

Tervező: Magyar Zsófia



Hungaro - Polonica Young Scholars on Medieval Polish - Hungarian Relations

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Young Scholars on Medieval Polish-Hungarian Relations

**Dániel Bagi – Gábor Barabás – Zsolt Máté
(ed.)**

**Történészceh Egyesület
Pécs, 2016**

Publishing of this book was supported by Republic of Poland's Embassy in Budapest.



Ambasada
Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej
w Budapeszcie

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* The editing of the book was supported by the Hungarian Scientific Research Found (OTKA NN 109690).

[×] The editing of the book was supported by supported by the ÚNKP-16-2-I. New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Human Capacities.



Cover: Zsófia Magyar

Printing: Virágmandula Kft.

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ISBN: 978-963-12-7382-3

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Abbreviations

Ademari Cabannensis Chronicon = Ademari Cabannensis Chronicon, ed. Pascale Bourgain, Corpus Christianorum. Continuatio Mediaevalis vol. 129 (Turnhout, 1999)

CDAC = Codex Diplomaticus Arpadianus Continuatus – Árpádkori új okmánytár. ed. Gustav Wenzel (Budapest, 1860–1874)

CDB = Codex diplomaticus et epistolaris regni Bohemiae, ed. Gustav Friedrich et al. (Praha, 1904–2013)

CDH = Codex diplomaticus Hungariae, ecclesiasticus ac civilis. ed. Georgius Fejér (Budae, 1829–1866)

CDP = Codex diplomaticus Poloniae quo continentur privilegia regum Poloniae, magnorum ducum Litvaniae, bullae pontificum, nec non jura a privatis data, illustrandis domesticis rebus gestis inservitura adhuc nusquam typis exarata, ab antiquissimis inde temporibus usque ad annum 1506, ed. Leon Ryszczewski et al. (Varsaviae, 1847–887)

CDPH = Codex Diplomaticus Patrius Hungaricus. Hazai okmánytár, ed. Imre Nagy et al. (Győr – Budapest, 1865–1891)

CESDQ = Codex Epistolaris Saeculi Decimi Quinti, 3 vols., ed. August Sokołowski – Józef Szujski – Anatol Lewicki, Monumenta Medii Aevi Historica. Res Gesta Poloniae Illustrantia vols. 2, 12 and 14 (Cracoviae, 1876–1894)

DF = Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára. Mohács Előtti Gyűjtemény. Diplomatikai Fényképgyűjtemény [Hungarian National Archive. Photo-Collecton of Diplomatics]

DL = Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára. Mohács Előtti Gyűjtemény. Diplomatikai Levéltár [Hungarian National Archive. Collection of Diplomatics]

Abbreviations

Długosz = Długosz, Jan, *Historiae Polonicae libri XII*, 5 vols., ed. Aleksander Przezdziecki, Joannis Długosz Senioris Canonici Cracoviensis Opera Omnia vol. 10–14 (Cracoviae, 1873–1878)

DRMH = *Decreta regni mediaevalis Hungariae*. The Laws of the Medieval Kingdom of Hungary I/1. 1000–1301, ed. János M. Bak – Leslie S. Domonkos – James Ross Sweeney (Idyllwild, 1999)

KDKK = Kodeks dyplomatyczny katedry krakowskiej św. Wacława [The Diplomatic Codex of Wawel Cathedral of Saint Wenceslaus] vol. 1. ed. Franciszek Piekosiński (Kraków, 1874)

KDM = Kodeks dyplomatyczny Małopolski [Diplomatic Codex of Lesser Poland], vol. 2, ed. Franciszek Piekosiński et al. (Kraków, 1876)

KDMK = Kodeks dyplomatyczny miasta Krakowa [Diplomatic Codex of the City of Cracow], ed. Franciszek Piekosiński (Kraków, 1879–1882)

KDW = Kodeks dyplomatyczny Wielkopolski, ed. Ignacy Zakrzewski et al. (Poznań, 1877–1999)

MDE = Magyar diplomaciai emlékek: Mátyás király korából [Hungarian Diplomatic Records: From the Era of King Matthias] vol. I, ed. Iván Nagy – Albert B. Nyári (Budapest, 1875)

MGH = *Monumenta Germaniae Historica* (Hannoverae 1872–)

MKL = Mátyás király levelei, külügyi osztály vol. I [Letters of King Matthias, Category Diplomacy vol. I] ed. Vilmos Fraknói (Budapest, 1893)

MPH = *Monumenta Poloniae Historica*, ed. August Bielowski (Lwów, 1864–1893)

MPHSN = *Monumenta Poloniae Historica*. Series Nova, (Kraków – Warszawa, 1946–)

MVH = *Monumenta Vaticana historia regnum Hungariae illustrantia*, ed. Vilmos Fraknói et al. (Budapest, 1884–)

Abbreviations

RA = Regesta regum stirpis Arpadianae critico-diplomatica. – Az árpád-házi királyok okleveleinek kritikai jegyzéke, ed. Imre Szentpétery – Iván Borsa. (Budapest, 1923–1987)

RGIX = Les registres de Grégoire IX. Recueil des bulles de ce pape publiées et analysées d'après les manuscrits originaux du Vatican par Lucien Auvray, t. I–IV. (Paris, 1890–1955)

RPR = Regesta Pontificum Romanorum, ed. August Potthast. (Berlin, 1874)

SRH = Scriptores Rerum Hungaricarum tempore ducum regumque stirpis Arpadianae gestarum" I–II. ed. Emericus Szentpétery (Budapestini, 1937–1938) Reprint: ed. Kornél Szovák – László Veszprémy (Budapest, 1999)

SRS = Scriptores rerum Silesiacarum. Oder Sammlung Schlesischer Geschichtschreiber, ed. Gustav Adolf Stenzel et al. (Breslau, 1835–1902)

Thietmari Chronicon = Thietmari, Merseburgensis episcopi, Chronicon, ed. Marian Zygmunt Jedlicki (Poznań, 1953)

Thuróczy, Chronica = János Thuróczy, Chronica Hungarorum. I. Textus, ed. Erzsébet Galántai – Gyula Kristó, Bibliotheca Scriptorum Medii Recentisque Aevorum. Series Nova vol. 7 (Budapest, 1985)

VMH = Vetera monumenta historica. Hungariam sacram illustrantia. I–II, ed. Augustinus Theiner (Romae, 1859–1860)

ZDM = Zbiór dokumentów małopolskich [Collection of the Documents from Lesser Poland], ed. Stanisław Kuraś – Irena Sułkowska-Kuraś (Wrocław, 1962–)

ZSO = Zsigmondkori oklevéltár 1387–1425, I–XII [Cartulary of the Sigismund period 1387–1424, I–XI] ed. Iván Borsa – Norbert C. Tóth – Elemér Mályusz et al. (Budapest, 1951–2013)

Studies

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Clement of Túrony.
*Possibilities of a canon of southern Baranya in the
late Middle Ages**

Between 1475 and 1477 Matthias Corvinus donated both the provostships originally founded by Premonstratensians, and the provostries of Csút/Csót and Zsámbék, located in Diocese of Veszprém, to the Paulines at the request of the Order of Saint Paul.¹ In 1477 and 1479 Pope Sixtus IV entrusted a doctor of canon law, certain Clement of Túrony, with the procedure in the case of the above-mentioned bodies, probably as a judge delegate.² The same person in 23 December 1479 sent in a petition to the Holy Father, in order to the confirmation of his dignity of Felsőörs's provost, that he had been bestowed by the King.³

I noticed the previously mentioned Clement during my research about the provostry of Arad, and then I saw his

* Research for this paper was supported by „NTP-EFÖ-P-15”.  Supported by the ÚNKP-16-2-II. 9. New National Excellence Program of the Ministry of Human Capacities. I am grateful to Tamás Fedeles and Gábor Barabás for the correction of the text.

¹ Beatrix Romhányi, *Kolostorok, és társaskáptalanok a középkori Magyarországon* [Monasteries and Collegial Chapters in Medieval Hungary], (Budapest, 2000).

² Vince Bedy: *A felsőörsi prépostság története* [History of the Provostry of Felsőörs], (Veszprém, 1934) 56.

³ *Ibid.*, 56.

name in the works of Tamás Fedeles,⁴ Vince Bedy,⁵ István Sugár,⁶ and Norbert C. Tóth.⁷ Recently the latter has given a detailed presentation about the career of Michael, the son of Ladislaus of Túrony, that made my interest deeper towards the analyzed person.⁸ The common feature of the two Túronys – of course despite their family connection – is that they both had an outstanding church career compared to other canons of their bodies (Esztergom – Arad).⁹ Consequently, the purpose of my thesis – besides I aimed to describe the stations of Clement's career based on sources and earlier technical literature – is the exploration of his career similarly to Hungarian middle class canons who had appeared in some sources.¹⁰

There is not much known about the origins of Clement, even his descent is questionable; he could be both a nobleman from Baranya and a serf. In my opinion of Túrony – as

⁴ Norbert C. Tóth: "Az egri káptalan archontológiája 1387–1526" [Archontology of the Chapter of Eger 1387–1526], *Turul* 88 (2015) 55.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 55.

⁶ *Ibid.*

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ Norbert C. Tóth, *Az esztergomi székeskáptalan a 15. Században I.* [The Cathedral-Chapter of Esztergom in the 15th Century I.], (Budapest, 2015) 70–77.

⁹ This statement is less likely, concerning the body of Pécs's cathedral chapter, because Clement compared to the other canons of the body made a medium- successful career; in addition the number and the significance of his benefices are far from Michael of Túrony.

¹⁰ See Orbán of Nagylucse in: Tamás Fedeles, "Ördögi sugallattól vezérelve. Egy 15. századi gyilkosság nyomában" [Led by the Devil's Suggestion. In the Traces of a 15th-Century Murder], *Századok* 147 (2013) 433–456; Michael of Debrecen, Michael of Keszthely, Simon of Trevisó, Simon of Hanva Darvas, son of Ladislaus of Túrony, Michael in: C. Tóth, *Az esztergomi székeskáptalan*, 43–86.

I aim to confirm that later on – had been born at latest in the second half of the 1440s.¹¹ His birthplace was favourable from several perspectives, on the one hand, Túrony already had a stone church in the Arpadian Era;¹² in addition it is located only about twenty kilometres from Pécs, the seat of diocese of Pécs, which was doubtlessly the most prominent area of the late medieval Hungarian church organization. It is quite conceivable that that the aforesaid conditions contributed to the choice of making the church his profession, like his older relative. The aforementioned Michael, who was almost certainly his relative, supposedly his uncle or brother – who had cathedral chapter prebend of Pécs since 1460 – probably, supported his young relative actively, and he also might be the generous relative, who set our future canon on the path of church career. As a result, I think it is most likely that Clement also with the support of Michael began his studies – that he pursued until the obtainment of doctor's degree in Pécs, at the cathedral school of southern Pannonia.

Similarly to the previously mentioned we know very little about his young ages, but it is almost certain that he had been obtained a doctorate in canon law before his first chartered mention,¹³ which gives us certain starting points and in which he appeared as a provost of St Peter in the Castle of

¹¹ I will return to this later in connection with the first mention and the doctoral degree of Clement.

¹² György Györffy, *Az Árpád-kori Magyarország történeti földrajza I.* [The Historical Geography of Hungary in the Arpadian-era], (Budapest, 1987) 397.

¹³ I think it is possible, because in 1475, Clement appeared as decretorum doctor in the sources, his birth cannot be dated so much earlier than the second half of the 1440s, because of the presumable year (1503) of his death

Eger might be dated to 1472. Then in 1473 he appeared as a vicar of the bishop of Eger, Gabriel of Rangon and with a *decorum doctor* degree, he carried out his commissarial duties until 1475.¹⁴ In the year of 1477, we can see his name concerning the aforementioned Bishop of Eger, he appeared as chaplain and envoy of Rangon, so according to my calculations, he maintained diplomatic responsibilities in the second half of his twenties.¹⁵ There is not so much information about how Clement got into Cardinal Gabriel of Ragon's atmosphere.¹⁶ Probably as the familiar of the cardinal, of Túrony got into the court of Matthias Corvinus, from where his way led straight to the Eternal City as a delegate of the King.¹⁷

Although it is not exactly known that how much time he had spent in Rome, it is conceivable, that his diplomatic service in the case of the two monasteries has terminated, and his residence in Rome has ended when he obtained the benefice of provost in Felsőörs, which he might have got for his diplomatic service. In my view, it is possible that although Clement had benefice of provost he completed his diplomatic responsibilities, longer than the two cases that were presented – because of the lack of sources, none of these statements can be certainly claimed. However, it seems to be

¹⁴ C. Tóth, "Az egri káptalan", 55; István Sugár: *Az egri püspökök története, Az egri főegyházmegye schematizmusa 1.* [The History of the Bishopric of Eger], (Budapest, 1984) 180.

¹⁵ Tamás Fedeles, *A pécsi székeskáptalan személyi összetétele a késő középkorban (1354–1526)* [The Personal Composition of the Cathedral-Chapter of Pécs in Late Middle Ages], (Pécs, 2005) 458.

¹⁶ Sugár, "Egri püspökök", 177–182.

¹⁷ Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 458.

sure, that during his residence in Rome he worked effectively, as he acted in the case of the aforementioned monasteries of Csút/Csút and Zsámbék in 1477. In the same case, but in the year of 1479 he appeared as a papal commissioner. It is proving the effectiveness of his job that in 1479 the King donated him the benefice of Felsőörs's Mary Magdalene provost, which was located in the aforementioned diocese of Veszprem. The quality of the stalls and the importance of Clement's job will become more accurate for us, if we realize that the annual income of provostry reached 200 gold forints at that time.¹⁸ Because of the lack of sources, in the 1480s very little is known about the local activities of Clement, so it is also not known that how long did he have the above-mentioned benefice, therefore we might date it to 1479–1480. However, it might be possible that Clement could be the body's provost for a longer time, even in the whole decade. Because of his regal services he could rarely reside on Felsőörs, he enjoyed his benefice as *sine cura*.

His ministration was facilitated by his university degree or doctor decretorum in connection with the above mentioned issues. While in the fundamental work of Endre Veress, which was published in 1941, Túrony's canon law degree was dated from 1495,¹⁹ in contrast with that, due to the researches of Tamás Fedeles it is known that in 1479 a papal bull called him decretorum doctor.²⁰ Based on the above his

¹⁸ The provostry has been taken from the previous beneficiary because of the act of murder, following this Clement got the benefice.

¹⁹ Endre Veress, *Olasz egyetemeken járt magyarországi tanulók anyakönyve es iratai 1221–1864* [The Register and other Writings of Hungarian Students on Italian Universities 1221–1864], (Budapest, 1941) 413.

²⁰ Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 459.

date of birth should be dated at least to the second half of the 1440's.²¹ We do not have further information about his university studies.

The first, more comprehensible station of Clement's career can be found in Arad, in the local, royal-founded provost that was named after Saint Martin, our canon bore the dignity of reader canon, in one word we can find him right in the second place of chapter's hierarchy.²² During this period the provost has not resisted at the seat of the body. So the actual duties of the body's management were carried out by the lector, in this case by Clement of Túrony. The duties of a lector included the management of collegiate chapter school,²³ and the control of the chancery of *Loca Credibilia* (place of authentication). The issue that why did he get canon stall at that time will arise, so we can even think of another, yet undiscovered payment for diplomatic mission,²⁴ as it can be seen in the case of Örs. Another possible reason for electing Clement as a lector is that his diplomatic career has ended and as a result of this the body believed that he was the most competent to fill the dignity of a lector. The latter is somewhat contradictory to that, as it can be seen later, that Clement's career has not ended in Arad. Similarly, to the benefices of Felsőörs and Arad, it is not clear, and probably

²¹ Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 458–459; C. Tóth, "Az egri káptalan", 55.

²² Békefi, Remig: A káptalani iskolák története Magyarországon 1540-ig, [History of Chapter-schools in Hungary till 1540], (Budapest, 1910) 193.

²³ Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 54.

²⁴ Although he enjoyed the lectoral dignity from 1492, he got his canon stalls earlier; supposedly he must have been obtained it in the last decade of the reign of Matthias Corvinus.

never will be, that for what reason has he returned or might have been returned to the diocese of Pécs. However, it is certain that his first chartered mention is dated to 1495 – so during the time he was a lector in Arad – namely in the quality of the Archdeacon of Aszúág. In connection with the benefice of Aszúág, it is not exactly known that whose intervention helped Clement to get it, nevertheless we can assume that he got it for his diplomatic services, however I must emphasize that there are no sources about his royal or papal services. He visited the villages annually, listed those who wanted to become a priest, monitored that there is no witchcraft, concubine or some kind of deviation from the path of true faith in his decanal district, furthermore he inspected the subordinated deans, so probably he carried out his archidiaconal responsibilities outstandingly. The certain data regarding his archdeacon responsibilities shows that he bore his archidiaconal office between 1495 and 1499, which means that he has resided in the seat of the diocese, in Pécs; and he was a member of the local Cathedral Chapter. It is not actually known what happened in the period between his last archidiaconal mention, which is dated to 1499, and his first mention of his lectoral duties in 1503, but as it can be seen a cleric, called Albert became the Archdeacon of Aszúág in 1503, we can conceive that Clement's archidiaconal duties has lasted until this time.²⁵ However it can be contradictory or rather can be a cause for further assumptions that Albert of Nagyváty responsibilities as a lector can be dated for the

²⁵ Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 312.

period between 1487 and 1499.²⁶ In this case, it can be assumed that Clement, between the years of 1499 and 1503, left his archidiaconal benefice in order to advance to the dignity of a reader canon. Nevertheless, it is also conceivable, that in this period he bore the two stalls simultaneously. In the year of 1503, Clement officiated in Pécs as the lector of the local cathedral chapter, furthermore he led the cathedral school and the chancellery of *Loca Credibilia* (place of authentication) and his actions were represented on two occasions in the charter.²⁷ The fact that Clement returned to his more humble homeland could be interesting, although at first he appeared in the canon community of Pécs as an archdeacon of Aszúág, it cannot be ruled out entirely that he might already have been possessed a canon stall in the body.

After the year of 1503 Clement's name disappeared from the sources. From these circumstances we can conclude that in 1503 or shortly after this year he died. This is not surprising, because if my idea about the date of his birth is acceptable, he must have been reach the age of sixty which was considered as a quite high age in the medieval era.

I collected the benefices of Clement of Túrony chronologically, in order to a better demonstration, in the following table. Where it is just assumable I have indicated the uncertainty.

²⁶ Ibid., 416.

²⁷ DL 494 74, 1503. 04. 02.: DF 280 286.

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<i>Denomination of dignity and benefices</i>	<i>Period</i>
Provost, Saint Peter provostry of Eger ²⁸	1475
Vicar of Eger ²⁹	1475.
Provost, Mary Magdalena Provostry of (Felső) Örs ³⁰	1479 – 1480?
Lector, Provostry of Arad ³¹	(1492?) 1493 – 1495 (1497?)
Archdeacon, Aszúág ³²	1495 – 1499 (– (1503?))
Lector, Cathedral chapter of Pécs ³³	(1499?) – 1503

Benefices of Clement of Túrony

In my opinion, this paper would not be complete if I do not attempt to compare Clement's life to the career of other canons, who have been appeared in sources.³⁴ Investigating the stations of Clement's career, a question arises that based on these statements how could he be appeared in the late

²⁸ Sugár, "Az egri püspökök", 180.

²⁹ Ibid.

³⁰ Bedy, "A felsőörsi prépostság", 56.

³¹ Békefi, "A káptalani iskolák", 193.

³² February 08. 1499.: DF 261 970; Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 458–459.

³³ January 28. 1503.: DL 494 74; Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan", 458–459.

³⁴ József Köblös, A budai, fehérvári, győri és pozsonyi káptalan archontológiája. 1458–1526 [Archontology of the Chapters of Buda, Fehérvár, Győr and Bratislava. 1458–1526], (Budapest, 1987); Fedeles, "A pécsi székeskáptalan"; C. Tóth, "Az esztergomi székeskáptalan", 43–86.

medieval religious society of Hungary. Túrony has never got into the pontifical dignity of the hierarchy; therefore, he has not appeared in the elite of medieval religious society. For this reason, Clement – belonged to the middle class of the church based on significant benefices (provost, vicar). Probably he enjoyed a prebendal benefice from the beginning of his career; furthermore, he was also the chaplain of Cardinal Gabriel of Rangon. The Cardinal might have pioneered Clement in the early stages of his career. Without the support of the Cardinal and his relative, Michael of Túrony he could have hardly reach benefice of Vicar Bishop, presumably at this early stage of his career. It is prominently important that he achieved canon law doctorate degree that he acquired at an Italian university. In order to facilitate the illustration for the readers I reveal a table, summarizing the career of Michael, made by Norbert C. Tóth (*benefices of Michael of Túrony*).³⁵ It has an importance that Michael might have studied at university; however the research about him has not shown up a doctorate. Despite all of this, if we compare the stations of Clement and Michael, the benefices of the latter exceeded the stalls of his younger relative both in number and in significance.

³⁵ Ibid., 74. table number 28.

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<i>Denomination of the scope of activities, function and bene-</i>	<i>Period</i>
Notary of Holy See / notary	18 December 1446 - 19 August 1448.
Canon of Esztergom	6 August 1457 - † 30 July 1501.
Archdeacon of Nógrád / commendator	20 April 1460 - † 30 July 1501.
Director of the altar of Saint Margaret	Before 29 September 1459 - † 30 July 1501.
Canon of Pécs	22. May 1460 - 17 July 1466.
Titled Bishop of Milkovia, suffragan of Esztergom	12 June 1468 - † 30 July 1501.
Vicar of Esztergom	8 May 1471 - 11 April 1483.
Provost of Esztergom- Szentgyörgymező	16 April - 29 November 1474.

Benefices of Michael of Túrony

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C. Tóth, Norbert, „Az egri káptalan archontológiája 1387–1526” [Archontology of the Chapter of Eger 1387–1526], *Turul* 88 (2015) 48–71.