuntius
- Judge delegate
- Administrator
- Conservator
- Executor

Such a methodological consideration helps to avoid data loss and offers the full spectrum of papal representation. The collection covers the entire life and the individual stages of the person's official career, i.e., it also includes data – with

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[22] In addition to the aforementioned, there is a particularly intensive cooperation with the MTA–ELTE–PTE Medieval Hungarian Church Archontology 1000–1387 research group (MTA–ELTE–PTE Középkori magyar egyházi archontológia 1000–1387 kutatócsoport), see:, and: https://ujkor.hu/content/studia-mediaevalia-ii-archontologia-kozepkori-egyhaztortenet-szolgalataban – accessed: 30-03-2024)

[23] These projects are: NKIFH NN 109690 – Papal envoys in 11th–13th century Hungary – online database and NKFIH NN 124763 – Papal envoys in 14th century (1295–1378). See: https://delegatonline.pte.hu/index/project1 and https://delegatonline.pte.hu/index/project2 – accessed: 30-03-2024. The publications produced during the project are also available on the project's website (https://delegatonline.pte.hu/search/bibliographysources), see also the papers of Gergely Kiss, Ágnes Maléth, Viktória Kovács and Gábor Barabás in the bibliography.

the aim of completeness – which precedes or follows his activities in Hungary *strictu sensu*. The entire life and official career of the person concerned can thus be studied, and the prosopographical database can form the starting point for further research.

Data collecting and uploading

The research is primarily based on *primer* (archival and narrative) *sources* and would be amended with the information contained in *secondary sources* (historiography). Our research would not be restricted only to the sources available in Hungary, as we would supplement our results with the data and experience of our international partners and their research. The data collection would concern nine main areas: 1) basic summary information about the person, 2) kinship, 3) studies, qualifications 4) ecclesiastical order, 5) ecclesiastical office, 6) cardinal title, 7) other events, 8) papal authorizations, 9) *familia*. In processing the data for each individual, the relevant information was grouped into two basic categories based on the experience of the previous project:

1.   biographical data
2.   event data

Process of the data uploading:
1) First, the basic biographical data of the papal envoy (1) are recorded with the following data:
1.   Gender
2.   Name
3.   Name variants
4.   Bibliography and sources
5.   Notes

1. Person record form
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The family background of the delegates can provide essential data for future social history research and network analysis (first entry field), the relatives of the delegates would be listed separately in the database (second entry field). The recording of mutual kinship grades (e.g., father-son, uncle-nephew, etc.) will reveal the family network of every delegate. Besides, the biographic data of the people who somehow crossed the delegates' paths during certain historical events will be stored as well (third entry field), because in this way the people who met or worked with more than one delegate can be identified and their data will not have to be recorded multiple times.

2) All the events in which the papal delegates participated can be demonstrated as a data unit of events comprising a person (or more), a place (or more), and a date (or period). The life path of the delegates would be dissected to such event-units and uploaded to the database. The three main groups would be: main papal commissions, papal commissions, and events connected to the commissions. Although these three groups are usually not independent from each other, this would be the easiest way to interpret the activity of the delegates. The reason for this is the fact that main papal commissions (e.g., commission as *legatus a latere*) were frequently supplemented with minor and simple commissions (e.g., order or mandate on how to handle a certain vacant benefice). There are also known cases when the sources report an action carried out during the time of the main papal commission, but completely independently from that. In order to give a full and comprehensive description of the delegation, the activity of the papal representatives as delegated judges, the participation in the ecclesiastical

jurisdiction, in the work of the Curia, or in the tax collection have to be considered as well.

2. Event upload form
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Data input is facilitated by several tables. The data input for the aforementioned nine datasets, except for the first one, which provides a summary of the data for the others, is facilitated by a predefined event category and event type system, with each basic event unit being entered into the database within this matrix. Its structure is flexible, extensible, and intelligent. Of course, it is also possible to use free input fields, but this has several disadvantages. It is common for the same events to contain almost identical formulations and descriptions, which nevertheless result in many variants. Similarly, typing errors can be a source of serious problems in a database, often leading to redundancy. However, the most important reason to use predefined data tables in the development of the database is that these errors can be eliminated, and a more detailed search can be performed. No search engine in the database will be able to perform relevant searches on data that has been entered irregularly, and the results will not be reliable. In addition, the individual data tables can be logically linked. These have been achieved in the database by creating many event category tables – typically according to the recording criteria (e.g., life data, kinship, studies, graduation, ecclesiastical orders, ecclesiastical offices, cardinal appointments, papal appointment events, *facultates*). These have been assigned to additional tables containing event types so that a logical linking scheme is established during the data

recording process. For example, the category 'life data' includes, as appropriate, birth and death data, which represent a type that can be assigned to the category. Similarly, the category of ecclesiastical orders is associated with the types of orders that can be entered (e.g., acolyte, subdeacon, priest), or the category of cardinal orders is associated with all the cardinal churches of the period, from which the appropriate element can be easily selected during the recording.

3. Data table: cardinal title (event category), cardinal title (event type)
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It is particularly important to draw the correlation between each papal mandate and the events associated with it in the database. This is achieved by first determining which event belongs to which papal mandate: for example, an election was confirmed as part of a commission of a papal *legatus a latere*. The election (appointment event type) is therefore associated with an appointment event category, so that when it is uploaded, the latter appointment category (or categories), will appear as the parent category on the form. A similar procedure can be used to associate each special authorization (*facultates*) with each appointment category. The relations created in this way are then displayed graphically on the personal datasheet.

Due to the spatial nature of the events, the input of this data is also supported here by the use of data tables. This applies to political-administrative frameworks (countries) and church administration. Since the medieval and the present-day territorial-political-ecclesiastical administrative frameworks are not necessarily identical, both systems are used. The data tables include all the dioceses of the period and the historical geographical terms used in the sources (a list that can be, of course, extended) since it is not possible to impose only the present-day geographical and political framework

on the medieval context. However, they can be logically linked, which is important for searches and queries.
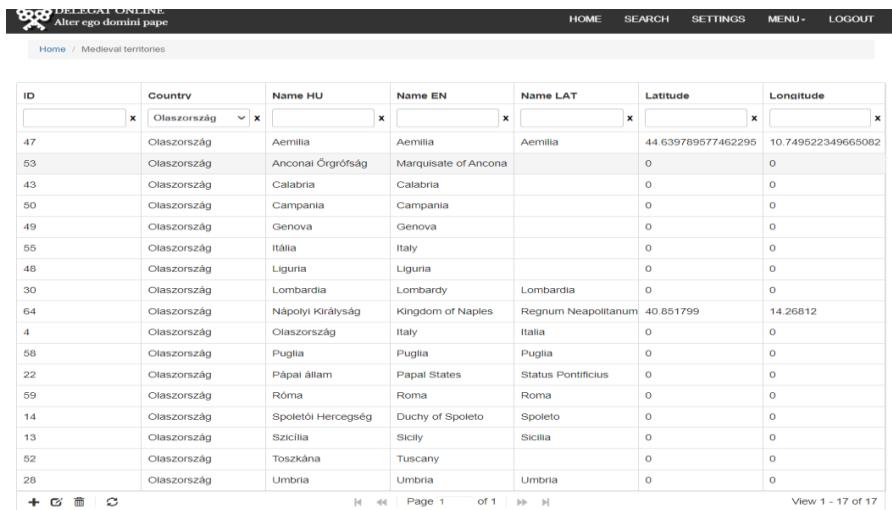
ID	Country	Name HU	Name EN	Name LAT	Latitude	Longitude
47	Olaszország	Aemilia	Aemilia	Aemilia	44.639789577462295	10.749522349665082
53	Olaszország	Anconai Őrgrófság	Marquisate of Ancona		0	0
43	Olaszország	Calabria	Calabria		0	0
50	Olaszország	Campania	Campania		0	0
49	Olaszország	Genova	Genova		0	0
55	Olaszország	Itália	Italy		0	0
48	Olaszország	Liguria	Liguria		0	0
30	Olaszország	Lombardia	Lombardy	Lombardia	0	0
64	Olaszország	Nápolyi Királyság	Kingdom of Naples	Regnum Neapolitanum	40.851799	14.26812
4	Olaszország	Olaszország	Italy	Italia	0	0
58	Olaszország	Puglia	Puglia	Puglia	0	0
22	Olaszország	Pápai állam	Papal States	Status Pontificius	0	0
59	Olaszország	Róma	Roma	Roma	0	0
14	Olaszország	Spoletói Hercegség	Duchy of Spoleto	Spoleto	0	0
13	Olaszország	Szicília	Sicily	Sicilia	0	0
52	Olaszország	Toszkána	Tuscany		0	0
28	Olaszország	Umbria	Umbria	Umbria	0	0

4. Data table: Medieval territories
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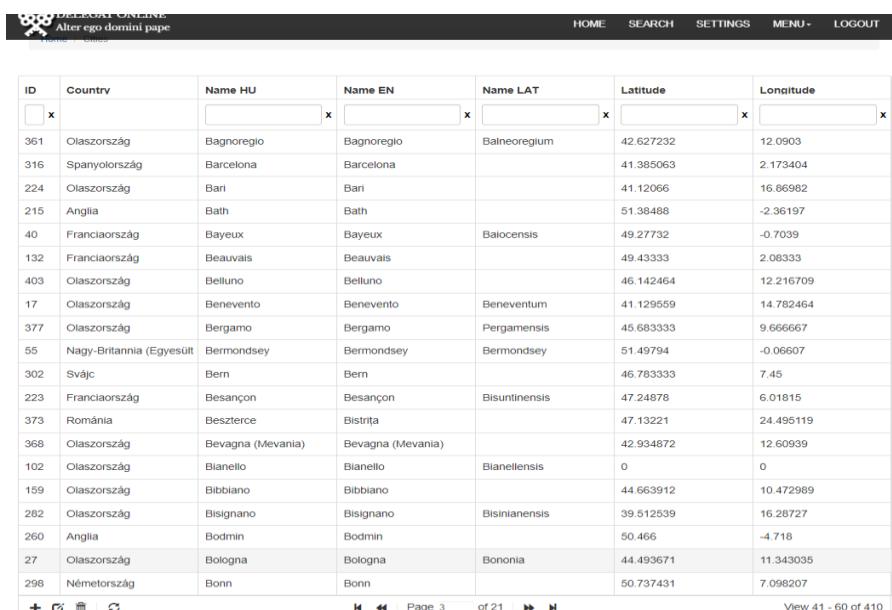
ID	Country	Name HU	Name EN	Name LAT	Latitude	Longitude
361	Olaszország	Bagnoregio	Bagnoregio	Balneoregium	42.627232	12.0903
316	Spanyolország	Barcelona	Barcelona		41.385063	2.173404
224	Olaszország	Bari	Bari		41.12066	16.86982
215	Anglia	Bath	Bath		51.38488	-2.36197
40	Franciaország	Bayeux	Bayeux	Baiocensis	49.27732	-0.7039
132	Franciaország	Beauvais	Beauvais		49.43333	2.08333
403	Olaszország	Belluno	Belluno		46.142464	12.216709
17	Olaszország	Benevento	Benevento	Beneventum	41.129559	14.782464
377	Olaszország	Bergamo	Bergamo	Pergamensis	45.683333	9.666667
55	Nagy-Britannia (Egyesült	Bermondsey	Bermondsey	Bermondsey	51.49794	-0.06607
302	Svájc	Bern	Bern		46.783333	7.45
223	Franciaország	Besançon	Besançon	Bisuntinensis	47.24878	6.01815
373	Románia	Beszterce	Bistriţa		47.13221	24.495119
368	Olaszország	Bevagna (Mevania)	Bevagna (Mevania)		42.934872	12.60939
102	Olaszország	Bianello	Bianello	Bianellensis	0	0
159	Olaszország	Bibbiano	Bibbiano		44.663912	10.472989
282	Olaszország	Bisignano	Bisignano	Bisinianensis	39.512539	16.28727
260	Anglia	Bodmin	Bodmin		50.466	-4.718
27	Olaszország	Bologna	Bologna	Bononia	44.493671	11.343035
298	Németország	Bonn	Bonn		50.737431	7.098207

5. Data table: Cities
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A natural part of event-based data processing is to place events not only in space but also in time. Even though a database can capture millisecond time differences, there is a large volume of uncertain temporal data due to the specificities of the era. Often the sources themselves are imprecise and incomplete so that one can only infer when an event occurred: before, around, or after a certain point in time. As the database needs to have a solid base for accurate searching, it was necessary to determine what value these categories should display. They can be used to determine the accuracy and deductive nature of the event during data entry, i.e., the data entered requires the researcher's decision, but in this way, the search and retrieval of the data and all other time-based functions (timeline, itinerary) are guaranteed to work.

Of course, even with this wide range of data tables, which can be expanded as necessary during the recording process, there may still be information that needs to be added. Indeed, each event recorded may be accompanied by an explanation of its circumstances, location, and main features. This is the purpose of the free input field 'Notes', which is common to all record forms. This is where additional data can be entered, the event can be evaluated and the researcher's opinions on the event can be entered.

Since each data entry unit (persons, events) contains primary and secondary source references, these are also entered using a predefined format, which allows the database to avoid the duplication of data and maintain a consistent structure. Separate data tables have been created for manuscript archival sources, primary source editions, and different types of secondary literature. Historiographical data already entered can be retrieved and inserted in any input interface, making references much easier and more uniform. The data can also be listed by category via the 'Bibliography Tab' in the 'Search Menu', which is an excellent way to search for sources and literature.

6. Papal authorization upload form
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Each event is therefore defined in the event category and event type system during the input, followed by the location(s) and date(s), which are supplemented by notes (further explanations) and historiography (references). The database is able to present the basic personal data and the record of each event in the form of a so-called personal data sheet, which includes biographical data, kinship, studies (and degrees), stages of ecclesiastical career (ecclesiastical orders, ecclesiastical offices, cardinal offices) and papal mandates (according to the categorisation system already mentioned, indicating their relationship or lack of relationship), and references to each of these events.

7. Personal datasheet (online version)
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Results of the research

As a result of the research, the identity of the papal envoys of the eleventh–fourteenth centuries has been revealed, which involves not only the identification of the individuals concerned but also the study of their entire life careers. Taken together, these provide a complete contextual view of papal representation of the period. On the one hand, the novelty of the approach and the working method, which is striving for completeness, since it reveals the entire life history of the papal representative, his official career, and covers all areas of his activity in Hungary. In contrast to the previous approach, it takes into account not only legates but also lesser papal envoys, delegated judges, and papal tax collectors, thus providing an almost complete overview of papal representation.

Recording in database format and continuous updating provides users with easier, more accurate, and wider access. Quick access to information is facilitated by the fact that for each person included in the database, a summary of the information on that person can be consulted free of charge without registration, together of course with the relevant primary sources and secondary literature. Access is open and of course free of charge. However, in order for users of the database to be informed of updates and changes, it is necessary to maintain contact between the developers and users, which is ensured by the free registration following the relevant GDPR requirements. The results of the DeLegatOnline database, based on projects NKFIH NN 109690 and 124763, can thus be used without restrictions, but in a professional manner.

8. Name searching interface
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There is also a wide range of uses, both academic, educational, and societal. The database is not simply a compilation of information on life and offices held by papal envoys, but also provides a picture of ecclesiastical society in a given period, and can therefore be used for social history purposes. We consider it particularly important that the data can be stored and displayed in the form of a network of relationships, the defining elements of which are all present in the life and office data. However, in this form it is not only possible to display the relationships of kinship but also the cardinal's *familia* or the circle of relationships that form the background of the person concerned, in other words, his or her social network. The data entered can also be used for a better understanding of the history of diplomacy (Hungarian-papal relations), institutional history (papal court, representation, jurisdiction), legal history (canon law, ecclesiastical jurisdiction), and the history of culture and culture studies (university studies, cultural mediation, canonisation). The prosopographical data of each papal envoy will also help for further research to understand the representation of the papacy in Hungary better, or more generally in the region, if the papal envoy was assigned to several neighbouring areas, thus placing the country in a centre-periphery coordinate system.

It makes the analysis of Hungarian-Papal relations easier, as it provides them with a constantly updated database. This is particularly important for non-Hungarian researchers who can use this database for their own purpose. The complexity of the approach and methods, as well as the pluri- and interdisciplinary usability of the outcomes, add to the significance of the research.

These results are of course available in the form of traditional publications as well. The two research projects have so far produced more than forty publications, and the DeLegatOnline book series has been also launched, with two monographs and a volume of studies, which include case studies of individual papal envoys, analyses of their assignments, and a complex presentation of a particular period.

In addition, the continuously updated database and its online accessibility ensure that the results are widely available. The most important element of the database is the personal (prosopographical) data sheet of the papal representative, which can be accessed and exported through the online interface of the database. Users can, of course, search for individuals, as well as for different forms of papal representation, spatial and temporal distribution (see below for details). The case studies, the online database

(personal/prosopographic/ data sheets) are prepared in cooperation with international partners, as a result of joint data verification and validation, and are continuously updated. The prosopographic data in the database will be made available to all once the data entry has been approved. The data will allow a wide range of queries by researchers in the associated and related disciplines, as described in detail below.

Access to the database

There are different levels of access. Researchers directly involved in the research and the IT engineer have administrative access, while members of the International Scientific Advisory Board are given access to view and give feedback on the data using a dedicated form. This is operated through an interactive internal communication platform. The uploading of data will be done in a provisional form in the first phase, at which time it will not be visible at the registered user level. The uploaded data become public after verification and approval by the principal investigator. The third level of access is for registered users, who have free access to the search functions in addition to the personal datasheets and can also send feedback in a simplified form to researchers with admin access. In addition, of course, there is a completely free browsing option for papal envoys. This includes an easy way to retrieve the most important data and the corresponding scientific apparatus by using the alphabetical index (https://delegatonline.pte.hu/index/alphabetical).

Searching in the database

The highest profitability possible of the data stored in the database will be guaranteed by a *complex search option* which would offer the following options:[24]
Search for individuals
From the database, you can view a list of all the data of all the Papal delegates stored in the database, as well as list them by letters of the alphabet. The individuals included in the database (papal delegates, their relatives, popes) could be searched by full or partial name forms. A successful search could be carried out if at least three characters of the name are provided. After the input of the name of the wanted person (without tags), the system would prepare a list of all the places where the name appears (names, name variants). All the name variants in the sources must be recorded during the upload, to ensure that the hit rate would be much higher.
Search for an event
The personal datasheet of the papal delegates consists of different events, thus the search in the database is adapted to this character. The user can specify the search with the help of predetermined categories and types (e.g. life data

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[24] There is a User's Guide on the database website that provides further detailed information; this can be accessed by clicking on the question mark (?) icon in the top right-hand corner of the homepage.

/category/ and birth or death /type/, or qualification /category/, university degree /type/, etc.)

Search for papal commission

In the hierarchy of events, the papal commissions take the central place among which an advanced search can be carried out with the help of various criteria (type of the commission, commissioner, geographic-political framework, time, etc.)

Search for *facultas*

The papal delegates regularly obtained different types of authority. The search in the database offers more options in this case as well: search for individuals or for *facultas* connected to a commission, for the commissioner, geographic-political extent and place or time of the commission could be equally carried out.

Search for an act of commission

The papal commissions, the *facultates* resulted in concrete events; these could be searched similarly to the 'Event Search' by categories and types which could be also combined with the search of commissions and *facultas*.

9. Person searching form
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Personal/prosopographic datasheet

Personal datasheet can be generated from the uploaded date which considers all available data and displays a *full and comprehensive personal datasheet*.

Tags

The search can be complemented with tags that indicate narrower topics (and are continuously updated) and complement thematically the basic search expressions.

Hitlist

The database lists all the hits in a way that the user can navigate to the individuals' datasheet. The system visualizes the hit connected to the searched

expression by opening the elements of the hitlist. The users can export both the hit fields (results of the search) and the information connected to each search result (see below).

Statistics

The database enables to carry out statistic exports. The list of papal delegates sent to Hungary and/or other countries can be queried by commissioning popes, the papal representation in different territories, and the distribution of commissions by type and by date (functional timeline) can be also visualized by concrete individuals.
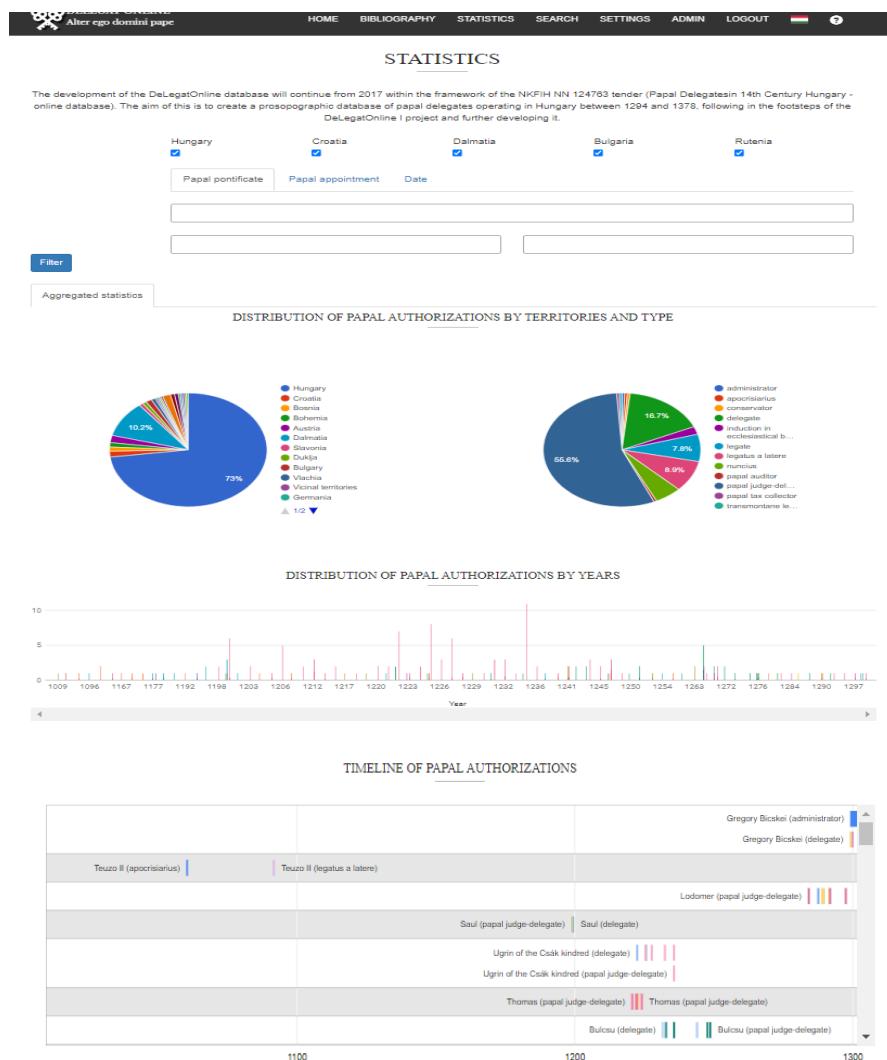
10. Event searching for and result's timeline

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Additional features

Timeline

The activities of the papal envoys can be better understood if they are placed in their historical context. To this goal, we have created a so-called timeline, which shows the most important events of the period in Hungary and abroad, with illustrations and brief explanations. Currently, the eleventh–fourteenth centuries (up to the 1370s) are available to all users (https://delegatonline.pte.hu/index/timeline).
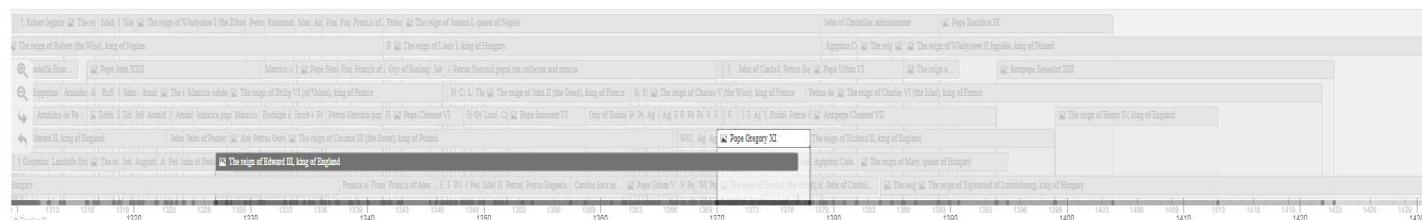
11. Timeline
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Itinerary

After a successful search for a person, the database will list the results. The globe icon next to each person's name can be used to bring up the geographical context of that person's activity. Based on the entered data, the function draws and displays an itinerary on a map, which, depending on the data, allows the precise tracing of the route, the geographical area, and, where applicable, the regional nature of the movements of the papal delegates. The sequence of events can be followed partly utilizing arrows linking the locations and partly using a list of events displayed on the right-hand side of the screen. The latter lists the events in chronological order, and clicking on an item on the map will display a brief summary of the event next to the location.
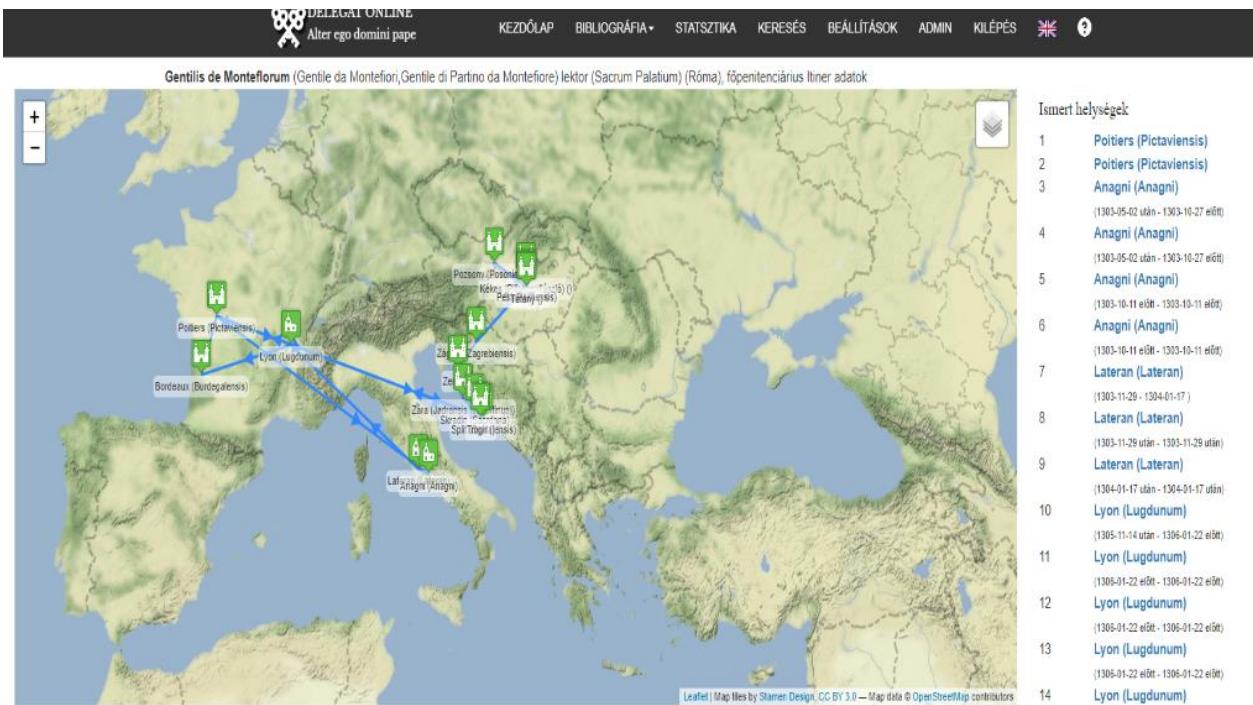
12. Itinerarium
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Export:

A personal data sheet for each papal envoys stored in the database can be downloaded in text format as a pdf file, containing the person's ID, the name of the database, the date of the query, and a note on how to cite the document.

Gentilis de Monteflorum   date: 2023-11-17 16:57:57
https://delegatonline.pte.hu/search/persondatasheet/id/233   file created by delegat-online database

Gentilis de Monteflorum (Gentilis de Monteflorum, Gentile da Montefiori, Gentile di Partino da Montefiore)

Notes

Gentilis de Montefiore dell'Aso (Ascoli Piceno e.m.), *1240/1250-+27 October 1312, Franciscan friar, master of theology, university regent (1295/1296, Paris), papal curial lector (1296-), chief penitentiary (1294-1305), cardinal-diaconus (1300-1312, S. Martinus in montibus), papal legate (1305, Paris; 1307-1311, Hungary), in 1312 he supervised the transport of the papal treasury to Avignon, dying en route, 27 October 1312, in Lucca, buried in Montefiore.

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13. Personal data sheet (pdf form)
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During the creation and development of the database concept, it was essential to provide a system that minimises the possibility of errors (typing errors, redundancy) during the upload process. To exploit the benefits of the database,

searchability was also an important aspect to ensure a broad usability and user-friendly experience.

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