

Ph.D. THESIS

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ANJOU-KORI OKLEVÉLTÁR (ANGEVIN ARCHIVES)

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I

The significance of the proposed research task, the aim of the work

Nowadays, those researches, which propose is the exploration, elaboration and edition of written sources have a great honour in the circle of historians. It is not an astonishment if we consider, that these source editions not only unburden the work of the scientists or any other readers, but also these are the basis, the primary commodity of this sort of works. In the introduction of my thesis, I do not intend to deal with all of those antecedents, which lead to the present honoured position of historical source editions — as many others did it before ¹—, I would rather want to emphasize those efforts and characteristics, which conduct to the existence of the present work.

My elementary aim was — by joining in the many decades long working process of the elaboration of the charters from the Angevin era, and by working up the complete archival material of the year 1356 in the form of short Hungarian excerpts — to prepare the 40th volume of the series of Angevin Archives. ²

¹There is already a tradition in the circle of the editors of Angevin Archives — principally, we should mention those, whom writings came to the light as a PhD dissertation firstly —, and according to this they delineate the particulars of the medieval source editions, in this manner placing the series (which retrospects a 3 decades long past and which aim is the elaboration of the archival sources of the Angevin-era) on the Hungarian scientific palette. I would mentioned only one example, the dissertation of Tibor Almási, in which he treated the diplomas of the year 1327, as the XIth volume of the serial (Szeged, 1995.), and its introduction, what was later on developed, published abroad, and became obtainable for the international world of science. *The documentary heritage of Angevin Hungary comes to light*. Sobotka-Slaski Kwartalnik Historyczny 113/4 (2006) 47–57.

²Kristó Gyula: *Anjou-kori oklevéltár I. kötet (1301-1305)* Budapest-Szeged 1990. 2–10.

II

The principal theories and techniques of the elaboration

During the elaboration of this volume, I endeavored to follow the practice, which was developed by the chief editors of the series during many decades, and which can be tracked from the volumes of the serial. For the preparation of the archival material of the year 1356, the basis was the charter-collections of the National Archives of Hungary, such as we can see in every single published volume of the Angevin Archives. As I have already mentioned among the aims, I would like to focus to the novelty in place of common known facts and data.

The digitalisation of the charters of the National Archives and the easy access of this data-base via internet have given a huge impetus to the working process comparing it with current routine. Beside the fact, that the editors can cancel the too consumptive of time stage of the work, which is the ordering of the photocopy of the charters from the main archive to the county archive, it would become the sources easily accessible, furthermore the quality of digitalised charters is much more readable than the former used photographs or micro films, consequently it would be possible to resolve many obscurities in the reading.

For the sake of discernment, I would like to aim the attention to two things. One of them is the fact, that the quality of those photographs, which are in the Photographic Collection of the National Archives (consequently contains the photocopies of destructed or somewhere else preserved charters) could not become better or more readable. The other one is, that photocopies of the papal registers (— which are constituted the part of the Photographic Collection as well —) are not available via internet at all. We can find partly resolution for the former mentioned problem on the internet, as we can enjoy the benefits of numerous international project, which are accessible via internet. Many of them proposed to digitalise medieval written sources, and among them, we can easily find Hungarian related documents as well. In my work, the most often used data-base, which material could help to resolve many problems, and promoted the description of

the charters and seals was the *Monasterium*.³ During the preparation, the most relevant part of the data-base was the material of Slovakian archives, which institutes have a relevant number of Hungarian related documents, were rarely uploaded, but the working up of the basis is still in progress and will be complete soon, hopefully.

According to the usage of digitalised form of the charters, I have inducted a changes in the technique of seal description. The descriptions were made by the staffs of the National Archives, but considering the necessity of the financial background — or to be more accurate, the lack of the money — , which could applied and that the seals can be investigated via internet, I have ventured to described the seals by myself. However, I used the scientific literature,⁴ I realised, that the studing of seals of county functionaries is over of my competence.

However the excerpts are based on charters mostly, for the preparation of a small part of the abstracts were used editions, as we can see this process in other volumes as well.

An other group of the charters are preserved as part of other diplomas and were only mentioned in the text. As the technique of the editors of the Angevin Archive is not uniform, I have decided to follow the rule, written in the first volume, which engrained the necessity of the reconstruction of these type of charters. According to this rule, all of the mentioned charters have an individual registration number and a summary. Most of these charters were mentioned in detailed, therefore it was difficult to distinguish them from those diplomas, which were transcribed in their contents. Certainly, it could seem to be disproportioned, that a very well known letter is rated among the mentioned charters, because we cannot define the exact date of issue, but considering the fact, that it would be quite a subjective decision to rate them by the quantity of information, therefore I have defined only those charters as 'transcribed in its content', which terminus

³This web-side, which is also available in Hungarian (www.monasterium.net), makes obtainable the material of archives within the borders of Hungary, and in the territory of historical Hungary — beyond our present borders — as well. The quality of the digitalised documents is much better, than the black and white — often cut into many pieces — photocopies of collection of National Archives.

⁴Takács Imre: *A magyarországi káptalanok és konventek középkori pecsétjei*. Budapest, 1992.; Bodor Imre (szerk.): *A középkori Magyarország főpapi pecsétjei a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia Művészettörténeti Kutató Csoportjának pecsétmásolat-gyűjteménye alapján*. Budapest, 1984.

are moving between certain (time)limits, or they became recorded, because they were written before or after an particular date.

In that case, if on the same day many several charters were edited, I have used this rule as the fundamental of in order of diplomas' abstracts: "The hierarchy of those charters, which were dated on the same day is this: the pope, the Hungarian ruler, foreign monarch, members of the dynasty, legates, pontifical functionaries, Hungarian prelates, archbishops, bishops, *loca credibilia* (ecclesiastical body / -ies entrusted with notarial functions), archiepiscopal-, episcopal vicarious, prominent secular functionaries, counties, towns, other communities, single ecclesiastics, common priests, local lay officiales (e. g. castellan, attesting notary), individuals."⁵

The bibliography, attached to the dissertation, can approve, that the whole serial is build on to a wide source basis, however the collecting and working up of these sort of source editions, which started in 1980s, cannot be interrupted. On the one hand, the continuous monitoring of the newly published scientific literature and source editions imposes a burden on the editors, on the other it makes easier their work, as they make up the editors' attention to numerous aspects, small details or unknown momentum, which knowledge can make better, more accurate and more complete or rather complex the volume. The situation is not as ideal, as it seems to be for the first reading, because it is quite limited to reach all the bibliographical items locally.

When the series started, firstly — and reasonably — the collection was focusing to the reign of king Charles, therefore the collectors have not collected every single volumes especially if they were ordered from abroad, consequently the second part of many serials, which contains charters or any other useful information in connection with the reign of Louis, are not in the local, departmental library collection. Among other reasons, this was the most relevant, when I started to prepare a special bibliography, which can be useful for all of the editors. In my list, I have signed all of those items, which I could found on the internet. ⁶ During the years of the preliminary work, I have found

⁵It was cited from Tibor Almási (grateful acknowledgments are due to him), who has committed to paper prof. Gyula Kristó's worlds, and is considering as standard in his volumes.

⁶Considering, that these are long links, I did not think practical recording them in printed form and

many internal and external data-base, in which most of the material can be found.⁷ Furthermore, I could make some researches in foreign archives and libraries, by the financial help of the Hungarian Scholarship Board,⁸ which aim were the collection of material to the volumes of the whole series.

We cannot neglect the significance of those sources and literature, which can be obtainable abroad, because the editors have got to face the fact, that according to the intensive foreign policy of king Louis — considering his memorable military expeditions, far-reaching diplomatic relations or the bonds to the Polish throne — relevant Hungarian-related sources are lurking in archives and source editions abroad. To the preparation of the work — which aim is the striving for completeness — it is indispensable and necessary to know and use the material and collections of foreign archives and libraries, furthermore the special knowledge of their researchers in the respect of the whole series.

I could manage to use temporarily numerous data-basis, which could be used in certain institutes or upon payment of compensation. From the number of these, I would emphasized only one — which can be found on the web-site of the Brepolis Publisher —

publishing on the pages of the volume. The list will shared with the editors via internet.

⁷Without the aim of completeness let us mention a few more significant: On the web-side of the National Archives of Hungary, A középkori Magyarország digitális könyvtára (Digital Library of Medieval Hungary); the digital library of University of Pécs, KlimoTheca; Hungarian Electronis Library (Magyar Elektronikus Könyvtár); orientation in journals, MATARKA (Hungarian Periodicals Table of Contents Database). Among foreign the digital collection on the web-side of Bayerische Staats Bibliothek; and the data base of Internet Archive; relevant medieval Bohemian sources according to bohemian history can be found on the web-side of Centrum Medievistických Studií; in connection with Polish sources the web-side of Kujawsko-Pomorska Biblioteka Cyfrowa is one of the most prominent.

⁸Central Archives of Historical Records in Warsaw (AGAD), national- and university library, Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv; Hofkammerarchiv; Österreichische Nationalbibliothek; Universitäts Bibliothek Wien, national and university library of Vilnius (Lietuvos Nacionalinė Martyno Mažvydo Biblioteka; Vilniaus Universiteto Biblioteka), city and county archives of Brno (Archiv Mesta Brna, Moravský zemský archiv v Brne), national archive of Prague, the archive of the national museum of Prague (Národní Archiv Praha; Archiv Národního Muzea), university, national, and academic library of Prague (Univerzita Karlova v Praze; Národní knihovna České republiky, Knihovna Akademie Ved České republiky), county archive of Olomouc (Zemský archiv v Opavě, pobočka Olomouc).

"Ut per litteras apostolicas...". Via this opportunity, the 48 volumes of *Registres et lettres des Papes du XIVe siècle* — which are frequently cited by the volumes of the Angevin Archives according to the Hungarian-related pontifical charters — were of service for the editors.

III

The most prominent results of the elaboration

As all of those volumes, which were published as part of the Angevin Archives series, this dissertation – which would become the 40th published volume of the series – also has its own results and „novelties”. Those monumental works, which are based on medieval written sources, however – understandable – used them according to the degree of processing, depending on charters’ editions, are hiding many mistakes or insufficiencies, which come to light during the exhaustive work of source’ exploration. For instance, during the elaboration of the charters of one year, we can easily correct or make more accurate the data of tenure of office of certain high dignitaries of the land, which were generally accepted by historians, and were written in the archontological book of Engel, using newly found information.⁹ One can find a much more specific, more interesting problem while working up the pontifical diplomas of the year 1356. I would like to refer to and develop the train of thought from the former chapter.

The source base (photographs of the volumes of apostolic registers) of the elaboration process of the pontifical charters are preserved in the Diplomatic Photographic Collection of the National Archives of Hungary.¹⁰

It is a matter of common knowledge, that the intensive correspondence, which connected the pontifical curia – which has its residence in Avignon in this period – with the contemporary christian world, consequently with the Hungarian Kingdom also, remained to us mostly as notes in the register volumes, and only a small per cent and

⁹Engel Pál: *Magyarország világi archontológiája : 1301–1457*. Budapest, 1996.

¹⁰Beside this, it is also necessary the elaboration of those diplomas, which preserved only in editions. E. g. the serial of the French source edition project, which aim is the publication of the pontifical registers: *Lettres secrètes et curiales Innocent VI. (1352–1362).*; *Suppliques d’Innocent VI. (1352–1362)*. Institut historique belge de Rome. Bruxelles, 1911.; *Acta Innocentii PP. VI. 1352–1362. e regestis Vaticanis aliisque fontibus collegit Aloysius L. Tautu*. Romae, 1961. Furthermore Augustinus Theiner: *Vetera monumenta historica Hungariam sacram illustrantia. I–II.*; *Acta Pataviensia Austriaca : vatikanische Akten zur Geschichte des Bistums Passau und der Herzöge von Österreich (1342 – 1378)*. 2. *Innocenz VI. : (1352 – 1362)* Hrsg. Lenzenweger, Josef. Wien, 1992.; l. bibliográfia.

very reduced number preserved in original form. The elaboration of enormous material, which are concealed in the archives of the Vatican, has moving on since centuries, and officially would become open for historical research in 1881, through the good offices of pope Leo XIII.¹¹ The exploitation of the material, which abound in Hungarian-related sources as well, started quite early. Without touching upon its details, just a few names are mentioned, whose activity is in tight connection with the archival material of the year of this dissertation. Abided the test of time and still valuable nowadays the source edition of Ágoston Theiner, as the knowledge, erudition, organizing genius of Vilmos Fraknói has left his mark on our history writing — besides others on the pages of the volumes of *Monumenta Vaticana Hungariae* — furthermore he has established the researches in Rome.¹² Connecting to the huge work of Fraknói, which proposal was the exploration of the Hungarian-related sources of the Vatican archives, Antal Áldásy has also accomplished his research. His aim was the compiling of the Hungarian-related part and notes of the summaries of the supplicationes of pope Martin V.¹³ As a result of his work, we can read „Regesták a Vatikáni Levéltárból” [Excerpts from the Archive of the Vatican] on the slips of Történelmi Tár [Historical Repository], which was later published as a *separatum*.¹⁴ In the aspect of my dissertation, this edition has a special rule, as I had to face the issue, that there are many mistakes – according the date of charters – in his work.

The identification of the extracts, prepared by Áldásy, was possible in many cases, comparing them with the photocopies of the National Archives. However a prominent part of the excerpts could not find in this date-base. In certain examples, the name of historical persons, concrete political events, etc. clearly indicated, that the charter, or rather

¹¹Érszegi Géza: *A Curia Romana középkori levéltárai*. Levéltári Szemle 28 (1978) 321–329.

¹²A recently published essay on the history of the Hungarian research projects in the Vatican was written by Péter Tusor (with abundant reference to scientific literature). *Collectanea Vaticana Hungariae. Classis I. Vol. I.* "Magyarország mint a nyugati keresztény művelődés védőbástyája": a Vatikáni Levéltárnak azok az okiratai, melyek őseinknek a Keletről Európát fenyegető veszedelmek ellen kifejtett erőfeszítéseire vonatkoznak : cca 1214–1606. Összegyűjtötte és kiadásra rendezte Artner Edgár. Közreadja Szovák Kornél, Török József és Tusor Péter. Bp., Róma 2004. XV–CXVI.

¹³Áldásy Antal: *Olaszország történelmi kutatások*. Magyar Könyvszemle 1 (1892–93) 240.

¹⁴Történelmi Tár 17 (1894) 15–28; 18 (1895) 58–89, 260–288.

the note in the register could not issued from 1356, which is the 4th pontifical year of Innocent VI. Later, as I have taken in my hands the book of János Karácsonyi, I have realised, that these mistakes were already noticed by others, but the list is not complete.¹⁵ In Áldásy's edition, one can find excerpts from 7th January (Nr. 206.) till 27th December (Nr. 266.) in 1356. Karácsonyi has already demonstrated, that 11 of them were dated incorrectly.¹⁶ Furthermore I could identify other charters, which were written in other years — sometimes, I could also decide, in which year exactly — or they do not have any trail neither in the collection of the National Archives, nor of connecting source editions.

As a first step, when I tried to find out the reason of the error, considering the possibility, that the misunderstanding was caused by the date „in the 4th pontifical year of ... the pope”, I have verified the register of Urban V. (1362-1370) and Gregory XI. (1370-1378) from their 4th pontifical year. My suspicion was proved partially. Finally, I have found the key of solving in the research report, written by Áldásy. As he reported, „there were remained 24 volumes from the Vatican and 29 volumes from Avignon, which contain abstracts from the period of pope Innocent VI., furthermore 13 volumes of 'breve'. The registration number of these lastly mentioned volumes, are 244 A – 244 N. These are big, folio-formed volumes, in which the 'breve'-s are stuck beneath each other and side by side. The 'breve'-s were written on longer-shorter slip of papers and were stuck side by side. On the same page, one can see two 'breve's beneath each other, sometimes three, conforming to its size. On the one side of the paper can be seen the 'berve', on the other, the back side, short summary can be found. The pages are unpaginated, but the 'breve's are paginated with arabic numbers. The volumes are bound into charta-binding, on the backside down are the new archival references, upside are the older references: 'Innoc. VI. Archet. epist.' and the number of the volume. There is no chronological order in the insertation of sheets, moreover one can often find 'breve's

¹⁵Karácsonyi János: A hamis, hibás keltű és keltezetlen oklevelek jegyzéke 1400-ig. Budapest, 1902. 80-81. [A Történelmi Tár 1908. évi számában megjelent pótlásokkal kiegészítve] A kötetet szerkesztette és az előszót írta: Koszta László. Szeged, 1988.

¹⁶Nr. 206, 209, 210, 211, 226, 254, 256, 260, 261, 264, 265.

from other popes – such as Urban V. – among the 'breve's of Innocent VI¹⁷ ." Actually, as we can complement, there are summaries from Gregory XI., what we can confirm with an extract, dated form 22nd September 1356. The charter was written by the pope and addressed to the queen of Sicily. It stated, that the delegates of king Louis, who were coming back from France, Stephen episcopo of Zagrab and Peter Zudar, the Slavonian ban visited the pontifical curia after negotiations have closed in the topic of the planned marriage of the Hungarian kings daughter and the second son of the French ruler. ¹⁸ Among those excerpts, which were misdated, a relevant number of them refer to the reference number of 'breve'. Furthermore, two summaries from 12th January 1356. were replaced to 1357, according to their references ASV. Reg. Av. v. 135., f. 52v and 113r-v (Df. 289 540 and 289 543.).

In addition to this, numerous interesting and worthy data can be found in the volume and as I hope – after smaller redaction and amendment, attaching the indices – it will become meritorious to enrich the volumes of the – deservedly – famous series of Angevin Archives.

¹⁷Áldásy Antal: *Olaszországi történelmi kutatások*. Magyar Könyvszemle 1 (1892-93) 249–250.

¹⁸Nr. 256.

IV

Publications related to the dissertation

1. Oklevélhamisítások az Anjou-korban. [Falsification of Charters in the Angevin-age] In: Középkortörténeti Tanulmányok 7. Ed. by: Attila Kiss P., Ferenc Piti , György Szabados . Szegedi Középkorász Műhely, Szeged, 2012. 31–43.
2. *Ordo Fratrum Sancti Pauli Primi Eremitae* in the light of the charters of the 14th century. In: *Cogito, scribo, spero. Auxiliary Historical Sciences in Central Europe at the Outset of 21st Century*. Ed. by: Bolom-Kotari, Martina - Zouhar, Jakub. Hradec Králové, 2012. 209–223.
3. A 14. századi magyar oklevelezési gyakorlat sajátosságai. [Peculiarities of the Hungarian charter edition process in the fourteenth century] In: *Classica, mediaevalia, neolatina V. Ab Uppsalia usque ad Debrecinum*. Debrecen, 2010. 81–87.
4. Egy kiadatlan Zsigmond-kori oklevél margójára. [An unedited charters of Sigismund of Luxemburg] In: "Fons, skepsis, lex". Ünnepi tanulmányok a 70 esztendő Makk Ferenc tiszteletére. Szerk.: Tibor Almási , Éva Révész , György Szabados . Szeged 2010. 351–359.
5. Nagy Lajos litvániai hadjáratai. [The Lithuanian campaigns of Louis the Great] In: *Belvedere Meridionale* 22. 3–4. (2010) 50–58.

Presentations related to the dissertation

1. The usage of Latin language in the charters of the fourteenth century: Charters of the Angevin Era. / XIV. Congress of IANLS. 2–8th Aug. 2009 (Uppsala)
2. A latin nyelv használata 14. századi oklevelekben. [The usage of Latin language in the charters of the fourteenth century] / *Neo-Latinistae Hungarici Uppsaliae praesentes: De humanitate Europaea loquuntur. Magyar neolatinisták Uppsalában „Az európai műveltségről”*. 26–27th Nov. 2009 (Debrecen)

3. Ordo Fratrum Sancti Pauli Primi Eremitae in light of the charters of the 14th century./ Pontes ad Fontes. Sacred History in the light of Auxiliary Historical Sciences. International conference. 7–9th Sept. 2010 (Brno)
4. Charters in the fourteenth-century Hungarian Kingdom./ Seeing, Hearing, Reading and Believing. Authorities in the Middle Ages. International conference. 20–23d Sept. 2010 (Helsinki)
5. Oklevélhamisítások az Anjou-korban.[Falsification of Charters in the Angevin-age]/ VII. medievisztika PhD-konferencia. 1–3d June 2011 (Szeged)
6. 14. századi levéltári források és a történetírás (Az 1350-es évek oklevél narratio-i) [Archivistical sources and history writing in the fourteenth century] (co-author Éva Teiszler) / 7th International Congress of Hungarian Studies. 22–27th Aug. 2011 (Kolozsvár)
7. Bohemian-Hungarian relations in the Middle Ages focusing on the Angevin- and Jagellonian written sources. / Erasmus teacher mobility program, University of Hradec Králové. 31st Oct.–6th Nov. 2011 (Hradec Králové)
8. Lovagi játékok, orvoslás a lovagkorban.[Tournaments and healing in the age of chivalry]/ A Szent György Lovagrend XIX. nyári egyeteme. 15–21st July 2012 (Szabadka)
9. I. Lajos király külpolitikája az 1356-os levéltári források tükrében. [The foreign policy of Louis the Great in the light of the archival sources (1356)]/ Műhelyszemináriumi előadás. 21st Nov. 2012 (Szeged)