

The settling Features of the Orders in Medieval Hungary. Two case studies.
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Budapest, 15th August, 1994


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Settling Features of the Orders

in Medieval Hungary

(Two case studies)

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Before handling the actual subject I would like to clarify why I - though being an archaeologist - deal with a pure historical question. The reason for this lies in the history of church research in Hungary. The last comprehensive studies on the history of religious orders were written in the first half of this century, mainly before the 1920s. Some of these works conceived in the spirit of the traditional, in some respect "baroque" idea of order history, although a number of them based on a large archive material, some of them used even the results of the art historical research of that time.¹ Another part of the old publications, mainly dating from the end of the 19th, beginning of the 20th century are still presenting our main sources concerning the topic², but in some cases their data need to be freshened up. Between the two world wars the historical studies were less important (although some works continued the earlier tradition³) but this is the time when art historical research became predominant. The works of Kálmán Lux, Tibor Gerevich and Dezső Dercsényi prepared the way not only for the art historians after World War II, but also for the archaeologist. The research of these two disciplines is still parallel, a number of problems being discussed from both sides. In some cases, as e.g. the so called "clan or family monasteries" the problem emerged in the art historical literature much earlier than in the historical⁴.

1. I don't want to make critics on the earlier works of order history in this paper in general, I will deal just with those concerning the two case studies included in it.

2. Pannonhalmi Rendtörténet I-XII, Karácsonyi J.: Szent Ferenc rendjének története Magyarországon, Pfeiffer, Nikolaus: Die ungarische Dominikanerordensprovinz von ihrer Gründung 1221 bis zur Tatarenwüstung 1241-1242. Dedek Cr.L.: A karthausiak Magyarországon, Budapest, 1889.

3. Harsányi A.: A domonkosrend Magyarországon a reformáció előtt, Debrecen, 1938; Horváth E.: A pannoni apátság története, Budapest, 1930, Horváth K.: A zirci apátság története, Veszprém, 1930; Mályusz E.: A pálosrend a középkor végén. Egyháztörténet, III/1947. Although they were largely criticized by later scholars, the works of Kisbán Emil: A magyar pálosrend története, Budapest, 1938 and Fallenbüchl F.: Az ágostonrendiek Magyarországon, Szt.István Akadémia II.oszt.ért. III/3, Budapest, 1943 are still inevitable for the research on the Paulines and the Austin Hermits. For the Austin Hermits see also the critics of E.Mályusz about the work of Fallenbüchl in Egyháztörténet I/1943, p.427-440.

4. E.Marosi: , G.Entz: Nyugati karzatok román kori építészetünkben. Művészettörténeti Értesítő VIII (1959), p.130-142 (the German version in: Acta Historiae Artium VI (1953) p.1-19), and *Idem*: Még egyszer a nyugati karzatokról, Építés-Építészettudomány XII (1980), p.133-134. Among the historians it has been I.Petrovics who dealt first with the question (AHSzeg Acta Iuvenum 1/1978, p.49-24). About the problem see as well: Fügedi E.: Sepelieunt corpus eius in proprio monasterio. A nemzetségi monostor. In: Századok 125 (1991). "Clan or family monasteries" (in Hungarian "nemzetségi monostor") are called the monasteries which were founded by a family or clan (= *genus*), in some cases by a namely known member of it with the

After World War II all the research concerning church history declined (partly also because of the political situation in the country) and it was not until the 1960s that it was possible to do any research in connection with churches and monasteries⁵. Since then there has been a number of excavations and architectural analysis carried out by the Inspectorate of Monuments and different museums. The latest results can be gained almost exclusively from either the publications of the above, from archaeological field work or historical geographical studies. The archaeological investigations carried out in several monasteries and friaries present a new set of knowledge about the inner structure of the individual institutions and reveal new aspects concerning their spatial relations⁶. The methods, e.g. the spatial analysis and the landscape archaeology, used in this study are originating from other research branches, but are utilized in modern archaeology as well. Even in a country as England, where written sources are available in a large number, the above mentioned methods allowed archaeologist to gain completely new data concerning the subject⁷.

purpose that the founder and his relatives and descendents would be buried there. Recently there is a debate among historians and art historians about the term as well as its content, however, I do not want to treat this problem in this paper.

5. In this period there were some historians too who contributed to the formulation of a new historic interpretation, the most important works are: Mályusz E.: *Egyház és társadalom a középkori Magyarországon*, Budapest, 1971 and Fügedi e.: *Kolduló barátok, polgárok, nemesek*, Budapest, 1981.

6. Entz Géza: *Középkori egyházi emlékek régészeti kutatása*. Hollné Gyürky Katalin és Valter Ilona hozzászólásával (*Die archäologische Erforschung kirchlicher Denkmäler des Mittelalters. Beiträge: Katalin Holl-Gyürky, Ilona Valter*). In: *Régészeti Füzetek Ser.II.14*, p.64-71; Valter Ilona: *Középkori egyházi épületeink kutatása* (*Die Forschung unserer mittelalterlichen kirchlichen Baudenkmäler*), In: *Középkori régészetünk újabb eredményei és időszerű feladatai*, hsg.v. I.Fodor u. L.Selmeczi, Budapest, 1985, p.317-342; Valter, Ilona: *Romanische Sakralbauten Westpannoniens*, Eisenstadt, 1985; Guzsik, Tamás - Fehérváry, Rudolf: *A pálosrend építészeti emlékei a középkori Magyarországon* (*Die Baudenkmäler der Pauliner im mittelalterlichen Ungarn*), Budapest, 1980.

7. Michael Aston: *Interpreting the Landscape*, London, 1985; Michael Aston-Trevor Rowley: *Landscape Archaeology - An Introduction to Fieldwork Technics on Post-Roman Landscapes*, David and Charles, 1974; James Bond: *The Premonstratensian Order: A Preliminary Survey of the Growth and Distribution in Medieval Europe*, Woodbridge, 1993; Lawrence Butler: *The archaeology of rural monasteries in England and Wales*, In: *BAR British Series 203*, 1989, p.1-28; Helen Clark: *The Archaeology of Medieval England. Ch.3: Monasteries*, London, 1984, p.81-104; Patrick Greene: *Methods of interpretation of monastic sites*, In: *Ibidem* p.313-326; Steven Moorhouse: *Monastic estates: their composition and development*, In: *Ibidem* p.29-82; Harold Mytum: *Functionalist and non-functionalist approaches in monastic archaeology*, In: *Ibidem* p.339-361; John Steane: *The Archaeology of Medieval England and Wales, Ch.3, Kent*, 1985, p.63-103; *Genetische Siedlungsforschung in Mitteleuropa und seinen Nachbarräumen I-II*, hrsg.v. Kl.Fehn, Kl.Brandt, D.Denecke u. F.Irsigler, Bonn, 1988.

Their contribution to the order history in general can be very important, even if this does not fit into the traditional idea about this kind of research. But in order to make advantage of this we have to collect the scarced data from the different publications which is one of the main purposes of my work. We have to realize that no further research can be made without a complete and critical list of the medieval monasteries. Because of the lack of a new *Monasteriologium Hungaricum* each scholar who wants to deal with any aspect of the topic is obliged to make his own collection, often based on the old, in some respects already out of date data of earlier publication or gathering them from the most different publications. It is enough if we just have a look to historic atlases published in Western Europe to see, how much Hungary is underrepresented in them as far as the ecclesiastic institutions are concerned⁸.

On the other hand some traditionnal views concerning the settling costumes of the different orders and their importance are still surviving, which are almost exclusively based on the original aims of the founding fathers, without having done any control research wether the primary ideas were respected in the later history of the given order as well. The planned catalogue can be the basis for a critical work on this topic as well.

As it has turned out in the quoted European, above all English research the investigation of monasteries in their context (landscape, settlement structure, natural resources, their eventuel role in the inner colonization etc.) can deliver data about the single institutions and about the order as well, which would not come to light from the written sources alone⁹. The purpose of my work is to make the catalogue of the medieval Hungarian monasteries, fiaries and collegiate churches in a first step, and than to investigate their settling characteristics, to find out - if possible - the principles according to which the different orders chose or accepted their places. In a third step I wish to investigate some particular buildings with their natural, geological and human area, as well as their inner structure.

The aim of this paper - which will be a part of a larger work dealing with all the orders and possibly all the monasteries of medieval Hungary (for this see also the catalogue of all the monasteries joint to the end of this paper) - is to present two case studies on the Cistercians and the

8. Martin, Jochen - Jedin, Hubert: Atlas zur Kirchengeschichte, Freiburg, 1970; Times Atlas of World History, Hungarian edition, Budapest, 1992.

9. Michael Aston: Monasteries, In: Know the Landscape, London 1993.

Dominicans to test the possibilities and the limits of this kind of research: whether clear tendencies can be observed in the settling policy of the different orders, how far the existing settlement system influenced the place of the emerging monasteries and how the different orders influenced their environment (in a later phase of this work I would like to investigate not only the interference of the settlement system and the monasteries, but also the influence of the monasteries on the natural environment), whether social relations of the different orders are reflected in their settling places¹⁰, etc. If I can prove its utility, it can be even more important in the case of Hungary where written sources are considerably less available for medieval history as in Western Europe in general.

The spatial limits are the borders of the strictly meant Hungary within the former Hungarian kingdom, i.e. without the historic Slavonia, Croatia and Dalmatia. In the time the work includes all the monasteries founded after the Hungarian conquest (practically after 970) and before 1541, the fall of Buda. Although the traditional cesure in the Hungarian history is the date of the Mohács defeat, 1526, but during my research it became evident that it cannot be used for the history of the monasteries and friaries. On the one hand such institutions were founded even after 1526, though very few, on the other hand the ecclesiastic institutions disappeared not only on the territories occupied by the Turks, but also in other regions of the country, where the main "danger" for the monasteries was the protestantism. Due to the Turkish wars and the spreading of the protestantism nearly all the monasteries, friaries and nunneries were dissolved by the mid 16th century. However, we have to admit that the decline already began in the previous century, even if some signs of a renewal can be observed during the last decades of the 15th and the first of the 16th century¹¹.

10. I do not want to analyse here the maps I enclosed, however, I would like to call the readers attention on some quite obvious features in the settling habitudes of the Paulines, the Austin Hermits and the nunneries. The Paulines seem to have close contacts to a certain layer of the nobility, the friaries of the Austin Hermits are gathered in five rather clear groups, while a large number of the nunneries is concentrated in Transilvania. The research on these problems will be the task of future chapters of my work.

11. For the changes in the number of the new foundations cf. the graphs on p.XVII.

At the end of this paper I present a list of the known monasteries, with some basic data about them, together with maps and graphs about their spatial and chronological distribution. Although I won't deal with them now in details, nevertheless, some tendencies and research possibilities are visible on them as well. The list - as I have indicated in the title of the chapter too - is a preliminary one, without a detailed bibliography and without the complete set of data I collected about the single items. I am sure there are still mistakes, missing or incorrect data, so I thank anybody in advance for any correction.

The database was made on computer with dBase 3+. It includes data taken from the written sources as well as from archaeological and art historical investigations. In all cases where it is possible, a plan of the monastery and a map about its surrounding area (the natural environment, the surrounding settlement system, the town) is joint to the database (the schedule is enclosed at the end of this paper)¹².

12. The complete database is available on diskette.

The Role of the Cistercians in Medieval Hungary *Political Activity or Inner Colonization*

According to the traditional historical interpretation the Cistercians were closely connected with agriculture in the Middle Ages, they are said to have introduced new, more complex estate organization and their granges served as models for the manorial system of the given region.

Recently, however, the research has come to a more or less different result. Several scholars¹³ think that the role of the Cistercians was overestimated in many respects: their main activity was not always agriculture, at least not in the traditional sense how it has been treated, often even monasteries having a lot of granges introduced their own field system considered more developed only several decades later and used the already existing system usual in the region¹⁴. On the other hand the Cistercian ideal of simplicity was slightly misunderstood: it does not mean low standard or extreme poorness. Looking at the buildings of the famous Cistercian Abbeys of France, Germany, England or even Hungary we have to admit that these buildings were expensive and of very high standard¹⁵. So in investigating the place and the economic basis of the Hungarian monasteries, we have to take into consideration these aspects too.

Before investigating the settling features of the Hungarian Cistercian monasteries in details, let's have a short overview about the abbeys, the time and the circumstances of their foundation.

In the Middle Ages there were 25 Cistercian monasteries in Hungary, three of them nuneries (Brassó¹⁶, Pozsony, Veszprémvölgy), one hospital (Bács¹⁷) and two were only attempted to be established (Vértesszentkereszt, Königshof). Further ones were founded in Slavonia (except today Eastern Slavonia), which - although belonging to the

13. Elm 1980, Schich 1979, *Idem* 1981, etc.

14. In the case of Scandinavian monasteries one could prove that the agricultural methods in their village even after the arrival of the Cistercians remained unchanged, their own field system was not introduced but decades later. The question was treated by Mats Widgren.

15. L'art Cistrecien, Zodiac; La Bourgogne Romane, Zodiac; E.Badstübner: Kirchen der Mönche, Berlin-Ost, 1980; G.Duby: Saint Bernard - L'art Cistercien, Paris, 1977.

16. For the Cistercian nunneries see Székely Ottokár: A ciszterci apácák Magyarországon, A Ciszterci Rend Budapest Szent Imre Gimnáziumának évkönyve, 1942, p.7-8.

17. Györffy I p.210-213.

countries of the Hungarian crown - had a more or less independent administrative system. Thus I am not going to deal with them, and neither with the "urban institutions" of the order¹⁸. The geographical framework of my work extends on today Hungary, Slovakia, The western part of Romania (the former Transilvania and Partium), the northern part of rest Yougoslavia (Vojvodina), a small part of Croatia (Eastern Slavonia) and Burgenland in Austria.

Although the first monastery already existed during the life of St. Bernhad, in 1142 (Cikádor)¹⁹, no further foundations followed for a long time. It was only during the reign of Béla III (1172-1196) that other abbeys were established or taken over: between 1179-1196 the king himself founded five abbeys²⁰, the sixth came into being due to the generosity of one of his high rank officials²¹. The king's two sons, Imre (1196-1205) and András (1205-1235), continued to support the order: till the death of András seven new monasteries emerged²², although they were not direct royal foundations²³. The abbeys of Ábrahám (1260-1270),

18. The hospital in Bács was a very special institution, founded by the archbishop of Kalocsa, Ugrin of the Csák clan at the beginning of the 13th century, which did not play, however, any role either in the inner colonization or in other economic or political activities of the order. Although the Cistercian nunneries received sometimes large estates as donations, but their tasks were completely different from those of the monks. Pozsony and Brassó were inside the town, and both were of minor importance (the nunnery of Pozsony, overtaken by the Cistercian nuns in 1237 from an other order - perhaps the Benedictines -, had to be given up as soon as the end of the same century, when it became one of the first houses of the Clarisse sisters), and even in Veszprémvölgy, although it was in one of the suburbs of Veszprém, it was closely connected to the queen's town. The case of this abbey is interesting also because of the fact that it is originating from the beginning of the 11th century, probably founded by St. Stephen and it had been taken over by the Cistercians only in the 1230s. Recently there are some debates about its original order: although according to the tradition it belonged to Greek nuns, some scholars doubt it. The question lays outside of the topic of my actual paper, but I will deal with this problem in an other part of my work. See: Moravcsik Gyula: *Görög nyelvű monostorok Szent István korában* (Greek Monasteries in St. Stephen's time), In: *Szent István Emlékkönyv I*, Budapest, 1938. Recently Endre Tóth expressed doubts about the subject.

19. For more detailed information concerning the abbeys see the Catalogue.

20. Egres (1179), Zirc (1182), Szentgotthárd (1183), Pilis (1184), Pásztó (1191).

21. Borsmonostor (Klostermarienberg, 1194).

22. Bélakút (1232), Bél (1234), Esztergom (1200-1204), Kerc (1202), Pornó (1221), Savnik (1216-1222). Although the abbey of Ercsi was given the Order already in 1208, but the monks could take it into possession only after the Mongol invasion. It was in the same period that so called "urban institutions" of the order emerged: a hospital in Bács, mentioned for the first time in 1234, and the three nunneries in Brassó, Pozsony and Veszprémvölgy.

23. Bélakút and Savnik were founded by two sons of King András, Kerc was a daughter abbey of Egres, but the foundation was supported by the king, the others can be counted to the so called family monasteries.

Hárskút (1240-1243) and Szentjános (1249) settled during the reign of Béla IV. The Trinity Abbey of the Benedictines (Baranya County) was last taken over in 1303. This means that the Cistercians acquired almost all their monasteries in under a 100 years; most of them were founded for them, they only took over six from other orders, mainly from the Benedictines²⁴. (Fig.1)

	King	Prince	Bishop	Clan	Summa
-1172	1				1
1172-1196	5			1	6
1196-1235	2,5 ²⁵	2 ²⁶	1,5 ²⁷	3,5	9,5
1235-1270	0,5			3	3,5
1270-				1	1 ²⁸
Summa	9	2	1,5	8,5	21

Fig.1 Social status of the founders

Having summarized the circumstances of the foundation of the different monasteries, we intend to give a more detailed picture of where they settled and what estates, belongings and incomes they were granted by the founders. The place is known in the case of every abbey, the foundation charter and manorial records and paramutations are almost missing.

24. Abbeys taken over: Páztó (St.Nicholas, 1191), Ercsi (St.Nicholas, 1207, bzw.1242), Vértesszentkereszt (Holy Cross, 1214), Pornó (St.Margareth of Antiochia, 1221), Szentjános (St.John Baptist, 1249), Szenttrinitás (Holy Trinity, 1303). The last four were from the beginning so called clan monasteries. In the case of Pilis it is uncertain, whether the earlier Benedictine Abbey at the moment of the arrival of the Cistercians still existed or it was already abandoned. During the excavations there were discovered only minor rests of the earlier building, and so the question remained open. The original order of Szentjános is uncertain, but most probably it belonged to the black monks too.

25. The half foundation refers here to Ercsi, that was only after 1241 really settled by the order.

26. Although the abbey of Savnik was initiated by Dyonisius, an officila of the king, the foundation was finished by the duke Colomann, thus I quote this monastery in this rubric.

27. Although the abbey of Bél was founded by the bishop of Eger, Cetus, he probably thought it to be the family abbey of his own "clan". Nevertheless, the diocesan bishops supported it in later centuries too.

28. Out of the five abbeys founded after the Mongol invasion two disappeared quite soon (Szentjános, Szenttrinitás), Ercsi had problems already a century after it had emerged, only Ábrahám and Hárskút survived until the 16th century, but even these belonged not to the most important.

However, the surviving ones can be considered typical for the conditions of the others as well.

As for the settling places with the exception of three all the monasteries were situated on the main commercial routes, such as the most important water ways, the amber road used since the ancient times²⁹ or the road leading from Poland to Buda and towards Transilvania. Among the remote ones the following can be found: Vértesszentkereszt, which was given up after a short time; Zirc, which is situated in the vicinity of the queen's town Veszprém and on the place of a former royal forest centre, Bakony, and which is on the Gyôr Veszprém road; and finally the Holy Trinity Abbey taken over last, which was close, i.e. about 10 km to the road leading from Pécs across the Drava to Nécse (Nasice)³⁰ and Siklós, an important market place of the region is in a similar distance. The relationship between the settling places of the order and the commerce is even more remarkable when the privileges of the single abbeys are considered. The Abbey of Pilis, which was regarded as the greatest of the Hungarian abbeys for a while, for example, was granted by the king the income of two important Danube tolls one third of a third one whose other part was owned by Hungary's most important Benedictine Abbey, Pannonhalma³¹. In 1230 the Abbey of Egres received a privilege for the Transilvanian salt transport³², and this served as an example when monasteries on the Maros gained similar rights, however, their incomes fixed in 1233 were considerably lower³³. According to the royal charter the Abbey was given a very high share of 30,000 cubes of salt with the

29. Although the name of this route did not survive in the Middle Ages, but according to archaeological data the Roman road was used at least until the end of the 11th century, since coins of this period were found on its surface. However, its line remained in the later centuries as well.

30. About the relationship between the Cistercian abbeys and the roads see Koszta 1991 p.116 and p.121-122 as well. Koszta writes about the participation of the monasteries in the trade, especially in the wine trade too, see p.123-124.

31. Hervay 1984 p.150.

32. CD Arp.cont. XI p.220. The salt played an important role in the economic life of the French, English, German, Austrian and Polish Cistercians too, cf. W.Schich 1981, Lékai 1991 p.307. In the case of Egres it is uncertain whether the abbey had some own salines as well, but it is sure that it was intensively interested in the salt trade. For the salt trade in Hungary see Kubinyi A.: Königliches Salzmonopol und die Städte des Königreichs Ungarn im Mittelalter. In: Stadt und Salz. Im Auftrag des österreichischen Arbeitskreises für Stadtgeschichtsforschung. Hrsg.v. Wilhelm Rausch. Linz/Donau, 1988.

33. MonStrig I p.294-295.

permission to sell it freely on the Szeged market; on the other hand the king obliged himself to buy the amount above this transported on the ships of the Abbey for 26 marks per cube³⁴. It must be mentioned that the average amount in the later charter ranged between 5,000 and 10,000 cubes, i.e. with this privilege Egres gained an exceptional quantity and obviously outstanding economic power. Béla IV., though, most probably did not approve this power as in 1236, only one year after his father's death withdrew some of the estates of the monastery granted by András II. Zirc³⁵ and Cikádor³⁶, as well as Bélakút³⁷ received toll incomes too, and even the Abbey of Heiligenkreuz in Lower Austria was greatly supported by the Hungarian kings³⁸. That must have been the reason why in 1203 the monks of this Abbey intended to move their monastery to Hungary, more exactly on the amber road mentioned above. The plan was not fulfilled, and the building already started was stopped, but the Abbey still remained interested in its estates in Hungary³⁹.

If we analyse the estate structure of the different Cistercian monasteries, we will realise, that the major part of their belongings they were given was not in the unsettled, remote areas of the country, and that the single estates were relatively small and far from each other. An exception is perhaps the Abbey of Szentgotthárd that was granted by Béla III with larger, compact regions on the western border of Hungary⁴⁰, but even in this case we cannot count with a real colonization, since there is no new settlement that could be proved after the arrival of the monks - at

34. MonStrig I p.294. For the salt privileges of other Cistercian abbeys see Koszta 1991 p.124.

35. Hervay 1984 p.213.

36. It was just at the end of the 12th century, in 1197 that the first Cistercian abbey of Hungary received a part of the toll of Eszék. Probably it was not by chance if the last Cistercian foundation, in Szenttrinitás happened just in the closest vicinity of the road leading to that fair and market place.

37. Takács 1989 p.30.

38. Hervay 1984 p.104-108.

39. During the Turkish wars as the estates of the monastery were effectively jeopardized, it intensively defended its rights. According to the written evidences both granges were flourishing economic unities. For the plan cf. Hermann Watzl: Der Plan einer Verlegung der Cisterce Heiligenkreuz von Wienerwald nach Westungarn in den Jahren 1206 bis 1209, Jb. für Landeskunde von Niederösterreich B 34, (1958/60), p.106-119 et *Idem*: Über Beziehungen der Abtei Heiligenkreuz zu Altungarn, In: Sancta Crux 33 (1971), p.9-17.

40. "Larger" were the estates compared to the other Cistercian monasteries, but they were, however, considerably smaller than those of the great Benedictine abbeys. About the estates and the estate structure of Szentgotthárd see Kalász Elek: A szentgotthárdi apátság birtokviszonyai és a ciszterci gazdálkodás a középkorban, Budapest, 1932.

least not on the estates of the Cistercians. In this context the work of Elek Kalász has to be mentioned. Since this volume is the only publication about the Cistercian economy in Hungary, it is always quoted when it is about the Cistercians or the agrar reform of the 12th and 13th century. However, there are some problems with the work. Kalász collected the - almost later - data about the estates of Szentgotthárd and made an excellent overview about the Cistercian economic ideas. But he does not prove that the described system existed in Szentgotthárd as well, he just declares it. Since the evidences about the economy of the abbey are missing from its first period, we can neither prove nor negate the opinion of Kalász on this basis, but the archaeological data known from the region suggest that we cannot count with colonisation from the side of the abbey⁴¹. Coming back to Szentgotthárd itself, on the other hand it is remarkable, that the region was one of the most important centers of metallurgy since the Bronze Age, and also in the 11th century iron represented the most important product⁴². About 40 km to the East from Szentgotthárd on the river Rába layed Vasvár, the center of a county, that had coordinated the iron production of the region, collected and delivered the products. Unfortunately, we have no direct evidence for the participation of the monks in the metal production or in the trade, but I would not exclude this possibility. The archaeological investigation of the monastery area outside the central building itself could eventually help to solve this question⁴³.

The place itself would indicate the possibility of a participation in the inner colonization in the case of Kerc as well: far away from the other abbeys of the order and apparently also from other settlements, we could suppose that in this case the monks settled according to their traditional ideals. But the settlement history of the region does not confirm this supposition. The first settlers in this part of the country were the Saxon *hospites* who were called by Géza II "in order to encrease the population of the country, to cultivate the fields and to protect the border of the country".

41. For the history of the region see: Géza Érszegi: Die Entstehung der Wart, In: Die Obere Wart, Oberwart, 1977.

42. Kubinyi, András: Der Eisenhandel in den ungarischen Städten des Mittelalters, In: Stadt und Eisen, hrsg.v.F.Oppl. Beiträge zur Geschichte des Städte Mitteleuropas XI. Linz/Donau, 1992, p.197-206.

43. Mining played an outstanding role in the Cistercian economy. Some abbeys were interested in stone, other in different metals (iron, lead, copper, silver), in salt or even in coal. Cf. Lékai 1991 p.306-307.

About two decades later the second important population arrived, the Blakks (probably Romanians), who settled here as border guards⁴⁴. As in 1202 it came to the foundation of the Cistercian Abbey, its estates were already cut out from the "*terra blachorum*". These reached from the river Olt to the Alps of Fogaras, between both the river Árpás and Kerc, i.e. a relatively small and agriculturally hardly useful area. Even in later times only two villages appeared on them: Apáti beside the Abbey itself and not very higher towards the mountains Oláh-Kerc. Both of the two villages are mentioned in the charters as late as after the Mongol invasion, and this time must be in the case of Oláh-Kerc the foundation time as well. Later received the Abbey Földvár in the vicinity that was a gift of the Saxons of Nagyszeben. Contrarily to this all the other estates were not in the direct area of the Abbey, but splited in the further region. The other settlements that were here before the Mongol invasion were settled either by the Saxons of the Nagyszeben district or by the Blakkish border guards. All these villages together with the Abbey became victims of the Mongols. The consequences of the catastrophe could be felt for decades: the Saxon settlements disappeared for ever, the monastery itself was only in the 1260's restored. A new peak of colonization happened only at the end of the 13th century, but then neither the Saxons, nor the monks were involved in it. Since the 1270's brought slavonic locatores ("*kenéz*") Romanian peasants in increasing number to the territory. Also the village of the Kerc Abbey emerged most probably in this wave. Considering these circumstances we have to look for the reasons of the foundation elsewhere. An important motive could have been the forest of high value in the region⁴⁵. But the fact, that Kerc layed on one of the major commercial routes leading from Transilvania towards the Balkan and Constantinople, and that in the closest vicinity of the Abbey three important market towns existed⁴⁶, among others one of the two major towns of the Saxons, Nagyszeben, refers once again to that that the Cistercians wanted to have their part in the far distance trade. It is certainly not by chance if the Abbey had excellent contacts to the Saxon population which was extremly

44. Gyôrrffy II p.448-449

45. The role of the forsets in the Cistercian economy was little investigated until now. In Hungary we can find almost all the monasteries on the border of the forest regions which could be explained with the Cistercian ideals as well, however, it is hardly to believe that the monks did not use the woods around their abbeys.

46. Nagyszeben (35 km), Talmács (30 km) and Szombathely (20 km).

interested in this commerce. After its restauration until its dissolution in 1474 always appears the Abbey together with the Saxons of Nagyszeben, the inhabitants of its estates received even the same rights. The Saxon community seems to have acquired the patronage too, at least we can suppose this since the town was "automatically" given all the estates and belongings of the monastery after its dissolution by the king. Although we don't have neither the foundation charter, nor later evidence about the donation of tolls or other similar income sources - as we have in the case of Pilis or Zirc -, but the fact, that the Saxons of Nagyszeben granted the Abbey the market town of Földvár and other estates (always in the closest vicinity of the main Saxon settlements, cf. Catalogue) as well, on the one hand, on the other the vicinity of a major trading route and to other market towns refer, nevertheless, to some kind of contact, if not participation in the trade going through the region.

Finally I have to mention here the abbey of Savnik. Perhaps this is the only case among the Hungarian monasteries where we have evidence for the colonising activity of an monastery, although the estates were composed here too both of already existing villages and unsettled areas⁴⁷. The aim of the founder(s) was doubtlessly the inner colonisation, perhaps this is the reason why Savnik became a daughter of Wachock and not of one of the Hungarian abbeys. However, the place of the monastery could allow a participation in the north-south trade as well⁴⁸. In this respect we also have to take into consideration that on the one hand the region was rich in mineral resources, on the other the mother abbey, Wachock was one of the mightiest monasteries in Poland owning important mining rights, among others salt incomes too⁴⁹.

The foundation of Pásztó is interesting because of several reasons. On the one hand the Abbey layed in a market town⁵⁰, that appeared already in the time when Pásztó belonged to the Benedictines - the patron saint, St.Nicholas refers also to the close connection between the monastery and the commerce -, on the other hand Pásztó lays in a region that became later one of the best wine district. This point of view should

47. Hervay 1984 p.178.

48. Hervay 1984 p.179.

49. Lékai 1991 p.307.

50. Szentgotthárd and Borsmonostor were also founded beside a market place, and even the first Cistercian abbey in Hungary, Cikádor emerged close to a flourishing market town beside the Benedictine abbey of Bába. Cf. Koszta 1991 p.121-122 and p.116.

probably be taken into consideration in other cases as well. Since wine was one of the first market oriented agricultural products, it can also be an indicator of the trading activity of the Cistercians. Whether wine was already produced in the region in that period can be neither proved, nor excluded⁵¹, but in other cases, as for instance Pilis and Bélakút we have clear evidence for vineyards owned by the Abbots: Pilis had vineyards in the region of Buda, in Pozsony and in Dévény, Bélakút in Kelenföld and in Szerém (cf. Catalogue)⁵².

In France it could be demonstrated, that a number of Cistercian monasteries were intensively connected with mining and even more with the metal production, in other cases with the salt trade. In Hungary there is no clear evidence until now for a similar activity of the monasteries, but in some cases we cannot exclude this possibility, as e.g. in Szentgotthárd (iron), Kerc (stone)⁵³, Egres (eventual participation in the salt production), Borsmonostor and Pásztó⁵⁴ (iron?). In order to decide this question one should investigate the monasteries together with their whole archaeological and geological area, even if we have to admit that this is not always possible. However, an industrial equipment for the melting of precious metals was discovered in the Abbey of Pilis whose water pipe system was similar to that of Burgundy monasteries. The ovens were made already in the 13th century and used nearly until the monastery was abandoned⁵⁵. If the Cistercians did not actively participate in metal production in later times, it was probably due to the fact that the above mentioned mines lost their importance during the 13th century because of the discovering of the

51. In later wine regions are beside the above mentioned Zirc, Borsmonostor, Savnik, Szenttrinitás, Bélakút and Bél. Also Pilis owned vineyards, though the monastery itself did not lay in a such region.

52. Wine was the most important product of other Cistercian abbeys as well, as e.g. of Cîteau (it had wine yards on the Côte d'Or in Burgundy) and of Eberbach on the Rhin in Germany. Cf. Lékai 1991 p.300-302.

53. Unfortunately the question is not enough investigated, but there is some evidence that stone was delivered from Southern Transylvania, and especially from the Fogaras Alps for buildings on the Great Hungarian Plane. The trading route was the river Olt and then the Maros. It would be useful to investigate whether the abbey of Kerc could participate in this trade.

54. In the case of Pásztó the contact to the iron mines of Gömör is uncertain, but the possibility cannot be excluded. The Benedictine monastery that preceded the Cistercian produced glass, one of the most exigent products of the time, it layed on an important commercial root and it is not impossible that they participated on the trading of other goods, e.g. of metals as well. The trade was one of the major points of view too when the Cistercian over took the Abbey, probably inheriting its traditional contacts as well.

55. Gerevich: Pilis p.105

new, rich mines of Northern-Hungary⁵⁶. But these developed under a strong royal control⁵⁷.

Another, although not Hungarian monastery that contributed somehow to the colonization process was Heiligenkreuz. Its estate east from the Fertô was an unsettled area until the end of the 12th century, the cultivation of this marshland began only after the monks founded two granges there, Mönchshof and Königshof, and also the size of the estate was comparable to those of the mighty Benedictine Abbeys, even if it was still rather smaller than they⁵⁸.

In some cases we can ask the question whether the monasteries played, nevertheless, a certain role in the inner colonization of more remote areas which they received later. But on the one hand the fact that these new donations were already existing villages, on the other hand the already mentioned plan of Heiligenkreuz according to which they wanted to move their monastery to the center of their new estates, probably in order to better control them - even if this plan was not realized - does not support this hypothesis. Further I can hardly imagine a deliberately planned settlement strategy from the side of the Order, if the estates were so small and splitted.

What was then the reason of the foundation of these monasteries? It cannot be by chance, if especially the king who had perhaps the farthest reaching foreign contacts among the rulers of his time, has called the Cistercians into the country. And the Cistercian Order played an important role in this, not only under his reign but also until the mid 13th century. Cistercian abbots, and especially the abbot of Pilis, were often envoys of

56. The industrial activity of the Cistercians is unknown until now. But it is probable that specialised craftsmen and so the needed knowledge was almost not available for most of the monasteries. A proof for this can be the giving up of the glass-house in Pásztó. Although we don't know whether the Cistercians stopped the production immediately after having overtaken the abbey or only somewhat later, but it is sure that the glass-house at the beginning of the 13th century did not work any more.

57. In England, in Germany and even in France the Order developed the most in that time when the central power was relatively the weakest. In Hungary, unlikely to this, the royal power was stable in this epoch with the exception of shorter periods. Perhaps it is this context that we can explain the salt privilege of Egres too: the abbey was granted with this exceptional donation by the king who was the weakest compared to his predecessor as well as successors (salt has always been one of the most important royal monopolies!). On the other hand it is also remarkable, that already in 1236 Béla IV, who did not at all appreciate the estate politics of his father, withdrew some of the estates of Egres that was - of course - *übelgenommen* by the pope.

58. Hervay 1984 p.104-108.

the Hungarian king abroad or legates of the pope and the Holy See in Hungary. The inner organization of the order made it particularly suitable for similar tasks: Cistercian abbots were probably the best informed persons of that time. The royal privileges the order was granted in Hungary, possibly served as tools in the emergence of good contacts⁵⁹. Obviously, the monks responded positively to this aim.

However, the order lost relatively quickly its original elan. After a dynamic beginning under the reign of Béla III the time of the big royal foundations was over. Though András II had his first wife, Gertrudis of Meran murdered by the palatin buried in Pilis, his third wife, Jolanta and himself in Egres, which also received from him the already mentioned salt privilege, but the first signs of the later decline appeared. The order could not settle the Abbey of Ercsi acquired from the Benedictines, thus king Béla IV took the gift back from them and granted the already ruined buildings the Carthusians. It is an other thing, if this foundation became victim of the Mongol invasion and so the Cistercians could finally regain and also settle the Abbey. At the same time the first non-royal abbeys emerged as well⁶⁰. Though the founders of both abbeys Savnik and Bélakút were two sons of the king, all the other emerging in this period belonged to noble families and clans. These monasteries were thought to play a similar role as the "*Eigenkirchen*" in the German regions some centuries earlier. In this development we can certainly recognize the aim of the major "clans" to imitate the royal family. These abbeys were considerably smaller than the royal foundations, their estates were less important too, and they were relatively dependent from the patron family.

59. In this periode we can find a great number of highly qualified clerics in the royal court, who played an important role in the political decisions as counsellors of the king. Even if the foundations were made by the king himself, we have to count with the influence of this circle from the background. A prominent member of this layer was the archbishop of Esztergom, Job, who was intensively involved in the new politics of Béla III. The members of this circle were above all clerics who studied on the Sorbonne and whose personal contacts reached as far as England. Cf. Laszlovszky József: Angol-magyar kapcsolatok Szent Istványól a XIII. század közepéig, PhD dissertation, Budapest, 1991. The english version about the 12th century part: *Idem*: Nicholaus clericus: A Hungarian student at Oxford University in the twelfth century, *Journal of Medieval History* 14 (1988), p.217-231. To the subject see also: *Idem*: Angol-magyar kapcsolatok a 12.század második felében (Anglo-Hungarian relations in the second half of the 12th century), *Századok* 128 (1994), p.223-253.

60. Although the abbey of Klostermarienberg was founded by a high rank official of king Imre, but it was supported by the king too. Even if some of the charters edited in the name of Imre are false, the size and the quality of the estates indicate the royal support.

As an example I want to quote the case of Pornó, where the Cistercians were given an earlier Benedictine abbey in 1221 by one of the members of the Ják clan, which was subordinated the Abbey of Szentgotthárd by the General Chapter of the Order. In the 1240's the landlord granted the mother abbey the village of Pornó with its patronage right, however, we find this latter one at the end of the 13th century in the hands of the Kopász family, the descendants of the founders.

The monastery of Bél can be seen as a transition case at least as far its estate structure is concerned. Its founder was the bishop of Eger, Cletus of the Bél clan, and the abbey received large estates from the family goods as well as from those of the church. But the bishop probably preferred the idea to found a family monastery, since at the end of the 14th century the members of the Bél clan explain in a charter that the patronage of the abbey is their heritage, and this was corroborated by the county as well. However, the privileges and the estates of the monastery were even later supported by the Eger bishops too.

After the Mongol invasion some further abbeys were founded: a smaller abbey in Ábrahám - founded by an official of king Béla IV, the palatin Moys -, the abbey of Ercsi was finally settled, and two former Benedictine monasteries, in Szentjános and in Szenttrinitás, were given the order by the patron families, but both were short living tentatives. In the same period the patronage of Pásztó was given a noble family (cf. Catalogue). Until the end of the 14th century the patronage of practically all the other royal abbeys too were given to one or another noble family.¹

Finally we can ask, why the Hungarian Cistercians were so uninterested - with some exceptions - in land owning and in the inner colonization. An explication for this can be the different process of the inner colonization. Its first wave came at the end of the 10th and during the 11th century, when ecclesiastic institutions, among others the Benedictines participated too. The example of the great abbeys, as e.g. Pannonhalma, Pécsvárad or Garamszentbenedek shows well what an immense, partly unsettled estates they gained from their founders or later from other donators. Contrairely to this, the second wave from the mid 12th century was completely different. This time only a few ecclesiastic institutions were granted in the unsettled border regions, and even if this happened the donated were not the Cistercians. In the county of Szepes e.g. it was the St.Martin's Collegiate church that played an important role, beside the

locatores, the Transilvanian Saxons received their land as a community from king Géza II, and a defeated tentative in the Burzenland (Barcaság) was the donation for the Teutonic Order. Although there were already Cistercian monasteries in the vicinity (Egres und Kerc), none of them gained territories in the wild region "on the other side of the forest" that became later the Szeklerland (Székelyföld). Perhaps we have to interpretate this phenomenon as the aim of the Hungarian kings for the centralization of power: in the border regions they obviously preferred to have collectively privileged population groups that were directly dependent from the king. Also the abbeys on the western border were not thought to be the centers of the inner colonization, but much more to insure the power of the Hungarian kings over this longly disputed territory. This border region was several times case of war between Hungary and its neighbours, the Cistercian monasteries that emerged due to the generous donations of the Hungarian rulers could decide the question for Hungary.

As after the Mongol invasion the inner colonization became once again important, the first crisis reached the Cistercians, so that they were not in the situation any more to accept new foundations. Even some of the earlier royal monasteries were granted to noble families with their patronage. This was already the time of the new orders: the Franciscans, the Dominicans, from the beginning of the 14th century increasingly that of the Paulines as well. In the inner colonization they were the population groups privileged already earlier, "contractors" and magnats who played a decisive role. Perhaps the Cistercians were not uninterested in receiving new estates, but the political and economic situation in Hungary was not convenient for them. Contrairely to the Benedictines and the Praemonstratensians the inner structure of the Cistercian Order made it difficult, if not impossible (at least in Hungary), to accept family monasteries in a larger number⁶¹. Despite the royal support and the good start, because of the given circumstances the history of the Hungarian Cistercians was finally not completely successful.

61. It is probably not by chance if Cistercian monasteries did not become *loci fidedigni*. Even if some charters were written in this or an other Cistercian abbey, these cases were the exceptions, a regular activity cannot be proved. On the other I want to call the readers attention to the fact that most of the short living abbeys (Vértesszentkereszt, Szentjános, Szenttrinitás) were family foundations.

Doubtlessly we can find most of the abbeys on places that seem to correspond the Cistercian ideals: in a valley, in the deep of a forest, sometimes even in a relatively big distance from the other settlements (Pilis, Klostermarienberg, Zirc). But this is only the surface. In the background we can find an economic structure that is completely different from the ideal, that is based on the market, mostly without own production and that is depending on toll incomes. The market oriented economy of the Cistercians is known in other regions of Europe too⁶². The difference between those and the Hungarian situation is that these made the secondary economy to their main activity, instead of organizing their own agricultural production. In the majority of the cases their life was based from the moment of their foundation on toll incomes and on the trade, since the size and the structure of their estates did not allow intensive agricultural production in the sense of the cistercian tradition (Pilis, Pásztó, Borsmonostor, Bélakút, Egres or even Cikádor - just to mention a few of them), in other cases they had a sort of mixed economy (Szentgotthárd, Savnik). In these cases although there was a larger coherent estate, it was already at least partly settled, on the one hand, on the other there was the possibility of mining and trading with the mineral resources of the region (mainly iron and salt, in some cases I gess stone as well).

There were obviously several reasons why the royal family, the bishop or the noble families had founded Cistercian monasteries. Certainly the devotiousness and the fashion played a role too, but in the time of Béla III and perhaps even under the reign of his two sons the political interests were much more important. Although none of the Cistercian abbeys had a regular legal activity, their influence can be observed in the language of the Hungarian charters⁶³, the Hungarian abbots, with the exception of the abbot of Kerc, had to be present each year in the General Chapter, which means also continual contact to the mother abbeys, finally I would like to

62. Schich, W.: Handel u. Gewerbe, In: Die Zisterzienser. Ordensleben zwischen Ideal und Wirklichkeit, hrsg.v.K.Elm u.a., Bonn, 1980, p.217-236; *Idem*: Die frühe zisterziensische Handel und die Stadthöfe der fränkischen Zisterzienserklöster, In: In Tal und Einsamkeit. 725 Jahre Kloster Fürstenfeld, Bd.3, hsg.v. Klaus Wollenberg, Fürstenfeldbruck, 1990; *Idem*: Zur Rolle des Handels in der Wirtschaft der Zisterzienserklöster im Nordöstlichen Mitteleuropa während der zweiten Hälfte des 12. und der ersten Hälfte des 13.Jahrhunderts. Eine erweiterte Fassung des Habilitationsvortrages, FU Berlin 1979; Lékai L.O.Cist.: A ciszterciek. Eszmény és valóság, Budapest, 1991, p.295-307.

63. Kubinyi A.: Isten bányáját ábrázoló törvénybeidéző pecsét (billog), In: Folia Arch. 35 (1984).

mention the person of John of Limoge. He was abbot of Zirc between 1208-1218⁶⁴, then having gone back to Clairvaux he became prior of Zirc's mother abbey. John of Limoge was one of the leading personalities of the order at the beginning of the 13th century, and he dealt a lot with politics, not only on local, but also on European level⁶⁵.

The least was it about inner colonization probably also because of the fact that Hungarian abbeys needed supply from their mother abbey even decades after their foundation (Egres⁶⁶, Zirc⁶⁷) that means that they did not have enough novices. The permission of the General Chapter of 1203 according to which - among other provinces - the abbeys of the Hungarian province were allowed to employ servants because of the lack of convers also suggest that the Hungarian Cistercians had considerable difficulties as far as the personal was concerned⁶⁸. This hypothesis is supported by the archaeological data as well: in none of the excavated Cistercian monasteries there could be found the range of the *conversi*⁶⁹.

Seen from the side of the monks the question is more complex. Certainly, we must not simply take them for businessmen, or interpretate their activity as a pure political play. Their aim was to spread their reform movement, a new type of religious life and to gain for this the economic background as well. How they could do it, depended on the local circumstances. The last great abbot of Cluny, a contemporary of St. Bernhard, Petrus Venerabilis has written: The rule was written in the spirit of Love, following the challenges of the time it can be changed as well in the same spirit of Love. Though the Cistercians originally had the strict observance of the Rule in their mind, they took seriously the above cited phrase of the abbot of Cluny. [In Hungary, the secondary economy was obviously for them then the primary. All the small number of the convers, the estate structure and the privileges are proving this. The inner colonization remained the task of other social groups.]

64. Horváth K.: Johannes Lemovicensis. Opera Omnia I-III. In: Zirci könyvek 2-4, Veszprém, 1932.

65. About the political activity of John of Limoge see also: Leclercq, J.-Vandenbroucke, F.-Bouyer, L.: La spiritualité du Moyen Age (Histoire de la spiritualité chrétienne 2), paris, 1961.

66. Juhász: Stifte p.220.

67. The arrival of John of Limoge and other monks in 1208 is a proof of it. Horváth K.: Johannes Lemovicensis I p.3*s.

68. About the social background of this feature cf. Koszta 1993 p.127.

69. Valter: Bélapátfalva, *Eadem*: Pásztó, *Eadem*: Szentgotthárd, Gerevich: Pilis, Kralovánszky: Zirc.

Catalogue of the Cistercian Abbeys

1. **Ábrahám** (praedium ad Dombóvár, Tolna; Hun) Fundata erat anno 1263 ab officiali regis, Moys magistro tavernicorum, postea palatino, adiuvante Béla IV. non longe a prima fundatione ordinis Hungariae, Cikádor. Ordo accepit definitive anno 1270. Exstitit usque ad annum 1543, quando Turci Quinqueecclesias et Simontornya occupaverunt. Possessiones erant in comitatu Tolnensi: in proximitate abbatae sex possessiones, in regione de Kurd sex possessiones, in parte septemtemtrionali comitatus quatuor possessiones, necnon aliae in comitatu Simigiensi et Bodrogiensi. Erat filia et monachi venerunt de Pilis.
Bibliographia: Csánki II p.658; Csánki III p.413; Hervay 1984 p.47-52; Hervay 1991 p.477;
2. **Bélháromkút** (Bélapátfalva; Hun) Fundatum erat c.1234 a Ceto episcopo Agriensi de gen.Bél. Erat filia de Pilis. Postea apparet monasterium in patronatu generis Bél, sed et episcopi Agrienses eum adiuvaverunt. Abbatia exstitit usque ad saeculum 16, depopolata erat tardissime inter annos 1532 et 1552. Habuit possessiones singulas in regione abbatae (cf. Hervay p.60). Erat in comitatu de Borsod.
Bibliographia: Csánki I p.169; Gyôrrfy I p.755-758; Hervay 1984 p.53-62; Valter: Bélapátfalva
3. **Bélakút** (Novi Sad; Jug) Fundatum erat anno 1232 a duce Béla (postea erat rex Béla IV.) prope ad priorem abbatiam Benedictinam de Pétervárad, et consequenter ad vadum Danubii in comitatu de Szerém. Monasterium erat opulentissima inter abbatii Hungariae, inter alias 25 villas in comitatu de Szerém cum vineis, possessiones supra Danubium in comitatu de Bács, necnon ecclesiam parochialem b.Gerhardi in Kelenföld cum decimas et vineis. Populavit monasterium de Acey aut Tribus Fontibus.
Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.133-140; Hervay 1991 p.476; Pataki: A péterváradi ciszterciek a középkori Kelenföldön, A Ciszterci Rend Budapesti Szent Imre Gimnáziumának évkönyve, 1942; Takács: Pétervárad;

4. **Borsmonostor** (Klostermarienberg; Aus) Fundatum erat anno 1194 a bano Dominico, sed finitum erat tantum a filio suo, Bors, qui et nomen illi dedit. Postea ius patronatus in manus familiae Kôszegi, deinde oppidi Kôszeg, postremum anno 1441 Simonis de Pálócz et Michaelis Országgh de Gút devenit. Erat in comitatu de Sopron, aliquoties nominatum et de Kedhel. 1440-1445 erat probabiliter destructum et dislocatum annis 1450-1452, quia AD 1455 nominatum est "de sub monte Mariae". Depopulatio definitiva sub abbate Stephano Magno. Possessiones abbatis erant in regione eius, fundatores dederunt tres villas et tres praedia, quae postea aucta per emptiones et donationes erant (cf. Hervay p.74-75). Populaverunt monachi de S.Cruce.
Bibliographia: HSÖ I p.735-736; Valter 1985 p.158; Hervay 1984 p.47-52; Reg.Arp. 3791,4113 et 4114, Fránek: Borsmonostor, Wagner: Urkundenfaelschungen

5. **Cikádor** (Bátaszék; Hun). Fundatum iam tempore S.Bernhardi de S.Cruce de Austria, erat monasterium primum Hungariae anno 1142. Fundator eius erat rex Geysa II. Est in comitatu de Tolna. Possessiones habuit inter aliis ultra Danubium in comitatu de Bodrog, in comitatu Tolnensi et in comitatu de Baranya. Possessiones eius non erant cohaerentes. Recepit anno 1196 (in litteris anni 1454) et duas partes tributi fori et portus fluvii Dravae de Eszék cum villa Kuni, ad quem illa pertinebant (cf. Hervay p.86-87). Abbatia pro Cistercienses perita est c.1421, quando abbas Emericus OSB eam gubernavit, et etiam monasterium ordini s.Benedicti supeditavit.
Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.83-889; Hervay 1991 p.474;

6. **Egres** (Igris; Rom) Traditio ordinis refert eum anno 1179 fundatum esse de abbatia Pontiniaca. Certe extitit iam anno 1191. Monachi erant incipiente saeculo 13. Franci et Hungari. Fundator erat rex Béla III, donationes divites recepit a filio eius, rege Andrea II. Anno 1233 regina Iolanta, duos annos postea ipse rex inibi sepulti erant. Habuit redditus salis ab anno 1230, possessiones eius erant parvae in vicinitate monasterii et aliae similiter non valde magnae

Transilvaniae, ad fluvium Küküllő (Monora, Csanád, Sornsten, Küküllő). Tartari monasterium devastaverunt, sed satis celeriter repopulatum erat. Anno 1202 fundavit Kerc Transsilvaniae et 1266 abbatiam S.Crucis Galiciae. Olim erat in comitatu de Csanád.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.695; Gyôrrffy I p.855-856; Hervay 1984 p.90-97; Juhász: Die Stifte p.53-61; Bósz: Egres;

7. **Ercsi** (Hun) Prima fundatio erat 1207-1208, quando Cistercienses abbatiam S.Nicolai ordinis S.Benedicti a rege Andrea II. receperunt. Tamen quia usque ad annum 1238 populare nequiverunt, Béla IV. dedit eum Carthusianis. Postremum Carthusia a Tartaris devastata ordo Cisterciensium locum recepit et populavit. A Cisterciensibus derelecta erat circa 1482, postea reapparet in manu OESA. Possessionum vestigia parva sunt. Est in comitatu de Fejér.

Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.98-100; Hervay 1991 p.477; Entz: Ercsi; Pestmegye II p. 148-151;

8. **Esztergom-Szentmáriamezô** (Esztergom; Hun) Fundatum erat inter 1200-1204 a genere Szente-Mágocs "in campo Beatae Mariae de Strigonio". Capitulum generale ordinis anno 1204 autorizavit monachis Cisterciensibus ad Strigonium commorantibus, ut iuxta capellam B.Virginis moverent. Ubi antea habitaverunt, nescio, sed forsitan habuit ordo domum aliquam in civitate, sed mentio huius nunquam fit. Possibile est populatio et de abbazia de Pilis, quae similiter erat in proximitate. (Hoc dicit et Hervay p.40). Probabiliter extiti haec domus usque ad annum 1291.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy II p.282; Hervay p.40; RégTop 5 p.?

9. **Gotó** (Kutjevo-Pozaga; Cro) Fundatum erat anno 1232 ab archiepiscopo Colochensi, Ugrino de genere Chak, sed novam foundationem etiam rex Andreas II. adiuvavit. Anno 1460 ius patronatus erat viduae Ladislai de Gara, postea, ante 1494 Laurentii de Ujlak. Erat in comitatu de Pozsega. Nomen eius erat Honesta Vallis et erat filia de Zirc. Possessiones eius haud notae sunt. Extitit usque ad annum 1535, quando propter incursiones Turcas depopulatum est.

Bibliographia: Csánki II p.409; Hervay 1984 101-103; Hervay 1991 p.476; Turkovic p.59-61;

10. **Hárskút** (Lipovnik; Slo) Fundatum erat inter 1240-1243 ab aliquo genere in comitatu de Torna. Slivka dicit eam domum Cruciferorum fuisse, quo dubito. Historia aius est tamen incerta. Depopulatum erat circa annum 1450.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.238; Slivka, M.: Cisterciti na Slovensku, Archaeologia historica, 1991, p.101-117;

11. **Kerc** (Cirta; Rom) Fundatum erat Transsilvaniae in Fogaras anno 1202 de abbazia de Egres et roboratum a rege Emerico. Erat devastata a Tartaros. Repopulata erat tantum 1260-1270. Postea devenit forsitan ius patronatus in manus Saxonum de villa Hermanni, quoniam abbazia semper cum illis mentita est, postque suppressionem eius omnia ad eam pertinentia a rege Matthia communitati villae Hermanni data erant. Possessiones abbatae erant semper in vicinitate Saxonum: in propinquitate Cibinii, iuxta fluvium Olt, in propinquitate de Segesvár.

Bibliographia: Entz: Kerc; Gyôrrffy II p.451-452; Hervay 1984 p.112-119; Baumgartner: Kerc

12. **Königshof** (Königshof; Aus) Fundatum erat anno 1203 in comitatu de Moson. Erat prius grangia S.Crucis de Austria, quam de rege Hungariae acceperunt. 1203-1209 monachi S.Crucis hic movere voluerunt, etiam constructiones inceperunt, tamen remansit incompleta, et etiam postea tantum grangia erat.

Bibliographia: HSÖ I p.737; Hervay p.104-109 (ad Heiligenkreuz);

13. **Pásztó** (Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1191, quando Cistercienses abbatiam S.Nicolai ordinis S.Benedicti a rege Béla III. acceperunt. Exeunte saeculo 13. recepit ius patronatus Stephanus filius Dominici, magister agazonum Stephani iunioris regis. Est in comitatu de Heves. Possessiones haud notae sunt, sed habet in villa Tar eiusdem comitatus, in Felvinc Transilvaniae, prope Zsemer et Tepke in comitatu de Nógrád, et aliae possessiones quarum locus est ignotus. Excavatum erat ab Ilona Valter.

Bibliographia: Békefi: Pásztó; Csánki I p.55; Gyôrfy III p.121-123; Hervay 1984 p.127-132; Valter: Pásztó

14. **Pilis** (Pilisszentkereszt; Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1184, die 27.martii a rege Béla III. in comitatu de Pilis, iuxta antiquam viam Romanam, quae probabiliter et illo aevo in usu erat. In ecclesia abbatae erat sepulta regina Gertrudis de Merano a bano Bánk occisa. Secundum historiographum ordinis de saeculo 18. erat hic olim abbatia ordinis S.Benedicti totaliter degenerata. Anno 1203 abbas iudex erat inter archiepiscopos Strigoniensem et Colochensem, 1204 erat visitator monasteriorum a domino papa delegatus. Anno 1207, abbatia de Topusko a rege Andrea novissime erecta recepit privilegia ad ea de Pilis similia. Tartari combustaverunt aedificia, tamen abbas iam 1244 erat a domino papa delegatus. Anno 1254 habuit abbatia vineas et domos in Dewen et Posonio (com.Poson.) et in Buda (com.Pilis), tertiam partem tributorum de Posonio, de Quintoforo (com.Poson.), de Veteri Castro (com.Moson) et de Iaurino. Posonii alteram partem habuit abbas de Sancto Martino, Iaurini abbas de Zirc. Ceterum possessiones monasterii erant relative parvae et in plurimis comitatibus dispersae (comm.Pilis, Strig., Komárom, Poson; cf. Hervay 1984 p.149-152). Abbatia anno 1526 a Turcis erat combusta, unus monachus erat occisus, alii in abbatiam S.Crucis de Austria fugiverunt. Villa autem, quae tempore Benedictinorum saeculo 11-12. hic extitit, erat post adventum Cisterciensium depopulata. Foundationes abbatae Benedictinae et aliae Cisterciensis a Ladislao Gerevich excavatae erant. Lis ortum erat saeculo 18. super ius possessionis inter Cistercienses & Paulinos. Monachi venerunt ex Acey.

Bibliographia: Békefi: Pilis; Csánki I p.14-15; Gerevich: Pilis; Hervay 1984 p.141-153; RégTop 7 19/1 p.159-164

15. **Pornó** (Pornóapáti; Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1221, quando Cistercienses abbatiam S.Margarethae virginis a Stefano de genere Ják acceperunt. Nova abbatia erat sub abbatia S.Gotthardi. Tamquam Stefanus et possessionem Pornó cum iure patronatu abbatae S.Gotthardo dedit, tamen erat patronus anno 1325 familia Kopász de gen.Ják. Anno 1455 in patronatu erat Bertholdus Elderbach,

postremo in 1496 Thomas Bakócz tunc archiepiscopus Strigoniensis eum a rege recepit. Heredes eius erant membrae familiae Erdôdy. Quinque villas possidebat in vicinitate monasterii, tres in regione, sed remotius (cf. Carta in Hervay 1984 p.169). Est in comitatu de Zala. Ordo originalis erat probabiliter Benedictina. Non est praetermittendum, quod abbatia ordinis S.Benedicti de Ják eiusdem generis est in vicinitate, tantum pauca milia ad orientem.

Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.154-156; Hervay 1991 p.476; Kalász: Szentgotthárd; Valter p.214;

16. **Savnik** (Stiavniky; Slo) Fundatum erat inter 1216-1222 a magistro tavernicorum regis, Dyonisio filio Ampod, similiter et comite Scepusiensi in comitatu de Szepes non longe de via de Polonia versus meridionem ducentem, ad fluvium Hernád, inter Igló at Poprád. Foundationem dux Colomannus filius regis Andreae II. perfecit. Possessiones habuit in territorio coherenti, et ibi locavit certe quinque, forsitan septem villas, necnon et alias minores colonias. Erat filia abbatiae de Wachock (Polonia).

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.266; Hervay 1984 p.172-180; Hervay 1991 p.476; Slivka, M.: Cisterciiti na Slovensku, Archaeologia historica, 1991, p.101-117.

17. **Szentgotthárd** (Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1183 a rege Béla III. in comitatu de Zala. Iam Andreas II anno 1214 patronatui regali denunciavit, et ius patronatus tardissime exeunte saeculo 14. definitive in manus magnatum devenit, quando anno 1391 ex liberalitate regis Sigismundi patroni erant filii palatini Nicolai Séchi. Anno 1467 erat fortificatum contra Turcos. Possedit plurimas villas in regione abbatiae in territorio coherenti, necnon alias in comitatu Castriferrei et Saladiensi aliquantulo remotiores (cf Hervay 1984 p.166-169). Erat filia directa de Tribus Fontibus.

Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.159-171; HSÖ I p.733 & 747; Kalász: Szentgotthárd; Valter 1985 p.19 & 249-250; Valter: Szentgotthárd

18. **Szentjános** (Sîntion; Rom) Fundatum erat anno 1249, quando Cistercienses abbatiam S.Johannis Baptistae in comitatu de Bihar a genere Hontpázmány acceperunt. Ordo prior erat probabiliter

S.Benedicti. Hervay dicit monasterium ad annum 1259 depopulatum esse. Certum est tamen, quod secundum acta capituli generalis haec abbatia "in personis et rebus multiplices defectus patiatur" (Statuta 1259: 36).

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.667-668; Hervay p.41;

19. **Szenttrinitás** (praedium prope Siklós; Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1303, quando Cistercienses abbatiam SS.Trinitatis ordinis S.Benedicti a familia Siklósi de genere Kán in comitatu de Baranya acceperunt. Secundum Hervay tamen remansit in possessione Benedictinorum, sic eius mentio fit annis 1414 et 1480.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.391-392; Hervay p.42;

20. **Vértesszentkereszt** (Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1214, quando Cistercienses abbatiam S.Crucis ordinis S.Benedicti a genere Csák in comitatu de Fejér acceperunt. Fundatio erat tamen tantum temporalis, quia invenimus monasterium anno 1240 iterum in manu Benedictinorum, qui eum postea incesse tenebant. Causa foundationis erat probabiliter, quod secunda soniunx Nicolai de genere Csák venit de Francia.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy II p.415-416; Hervay 1984 p.120-124; Koszta 1991 p.119; Kozák 1994

21. **Zirc** (Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1182 a rege Béla III. in comitatu de Veszprém, iuxta viam de Iaurino versus Veszprém ducentem. Secundum Chronicis extitit hic domus aestivalis regis, ubi anno 1060 rex Andreas I. post proelium cum fratre suo Bela pugnatum mortuus erat. Eodem tempore erat et locus comitatus silvae de Bocon (Bakony). Aliquoties erat et abbatia de Bakony nuncupata. Anno 1195 rex Emericus exemit abbatiam de iure episcopi Quinqueecclesiensis (!) deditque illi privilegia (Szentpétery 1923,51). Anno 1334 abbas Odo solvit ratione abbatae suae collectoribus 90 grossos. Possessiones eius erant: Zirc, Adásztevel, Olaszfalu, medietas possessionis Bodé, Berénd, Sóly, Szentkirály, Menyeke, Szöllôs, Ság et Kôudvar. Habuit tertiam partem redditus telonei Jauriensis et molendinum supra rivulum Tapolca. Ius patronatus postea magnatibus datum erat. Incipiente saeculo 16.

patronus erat familia Zápolya, postea, anno 1538 familia Podmaniczky de Podmanin. Incipiente decade 1540 erat devastatum a familia patrona, anno 1549 mentio fit abbatiae iam ruinatae. Saeculo 18. erat de novo populatum et extitit usque ad annum 1786. Postea, anno 1802 de novo refundatum egit usque ad dissolutionem anni 1950.

Bibliographia: Hervay 1984 p.208-216; Horváth K.: A zirci apátság története, Zirci könyvek 1, Veszprém, 1930; Kralovánszky: Zirc; RégTop 4 81/2 p.266-267

Aliae temptationes ad abbatias fundendas in hoc catalogo non sunt insertae, quia illae nec tamen ad primam populationem ab ordine venerunt. Ad eas cf. Hervay p.40-42.

Success and Defeat?

The Settlement Politics of the Dominicans in Hungary

In this chapter I will deal only with the Dominican friaries, and even among them only with those which were also in political sense within the borders of the strictly meant Hungarian kingdom, without Croatia, Dalmatia and Slavonia. Since the different lists of the order concerning the friaries have been made according to the provinces, inevitably there will be a certain discrepancy between them and my data. I won't deal with the Dominican nunneries either, because of several reasons. On the one hand they were not so numerous then the friaries and were founded considerably later (most of them in the second half of the 15th century), on the other our data are also much more limited. Finally, I will write about them together with the nunneries of other orders, since these have quite a lot in common, at least what concerns their settling places and characteristics. However, I will refer to them if it is needed for the history of the friaries.

After the Dominicans arrived to Hungary in 1221 their development was quick and spectacular⁷⁰. Even the Mongol invasion could hardly break their elan, and until the 1320s the Hungarian province was one of the most dynamique of the order. The first friary was probably founded in Székesfehérvár in the same year of the arrival of the brothers⁷¹. In the next two decades six or eight new friaries appeared (Pest, Esztergom, Nagyszeben, Érdsomlyó, Pécs, Sáropatak, and perhaps Győr and Vasvár⁷²), and all of them survived Hungary's greatest catastrophe before the Turkish wars, the Mongol invasion in 1241. Only the friary of Esztergom built originally outside the city walls needed to be reconstructed, this time inside the fortifications⁷³. Four of these houses layed in Transdanubia, and even Pest although being on the left side of the river can be added to this group. For the three further friaries we can say that the houses of Sáropatak and Érdsomlyó⁷⁴ were founded by the king himself, while that of Nagyszeben emerged in one of the most important

70. About the foundation of the Hungarian province cf. *Annal.O.P.* I p.645.

71. Pfeiffer 1913 p.25-26.

72. In the documents of the General Chapter of 1241 the Hungarian province was allowed to found two new houses, but unfortunately they are not namely mentioned (*MOPH* I p.18). Harsányi supposes that one of them was probably the friary of Vasvár. Pfeiffer knows only about five of the six first ones, the exception being Érdsomlyó.

73. Györffy II p.269.

74. The importance of the Érdsomlyó convent was underlined also by the fact that the miraculous relics of St.Dominic were in its church. Györffy I p.493-494.

Saxon towns of Transilvania, but even in this case we cannot exclude the royal support, since it was not but a few decades earlier that the ecclesiastic center of the Saxons, the St.Ladislav Collegiate was founded by Béla III. If we take into consideration that new, pagan or non Latin christian populations (Cumans, Romanians) appeared just in this period on the eastern and southern border of the country, we have to suppose that the task of the convents in Érdsonlyó and in Nagyszeben was the mission to these groups.

After the Mongol invasion until the 1260s the friaries of Buda, Buda-Insula Leporum⁷⁵ and Gölnic⁷⁶ were founded. Two of them were again connected to the royal family, the third foundation can be found in Szepes county and probably it appeared due to the generosity of the citizens.

The first conflict happened in the life of the Hungarian province at the beginning of the 1260s as they opposed the marriage plans of the king. As Erik Fügedi⁷⁷ has already proved it in his article, the idea of Margaret's consecration came doubtlessly from the brothers and with this they had apparently lost the support of the ruler Béla IV. Until the end of his reign there was effectively just one new foundation appearing, namely in 1266 in Szepes county (Gölnic). But we have to stress that this period was very short (just 5 or 6 years), and according to the written evidences the General Chapter allowed already in 1271⁷⁸, i.e. just one year after the death of the king the foundation of a new friary for the Hungarian province. Consequently we probably have to reconsider the opinion of Fügedi, at least as far as the break of the development of the order is concerned. The last years of Béla's reign were for greater foundations (as the Dominicans wished) anyhow not very favourable: the permanent wars and quarrels between the father and the son did not allow similar enterprises. That Stephan himself, who followed his father on the throne in 1270, did not withdraw his support from the order, can be proved perhaps

75. In 1248 we read in the documents of the General Chapter (MOPH I p.42): "*Concedimus ... I (sc. domum) in Ungaria de insula S.Marie ad locum alium transferendam.*" This paragraph probably concerns the friary of Buda-Insula Leporum. This house was connected to the nunnery founded on the Island in 1252, so that it had not an own church.

76. MOPH I p.135: "*Concedimus ... Provincie Ungarie unam in Ciput.*"

77. Fügedi Erik: *Köldülörendek és városfejlődés. Századok* 1972, 69-95.

78. MOPH I p.155. Before 1266 the General Chapters allowed the foundation of five new friaries (1241 - 2; 1248; 1251; 1256), thus during the 25 years after the Mongol invasion the number of the friaries of the order increased uninterruptedly, but considerably slower than earlier.

also by the fact that in 1272 it was decided that the next General Chapter would be held in Pest⁷⁹ which would have been impossible without the help of the ruler.

A further proof for the change in the policies of Béla towards the Dominicans was that he had been buried not in their church, but at the Franciscans. Against this we have to say that the Dominicans did not allow that lays be buried in their churches. In 1246 the General Chapter exhorted one of the priors that he should have the tumb from the choir of the brothers removed⁸⁰, and in 1250 the Chapter stressed again the decision, this time for all the friaries: "*Admonemus ... quod in nostris ecclesiis sepulture non fiant*"⁸¹. Thus it is hardly thinkable that the burrying of Béla IV in the Dominican church would have come into question in any time.

Under the reign of Ladislaus IV new Dominican convents emerge again, namly in Kecskés (founded by the king himself) and in Selmecebánya (Schemnitz, Banská Stiavnica), both in 1275 (cf. Catalogue). Probably we could add to this list some of the friaries mentioned later in the sources as well. Among them we can find the house of Segesvár (Schäßburg, Sigishoara), Gyulafehérvár (Karlsburg, Alba Iulia), perhaps Eger (Erlau), Kassa (Kaschau, Kosice), Nagyolaszi (Francavilla, Mandjelos) und Pozsega (Slavonska Pozega)⁸². Until 1303 the friaries of Alvinc and Bodrog appeared too, and in 1305 the convent of Komárom (Komorn, Komarno) was founded. So all together 25 friaries existed at the beginning of the 14th century, all of which survived until the Turkish wars and the Reformation as well, with the only exception of Kecskés that probably disappeared before the mid 14th century⁸³. This means that the order could settle a new friary each 2nd or 3rd year. The development is spectacular, however, we have to mention, that it was unequal, since the first 20 years of the Hungarian province were more successful then the following round 60: 9 of the above mentioned 25 friaries were founded before the Mongol invasion. But this can be completely explained by the influence of the

79. MOPH I p.165

80. "*Iniungimus priori Rupellensi, quod tumbam, que est in choro fratrum, faciat efferri, si comode poterit, vel saltem in angulo ecclesie collocari.*" MOPH I p.37

81. MOPH I p.53.

82. The General Chapter allowed in 1278, 1282, and 1289 the foundation of two convents in each case, while in 1286 and 1296 three. Among these, all together 12 friaries there were certainly some outside the strictly ment Hungary. For more literature about the single friaries see Catalogue.

83. Harsányi p.29

catastrophe: among the 13 friaries, which were doubtlessly founded before the end of the 13th century, there are 10 appearing in or after 1275 in the written sources. Immediately after the Mongol invasion only three new houses were founded: the Dominican friaries of Buda (before 1252) and Buda-Insula Leporum (probably before 1250) and the nunnery, similarly on the island (in 1252). All of them were royal foundations and they were connected to the foundation of the new capital, thus they were less influenced by the over all economic situation of the country. Beside of this there was only one more foundation during the approximately three decades after 1241. Thus if we can speak about any decline in the Dominican foundations, it is just in the period when the order enjoyed the most intensive royal support.

As a conclusion we can say the following:

1) During the last years of Béla's reign a short "hyatus" can be observed in the series of the foundations, that meant, however, the falling out of not more than one potential new foundation or rather a certain delay of the new expansion of the order. This delay could be caused - as Fügedi has already proved it⁸⁴ - by the quarell between the king and the order because of the planned marriage of princess Margaret. But this conflict did not mean a general decline of the order, since

2) After the death of the king new foundations emerged in an increasing number that reached the number of the first decades (12 houses in about 30 years).

After the new king, Charles Robert of Anjou came to power, the political, and with this the economic situation of the country became step by step stable. In this period the friaries of Debrecen (before 1317)⁸⁵, Szeged (1318)⁸⁶, Sebes (Mühlbach, before 1322)⁸⁷, Gara (1323), Brassó (Kronstadt, Brasov, 1323)⁸⁸ and Temesvár (Timisoara, before 1329)⁸⁹.

84. Fügedi does not say either that the conflict between the royal house and the Dominicans would have been the only reason of their decline, but he does not take into consideration the great number of friaries founded between 1275 and 1305. Cf. Fügedi 1972 p.77-79.

85. Györffy I p.612-613.

86. MOPH I p.110: "*Cocedimus ... Provincie Ungarie unum conventum ponendum in Seghedino.*"

87. MOPH I p.142: "*Concedimus provincie Ungarie unum conventum in Sabes.*"

88. MOPH I p.150: "*Provincie Ungarie concedimus duas domos: unam in Braso, aliam in Gaza (i.e. Gara) ponendas.*"

The friary of Némethi is mentioned in 1348 for the first time, but the time of its foundation is unfortunately unknown⁹⁰. It is in this group that we can find the only real defeat of the order, namely the tentative in Debrecen⁹¹ (cf. Catalogue). On the other hand it is remarkable, that nearly all the foundations fall on the first half of Charles' reign, while during the last years as the economic prosperity became evident we cannot find any new Dominican friaries. The question becomes even more interesting, if we know that although the king founded friaries for other mendicant orders (Lippa - OFM⁹², Dés - OESA⁹³), however, none of the above mentioned Dominican friaries was royal foundation. His wife, the elder queen Elisabeth supported also nearly exclusively the Franciscans.

But before investigating this problem, let us see the later foundations of the order. After the friary of Temesvár and Némethi there was a hiatus of about 70-100 years, the next convent, that of Kolozsvár (Klausenburg, Cluj-Napoca) appeared as late as the beginning of the 14th century (for the first time it was mentioned in the written sources in 1428). After a second break of more than 50 years, in the last quarter of the same century, several convents emerged again, as e.g. Mesztergyő (1476), Nova Civitas (somewhere in the Eger diocese) (1479), Coborszentmihály (Sombor, 1481), Kőrösszeg (Cheresig, 1489), Lábátlan (1489) and Várad-Velence (Oradea, 1490-1493), and in their background the observant Dominicans (fratres regularis observantiae) can be probably found, who were in some cases also named. The friary of Marosvásárhely (Tirgu Mures) is probably originating, too, from this period. This peak continued even in the first decades of the 16th century, at least until the Mohács Catastrophe (1526). Among the last foundations we can find those of Simontornya (1515-

89. In 1321 the foundation of a new convent was allowed to the Hungarian province. It is uncertain whether this is identical with the friary of Temesvár, but we cannot exclude it either. MOPH II p.136.

90. MOPH II p.304: "*Concedimus ... Provincie Ungarie duas domos ponendas, ubi prior provincialis expedire indicabit*" (1344). Perhaps the house of Némethi is one of the above mentioned, but we have no evidence for this. After this permission we have only an overall one for all the provinces, but it cannot be proved that there were effectively new foundations in its consequence: MOPH II p.417: "*Concedimus cuilibet provincie licenciam duos conventus recipiendi.*" (Valentiae, 1370).

91. Perhaps this defeat was the reason why the General Chapters merely mentioned the friaries founded in the following years.

92. Karácsonyi I p.197-198.

93. Fügedi 1972 p.95, Fallenbüchl p.40.

1518), Haraly (-1524), Udvarhely (Odorhel, -1524) and perhaps Beregszász as the very last (Beregovo, -1545).

All together we have 44 Dominican friaries, whose bigger part emerged before 1330, the others after 1450 only two houses being between the two dates (Abb.1.). This means that the expansion of the Dominicans in Hungary was mainly finished in the first hundred years of their history, the friaries founded in later times just filled the eventual lacks (e.g. Kolozsvár, Nagyvárád), on the one hand, on the other some of them were due to the enthusiasm of the observant movement.

Century	13/1 ⁹⁴	13/2	14/1	14/2	15/1	15/2	16/1	Sum
Number	9	13	10	0	1	7	4	44

Abb.1: The chronology of the new foundations

Here I have to call the readers attention to the fact that in this last groupe we can find only two towns that had a longer urban tradition, namely Kolozsvár and Nagyvárád, the other are rather new economic centres of the epoche.

The Hungarian sources concerning the order history are coming to us from the later centuries of the Middle Ages, as it is almost always in our history, and a large number of documents are missing because of the wars. But in the case of the Dominicans we are lucky as far as the written evidences are concerned, since the documents of the General Chapters offer a great number of information about the history of the Hungarian province as well. Since 1241 we can find paragraphs allowing the foundation of new convents - according to the rule not one new friary could be settled without the permission of General Chapter. Analysing the formulation of these permissions we can see that the place of the new house is not but rarely named⁹⁵, but we find very often the following phrase: *"Concedimus ... provinciae Ungariae N domos et ponantur, ubi prioribus provincialibus et diffinitoribus capitulorum provincialium visum fuerit expedire, dummodo ponantur sine preiudicio aliarum"*

94. I included into this groupe only the convents founded in or before 1241.

95. 1248 (Insula S.Marie), 1318 (Szeged), 1322 (Mühlbach), 1323 (Gara und Kronstadt), 1518 (Simontornya).

provinciarum'⁹⁶. Although it does not exclude that friaries could be founded by the king, magnates or other persons, but it stresses above all the sovereignty and the independence of the provincial. He was responsible for the settling policy in his province and he could decide about the guidelines. Probably we can explain the defeat of Debrecen, too, with that that the Dominicans arrived to Debrecen out of their own decision, without the agreement of the bishop or/and the local land owner⁹⁷. We have to mention that the noble family who owned the town founded in the very same period, at the beginning of the 14th century a Franciscan friary that could act without any difficulty. The Franciscans appeared even in Nagyvárad (Großwardein, Oradea) in these years, and somewhat later the Austin Hermits gained also their house in the city, founded by the bishop himself⁹⁸. Thus the bishop was not against the mendicants in general. The problem must have been a problem of authority in Debrecen. But this was a single case, until the end of the 1320s the development was practically uninterrupted.

Why then the above mentioned hiatus in the history of the Hungarian Dominicans? In order to answer the question, we have to investigate the spatial and the chronological relations of the settlements of the order.

In the first wave of foundations convents appeared in eight of the eleven dioceses, one in each with the exception of the Győr diocese where two friaries were founded in this first period (Győr and Vasvár), but they were relatively far from each other within the diocese. These first friaries appeared either in bishop sees or similar ecclesiastic centers (Győr, Pécs, Esztergom, Székesfehérvár, Nagyszeben-Sibiu), or on royal estates (Sárospatak, Érdosmlyó-Versec, Vasvár, Pest)⁹⁹. Half of them were in Transdanubia (5: Székesfehérvár, Esztergom, Vasvár, Győr, Pécs), a further one was on the right side of the Danube (Pest), and can nearly been counted to the first groupe, one convent was in North-Eastern Hungary (Sárospatak), while the two last ones were founded in the South-Eastern border region (Érdosmlyó-Versec, Nagyszeben). Seen in the relation to the

96. MOPH I p.160.

97. Theiner I p.507.

98. Csánki I p.600.

99. Esztergom and Nagyszeben are transitional cases, at the foundation of the Pest friary the central place of the town doubtlessly played a decisive role.

trading routes three friaries are on the Danube (Győr, Esztergom, Pest), two further ones are also laying on a river (Vasvár on the Rába and Sárospatak on the Bodrog), Székesfehérvár emerged on the great pilgrim route that played an outstanding role since the mid 11th century and Pécs on the commercial road leading across the Drava to the South, which was one of the most important in the direction of the Balkan and Constantinople. This road insured also the connection to Sirmium whose importance increased since the mid 12th century, partly also because of the wine trade. Finally both friaries laying on the South-Eastern border were on important trading routes leading to thee South. From them Nagyszeben was one of the main cities and the ecclesiastic center of the Transilvanian Saxons as well. Of course, the arrival of the Dominicans was not directly connected to the presence of the above mentioned commercial roads, but to the towns and urban centers which emerged on the roads and whose inhabitants could insure the needed social and economic basis for the mendicant orders. We have to admit that the brothers have chosen their settling places with a "good intuition", since these settlements represented the most important commercial centers of the epoche¹⁰⁰.

During the second half of the 13th century the General Chapters permitted 17 new foundations for the Hungarian province¹⁰¹. Among them there were Slavonian convents as well, so the 13 friaries of the Catalogue seem to be realistic. Soon after the Mongol invasion appeared

100. Fügedi stressed in his already mentioned article that the Dominicans prefered to settle in the traditional centres, while the Franciscans "made more experiment". But in the first period of their history there cannot be observed any difference between them, the Dominicans accepting friaries in smaller or later less important towns as well (e.g. Bodrog, Kecskés, Gölnic). However, the settling policy of the Dominicans seem to be more conscious on the one hand, on the other the Franciscan seem to accomodate more to the exigences of the Hungarian society (e.g. "family monasteries"). The difference that became evident in the later centuries of the Middle Ages was mainly due to the different history of the two orders after the mid 14th century. Cf. Fügedi 1972 p.79-80.

101.1248: 1

1251: 1

1256: 1

1266: 1 (*Ciput*=Zips, i.e. Gölnic)

1271: 1 (*ubi provinciali expedire videtur*)

1278: 2 ("-")

1282: 2 ("-")

1286: 3 ("-")

1289: 2

1296: 3

the both friaries of Buda (cf. Catalogue). The central place and function of the region attracted ecclesiastic institutions even earlier (the Chapter of Óbuda, the Praemonstratensian Provostship on the Island, the Dominican friary on the other side of the Danube, in Pest), the foundation of the new capital stressed this role even more. The other convents of this period emerged mainly on the peripheries: in Northern Hungary, between the Drava and the Sava and in Transilvania, namely in the quickly developing urban centers, as e.g. Nagyszombat (Trnava), Selmezbánya (Schemnitz, Banská Stiavnica), Beszterce (Bistritz, Bistrita), Segesvár (Schäßburg, Sigishoara), Kassa (Kaschau, Kosice), just to mention a few of them. Two bishop sees (Eger, Gyulafehérvár-Alba Iulia) received too their Dominican friaries in this time, the ecclesiastic centers that remained without such institution until the end of the 13th century, were not visited by the friars in later periods either. The only exception is Nagyvárad where a Dominican convent was founded at the very end of the 15th century¹⁰².

Dioc.	13/1	13/2	14/1	14/2	15/1	15/2	16/1	Sum
Agri.	1	3				1	1	6
Chan.	1		2					3
Colo.		2	1			1		4
Iaur.	2							2
Nitr.								0
Quin.	1		1			1	1	4
Stri.	1	3	1					4
Tran.	1	3	3		1	1	2	11
Vaci.	1							1
Vara.			1+1			2		3+1
Vesp.	1	2				1		4
Sum	9	13	10	0	1	7	4	44

Abb.2: New foundations in the different dioceses

The first half of the 14th century was the end of the first flourishing period for the Dominicans. During these decades they had settled friaries in those regions which were left out in the previous years, mainly on the

102. There was no Dominican friary in Nyitra (Nitra, Slo), in Vác and in Kő (Banostor, Jug).

Great Hungarian Plane and in Eastern Hungary. The major towns of this group are Szeged, Brassó, Szászsebes, Temesvár, important were further more Németi, Alvinc and Gara, among the smaller ones we can find Komárom and Bodrog. Also the foundation of the already mentioned friary of Debrecen happened in this time. With these foundations the Dominicans covered approximately the whole country with their network of convents, new houses seemed not to be needed. Perhaps this can partly explain the fact that there is no evidence for new friaries from the 2nd half of the 14th century. Although the General Chapter of 1370 gave every province the permission of accepting two new friaries each, but this permission is very general, and we have no reason to suppose that new convents were effectively founded on its basis¹⁰³.

For the next one and a half centuries our sources are much more limited. From the 15th century onwards the Chapters did not deal any more with the new foundations, at least not in the case of the Hungarian province, similar paragraphs appear again as late as the first decades of the 16th century¹⁰⁴. From the Hungarian documents we know about Kolozsvár (Klausenburg, Cluj-Napoca), for the first time mentioned in 1428, from the second half of the 15th century Marosvásárhely (Tirgu Mures, 1450-1500), Nagyvárad (Großwardein, Oradea, 1490-1493), Kőrösszeg (Cheresig, 1489), Coborszentmihály (Sombor; 1481), Lábatlan (1489) and Mesztegnyő (1476), and a place called Nova Civitas (1479) in the Eger diocese which remained unidentified until now. With the exception of Kolozsvár and Nagyvárad all these settlements were more or less important market towns, and two of them (Marosvásárhely and Coborszentmihály) began to develop just in this period. Even the last friaries founded at the beginning of the 16th century (Székelyudvarhely, Odorhel before 1524; Beregszász, Beregovo before 1545; Simontornya 1515-1518) join this series. In the case of Nagyvárad the late arrival of the Dominicans could be perhaps the consequence of the conflict with the bishop at the beginning of the 14th century in Debrecen. The friary of Kőrösszeg (Cheresig, Rom) in the vicinity was founded not very much

103. MOPH II p.417.

104. In 1505 the order accepted the Benedictine abbey of Vértesszentkereszt as a new house, but it was probably never settled by the brothers. Anyhow, the abbey was called not *conventus* but just *locus*; in 1518 the order incorporated the friary of Simontornya founded by Moses Buzlai. MOPH IV p.57, and p.172.

earlier either, just in 1489. As far as Kolozsvár is concerned, here the role of the Benedictine abbey of Kolozsmonostor could be predominant that hindered eventually the settling of the friars. Here I have to mention that the Franciscans arrived here even later, only in the second half of the 15th century.

This second flourishing period of the order was due to the observant Dominicans (*fratres regularis observantiae*), whose movement - although not so important as the similar movement of the Franciscans - could reform some earlier convents and found a few new ones¹⁰⁵. The reason for the fact that these do not appear in the bigger towns is that the towns were already overcharged with ecclesiastic institutionen, and especially with mendicant friaries¹⁰⁶. There were but the settlements of more or less little importance that remained for the arriving new brothers: smaller market towns and in some cases - as it happened at the Franciscans - the villages.

As a conclusion I would say that the hyatus in the series of the foundations has several reasons. On the one hand a relatively dense network of friaries that covered the whole country emerged until the end of the 1320s in the Hungarian province too. Since the Dominicans were not interested in the so called family monasteries and their inner regulations did not allow closer contacts to this or an other donator family (e.g. their church serving as burial place), the order gained only as many friaries as it was needed for their missionary work and for which the order could insure the economic background too. On the other hand, even if the sympathy or the antipathy of the royal family played also a certain role, but surely not a decisive. Since the Dominicans choose the place of their convents themselves, if it was possible, the support of the royal family or other high rank donators was a great help for them, but not a indispensable precondition. The good contacts to the bishops (because of the conflicts with the diocesan clerics) and to the towns and urban settlements, which represented the basis of their activity and their life, was much more important. This independence had its price, which was probably the above mentioned hyatus. Finally, the foundations in the second half of the 15th and at the beginning of the 16th century can be explained with the general

105. Harsányi p.81

106. Kind information of Prof.K.Elm.

prosperity of the orders in this time¹⁰⁷, on the one hand, on the other also with the economic prosperity of the end of the 15th century.

Analysing the spatial and chronological distribution of the Dominican convents we must not forget that some of them were immense institutions with a large number of friars, thus it cannot be exclusively the number of the friaries that counts. Unfortunately our data about the inner life of the Dominican convents in Hungary are very little, however, it would be very useful to investigate the question in the light of the existing data and the results of the research of the existing buildings and of archaeological excavations. Here we have to admit that archaeology has still debts in the research of friaries¹⁰⁸.

There is a great number of questions I could not answer in this paper. Further research would be needed on the relation between the pace of the spreading of the order (foundation of new convents) and the other tasks (mission, formation of the friars). Perhaps we have to interpretate the exhortation of the General Chapter in 1337 "*provinciales ... provinciarum Ungarie, Boemie, Polonie ad studia generalia ... mittant studentes in numero secundum constitutiones eis concessio*"¹⁰⁹ as a qualitative change in the life of the province. The role of the Dominicans in the Cuman mission is also to be cleared. Although according to the common opinion the Franciscans have taken over this field¹¹⁰, but the Dominicans remained active too: the General Chapter dealt several times with the problem, according to the last decision a part of the convents of the missionary convents have to be governed from the Hungarian province¹¹¹. During the 14th century the christianization of the Cumans who settled between the

107. In this period the movement of the observant Franciscans reached its highest point, also at other orders appear new foundations or they overtook houses of others. This phenomenon is not a Hungarian speciality, it is known in Western Europe too. E.g. the Cistercians gained their last new abbeys and priories before the Reformation just in this period.

108. Up to the present there are just two Dominican houses, the friary of Buda and the nunnery of the Island that were investigated. Gyürky 1981, respectively f.Tóth 1979.

109. MOPH II p.246. It is remarkable that the Hungarian province is mentioned in this context together with Bohemia and Poland. It would be very useful to investigate the comparative history of these provinces.

110. Karácsonyi I p.156; Gyárfás I.: A jász-kunok története I-III, Budapest, 1883, Selmeczi L.: A négyszállási jász temető, Budapest, 19??, Györffy Gy.: A magyarság keleti elemei, Budapest, 1990.

111. "*Quia conventus terre peregrantium non possunt per vicarium sicut hactenus gubernari, committimus ... conventus contrate Moldavie et Valachie maioris et minoris provinciali Ungarie.*" Montispezzulani, 1456. MOPH III p.266.

Danube and the Tisza also became an urgent task. Unfortunately, we still do not know how this mission was organised both at the Franciscans and the Dominicans. A further question can be the organisation of the *termini*¹¹². The only evidence until now about their existence in Hungary is the paragraph in the documents of the Ferrara Chapter of 1498: "*Approbamus divisionem terminorum factam in capitulo provinciali Hungarie*"¹¹³. The answer on all these questions can contribute to the understanding of the settling features too.

A further task will be the new analysis of the relation between the urban development and the mendicant orders. The reception of Le Goff's thesis¹¹⁴ happened already in the article of E.Fügedi in 1972¹¹⁵. Fügedi did not only apply Le Goff's hypothesis for the Hungarian situation, but he added new points of view as well, as e.g. the role of the hospitals in the urbanisation. The Hungarian urban history contributed a lot to our picture about the urban development, and especially about the feature of the market towns (Hungarian "*mezőváros*"). The analysis of the urban historical works, above all those of J.Szűcs¹¹⁶, Gy.Györffy¹¹⁷, E.Fügedi¹¹⁸, V.Bácskai¹¹⁹, E.Mályusz¹²⁰ and A.Kubinyi¹²¹ together with the analysis of the settling features of other mendicant orders can also help to understand the reasons while this or the other order became wider spread then the other.

112. About the *termini* cf. K.Elm: Termineien und Hospize der wstfälischen Augustiner-Eremitenklöster Osnabrück, Herford und Lippstadt, In: *Mittelalterliches Ordensleben in Westfalen und am Niederrhein*, Paderborn, 1979, p.151-183.

113. MOPH III p.434.

114. J.Le Goff: *Apostolat mendiant et fait urbain dans la France médiévale: L'implantation des ordres mendiants*. In: *Annales*, E.S.C. 23/1968 and *Idem*: *Ordres mendiants et urbanisation dans la France médiévale*. In: *Annales*, E.S.C. 25/1970.

115. Fügedi Erik: *Koldulórendek és városfejlődés Magyarországon*, Századok 106 (1972), p.69-94. The French version of this article appeared two years earlier: E.Fügedi: *La formation des villes et les ordres mendiants en Hongrie*, *Annales*, E.S.C. 1970, p.966-987.

116. Szűcs Jenő: *Városok és kézművesség a XV.századi Magyarországon*, Budapest, 1955.

117. Györffy György: *Les débuts de l'évolution urbaine en Hongrie*. *Cahiers de la civilisation médiévale* 12/1969.

118. Fügedi Erik: *Középkori magyar városprivilegiumok*. *Tanulmányok Budapest múltjából* 14/1961 and *Idem*: *Die Entstehung des Städtewesens in Ungarn*, *Alba Regia* 10/1969.

119. Bácskai Vera: *Magyar mezővárosok a XV. században* (Ért. a tört.tud. köréből Új sorozat 37), Budapest, 1965.

120. Mályusz Elemér: *A mezővárosi fejlődés*. *Tanulmányok a parasztság történetéhez Magyarországon a 14.században* (ed. Székely Gy.), Budapest, 1953.

121. András Kubinyi: *Urbanisation in the East-Central Part of Medieval Hungary*, In: *Towns in Medieval Hungary*, ed.by L.Gerevich, Budapest, 1990.

Catalogue of the Dominican Firaries

1. **[Nova Civitas] (?)** Anno 1479 fundatum erat claustrum ab Erasmo Montanista in dioecesi Agriensi in honorem b.Dominici. Locus eius non est adhuc identificatus. Substitit probabiliter usque ad medium saeculum 16.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.88.
2. **Alvinc (Vintul de Jos, Rom)** Claustrum erat fundatum anno 1300, fundator eius ignotus est. In catalogo Guidonis anni 1303 occurrit forsitan sub nomine Albenisis Transilvaniae. Extitit usque ad medium saeculum 16. Erat olim in comitatu Albensi de Transilvania.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.80; Pfeiffer 1913 p.38 et 150;
3. **Beregszász (Beregovo, Ukr)** Foundationis tempus huius claustrum ignotum est, non apparet in catalogo anni 1369, prima eius mentio fit tantum anno 1545, sed quia in oppido extitit claustrum monialium iam exeunte saeculo 14., erat hic forsitan et domus fratrum iam eodem tempore aut paulo post. Extitit usque ad annum 1571, propter protestantium adventum. Erat in dioecesi Agriensi, in comitatu Bereg.
Bibliographia: Csánki I p.411; Harsányi p.80; Kovács 1987 p.115;
4. **Beszterce (Bistrita, Rom)** Claustrum erat inter annos 1250-1303 fundatum, in honorem S.Elisabethae et forsitan S.Spiritus, tamquam Csánki et Harsányi eum S.Crucis dicunt. Extitit usque ad annum 1556. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Beszterce.
Bibliographia: Csánki V p.438; Harsányi p.80; Pfeiffer 1913 p.38 et 150;
5. **Bodrog (Monostorszeg, Hun)** Claustrum erat inter annos 1300-1303 fundatum, prima mentio eius fit anno 1303. Extitit probabiliter usque ad annum 1526. Erat in dioecesi Colochensi, in comitatu de Bodrog.
Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.711-713; Harsányi p.84; Pfeiffer 1913 p.40 et 150;

6. **Brassó (Brasov, Rom)** Fundatum erat anno 1323 in honorem SS.Petri et Pauli. Extitit usque ad annum 1546, quando fratres a protestantibus expulsi sunt. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Brassó.
Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.827-828 ; Harsányi p.80; MOPH I p.150;
7. **Buda-Insula Leporum (Budapest - Margitsziget, Hun)** Fundatum erat a rege Bela IV. ante 1259, forsitan iam anno 1248, quando Capitulum Generale cecessit, ut domus in Insula S.Marie ad alium locum transferretur. Erat hic tantum domus fratrum confessorum monialium, sine ecclesia propria. Extitit usque ad annum 1541. Erat in dioecesi Vesprimiensi, in comitatu de Pilis.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; MOPH I p.42; Reg.Arp.4032
8. **Buda-Vár (Hun)** Fundatum erat a rege Bela IV. inter annos 1241-1252 in honorem S.Nicolai. Erat hoc unum maximorum conventuum, ubi exeunte saeculo 15. et studium generale provinciae erat, quod incipiente saeculo 16. universitas nominatum erat. Studium generale a Caitulo Generali ad instar studium Bononiense acceptum erat. Capitulum Generali bis in hoc claustro celebratum erat (1254, 1372). Extitit usque ad annum 1541, quando Buda a Turcis erat occupata. Erat in dioecesi Vesprimiensi, in comitatu de Pilis. Aedes claustrum a K.H.Gyürky erant excavatae. Historium domus plus explanatam vide ibidem.
Bibliographia: Csánki I p.7; Gyürky 1981; Harsányi p.80; MOPH I p.66-71; Pfeiffer 1913 p.31 et 150;
9. **Coborszentmihály (Sombor, Jug)** Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1481 a familia Czobor pro fratribus regularis observantiae. Ecclesia erat Assumptioni b.Mariae Virginis dedicata. Exitit usque ad annum 1526. Erat in dioecesi Colochensi, in comitatu de Bodrog.
Bibliographia: Csánki II p.197-198; Harsányi p.81
10. **Debrecen (Hun)** Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1303-1317, prima mentio eius fit anno 1317, ecclesia eorum b.Mariae Virgini erat dedicata. Fratres sponte hic venerunt, sine permissione patroni aut episcopi, propter quod ab episcopo anno 1326 per litteras papales expulsi sunt. Erat in dioecesi Varadiensi, in comitatu de Bihar.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.609-613

11. **Eger** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1241-1300. Pázmány dicit fratres apud ecclesiam S.Michaelis habitavisse. Exstitit usque ad annum 1552. Erat in dioecesi Agriensi, in comitatu de Heves.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.53; Harsányi p.82

12. **Érdsomlyó (Versec)** (Vrsac, Jug) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1227-1241. Locus erat usque 1227 possessio archiepiscopi Colochensis, qui dedit illum regi. Si patronus est vere S.Dominicus, erat fundatum post 1237. Certum est tamen, quod reliquiae mirificantes b.Dominici inibi erant. Exstitit usque ad annum 1551. Erat in dioecesi Chanadiensi, in comitatu de Krassó.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy III p.493-494; Harsányi p.82; Pfeiffer 1913 p.39 et 150;

13. **Esztergom-Királyi város** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1221-1231. Prima ecclesia extra muros erat S.Catherinae virgini et martyri dedicat. Haec erat a Tartaris combusta, postea nova ecclesia in honorem S.Martini intra muros erat reedificata. (Horváth nescit de differentia inter claustris S.Catherinae atque S.Martini. Hoc citat Gyôrrffy.) Exstitit usque ad annum 1543, quando civitas a Turcis occupata erat. Erat in dioecesi Strigoniensi, in comitatu de Esztergom.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy II p.250-269 ; Harsányi p.80, Rég.Top.5 167-169; Pfeiffer 1913 p.31-32 et 150;

14. **Gara** (Gara, Jug) Fundatum erat anno 1323 a familia Garai in honorem S.Margarethae virginis et martyris. Exstitit usque ad annum 1521, quando oppidum a Turcis devastatum erat. Erat in dioecesi Quinqueecclesiensi, in comitatu de Valkó.

Bibliographia: Csánki II p.282-283; Harsányi p.80;

15. **Gölnic** (Gelnica, Slo) Fundatum erat anno 1266, probabiliter a communitate civitatis in honorem b.Mariae Virginis. Exstitit usque ad annum 1569. Erat in dioecesi Strigoniensi, in comitatu de Szepes.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81

16. **Gyôr** (Hun) Fundatum erat inter annos 1239-1250 in honorem S.Dominici. Dicitur fundatum esse anno 1228; sed hoc cum titulo non congruit. Prima mentio eius fit anno 1270. Extitit usque ad annum 1560. Erat in dioecesi Iauriensi, in comitatu de Gyôr.
Bibliographia: Gyôrffy II p.600 ; Gábler-Szônyi-Tomka p.24; Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.32-33 et 150;
17. **Gyulafehérvár** (Alba Iulia, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1250-1289 in honorem b.Mariae Virginis. Prima mentio fit anno 1289. Extitit usque ad annum 1569. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu Albensi Transsilvana.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.37 et 150;
18. **Haraly** (Rom) Hic locus ordinis erat fundatus incipiente saeculo 16. Prima mentio eius fit anno 1524. Extitit usque ad medietatem eiusdem saeculi. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in terra Siculorum.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81;
19. **Kassa** (Kosice, Slo) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1250-1303 in honorem b.Mariae Virginis. Extitit usque ad annum 1556. Erat in dioecesi Agriensi, in comitatu de Abaúj.
Bibliographia: Csánki I p.200; Gyôrffy I p.106; Harsányi p.81; Kovács 1987 p.115; Pfeiffer 1913 p.40 et 150;
20. **Kecskés** (?) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1275 a rege Ladislao IV. Extitit probabiliter usque ad medietatem saeculi 14., quia in registro claustrorum anni 1365 non apparet. Ubi erat nondum scio.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.82
21. **Kolozsvár** (Cluj-Napoca, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1400-1428 a Johanne Hunyadi in honorem b.Mariae Virginis et S.Antonii fratris. Extitit usque ad annum 1556. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Kolozs.
Bibliographia: Csánki V p.320; Harsányi p.81 15/1 men
22. **Komárom** (Komarno, Slo) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1305 in honorem b.Mariae Virginis. (Harsányi dicit S.Elisabeth, sed hoc apparet falsum esse.). Extitit usque ad annum 1543, quando erat a

Turcis combustum. Erat in dioecesi Strigoniensi, in comitatu de Komárom.

Bibliographia: Györffy III p.431-432; Harsányi p.81;

23. **Kôrösszeg** (Cheresig, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1489 in honorem b.Michaelis archangeli a Michaele Csáki pro fratribus regularis observantiae. Exstitit usque ad annum 1553. Erat in dioecesi Varadiensi, in comitatu de Bihar.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81 & 88-89;

24. **Lábatlan** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1489 in honorem b.Mariae Virginis de Angelis a Gregorio de Lábatlan pro fratribus regularis observantiae. Exstitit usque ad annum 1543, quando oppidum a Turcis combustum est. Erat in dioecesi Vesprimiensi, in comitatu de Komárom.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81 RégTop 5p.246;

25. **Mesztegyô** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1476, quando fratres ecclesiam parochialem b.Nicolai episcopi a Georgio Szentei acceperunt. Exstitit usque ad annum 1552. Erat in dioecesi Quinqueecclesiensi, in comitatu de Somogy.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81;

26. **Nagyolaszi** (Mandjelos, Jug) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1241-1303, prima mentio eius fit in registro anni 1303. Exstitit probabiliter usque ad annum 1521, quando a Turcis erat combustum. Erat in dioecesi Colochensi, in comitatu de Szerém.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.84; Pfeiffer 1913 p.41 et 150;

27. **Nagyszeben** (Sibiu, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1221-1241, anno 1241 iam erat a Tartaris combustum. Exstitit usque ad annum 1560, quando fratres a protestantibus expulsi sunt. Ecclesia erat in honorem S.Crucis. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Szeben.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.38, 150 et 160;

28. **Nagyszombat** (Trnava, Slo) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1250-1303, prima mentio eius fit in registro anni 1303. Ecclesia erat b.Johanni Baptistae dedicata. Erat ultimum claustrum provinciae

anno 1567 ad claustra Austriae coniunctum. Erat in dioecesi Strigoniensi, in comitatu de Pozsony.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.39 et 150;

29. **Németi** (Satu Mare, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1303-1348, prima mentio eius fit secundum Csánki anno 1348. Extitit usque ad annum 1569. In Csánki claustrum mentio apud oppidum Szatmár fit. Harsányi nescit de documento anni 1348. Erat in dioecesi Varadiensi, in comitatu de Szatmár.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.469; Harsányi p.81;14/1 men

30. **Pécs** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annis 1230-1238 in honorem S.Vincentii et S.Thomae Becket martyrum, probabiliter ab episcopo Quinqueecclesiensi. Erat claustrum valde magnum. Cf. cartam Gyôrffy I p.361. Csánki dicit claustrum S.Thome martiris fuisse. Harsányi et Pfeiffer dicunt primam mentionem anno 1238 factum esse, quando occurrit in contextu organisationis ecclesiae catholicae in Bosnia. Extitit usque ad annum 1543, quando civitas a Turcis erat occupata. Erat in dioecesi Quinqueecclesiensi, in comitatu de Baranya.

Bibliographia: Gyôrffy I p.356-362; Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.43 et 150; Rupp p.363-364;

31. **Pest** (Budapest, Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum circa annum 1230 a Michaeli de Besenye, eius familia, necnon a Blasio de Kenderes, prima mentio eius fit anno 1233. Ecclesia erat dedicata in honorem S.Antonii abbatis. Claustrum erat anno 1241 a Tartaris devastata. Capitulum Generale anni 1272 erat celebratum in claustro. Extitit usque ad annum 1541, quando civitas a Turcis occupata erat. Erat in dioecesi Vaciensi, in comitatu de Pest.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.24; Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.29-31 et 150;

32. **Pozsega** (Slavonska Pozega, Cro) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1250-1303, prima mentio eius fit in registro claustrorum anni 1303. Ecclesia erat b.Mariae Virgini dedicata. Extitit usque ad annum 1526, quando fratres propter Turcos fugire debuerunt. Erat in dioecesi Quinqueecclesiensi, in comitatu de Pozsega.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer 1913 p.35 et 150;

33. **Sárospatak** (Hun) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1230-1238 a rege in honorem b.Vincentii, patroni ordinis. Exstitit usque ad annum 1540, quando fratres a protestantibus expulsi erant. Erat in dioecesi Agriensi, in comitatu de Zemplén.

Bibliographia: Csánki I p.338; Harsányi p.81; Kovács 1987 p.115; Pfeiffer 1913 p.43-44 et 150;

34. **Sebes (Mühlbach)** (Sebes, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1322 et exstitit usque ad annum 1560. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Szeben.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; MOPH I p.142;

35. **Segesvár** (Sigishoara, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum inter annos 1250-1298, prima mentio fit anno 1298. Ecclesia eius dedicata erat b.Mariae Virgini. Exstitit usque ad annum 1544, quando fratres a protestantibus expulsi sunt. Erat in dioecesi Transilvana, in comitatu de Szeben.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81

36. **Selmecbánya** (Banská Stiavnica, Slo) Fundatum erat claustrum anno 1275, quando civitas antiquiorem capellam S.Nicolai fratribus dedit. Anno 1442 claustrum combustum erat. Aedificia claustrum saeculi 15. adhuc stant. Exstitit usque ad annum 1536, quando fratres a protestantibus expulsi sunt. Erat in dioecesi Strigoniensi, in comitatu de Hont.

Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy III p.243-247; Harsányi p.81; Pfeiffer p.40 et 150; Rupp p.182-184; Súpis I p.75;

37. **Simontornya** (Hun) Claustrum erat fundatum a magistro Moyse Buzlai de Gergellaka inter annos 1515-1518, in honorem b.Marie Virginis. Capitulum Generale locum anno 1518 in claustrum ordinis recepit. Exstitit usque ad annum 1543, quando Turci oppidum occupaverunt. Erat in dioecesi Quinqueecclesiensi, in comitatu de Tolna.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; MOPH IV p.172

38. **Szeged** (Hun) Fundatum erat anno 1318, quando fratres ecclesiam b.Nicolai iam existentem receperunt. Haec ecclesia antea ordini S.Benedicti pertinebat, et erat in quodam foro in suburbio septentrionali civitatis. Erat in dioecesi Chanadiensi, in comitatu de Csongrád. Exstitit usque ad annum 1529, quando depopulatum est propter incursiones Turcas.
Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy I p.900-904; Harsányi p.81; Kubinyi 1990p.115
39. **Székesfehérvár** (Hun) Fundatum erat probabiliter hoc claustrum anno 1221 et erat primum ordinis in provincia Ungariae. Prima mentio eius fit anno 1226. Ecclesia erat b.Margarethae virgini et martyri dedicata et habuit forsitan et ius parochiale. Erat in suburbio. Exstitit usque ad annum 1543, quando Turci civitatem occupaverunt. Erat in dioecesi Vesprimiensi, in comitatu Albensi.
Bibliographia: Gyôrrffy II p.379 ; Harsányi p.81; Kralovánszky 1990 p.94; Pfeiffer 1913 p.28-29 et 150;
40. **Temesvár** (Timisoara, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum incipiente saeculi 14. Prima mentio eius fit anno 1329. Exstitit usque ad annum 1526. Erat in dioecesi Chanadiensi, in comitatu de Temes.
Bibliographia: Fügedi 1972 p.79; Harsányi p.81;
41. **Udvarhely** (Odorhel, Rom) Fundatum erat claustrum incipiente saeculo 16. Prima mentio fit anno 1524. Exstitit usque ad medium saeculi 16. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in terra Siculorum.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81;
42. **Várad-Velence** (Oradea, Rom) Claustrum erat fundatum inter annos 1490-1493 a Valentino episcopo Varadiensi. Fratres ecclesiam Omnium Sanctorum in suburbio iam existentem receperunt. Exstitit usque ad annum 1560. Erat in dioecesi Varadiensis, in comitatu de Bihar.
Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81;
43. **Vásárhely** (Tirgu Mures, Rom) Tempus foundationis huius claustrum, quod in registris apparet sub nomine "Assersiculum", est ignotum. In catalogo domum anni 1369 non apparet, sed exeunte saeculo 15. iam

extitit. Depopulatum erat medio saeculo 16. circa 1550. Erat in dioecesi Transsilvana, in comitatu de Maros. (Hoc scribet Harsányi. Est tamen in catalogo Guidonis anni 1303 locus inter conventus Citra Danubium "*Apud Siculos (Assersiculis)*". Pfeiffer 1913 p.150. Nescio ad quod id refert.)

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.82; Pfeiffer 1913 p.41 et 150;

44. **Vasvár** (Hun) Clastrum erat fundatum probabiliter a rege inter annos 1230-1244 (forsitan 1241), prima mentio fit anno 1244, et extitit usque ad 1569. Ecclesia aedificatum erat in honorem S.Crucis. Erat in dioecesi Iauriensi, in comitatu de castro Ferreo. Aedificia ad presens subsistentia sunt de saec.15. In civitate extitit et collegiata a rege exeunte saeculo 12. fundata.

Bibliographia: Harsányi p.81; MMJ II p.1222; Pfeiffer 1913 p.33 et 150;

Conclusions and Further Research Directions

The two case studies presented in this paper are two independent chapters of my later PhD Thesis. I had several reasons to chose just them:

1) The material was big enough to present a more or less coherent picture, but it was not too big for a one year work.

2) I wanted to give two rather different examples, so the presentation of a monastic and a mendicant order seemed to be reasonable.

3) At a first look there are some similarities in the history of both the Cistercians and the Dominicans, which invited to make a kind of comparision.

The most important result is probably the fact, that the method seems to work: the picture gained from the analysis of the settling features of the given orders present new aspects for the order history. It could be prooved that clear answers are possible on the basis of the complex analysis of written sources and spatial relations for such questions as the existence of tendencies in the settling policy of the different orders, the influence of the royal support on their spreading or the differences in their settling customs in the flourishing, respectively in their declining period. The different questions and ideas that remained open (in the case of the Cistercians further evidence for the early wine trade, the participation in the mining, in the case of the Dominicans further investigation concerning the break in the series of new foundations between approximatly 1340 and 1420) show the possibilities of further research as well.

As far as the two presented orders are concerned the initial similarities appeared to be superficial. Although the spreading of both was intensively supported by the Hungarian kings and their circle, the Dominicans seem to be more independent, the economic background of all their convents was better - at least this can be concluded on the basis of the fact that only two of the 44 friaries disappeared before the mid 16th century. The Cistercians had more failed tentatives, especially among their last foundations in the second half of the 13th century. A further difference is the presence, resp. the absence of a second flourishing period at the Dominicans and the Cistercians. However, there is one common characteristic in the history of both orders: namely they remained both elit groupes, in their first period, after their arrival to Hungary, they intensively took part in the policy of the royal court, on the other hand they did not really accomodate to the Hungarian situation (the system of clan or family monasteries, the athentic places, etc.).

As I have already indicated in the introduction, the work will be continued in the case of the other medieval orders as well. But the further work cannot consist only of a series of similar case studies. Once these are available a more complex analysis of the Hungarian situation will also be possible (social relations and preferences, economic exigences and possibilities, etc. and their influence on the "success" of the different orders). In a final stage the complex investigation of the single institutions is also inevitable, since the results of the previous research need to be tested in the individual cases as well. This complex investigation must include the written sources, the archaeological and art historical data, the spatial analysis of the site (geological, natural and human-economic environment) and the analysis of the inner spatial organisation of the building as well.

Of course, all these goals cannot be attended in a few years work, but it can be the aim of a scientific project, planned for several years and realised by a team of researchers.

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Monasteriologium Hungaricum

A Preliminary Catalogue

The following Catalogue is - as I have already indicated in the Introduction - a preliminary list of the Hungarian medieval monasteries, friaries, collegiates and hospitalier houses. The following data are included:

LOCUS:	the historic name of the place
LOCUSHOD:	the actual name of the place
REGNUMH:	the today country
DIOECESISO:	the original (historic) diocese
ORDO:	the order
TITULUS:	the patron saint
SAEC_PROB/MEDIETAS:	the century of the foundation / half
BIBLIOGR:	basic bibliographical data
FUNDTYP:	the social status of the founder
COMITATUSO:	the original (historic) county

r: rex aut regina

d: dux

m: magnates

g: genus aut familia

n: nobiles diversarum familiarum

e: ecclesia, episcopus

c: civitas

o: ordo

?: factum ignotum aut incertum

LOCUS, LOCUSHOD, REGNUMH, DIOECESISO, ORDO, TITULUS,
SAEC_PROB/MEDIETAS, BIBLIOGR1, FUNDTYP, COMITATUSO

IGNOTI ORDINIS

1. Andosmonostora, ?, Hun, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/2, Csánki I p.509 & 528, g, Szabolcs
2. Apáti ??, praedium Apatiu, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 12/0, Gyôrrffy II p.58, g, Doboka
3. Bucsa ?, Bucsa, Hun, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Gyôrrffy I p.499 & carta separata, g, Békés
4. Bákamonostora, praedium, Hun, Colochensis, ?, ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.213, g, Bács
5. Csaholymonostora, ?, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.553, g, Szolnok med.
6. Császlómonostora, ?, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.472, g, Szatmár
7. Epöl, Epöl, Hun, Vesprimiensis, ?, ?, 15/0, Rég.Top.5 p.73-74, e, Esztergom
8. Galádmonostora, ?, Rom, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki II p.38, g, Temes
9. Gerlamonostor, praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.507, g, Békés
10. Gyerômonostor, Mînastireni, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.645-646, g, Bihar
11. Gyulamonostora, Gyula, Hun, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.647, g, Zaránd
12. Kemecsemonostora, praedium, Rom, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.860, g, Csanád
13. Mandamonostora, ?, ?, Quinqueecclesiensis?, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki II p.505, g,
14. Monostor, Manastur, Rom, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.775; Gyôrrffy I p.181-182, g, Arad
15. Monostor, Vizesmonostor pr.in Arad, Rom, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Gyôrrffy I p.181, g, Arad
16. Monostor, ?, Hun, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.521, g, Szabolcs
17. Monostor (Béga-), Mânâstiur, Rom, Chanadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki II p.19, g, Temes

18. Monostor(i) (?), ?, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.481, g, Szatmár
19. Monostoros-Kápolnok, Copalnic Manastur, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.560, g, Szolnok med.
20. Monostorpatak-Mézesapát, Mizies, Rom, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.560, g, Szolnok med.
21. Szolnok, praedium, Jug, Colochensis, ?, ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.235, g, Bács
22. Szólátmonostor, praedium ad Debrecen, Hun, Varadiensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Gyôrrffy I p.645, g, Bihar
23. Ság, Karancsság, Hun, Strigoniensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Mon.Vat. I/1 p.228, g, Nógrád
24. Sáp (Monostoros-), praedium, Hun, Agriensis, ?, ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy III p.129-130, g, Heves
25. Tétmonosotra, ?, Hun, Vaciensis, ?, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.670, g, Szolnok ext.
26. Izsómonostor, Kötegyán, Hun, Varadiensis, ?, S.Andreas, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.620-621, g, Bihar
27. Gyulafehérvár, Alba Iulia, Rom, Transsilvana, ?, S.Barbara VM, 13/0, Gyôrrffy II p.157, ?, Erdélyi fehér
28. Visegrád, Visegrád, Hun, Vesprimiensis, ?, S.Ladislaus, 13/0, DissPann Visegrád, ?, Pilis
29. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, ?, S.Lazarus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.250, ?, Esztergom
30. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, ?, S.Marcus, 14/0, Csánki III p.308 & 311, ?, Fejér
31. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, ?, S.Samson, 13/1, Gyôrrffy II p.250, ?, Esztergom

BEGINAE

1. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Beginae, ?, 15/1, Csánki I p.6, ?, Pilis
2. Kassa, Kosice, Slo, Agriensis, Beginae, ?, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.114, ?, Abaúj
3. Sárospatak, Sárospatak, Hun, Agriensis, Beginae, ?, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.114, m, Zemplén
4. Gyöngyös, Gyöngyös, Hun, Agriensis, Beginae, S.Spiritus, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.114; Kubinyi 1990 p.122 & 125, m, Heves

5. Szepesváralja, Spisské Podhradie, Slo, Strigoniensis, Beginae?, S.Elisabeth, 15/1, Csánki I p.255, ?, Szepes

CAN.R.AUG.

1. Koroncó, Koroncó, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Can.R.Aug., ?, 13/2, Csánki III p.455; Fügedi 1972 p.72, g, Tolna
2. Apor, Apor, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Can.R.Aug., B.Maria Virgo, 13/0, Rupp p.376-377, ?, Tolna
3. Solymos, Soimus, pars Lippae, Rom, Chanadiensis, Can.R.Aug., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.184-185, m, Arad
4. Vágújhely, Nové Mesto nad Váhom, Slo, Strigoniensis, Can.R.Aug., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Némethy p.303, m, Nyitra
5. Ürög, Pécs - pars civitatis, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Can.R.Aug., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Gyôrrffy I p.399-401, ?, Baranya
6. Keresztúr, praedium, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Crux, 13/0, Csánki II p.527; Gyôrrffy I p.325-326, ?, Baranya
7. Szentlászló, praedium prope Csurgó, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Ladislaus, 12/2, Csánki II p.645; Rupp p.302, ?, Somogy
8. Örs, Felsőörs, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Maria Magdalena, 12/2, Fügedi 1972 p.72, RégTop 2 19/2 p.89-90, g, Veszprém
9. Márcfalva, Marz, Aus, Iauriensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Petrus, 13/1, HSÖ I p.746, g, Sopron
10. Tenyômonostora, praedium, Hun, Vaciensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Petrus, 13/0, Csánki I p.670; Rupp p.724-726, g, Szolnok ext.
11. Derzs, praedium, Jug, Colochensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Salvator, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.217, g, Bács
12. Dénesmonostor, Dénesmonostor, Hun, Agriensis, Can.R.Aug., S.Spiritus, 12/2, Csánki I p.729; Kovács 1987 p.118, g, Zaránd
13. Horpács, Sopronhorpács, Hun, Iauriensis, Can.R.Aug., SS.Petrus & Paulus, 13/1, Valter p.244-245, ?, Sopron

COLLEGIATAE

1. Bô, Bô, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Collegiata, ?, 15/1, Csánki II p.595, ?, Somogy
2. Ittebe, Srpski Itebej, Jug, Chanadiensis, Collegiata, ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy III p.316-317, e, Keve

3. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, Collegiata, B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki I p.53, e, Heves
4. Marót, Morovit', Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, Collegiata, B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki II p.284, e, Valkó
5. Nagyvárad, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, Collegiata, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.600, e, Bihar
6. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, Gyôrffy II p.376-379; Kralovánszky 1990 p.81-90, r, Fejér
7. Gyôr, Gyôr, Hun, Iauriensis, Collegiata, S.Adalbertus, 11/1, Gyôrffy II p.600; Gábler-Szônyi-Tomka p.24, ?, Gyôr
8. Esztergom-Szentgyörgy, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Collegiata, S.Georgius, 11/0, Gyôrffy II p.276-277; RégTop 5 8/73, r, Esztergom
9. Nagyvárad, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, Collegiata, S.Johannes Baptista, 15/2, Csánki I p.600, ?, Bihar
10. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, Collegiata, S.Ladislaus, 12/2, ?, r, Szeben
11. Hajszentlôrinc, praedium, Hun, Colochensis, Collegiata, S.Laurentius, 12/2, Gyôrffy I p.718-719, r, Bodrog
12. Dömös, Dömös, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Margaretha VM, 12/1, Csánki I p.12-13, d, Pilis
13. Meszes, praedium, Rom, Varadiensis, Collegiata, S.Margaretha VM, 12/1, ?, d, Szolnok med.
14. Ôrs, Felsôôrs, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Maria Magdalena, 13/2, Fügedi 1972 p.72, RégTop 2 19/2 p.89-90, g, Veszprém
15. Arad, Arad, Rom, Chanadiensis, Collegiata, S.Martinus, 12/1, Gyôrffy I p.170-172, r, Arad
16. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, Collegiata, S.Martinus, 13/1, Gerevich T. p.103; Némethy p.221; Ortway I p.14; Súpis I p.188-197, r, Pozsony
17. Szepeshely, Spisská Kapitula, Slo, Strigoniensis, Collegiata, S.Martinus, 12/2, Bárdosy p.7; Körmendy p.143, r, Szepes
18. Vasvár, Vasvár, Hun, Iauriensis, Collegiata, S.Michael, 12/2, Valter p.269-270, r, Vas
19. Mislye (Nagy-), Visná Mysl'a, Slo, Agriensis, Collegiata, S.Nicolaus, 13/0, Csánki I p.213; Gyôrffy I p.119, g, Abaúj
20. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Nicolaus, 12/0, Gyôrffy II p.379; Kralovánszky 1990 p.92, ?, Fejér

21. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, Collegiata, S.Petrus, 13/0, Kubinyi 1990 p.106-107, e, Heves
22. Pozsegaszentpéter, Kaptol, Cro, Colochensis, Collegiata, S.Petrus, 13/1, Csánki II p.423, ?, Pozsega
23. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Petrus, 14/2, Csánki III p.311, r, Fejér
24. Buda-Óbuda, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Petrus + B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, ?, r, Pilis
25. Csanád, Cenadu, Rom, Chanadiensis, Collegiata, S.Salvator, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.850-853, e, Csanád
26. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, Collegiata, S.Salvator, 12/0, Némethy p.221; Ortway I p.14; Súpis I p.188-197, r, Pozsony
27. Pápóc, Pápóc, Hun, Iauriensis, Collegiata, S.Salvator, 14/2, Csánki II p.726-727; Valter p.208-209, m, Vas
28. Titel, Titel, Jug, Colochensis, Collegiata, S.Sapientia, 11/2, Csánki II p.139-141; Gyôrrffy I p.240-242, d, Bács
29. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Collegiata, S.Sigismundus & B.Maria V., 15/1, ?, r, Pilis
30. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, Collegiata, S.Stephanus Rex, 12/0, Kubinyi 1990 p.106-107, e, Heves
31. Mezôsomlyó, Semlacu Mare, Rom, Chanadiensis, Collegiata, S.Stephanus Rex, 12/1, Gyôrrffy III p.493-494, ?, Krassó
32. Esztergom-Szenttamás, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Collegiata, S.Thomas Becket, 12/2, Gyôrrffy II p.283-284; RégTop 5 8/5, r, Esztergom

CRUCIFERI (sine distinctione)

1. Bô, Bô, Hun, Iauriensis, Cr., ?, 13/1, ?, Carth.Burgenl.480 & 481, ?, Vas
2. Dravec, Dravec, Slo, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Ant., S.Antonius (?), 13/2, Csánki I p.256, ?, Szepes
3. Aracs, Araca (Novi Becej), Jug, Chanadiensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 13/1, ?, r, Torontál
4. Beregszász, Beregovo, Ukr, Agriensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 14/0, Csánki I p.411, ?, Bereg
5. Beszterce, Bistrica, Rom, Transsilvana, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 13/0, Gyôrrffy I p.557-560, ?, Beszterce
6. Csorna, Csorna, Hun, Iauriensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 12/2, ?, ?, Sopron

7. Lendva (Alsó-), Lendva, Slv, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 12/2, ?, ?, Zala
8. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.356-362, ?, Baranya
9. Torda, Turda, Rom, Transsilvana, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 13/0, Csánki V p.687, ?, Torda
10. Újudvar, Újudvar, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Joh., ?, 13/1, Valter p.263-264, ?, Zala
11. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Crux, 12/2, Gyôrrffy II p.250-269; RégTop 5 p.137s. et p.149s., ?, Esztergom
12. Szentkereszt, Péliföld Szent-Kereszt, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Crux (?), 14/0, Némethy p.214, ?, Esztergom
13. Esztergom-Hévíz, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Elizabeth, 14/2, Rég.Top.5 p.160, e, Esztergom
14. Gyôr, Gyôr, Hun, Iauriensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Johannes Baptista, 13/1, Csánki III p.540; Gyôrrffy II p.589-600; Gábler-Szônyi-Tomka p.24, ?, Gyôr
15. Sopron, Sopron, Hun, Iauriensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Johannes Baptista, 13/0, Holl 1990 p.100-101, ?, Sopron
16. Szentlôrinc, Szentlôrinc, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Laurentius, 14/1, Gyôrrffy I p.389-390, ?, Baranya
17. Csurgó, Csurgó, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Margaretha VM, 13/1, Csánki II p.577; Rupp p.286-288, ?, Somogy
18. Szentmárton (Nekcse), Martin, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Martinus, 14/1, Gyôrrffy I p.346-347, ?, Baranya
19. Pest, Budapest, Hun, Vaciensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Nicolaus, 13/0, Csánki I p.24, ?, Pest
20. Székesfehérvár-Sziget, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Stephanus Rex, 12/2, Gyôrrffy II p.382-384; Kralovánszky 1990 p.92, ?, Fejér
21. Pöstyén, Piest'any, Slo, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Joh., S.Stephanus Rex (?), 13/0, Némethy p.225, ?, Nyitra
22. Dál, praedium prope Bács, Hun, Colochensis, Cr.S.Joh.?, ?, 12/2, Gyôrrffy I p.217, ?, Bács
23. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, Cr.S.Joh.?, S.Petrus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.900-904; Kubinyi 1990 p.115-116, ?, Csongrád
24. Esztergom-Szentlázár, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Laz., S.Lazarus, 12/0, Gyôrrffy II p.282; RégTop 5 8/18, ?, Esztergom

25. Landek, Lendak, Slo, Strigoniensis, Cr.S.Sep., S.Nicolaus, 14/1, Csánki I p.261, ?, Szepes
26. Esztergom-Szentkirály, Esztergom, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Steph, S.Stephanus Rex, 11/2, Györffy II p.277-282; RégTop 5 8/20-22, r, Esztergom
27. Buda-Felhévíz, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.S.Steph, SS.Trinitas, 13/2, Boroviczenyi p. ; Csánki I p.9, ?, Pilis
28. Beregszász, Beregovo, Ukr, Agriensis, Cr.Templ., ?, 12/2, Csánki I p.411, ?, Bereg
29. Keresztény, Egyházasfalu, Hun, Iauriensis, Cr.Templ., S.Crux, 12/2, Valter p.116, ?, Sopron
30. Szentlőrinc, Szentlőrinc, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.Templ., S.Laurentius, 12/2, Györffy I p.389-390, ?, Baranya
31. Szentmárton (Nekcse), Martin, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, Cr.Templ., S.Martinus, 13/1, Györffy I p.346-347, ?, Baranya
32. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, Cr.Templ., S.Petrus, 13/1, Györffy II p.260-269; RégTop p.138 et p.143-144, ?, Esztergom
33. Újudvar, Újudvar, Hun, Vesprimiensis, Cr.Templ.?, ?, 12/2, Valter p.263-264, ?, Zala
34. Földvár, Felduar, Rom, Transsilvana, Cr.Theut., B.Maria Virgo ?, 13/1, Györffy I p.831, r, Brassó

O.CARMEL.

1. Privigye, Privid'e, Slo, Nitriensis, O.Carmel., ?, 15/1, Fügedi 1972 p.81; Lukcsics I 906, ?, Nyitra
2. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Carmel., B.Maria Virgo,Misericord., 14/2, Csánki I p.8, ?, Pilis
3. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Carmel., S.Ladislaus, 14/2, Fügedi 1972 p.69-94, e, Baranya
4. Eperjes, Presov, Slo, Agriensis, O.Carmel., SS.Trinitas, 14/2, Csánki I p.286;Kovács 1987 p.116, ?, Sáros

O.CARTH.

1. Nagyvárád, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Carth., ?, 15/2, Martin Atlas p.54, r, Bihar
2. Lechnitz, Cerveny Klastor, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Carth., B.M.V.,S.Joh.B.,S.Anton.a, 14/1, Csánki I p.262; Súpis I p.274-275, ?, Szepes

3. Letánkô, Letanovce, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Carth., B.M.V., S.Joh.B., S.Marg.VM, 13/2, Csánki I p.262, ?, Szepes
4. Tárkány, Felsôtárkány, Hun, Agriensis, O.Carth., B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.180; Kovács 1987 p.105-106, ?, Borsod
5. Lövöld, Városlôd, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Carth., S.Michael, 14/1, RégTop 2 48/1 p.207, r, Veszprém
6. Ercsi, Ercsi, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Carth., S.Nicolaus, 13/1, Györffy II p.360-361, r, Fejér

O.CIST.

1. Borsmonostor, Klostermarienberg, Aus, Iauriensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, HSÖ I p.735-736; Valter p.158; Hervay 1984 p.47-52, Reg.Arp. 3791, 4113 et 4114, g, Sopron
2. Bél, Bélapátfalva, Hun, Agriensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.169; Györffy I p.755-758; Hervay 1984 p.53-62, e, Borsod
3. Bélakút, Novi Sad, Jug, Colochensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Hervay 1984 p.133-140; Hervay 1991 p.476; Takács 1989, d, Szerém
4. Cikádor, Bátaszék, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/1, Hervay 1984 p.83-889; Hervay 1991 p.474, r, Tolna
5. Egres, Igrs, Rom, Chanadiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Csánki I p.695; Györffy I p.855-856; Hervay 1984 p.90-97, r, Csanád
6. Esztergom-Szentmáriamezô, Esztergom, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Györffy II p.282, g, Esztergom
7. Gotó, Kutjevo, Cro, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki II p.409; Hervay 1984 101-103; Hervay 1991 p.476; Turkovic p.59-61, e, Pozsega
8. Hárskút, Lipovnik, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.238, ?, Torna
9. Kerc, Cirta, Rom, Transsilvana, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Györffy II p.451-452; Hervay 1984 p.112-119, o, Fogarásföld
10. Königshof, Königshof, Aus, Iauriensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, HSÖ I p.737; Valter p.155, o, Moson
11. Pilis, Pilisszentkereszt, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Csánki I p.14-15; Gerevich; Hervay 1984 p.141-153, RégTop 7 19/1 p.159-164, r, Pilis

12. Savnik, Stiavniky, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.266; Hervay 1984 p.172-180; Hervay 1991 p.476, d, Szepes
13. Szentgotthárd, Szentgotthárd, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Hervay 1984 p.159-171; HSÖ I p.733 & 747; Kalász; Valter p.19 & 249-250, r, Vas
14. Zirc, Zirc, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Hervay 1984 p.208-216, RégTop 4 81/2 p.266-267, r, Veszprém
15. Ábrahám, praedium prope Dombóvár, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki II p.658; Csánki III p.413; Hervay 1984 p.47-52; Hervay 1991 p.477, m, Tolna
16. Bács, Bac, Jug, Colochensis, O.Cist., B.Maria Virgo ?, 13/1, Gyôrffy I p.210-213, e, Bács
17. Vértesszentkereszt, Vértesszentkereszt, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist., S.Crux, 13/1, Gyôrffy II p.415-416; Hervay 1984 p.120-124, g, Fejér
18. Szentjános, Sîntion, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Cist., S.Johannes Baptista, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.667-668, g, Bihar
19. Pornó, Pornóapáti, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Cist., S.Margaretha VM, 13/1, Hervay 1984 p.154-156; Hervay 1991 p.476; Valter p.214, g, Vas
20. Ercsi, Ercsi, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist., S.Nicolaus, 13/1, Gyôrffy II p.360-361; Hervay 1984 p.98-100; Hervay 1991 p.477; Turkovic p.51-52, r, Fejér
21. Pásztó, Pásztó, Hun, Agriensis, O.Cist., S.Nicolaus, 12/2, Csánki I p.55; Gyôrffy III p.121-123; Hervay 1984 p.127-132, r, Heves
22. Szenttrinitás, praedium prope Siklós, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Cist., SS.Trinitas, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.391-392, g, Baranya
23. Veszprémvölgy, Veszprém, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Cist.s., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Hervay 1984 p.192-199; Székely 63-65, RégTop 2 51/9a p.236-238, r, Veszprém
24. Brassó, Brasov, Rom, Transsilvana, O.Cist.s., S.Catharina, 13/1, Hervay 1984 p.80-82; Székely p.60-61, ?, Brassó
25. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Cist.s., S.Maria Magdalena, 13/1, Hervay 1984 p.157-158; Székely p.61-62, r, Pozsony

O.PRAEM.

1. Almás, Almasu, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/1, Gyôrffy I p.593, ?, Bihar

2. Gédermonostora, Géderlak, Hun, Colochensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy II p.423; Bond p.180, ?, Fejér
3. Keme, praedium ad Szikszó, Hun, Agriensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/0, Gyôrrffy I p.109-110; Martin Atlas p.54, ?, Abaúj
4. Kökényesmonostora, Nagykökényes, Hun, Vaciensis, O.Praem., ?, 12/2, Csánki I p.102; Bond p.175, ?, Nógrád
5. Szalánkemén, Slankamen, Jug, Colochensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/1, Bond p.180, ?, Szerém
6. Zich, praedium (Zich)?, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis?, O.Praem., ?, 13/1, Bond p.179, ?, Somogy?
7. Ábrány (Monostoros-), Abramut, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.601; Gyôrrffy I p.590, ?, Bihar
8. Ócsa, Ócsa, Hun, Vaciensis, O.Praem., ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.32, ?, Pest
9. Adonymonostora, Nyíradony, Hun, Varadiensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki I p.509; Kovács 1987 p.105; Bond p.180, ?, Szabolcs
10. Bény, Bina, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Bond p.178; Súpis I p.123, g, Esztergom
11. Darnó, praedium, Hun, Agriensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.346; Kovács 1987 p.101; Bond p.180, ?, Zemplén
12. Majk, Majk, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Gyôrrffy II p.394, g, Fejér
13. Rátót, Gyulafirátót, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, RégTop 2 20/3 p.94, g, Veszprém
14. Ság, Sahy, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Súpis III p.229, g, Hont
15. Turóc, Klastor pod Znievom, Slo, Nitriensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Martin Atlas p.54; MonVat I/1 p.218; Ortway II p.807s., ?, Turóc
16. Túrje, Túrje, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Praem., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Valter p.260-262, ?, Vas
17. Kaposszentbenedek, Kaposfô, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Praem., S.Benedictus, 13/2, Bond p.180, ?, Somogy
18. Zsidó, Vácegres, Hun, Vaciensis, O.Praem., S.Blasius, 13/2, Csánki I p.37; Bond p.180, ?, Pest
19. Aszód, Aszód, Hun, Vaciensis, O.Praem., S.Crux, 13/0, Rupp p.698-699, ?, Pest
20. Jánoshida, Jánoshida, Hun, Vaciensis, O.Praem., S.Crux, 12/2, Csánki I p.29; Gyôrrffy III p.104-105; Bond p.175, ?, Heves

21. Lelesz, Leles, Slo, Agriensis, O.Praem., S.Crux, 12/2, Csánki I p.337; Kovács 1987 p.104, ?, Zemplén
22. Nagyolaszi, Mandjelos, Jug, Colochensis, O.Praem., S.Crux, 12/2, Bond p.175, Martin Atlas p.54, Szerém
23. Csôt, Budapest-Háros-sziget, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., S.Eustachius, 13/2, Bond p.180; Mezey 1963; Mályusz 1969, r, Pilis
24. Garáb, praedium, Hun, Strigoniensis, O.Praem., S.Hubertus, 12/2, Csánki I p.98; Bond p.173, ?, Nógrád
25. Móríchida, Móríchida, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Praem., S.Jacobus Maior, 13/2, Valter p.74; Bond p.180, g, Gyôr
26. Jászó, Jasov, Slo, Agriensis, O.Praem., S.Johannes Baptista, 13/1, Csánki I p.198-199; Gyôrffy I p.96-100; Kovács 1987 p.102-104; Súpis I p.516-518, ?, Abaúj
27. Zsámbék, Zsámbék, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., S.Johannes Baptista, 13/1, Csánki I p.12; Bond p.180, RégTop 7 38/38 p.363-365, g, Pilis
28. Hatvan, Hatvan, Hun, Agriensis, O.Praem., S.Margaretha VM, 12/1, Csánki I p.54; Kovács 1987 p.101-102, ?, Heves
29. Meszes, praedium, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Praem., S.Margaretha VM, 13/1, Bond p.180, ?, Szolnok med.
30. Rajk, Felsőrajk, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., S.Martinus, 13/1, Valter p.119; Bond p.180, ?, Zala
31. Buda-Insula Leporum, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem., S.Michael, 13/1, Csánki I p.8; Bond p.178, ?, Pilis
32. Csorna, Csorna, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Praem., S.Michael, 13/1, Valter p.104, ?, Sopron
33. Pályi, Monostorpályi, Hun, Varadiensis, O.Praem., S.Paulus, 13/1, Csánki I p.619; Gyôrffy I p.650-651, ?, Bihar
34. Nagyvárad-Hegyfok, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, O.Praem., S.Stephanus PM, 12/1, Csánki I p.600; Bond p.169, r, Bihar
35. Pok, Pok, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Praem., S.Stephanus PM, 13/2, Bond p.180, g, Gyôr
36. Bozók, Bzovík, Slo, Strigoniensis, O.Praem., S.Stephanus Rex, 12/2, Súpis I p.246, g, Hont
37. Gyelid, praedium prope Arad, Rom, Chanadiensis, O.Praem. ?, ?, 12/2, Gyôrffy I p.177, ?, Arad
38. Kôrösmonostor, praedium, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, O.Praem. ?, ?, 13/2, Csánki II p.499; Gyôrffy I p.331-332, ?, Baranya

39. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, O.Praem.s., ?, 13/1, Bond p.178-179, ?, Szeben
40. Szalánkemén, Slankamen, Jug, Colochensis, O.Praem.s., ?, 13/2, Bond p.180, ?, Szerém
41. Brassó, Brasov, Rom, Transsilvana, O.Praem.s., S.Bartholomaeus ?, 13/1, Bond p.178 & 179, ?, Brassó
42. Mórighida, Mórighida, Hun, Iauriensis, O.Praem.s., S.Jacobus Maior, 16/1, Valter p.74, ?, Gyôr
43. Somlóvásárhely, Somlóvásárhely, Hun, Vesprimiensis, O.Praem.s., S.Lambertus, 16/1, Bond p.182, ?, Veszprém
44. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, O.Praem.s., S.Spiritus, 13/1, Gyôrffy I p.900-904, ?, Csongrád

OESA

1. Harapkó, Hrapkov, Slo, Agriensis, OESA, ?, 14/1, Csánki I p.296, ?, Sáros
2. Lövô, Zalalövô, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OESA, ?, 15/0, Fügedi 1972 p.81, ?, Zala
3. Némétújvár, Güssing, Aus, Iauriensis, OESA, ?, 15/2, HSÖ I p.731, ?, Vas
4. Pest, Budapest, Hun, Vaciensis, OESA, ?, 15/2, Csánki I p.24, ?, Pest
5. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, ?, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.356-362, ?, Baranya
6. Szentgyörgy, Sveti Gjuragj, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, ?, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.386, ?, Baranya
7. Boró, Borovo, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki II p.280, ?, Valkó
8. Désvár, Dej, Rom, Transsilvana, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Fallenbüchl p.40; Fügedi 1972 p.95, r, Szolnok int.
9. Körmend, Körmend, Hun, Iauriensis, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Valter p.158, ?, Vas
10. Pápóc, Pápóc, Hun, Iauriensis, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Valter p.208-209, m, Vas
11. Régen, Reghin, Rom, Transsilvana, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki V p.681-682, ?, Torda
12. Torda, Turda, Rom, Transsilvana, OESA, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki V p.687; Fügedi 1972 p.81, ?, Torda

13. Esztergom-Örmény, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, OESA, S.Anna, 13/2, Gyôrffy II p., Rég.Top.5, r, Esztergom
14. Siklós, Siklós, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, S.Anna, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.378-379, ?, Baranya
15. Újlak, Ilok, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, S.Anna, 15/1, Csánki II p.288-289, ?, Valkó
16. Komár, Zalakomár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OESA, S.Elisabeth, 13/2, Valter p.285, ?, Zala
17. Szepesváralja, Spisské Podhradie, Slo, Strigoniensis, OESA, S.Elisabeth, 14/1, Csánki I p.255; Fügedi 1972 p.81, ?, Szepes
18. Munkád, praedium prope Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OESA, S.Jacobus Maior, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.344, ?, Baranya
19. Vác, Vác, Hun, Vaciensis, OESA, S.Jacobus Maior, 14/1, Kubinyi 1990 p.110, MonStrig II p.768; RégTop 9 p.429, e, Pest
20. Bártfa, Bardejov, Slo, Agriensis, OESA, S.Johannes Baptista, 14/2, Csánki I p.285; Kovács 1987 p.116; Súpis I p.95, ?, Sáros
21. Kaza, Sajókaza, Hun, Agriensis, OESA, S.Johannes ev., 13/2, Csánki I p.165; Kovács 1987 p.117, ?, Borsod
22. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OESA, S.Michael, 13/2, Gyôrffy II p. 382; Kralovánszky 1990 p.94, ?, Fejér
23. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, OESA, S.Nicolaus, 14/1, Csánki I p.53; Kovács 1987 p.117; Kubinyi 1990 p.106-107, ?, Heves
24. Ercsi, Ercsi, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OESA, S.Nicolaus, 15/2, Fallenbüchl p.40, r, Fejér
25. Nagyvárad-Olaszi, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, OESA, S.Nicolaus, 14/1, Csánki I p.600, e, Bihar
26. Sáros, Velky Saris, Slo, Agriensis, OESA, S.Stanislaus, 13/2, Csánki I p.287; Kovács 1987 p.117, ?, Sáros
27. Buda-Felhévíz, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OESA, S.Stephanus PM, 14/0, Csánki I p.9, ?, Pilis
28. Gyulafehérvár, Alba Iulia, Rom, Transsilvana, OESA, S.Stephanus PM, 13/2, Gyôrffy II p.152-154 et p.156-157, ?, Erdélyi fehér
29. Újhely, Sátoraljaújhely, Hun, Agriensis, OESA, S.Stephanus Rex, 13/2, Kovács 1987 p.117, ?, Zemplén
30. Mezôsomlyó, Semlacu Mare, Rom, Chanadiensis, OESA, S.Thomas Becket, 13/2, Gyôrffy III p.493-494, r, Krassó

OEFM

1. Csejte, Cahtice, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM, ?, 14/1, Karácsonyi I p.155, ?, Nyitra
2. Eng, ?, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.161, ?, Valkó
3. Kôszeg, Kôszeg, Hun, Iauriensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.195, MMJ II p.1169, m, Vas
4. Kövesd, Bocsa Română, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM, ?, 14/1, Gyôrffy III p.487; Karácsonyi II p.109, Anal.Franc.IV.556, ?, Krassó
5. Léka, Lockenhaus, Aus, Iauriensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.196; Valter p.169, ?, Vas
6. Rednek, Vrdnik, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 14/0, Karácsonyi I p.243, ?, Szerém
7. Szalánkemén, Slankamen, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 14/0, ?, ?, Szerém
8. Szenternye, ?, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.279-280, ?, Szerém
9. Szávaszentdemeter, Mitrovica, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.270, ?, Szerém
10. Tadvá, Indjija, Jug, Chanadiensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.286, ?, Szerém
11. Zimony, ?, Jug, Colochensis, OFM, ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.301, ?, Bács
12. Talmács, Talmaciu, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM, S.Nicolaus, 13/2, Deutsch p.?, ?, Szeben
13. Zólyomlipcse, Slovenská L'upca, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM, S.Nicolaus, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.196-197, ?, Zólyom
14. Bács, Bac, Jug, Colochensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.210-213; Csánki II p.136; Karácsonyi I p.143-144, ?, Bács
15. Bánmonostor (Kô), Banostor, Jug, Colochensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.144-145, ?, Szerém
16. Falkos, praedium ad Hahót, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., ?, 14/2, Karácsonyi I p.170, ?, Zala
17. Igló, Spisská Nová Ves, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.177, ?, Szepes
18. Nagyolaszi, Mandjelos, Jug, Colochensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/1, Karácsonyi I p.204-205, ?, Szerém
19. Nckcse, Nasice, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.346-347; Karácsonyi I p.212, ?, Baranya

20. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., ?, 13/1, Gyôrffy II p.382; Karácsonyi I p.170-173; Kralovânszky 1990 p.94; Fügedi 1972 p.84, ?, Fejér
21. Szászváros, Orastie, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Conv., ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.269-270, ?, Szeben
22. Telegd, Teleagd, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Conv., ?, 14/1, Csánki I p.625; Karácsonyi I p.203-204, ?, Bihar
23. Trencsén, Trencin, Slo, Nitriensis, OFM Conv., ?, 14/1, Karácsonyi I p.286-287, ?, Trencsén
24. Beszterce, Bistrica, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Conv., B.M.V., S.Andreas, S.Crux, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.557-560; Karácsonyi I p.148-149, ?, Beszterce
25. Beregszász, Beregovo, Ukr, Agriensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.411; Karácsonyi I p.145-147; Kovács 1987 p.108, ?, Bereg
26. Debrecen, Debrecen, Hun, Varadiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.598; Karácsonyi I p.156-158, ?, Bihar
27. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.53; Karácsonyi I p.158-161; Kovács 1987 p.109-110, ?, Heves
28. Keszthely, Keszthely, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Karácsonyi I p.186-188, RégTop 1 21/50; MMJ II p.1396, m, Zala
29. Nyitra, Nitra, Slo, Nitriensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.213-222; Rupp p.593-594, ?, Nyitra
30. Segesd, Segesd (Felsô-), Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki II p.581-582; Karácsonyi I p.245-251, MMJ II p.993, r, Somogy
31. Sopron, Sopron, Hun, Iauriensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Holl 1990 p.100 & 102; Karácsonyi I p.251-265, ?, Sopron
32. Szatmár, Satu Mare, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.469; Karácsonyi I p.265-269, ?, Szatmár
33. Szemenye, Muraszemenye, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.272-276; Valter p.186, ?, Zala
34. Varannó, Vranov, Slo, Agriensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Karácsonyi I p.287-288; Kovács 1987 p.113, ?, Zemplén
35. Kanizsa, Nagykanizsa, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, Assumptio, 15/1, Karácsonyi I p.118-119; Valter p., ?, Zala

36. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Conv., B.Maria Virgo, Annunciatio, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.228-242; Súpis I p.191-192, ?, Pozsony
37. Szombathely, Szombathely, Hun, Iauriensis, OFM Conv., S.Antonius de Padua, 14/2, Karácsonyi I p.284-286; Rupp p.542-543, MMJ II p.1208, e, Vas
38. Buda-Insula Leporum, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., S.Clara, 13/2, Csánki I p.8-9; Karácsonyi I p.200-202, ?, Pilis
39. Pozsega, Pozega, Cro, Colochensis, OFM Conv., S.Demetrius, 13/2, Csánki II p.397; Karácsonyi I p.228, ?, Pozsega
40. Gyôr, Gyôr, Hun, Iauriensis, OFM Conv., S.Elisabeth, 13/1, Gyôrffy II p.598-599; Gábler-Szônyi-Tomka p.24; Fügedi 1972 p.84; Karácsonyi I p.174-177, ?, Gyôr
41. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Conv., S.Elisabeth, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.205-207, ?, Szeben
42. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, OFM Conv., S.Elisabeth, 15/1, Karácsonyi I p.270-272; Kubinyi 1990 p.116, ?, Csongrád
43. Buda-Óbuda, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Conv., S.Franciscus, 13/2, Csánki I p.10; Karácsonyi I p.222-223, BudRég XXIV, ?, Pilis
44. Nagyvárád, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Conv., S.Franciscus, 13/2, Csánki I p.600; Karácsonyi I p.292-294, ?, Bihar
45. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Conv., S.Franciscus, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.356-362; Karácsonyi I p.226-228, MMJ I p.199 & 201, ?, Baranya
46. Nagyszombat, Trnava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Conv., S.Jacobus Maior, 13/1, Fügedi 1972 p.84; Karácsonyi I p.207-211, ?, Pozsony
47. Lócse, Levoca, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Conv., S.Ladislaus & B.Maria V., 14/1, Karácsonyi I p.198-199, ?, Szepes
48. Lippa, Lipova, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Conv., S.Lodovicus Tolosanus, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.180-181; Karácsonyi I p.197-198, ?, Arad
49. Kismarton, Eisenstadt, Aus, Iauriensis, OFM Conv., S.Michael > S.Johannes ev, 14/2, HSÖ I p.722-724; Karácsonyi I p.188-191; Rupp p.478-479, ?, Moson
50. Aracs, Araca (Novi Becej), Jug, Chanadiensis, OFM Conv., S.Nicolaus, 14/2, Csánki II p.125; Karácsonyi I p.143, ?, Torontál

51. Kassa, Kosice, Slo, Agriensis, OFM Conv., S.Nicolaus, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.200; Karácsonyi I p.182-183; Kovács 1987 p.111-112, ?, Abaúj
52. Brassó, Brasov, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., ?, 16/1, Karácsonyi II p.19, ?, Brassó
53. Csákány, Csákány, Rom, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 16/1, Karácsonyi II p.24, ?, Somogy
54. Fejéregyháza, Biserica Alba, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Karácsonyi II p.45-46, ?, Erdélyi fehér
55. Haram, Banatska Palanka, Jug, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 14/1, Karácsonyi I p.73, ?, Krassó
56. Hedrehely, Hedrehely, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Csánki II p.577-578; Karácsonyi II p.74-75, MMJ II p.968, m, Somogy
57. Hátszeg, Hateg, Rom, ?, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, ?, ?,
58. Karánsebes, Caransebes, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Csánki II p.21, ?, Temes
59. Keve, Kovin, Jug, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 14/2, Gyôrffy III p.317-318, ?, Keve
60. Medgyes, Medias, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.116-118, ?, Szeben
61. Nyírbátor, Nyírbátor, Hun, Varadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.112; Kubinyi 1990 p.128-129, ?, Szatmár
62. Orsova, ?, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Csánki II p.19, ?, Temes
63. Ozora, Ozora, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Karácsonyi II p.131-133, ?, Tolna
64. Siklós, Siklós, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/0, ?, MMJ I p.217, ?, Baranya
65. Szôllôs, Vinogradov, Ukr, Agriensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Csánki I p.430, ?, Ugocsa
66. Szántó, Abaújszántó, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.108, ?, Abaúj
67. Tövis, Teius, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Karácsonyi II p.197-200, ?, Erdélyi fehér
68. Tárnok, Zalatárnok, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.194-196, MMJ II p.1432, m, Zala
69. Velike, Velika, Cro, Colochensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/1, Csánki II p.398, ?, Pozsega

70. Vámos, Sajóvámos, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Obs., ?, 15/2, Kovács 1987 p.112, ?, Borsod
71. Zalaszentgrót, Zalaszentgrót, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 16/1, Valter p.289-290, ?, Zala
72. Örményes, Armenis, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., ?, 14/2, Gyôrrffy III p.319; Karácsonyi II p.43-44, ?, Temes
73. Bojtor, Hunedoara, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.79-80, ?, Hunyad
74. Csanád, Cenadul, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.22-24, ?, Csanád
75. Cseri, ?, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.25, ?, Temes
76. Csíksomlyó, Miercurea Ciuc, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Karácsonyi II p.26-34, ?, Székelyföld
77. Céke, Céke, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki I p.345; Karácsonyi II p.34-45; Kovács 1987 p.109, ?, Zemplén
78. Egervár, Egervár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki II p.722, MMJ II p.1388, m, Zala
79. Gyula, Gyula, Hun, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki I p.647, MMJ I p.293, m, Zaránd
80. Homonna, Humenné, Slo, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki I p.337; Kovács 1987 p.111; Súpis I p.469, ?, Zemplén
81. Igal, Igal, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki II p.578; Karácsonyi II p.80-81, ?, Somogy
82. Jenô, Ineu, Rom, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Kovács 1987 p.109, ?, Zaránd
83. Kolozsvár, Cluj, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki V p.320, ?, Kolozs
84. Marosvásárhely, Tîrgu Mures, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.203 & II p.114-116, ?, Székelyföld
85. Szakolca, Skalice, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Rupp p.194-195, ?, Nyitra
86. Szalárd, Sâlard, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.599, ?, Bihar
87. Szécsény, Szécsény, Hun, Strigoniensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Karácsonyi I p.283-284; Némethy p.261, ?, Nógrád

88. Sárospatak, Sárospatak, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki I p.338; Kovács 1987 p.112, ?, Zemplén
89. Sívár, Solivar, Slo, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki I p.286; Kovács 1987 p.113, ?, Sáros
90. Újlak, Ilok, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Karácsonyi I p.282-283, ?, Valkó
91. Visegrád, Visegrád, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo & S.Georgius, 15/1, Csánki I p.12; DissPann Visegrád, ?, Pilis
92. Okolicsno, Okolicné, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo de Angelis, 15/2, Karácsonyi II p.126-130, r, Liptó
93. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, Adiutrix, 13/1, Gyôrrffy II p.250-269; Fügedi 1972 p.84; Karácsonyi I p.161-169; RégTop 5 p.144-145, ?, Esztergom
94. Gyöngyös, Gyöngyös, Hun, Agriensis, OFM Obs., B.Maria Virgo, Visitatio, 14/1, Csánki I p.54; Kovács 1987 p.110-111; Kubinyi 1990 p.122 & 125, ?, Heves
95. Galgóc, Hlohovec, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM Obs., Omnes Sancti, 15/2, Rupp p.143-144; Súpis I p.406, ?, Nyitra
96. Pula (Tálad), Pula, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., S.Elisabeth, 15/2, RégTop 2 41/7 p.182, g, Zala
97. Alsán, ?, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFM Obs., S.Franciscus, 14/2, Karácsonyi II p.7-8, ?, Szerém
98. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., S.Johannes ev., 13/2, Csánki I p.6; Karácsonyi I p.152-155 & II p.19-22, ?, Pilis
99. Pápa, Pápa, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM Obs., S.Ladislaus, 15/2, ?, RégTop 4 61/8 p.201, g, Veszprém
100. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, OFM Obs., S.Petrus, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.900-904; Kubinyi 1990 p.115-116, ?, Csongrád
101. Pest, Budapest, Hun, Vaciensis, OFM Obs., S.Petrus de Verona martyr, 13/2, Csánki I p.24; Karácsonyi I p.225-226, ?, Pest
102. Asszonypataka, Baia Mare, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Obs., S.Salvator, 15/1, Csánki I p.467; Karácsonyi II p.121-124, ?, Szatmár
103. Atya, ?, Jug, Colochensis, OFM Obs., S.Spiritus, 15/1, Karácsonyi II p.8-10, ?, Valkó
104. Kusaly, Coseiu, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM Obs., S.Spiritus, 15/1, Csánki I p.549; Karácsonyi II p.110-112, ?, Szolnok med.
105. Beszterce, Bistrica, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.557-560, ?, Beszterce

106. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM sor., ?, 13/2, Karácsonyi II p.544-548; Reg.Arp.4065; 4201, m, Pilis
107. Csíkszereda, Miercurea Ciuc, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 16/1, Karácsonyi II p.548, ?, Székelyföld
108. Marosvásárhely, Tirgu Mures, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 13/2, Karácsony II p.553, ?, Székelyföld
109. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 14/0, Niedermayer; Teutsch, ?, Szeben
110. Régen, Reghin, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 14/0, Teutsch, ?, Torda
111. Segesvár, Sigishoara, Rom, Transsilvana, OFM sor., ?, 14/0, Teutsch, ?, Szeben
112. Buda-Óbuda, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFM sor., B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.10, ?, Pilis
113. Nagyszombat, Trnava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM sor., B.Maria Virgo & OOSS, 13/1, Karácsonyi II p.460-473; Rupp p.98-103, ?, Pozsony
114. Nagyvárad-Velence, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, OFM sor., S.Anna, 14/1, Csánki I p.600, Györffy I p.681-688, Bihar
115. Sárospatak, Sárospatak, Hun, Agriensis, OFM sor., S.Anna, 14/2, Csánki I p.338; Kovács 1987 p.113, ?, Zemplén
116. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFM sor., S.Maria Magdalena, 13/2, Rupp p.65-69; Súpis I p.194, RegArp II/4 4137, e, Pozsony

OFSPH

1. Beckó, Beckov, Slo, Nitriensis, OFSPH, ?, 15/1, Rupp p.597, ?, Trencsén
2. Boldogkô, Sîntâmâria de Piatrâ?, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFSPH, ?, 14/0, Györffy III p.483, Doc.Art.Paulin.I.159, ?, Hunyad?
3. Buzgó, praedium ad cast.Solyomkô, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, ?, 14/1, Györffy I p.606, g, Bihar
4. Bátmonostor, Bátmonostor, Hun, Colochensis, OFSPH, ?, 14/1, Csánki II p.189, ?, Bodrog
5. Gátály, Gâtaia, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFSPH, ?, 14/1, Györffy III p.483., Doc.Art.Paulin.I.159, ?, Krassó
6. Kalodva, Cladova, Rom, Chanadiensis, OFSPH, ?, 13/2, Györffy I p.179, ?, Arad
7. Porva, Porva, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, ?, 15/1, RégTop 4 67/1 p.218, m, Veszprém

8. Szalónak, Stadtschleuning, Aus, Iauriensis, OFSPH, ?, 15/2, HSÖ I p.763-766, ?, Vas
9. Tisztaberek, Tisztaberek, Hun, Varadiensis, OFSPH, ?, 15/2, Csánki I p.487;Kovács 1987 p.124, ?, Szatmár
10. Várhely, Sveta Elelna, Cro, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria V. & Omnes Sancti, 14/2, Guzsik 1980 p.5, m, Zala
11. Család, Celadice, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 16/1, Rupp p.132-133, ?, Bars
12. Csatka, Csatka, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, MMJ II p.753, m, Veszprém
13. Enyere (Töttös-), Óhíd-Barátoki dűlő, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, RégTop 3 45/9 p.178-180, g, Zala
14. Eszény, Eszény, Hun, Varadiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.514; Kovács 1987 p.120, ?, Szabolcs
15. Gombaszög, Slavec/Szalók m. praedium, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.135, ?, Gömör
16. Gönc, Gönc, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.198;Kovács 1987 p.121, ?, Abaúj
17. Martonyi-Háromhegy, Martonyi, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.175;Kovács 1987 p.122, MMJ I p.355, g, Borsod
18. Máriavölgy, Marianka, Slo, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Némethy p.160; Rupp p.165-172, ?, Pozsony
19. Nagyfalu, ?, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Csánki I p.580, ?, Kraszna
20. Nagyvárád-Kápolna, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.600, ?, Bihar
21. Nosztre, Márianosztra, Hun, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, RégTop 9 p.182-185, r, Nógrád
22. Patacs, Pécs része, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Gyôrfy I p.356, ?, Baranya
23. Remete, Remeti, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.451;Kovács 1987 p.123, ?, Máramaros
24. Remete (Kis-Bereg), Nizsnij Remety, Ukr, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.411;Kovács 1987 p.119;Gyôrfy I p.530-532, ?, Bereg
25. Szentjobb, Sîntiob, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki I p.639-640, ?, Bihar

26. Szentkirály, Sîngiorgiul de Mures, Rom, Transsilvana, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki V p.825, ?, Székelyföld
27. Szentmihályköve, Alba Iulia, Rom, Transsilvana, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Györffy II p.157; DocArtPaul II p.177 et III p.433, ?, Erdélyi fehér
28. Tokaj, Tokaj, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo et S.Anna, 14/2, Csánki I p.339; Kovács 1987 p.124, ?, Zemplén
29. Told, Told, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/0, Guzsik 1980 p.19, ?, Somogy
30. Tôketerebes, Trebisov, Slo, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 16/1, Kovács 1987 p.124; Súpis III p.297, ?, Zemplén
31. Veresmart, Abasár-Pálosveresmart, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.74; Kovács 1987 p.122, ?, Heves
32. Villya, Vilkovij, Ukr, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Csánki I p.400; Kovács 1987 p.125, ?, Ung
33. Örményes, Örményes, Hun, Iauriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, 14/2, Guzsik 1980 p.12, m, Vas
34. Lád, Sajólád, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria Virgo, Visitatio, 14/2, Csánki I p.175; Kovács 1987 p.123, MMJ I p.380, m, Borsod
35. Bajcs, praedium, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, Omnes Sancti, 13/2, Györffy I p.276, ?, Baranya
36. Mindszent, Balatonszemes, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, Omnes Sancti, 14/1, Guzsik 1980 p.11, g, Somogy
37. Visegrád, Visegrád, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Andreas, 15/2, Guzsik 1980 p.22, r, Pilis
38. Hangony, Hangony, Hun, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, S.Anna, 14/2, Csánki I p.136, ?, Gömör
39. Monyorókerék, Kulm, Aus, Iauriensis, OFSPH, S.Brictius>B.Maria Virgo, 15/2, Csánki II p.725-726; HSÖ I p.738; Rupp p.570-573, ?, Vas
40. Ruzska, Göncruszka, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Catherina VM, 14/1, Csánki I p.216; Kovács 1987 p.121, ?, Abaúj
41. Keresztúr, ignotus, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Crux, 13/2, Györffy I p.325-326, ?, Baranya
42. Kesztlőc, Kesztlőc, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Crux, 13/2, Guzsik 1980 p.15, e, Pilis
43. Szántó, Pilisszántó, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Crux, 14/0, Csánki I p.15, ?, Pilis

44. Marcali, Marcali, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Dominicus, 15/1, Csánki II p.579, ?, Somogy
45. Szakácsi, Nagyszakácsi, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Dominicus, 13/2, Csánki II p.579-580, ?, Somogy
46. Újhely, Sátoraljaújhely, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Egydius, 13/2, Csánki I p.340; Kovács 1987 p.123-124, ?, Zemplén
47. Pula (Tálad), Pula, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Elisabeth, 13/2, ?, RégTop 2 41/7 p.182, g, Zala
48. Tomaj, Badacsonytomaj, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Emericus, 13/2, ?, RégTop 1 2/1 p.27-28, ?, Zala
49. Csôt, Budapest-Háros-sziget, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Eustachius, 15/2, BudRég XIII p.103-166, r, Pilis
50. Jofa, praedium, Rom, Varadiensis, OFSPH, S.Hieronymus, 14/1, Csánki I p.628; Gyôrfy I p.628, ?, Bihar
51. Szentjakab, Pécs-Jakabhegy, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Jacobus M. & B.Maria V., 13/1, Gyôrfy I p.399-401, ?, Baranya
52. Szentjakab (Bakony-), Sáska, Felsô-Szarvasvölgy, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Jacobus Maior, 13/2, ?, RégTop 1 41/2 p.141, ?, Zala
53. Elefánt, Lefantovce, Slo, Nitriensis, OFSPH, S.Johannes Baptista, 14/2, Némethy p.433; Rupp p.598-600, RégTop 9 p.183, g, Nyitra
54. Kurittyán, Kurityán, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Johannes Baptista, 15/1, Csánki I p.146; Kovács 1987 p.122, MMJ I p.355, g, Borsod
55. Zsámbék, Zsámbék, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Johannes Baptista, 15/2, Csánki I p.12, RégTop 7 38/38 p.363-365, r, Pilis
56. Németi (Közép-), Tornyosnémeti, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Ladislaus, 14/1, Gyôrfy I p.121-124; Kovács 1987 p.121, ?, Abaúj
57. Szentlászló, praedium prope Birján, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Ladislaus, 13/2, Gyôrfy I p.388-389, ?, Baranya
58. Szerdahely, Szerdahely, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Ladislaus, 14/1, Guzsik 1980 p.17, ?, Somogy
59. Visegrád-Kékös hegy, Pilisszentlászló, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Ladislaus, 13/2, Csánki I p.11-12, ?, Pilis
60. Buda-Szentlôrinc, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Laurentius, 14/1, Csánki I p.8., ?, Pilis
61. Henye, Balatonhenye, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Margaretha VM, 13/2, RégTop 1 7/4 p.41, ?, Zala
62. Eger-Felnémet, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Maria Magdalena, 14/1, Csánki I p.53; Kovács 1987 p.120-121, ?, Heves

63. Elek, Zalacsány-Elek p., Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Maria Magdalena, 13/2, Valter p.279, ?, Zala
64. Kôkút, Salföld, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Maria Magdalena, 13/2, RégTop 1 39/5 p.135-136; MMJ II p.1320, ?, Zala
65. Nagyjenô, Tüskevár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Maria Magdalena, 14/1, RégTop 3 60/8 p.242-244, e, Veszprém
66. Toronyalja, Pusztatorony praedium, Hun, Strigoniensis, OFSPH, S.Michael, 14/1, RégTop 9 p.188-192, g, Nógrád
67. Vázsony, Nagyvázsony, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Michael, 15/2, RégTop 2 33/6 p.136-137, m, Zala
68. Vetahida, Vetahida pr.- Somogyvámos, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Nicolaus, 14/1, Guzsik 1980 p.22, ?, Somogy
69. Vállus, Vállus, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Nicolaus, 15/1, ?, RégTop 1 50/5 p.164, ?, Zala
70. Buda-Kelenföld, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Paulus abbas, 13/2, Csánki I p.8, ?, Pilis
71. Szentpál, Szentpál pr. - Somogydöröcske, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Paulus abbas, 14/1, Guzsik 1980 16-17, ?, Somogy
72. Kács, Kács, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Petrus, 14/1, Csánki I p.178; Kovács 1987 p.98, ?, Borsod
73. Szentpéter, Pogányszentpéter, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Petrus, 14/2, ?, m, Somogy
74. Kôszeg, Kôszeg, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OFSPH, S.Salvator, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.332, ?, Baranya
75. Szentlélek, Pilisszentlélek, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Spiritus, 13/2, Csánki I p.16, ?, Esztergom
76. Uzsa, Lesenceistvándi-Uzsa, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH, S.Spiritus, 14/1, RégTop 1 27/7 p.111, ?, Zala
77. Dédes, Dédes, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, S.Spiritus&Corpus Christi, 13/2, Csánki I p.165; Kovács 1987 p.119-120, MMJ I p.366, g, Borsod
78. Lakfalva, Sopronbánfalva, Hun, Iauriensis, OFSPH, B.Maria V. et S.Wolfgangus, 15/2, Rupp p.485-489, ?, Sopron
79. Diósgyôr, Miskolc-Diósgyôr, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, SS.Corporis Christi, 13/2, Csánki I p.165; Kovács 1987 p.120; MMJ I p.366, g, Borsod
80. Ungvár, Uzsgorod, Ukr, Agriensis, OFSPH, SS.Corporis Christi, 14/2, Csánki I p.387; Kovács 1987 p.125, ?, Ung

81. Kapi, ?, Slo, Agriensis, OFSPH, SS.Philippus et Iacobus, 15/0, Csánki I p.286, ?, Sáros
82. Regéc, Regéc, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, SS.Philippus et Iacobus, 14/1, Csánki I p.216; Kovács 1987 p.123, ?, Abaúj
83. (Szentháromság kolostor), ignotus, Hun, Agriensis, OFSPH, SS.trinitas, 14/0, Kovács 1987 p.124, ?, Abaúj
84. Palota, Várpalota, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OFSPH (?), ?, 15/1, RégTop 2 49/10 p.214, m, Veszprém

OP

1. Alvinc, Vintul de Jos, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, ?, 14/1, Harsányi p.80, ?, Erdélyi fehér
2. Beregszász, Beregovo, Ukr, Agriensis, OP, ?, 16/1, Csánki I p.411; Harsányi p.80; Kovács 1987 p.115, ?, Bereg
3. Bodrog, Monostorszeg, Hun, Colochensis, OP, ?, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.711-713; Harsányi p.84, ?, Bodrog
4. Buda-Insula Leporum, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP, ?, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, Reg.Arp.4032, r, Pilis
5. Haraly, ?, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, ?, 16/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Székelyföld
6. Kecskés, ?, ?, OP, ?, 13/2, Harsányi p.82, ?, ?
7. Nagyolaszi, Mandjelos, Jug, Colochensis, OP, ?, 13/2, Harsányi p.84, ?, Szerém
8. Némethi, Satu Mare, Rom, Varadiensis, OP, ?, 14/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Szatmár
9. Sebes (Mühlbach), Sebes, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, ?, 14/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Szeben
10. Temesvár, Timisoara, Rom, Chanadiensis, OP, ?, 14/1, Fügedi 1972 p.79; Harsányi p.81, ?, Temes
11. Udvarhely, Odorhel, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, ?, 16/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Székelyföld
12. Vásárhely, Tirgu Mures, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, ?, 15/0, Harsányi p.82, ?, Maros
13. Kolozsvár, Cluj, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, B.Maria V.&S.Antonius fr., 15/1, Csánki V p.320; Harsányi p.81, ?, Kolozs
14. Debrecen, Debrecen, Hun, Varadiensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.609-613, ?, Bihar

15. Gyulafehérvár, Alba Iulia, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Erdélyi fehér
16. Gölnic, Gelnica, Slo, Strigoniensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Szepes
17. Kassa, Kosice, Slo, Agriensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki I p.200; Gyôrrffy I p.106; Harsányi p.81; Kovács 1987 p.115, ?, Abaúj
18. Komárom, Komárom, Hun, Strigoniensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Komárom
19. Pozsega, Pozega, Cro, Colochensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Pozsega
20. Segesvár, Sigishoara, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Szeben
21. Simontornya, Simontornya, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, 16/1, Harsányi p.81, MOPH IV p.172, m, Tolna
22. Látatlan, Látatlan, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo de Angelis, 15/2, Harsányi p.81, RégTop 5 p.246, g, Komárom
23. Coborszentmihály, Sombor, Jug, Colochensis, OP, B.Maria Virgo, Assumptio, 15/2, Csánki II p.197-198, ?, Bodrog
24. Várad-Velence, Oradea, Rom, Varadiensis, OP, Omnes Sancti, 15/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Bihar
25. Pest, Budapest, Hun, Vaciensis, OP, S.Antonius abbas, 13/1, Csánki I p.24; Harsányi p.81, ?, Pest
26. Esztergom-Királyi város, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, OP, S.Catherina VM>S.Martinus, 13/1, Harsányi p.80, Rég.Top.5 167-169, ?, Esztergom
27. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, S.Crux, 13/1, Harsányi p.81, ?, Szeben
28. Vasvár, Vasvár, Hun, Iauriensis, OP, S.Crux, 13/1, Harsányi p.81, MMJ II p.1222, r, Vas
29. Gyôr, Gyôr, Hun, Iauriensis, OP, S.Dominicus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy II p.600; Gábler-Szônyi-Tomka p.24; Harsányi p.81, ?, Gyôr
30. [Nova Civitas], ?, Agriensis, OP, S.Dominicus ?, 15/2, Harsányi p.88, ?, ?
31. Érdsomlyó (Versec), Vrsac, Jug, Chanadiensis, OP, S.Dominicus ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy III p.493-494; Harsányi p.82, r, Krassó
32. Beszterce, Bistrica, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, S.Elisabeth & S.Spiritus?, 13/2, Csánki V p.438; Harsányi p.80, ?, Beszterce
33. Nagyszombat, Trnava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OP, S.Johannes Baptista, 13/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Pozsony

34. Gara, Gara, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OP, S.Margaretha VM, 14/1, Csánki II p.282-283; Harsányi p.80, ?, Valkó
35. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP, S.Margaretha VM, 13/1, Gyôrffy II p.382; Harsányi p.81; Kralovânszky 1990 p.94, ?, Fejér
36. Eger, Eger, Hun, Agriensis, OP, S.Michael, 13/1, Csánki I p.53; Harsányi p.82, ?, Heves
37. Kôrösszeg, Cheresig, Rom, Varadiensis, OP, S.Michael, 15/2, Harsányi p.81 & 88-89, ?, Bihar
38. Buda-Vár, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP, S.Nicolaus, 13/1, Csánki I p.7; Harsányi p.80; H.Gyürky 1981, ?, Pilis
39. Mesztegnyô, Mesztegnyô, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OP, S.Nicolaus, 15/2, Harsányi p.81, ?, Somogy
40. Selmezbánya, Banská Stiavnica, Slo, Strigoniensis, OP, S.Nicolaus, 13/2, Gyôrffy III p.243-247; Harsányi p.81; Rupp p.182-184; Súpis I p.75, ?, Hont
41. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, OP, S.Nicolaus, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.900-904; Harsányi p.81; Kubinyi 1990 p.115, ?, Csongrád
42. Sárospatak, Sárospatak, Hun, Agriensis, OP, S.Vincentius, 13/1, Csánki I p.338; Harsányi p.81; Kovács 1987 p.115, ?, Zemplén
43. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OP, S.Vincentius & S.Thomas B, 13/1, Gyôrffy I p.356-362; Harsányi p.81; Rupp p.363-364, ?, Baranya
44. Brassó, Brasov, Rom, Transsilvana, OP, SS.Petrus & Paulus, 14/1, Gyôrffy I p.827-829; Harsányi p.80, ?, Brassó
45. Lábatlan, Lábatlan, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP sor., ?, 15/0, Harsányi p.110, RégTop 5 p.246, ?, Komárom
46. Németi, Satu Mare, Rom, Varadiensis, OP sor., ?, 15/0, Harsányi p.110, ?, Szatmár
47. Buda-Insula Leporum, Budapest, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP sor., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Csánki I p.8; Harsányi p.104-110, ?, Pilis
48. Székesfehérvár, Székesfehérvár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP sor., B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Gyôrffy II p.382; Harsányi p.110; Kralovânszky 1990 p.94, ?, Fejér
49. Veszprém, Veszprém, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OP sor., S.Catherina VM, 13/1, Harsányi p.103-104; Kralovânszky 1990 p.71, RégTop 2 51/4a p.234-235, e, Veszprém
50. Kolozsvár, Cluj-Napoca, Rom, Transsilvana, OP sor., S.Egydius, 15/0, Harsányi p.110-111, ?, Kolozs

51. Brassó, Brasov, Rom, Transsilvana, OP sor., S.Johannes, 15/0, Harsányi p.110-111, ?, Brassó
52. Nagyszeben, Sibiu, Rom, Transsilvana, OP sor., S.Maria Magdalena, 15/0, Harsányi p.110-111, ?, Szeben
53. Segesvár, Sigishoara, ROm, Transsilvana, OP sor., S.Sebastianus, 15/0, Harsányi p.110-111, ?, Szeben
54. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OP sor., S.Spiritus, 15/1, Csánki II p.463-465; Harsányi p.110, ?, Baranya
55. Beregszász, Beregovo, Ukr, Agriensis, OP sor., S.Stanislaus, 14/2, Csánki I p.411; Harsányi p.110, ?, Bereg
56. Beszterce, Bistrita, Rom, Transsilvana, OP sor., SS.Trinitas & S.Crux, 14/0, Harsányi p.110-111, ?, Beszterce

OSB

1. Almás, Almasu, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB, ?, 12/0, Györffy I p.593, ?, Bihar
2. Bulcs, Bulci, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, ?, 13/1, Györffy I p.174, ?, Arad
3. Bátmonostor, Bátmonostor, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, ?, 13/2, Györffy I p.709-710, ?, Bodrog
4. Cégénymonostora, Cégénydányád, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB, ?, 12/2, Csánki I p.473, ?, Szatmár
5. Dabolc, ?, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB, ?, 14/1, Fügedi 1972 p.72, ?, Szolnok int.
6. Eperjes, praedium prope Chelmac, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, ?, 12/0, Györffy I p.175, ?, Arad
7. Gagy, Gagy, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, ?, 14/2, Csánki I p.207, ?, Abaúj
8. Garáb, ?, Cro, Colochensis, OSB, ?, 13/0, PRT XII/B p.?, g, Szerém
9. Harina, Herina, Rom, Transsilvana, OSB, ?, 12/2, ?, e, Doboka
10. Ittebe, Srpski Ittebej, Jug, Chanadiensis, OSB, ?, 12/0, Györffy III p.316-317, ?, Keve
11. Kána, Diósd m. praedium, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, ?, 13/2, PRT XII/B p.?: H.Gyürky 1989, g, Pilis
12. Papmonostora, praedium, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.68; Györffy III p.121, ?, Heves
13. Pilis, Pilisszentkereszt, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, ?, 12/1, Gerevich, RégTop 7 19/1 p.159-164, ?, Pilis

14. Pordánymonostora, Pordeanu, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.701; Gyôrrffy I p.867, ?, Csanád
15. Privigye, Privid'e, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB, ?, 14/0, Fügedi 1972 p.81; Lukcsics I 906, ?, Nyitra
16. Tomajmonostora, Tomaj praedium, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.73; Kovács 1987 p.99; Gyôrrffy III p.142, ?, Heves
17. Vidmonostora, Hajduvid, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB, ?, 11/2, Csánki I p.528, ?, Szabolcs
18. Zenta, Senta, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.726 & 732, ?, Bodrog
19. Ákosmonostora, Ákos, Hun, Vaciensis, OSB, ?, 12/1, Csánki I p.31, g, Pest
20. Adorján (Alsó-), praedium, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 13/2, Gyôrrffy I p.704-705, ?, Bodrog
21. Almád, Monostorapáti, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/1, RégTop 1 30/2 p.118-119, g, Zala
22. Bizere, praedium, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Gyôrrffy I p.173-174, ?, Arad
23. Béla, Bielovo, Cro, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 13/0, PRT XII/B p.?, ?, Pozsega
24. Bény, Bina, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/1, Bond p.178; Súpis I p.123, ?, Esztergom
25. Celldömölk, Celldömölk, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Valter p.20 & 94-95, ?, Sopron
26. Csanád, Cenadu, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, Csánki I p.691, ?, Csanád
27. Deáki (Sellye), Sal'a, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/1, Rupp p.141-143, ?, Pozsony
28. Koloss, Klizske Hradiste, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/2, Gerevich T. p.30; MonVat I/1 p.227, r, Nyitra
29. Kolozsmonostor, Cluj, Rom, Transsilvana, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/2, Gyôrrffy III p.353-356, r, Kolozs
30. Kompolt, Kompolt, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 13/0, Csánki I p.65; Kovács 1987 p.98-99, ?, Heves
31. Koppánmonostor, praedium, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Gyôrrffy III p.433-434, g, Komárom
32. Németújvár, Güssing, Aus, Iauriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, HSÖ I p.729-730; Valter p.19, ?, Vas

33. Szentjobb, Sîntiob, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/2, Csánki I p.623, ?, Bihar
34. Szer, òpusztaszer, Hun, Vaciensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 12/2, Gyôrrffy I p.904-905; Rupp p.727-732, ?, Csongrád
35. Szék (Cikádor), Bátaszék, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 15/1, Hervay 1984 p.83-89; Hervay 1991 p.474, ?, Tolna
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37. Százd, praedium ad Mezôcsát, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/2, Gyôrrffy I p.804-805, ?, Borsod
38. Sáp (Monostoros-), Nagyrév m. praedium, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.31, ?, Szolnok ext.
39. Sár, Abasár, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, Csánki I p.69; Kovács 1987 p.96-97, ?, Heves
40. Baracska, Baracska, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, Omnes Sancti, 13/1, Gyôrrffy II p.348, ?, Fejér
41. Mindszent (Okri-), Csonkamindszent, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, Omnes Sancti, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.341-342, ?, Baranya
42. Tárnokmonostor, praedium, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, Omnes Sancti, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.730, ?, Bodrog
43. Csepel-S.Abraham, Ráckeve m. praedium, Hun, Vaciensis, OSB, S.Abraham, 13/1, Kubinyi 1990 p.140, ?, de Insula Magna
44. Zalavár, Zalavár, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Adrianus, 11/1, A.Cs.Sós 1969; Á.Cs.Sós 1976; RégTop 1 p.182-185; Valter p.194-195, r, Zala
45. Visegrád, Visegrád, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Andreas, 13/2, Csánki I p.11, ?, Pilis
46. Tihany, Tihany, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Anianus, 11/1, ?, RégTop 2 45/1 p.192-193, r, Zala
47. Garamszentbenedek, Benadik nad Hronom, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Benedictus, 11/2, Súpis I p.453, ?, Bars
48. Pécs, Pécs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Benedictus, 14/0, Rupp p.363, MMJ I p.185, ?, Baranya
49. Pécsvárad, Pécsvárad, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Benedictus & B.Maria V., 11/1, Gyôrrffy I p.362-367, ?, Baranya
50. Szkalka, Skalka, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB, S.Benedictus er. & OOSS., 11/2, Fekete Nagy p.366; Súpis III p.101, ?, Trencsén

51. Debrô (Fel-), Feldebrô, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Crux, 11/1, Kovács 1987 p.126, ?, Heves
52. Keresztúr, Murakeresztúr, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Crux, 13/0, Csánki III p.70; Rupp I 1 p.304, ?, Zala
53. Vértesszentkereszt, Vértesszentkereszt, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Crux, 12/1, Gyôrffy II p.415-416, ?, Fejér
54. Zámmonostora, praedium, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Crux, 13/0, Csánki I p.529; Kovács 1987 p.100-101, ?, Szabolcs
55. Somogyvár, Somogyvár, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Egydius, 11/2, Gyôrffy: Szt.László, r, Somogy
56. Dombó, Rakovac, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, S.Georgius, 13/1, Csánki II p.243, ?, Szerém
57. Hanva, Chanova, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Georgius, 14/1, Csánki I p.136, ?, Gömör
58. Ják, Ják, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, S.Georgius, 13/1, Valter p.140-145, ?, Sopron
59. Jásd, Jásd, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Georgius, 12/2, ?, RégTop 4 35/1 p.119-121, g, Veszprém
60. Oroszlámos, Banatsko Arandelovo, Jug, Chanadiensis, OSB, S.Georgius, 13/1, Csánki I p.691, ?, Csanád
61. Szentgergely, Grgurevci, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, S.Gregorius, 12/0, Csánki II p.253, ?, Szerém
62. Szentgergely, praedium, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, S.Gregorius, 12/0, Gyôrffy I p.233, ?, Bács
63. Gét, praedium, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Hippolytus, 13/2, Gyôrffy I p.309, ?, Baranya
64. Zobor, Nitra-Zobor, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB, S.Hippolytus, 11/2, CD Slov I p.92; Ortway I p.95, r, Nyitra
65. Lébény, Lébényszentmiklós, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, S.Jacobus Maior, 13/1, Valter p.161-164, ?, Moson
66. Zselicszentjakab, Kaposszentjakab, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Jacobus Maior, 11/2, PRT XII/B p.?, g, Somogy
67. Boldva, Boldva, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Johannes Baptista, 12/2, Kovács 1987 p.126, ?, Borsod
68. Csanád, Cenadu, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB, S.Johannes Baptista, 11/1, Gyôrffy I p.850-853, ?, Csanád
69. Jánosi, Rimavské Janovce, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Johannes Baptista, 13/0, Csánki I p.137, ?, Gömör

70. Hahót (Piliske), Hahót, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Margaretha VM, 11/2, Csánki III p.58; Valter p.131, ?, Zala
71. Pornó, Pornóapáti, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, S.Margaretha VM, 12/0, Valter p.214, ?, Vas
72. Adorján (Felső-), praedium, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, S.Martinus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.704-705, ?, Bodrog
73. Kaplyonmonostora, Câpleni, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB, S.Martinus, 13/0, Csánki I p.477, ?, Szatmár
74. Szentmárton, Pannonhalma, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, S.Martinus, 10/2, PRT I-III, r, Gyôr
75. Mogyoród, Mogyoród, Hun, Vaciensis, OSB, S.Martinus aut S.Georgius, 12/2, Csánki I p.31, ?, Pest
76. Bél (Bakony-), Bakonybél, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Mauritius, 11/1, RégTop 4 2/1 & 2/15 p.20 & 23, r, Veszprém
77. Báta, Báta, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Michael, 11/2, Csánki III p.408; Némethy p.332, ?, Tolna
78. Pélmonostor, Beli Manastir, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Michael, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.343, ?, Baranya
79. Rudina, praedium ad Opatovac, Cro, Colochensis, OSB, S.Michael, 13/0, Csánki II p.424-425, ?, Pozsega
80. Zebegény, Nagymaros Sz.Mihály-hegy, Hun, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Michael, 11/0, ?, RégTop 9 p.225-228, ?, Nógrád
81. Zebegény, Szebény, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Michael, 13/1, Csánki II p.537; Gyôrrffy I p.408, ?, Baranya
82. Aracs, Araca (Novi Becej), Jug, Chanadiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 12/0, Karácsonyi I p.143, ?, Torontál
83. Aranylábúbács/Pétervárad, Petrovaradin, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.230-231, ?, Szerém
84. Babocsa, Babocsa, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 13/0, Csánki II p.576, ?, Somogy
85. Ercsi, Ercsi, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 12/2, Gyôrrffy II p.360-361, m, Fejér
86. Madocsa, Madocsa, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 13/0, Csánki III p.439, ?, Tolna
87. Pásztó, Pásztó, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 12/1, Csánki I p.55; Kovács 1987 p.100, ?, Heves
88. Szeged, Szeged, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.902; Kubinyi 1990 p.115, ?, Csongrád

89. Tihany-Oroszkô, Tihany, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Nicolaus, 12/2, RégTop 2 45/3 p.193-194, e, Zala
90. Csatár, Csatár, Hun, Iauriensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 12/1, Valter p.18, ?, Vas
91. Dunaföldvár, Dunaföldvár, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 12/1, Csánki III p.409; Némethy p.343, ?, Tolna
92. Kács, Kács, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 13/1, Csánki I p.178; Kovács 1987 p.98, ?, Borsod
93. Mágocs, Mágocs, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 13/1, Csánki III p.439, ?, Tolna
94. Tapolca, Görömbölytapolca, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 13/1, Kovács 1987 p.97-98, ?, Borsod
95. Tata, Tata, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Petrus, 12/0, Györffy III p.458-459, g, Komárom
96. Szôreg, Szôreg, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB, S.Philippus, 12/0, Györffy I p.873, g, Csanád
97. Derzs, praedium, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, S.Salvator, 12/0, Györffy I p.217, ?, Bács
98. Kapornak, Nagykapornak, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Salvator, 12/1, Valter p.18-19 & 190-192, ?, Zala
99. Lekér, Lekyr, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Salvator, 13/2, Rupp p.160-162, ?, Bars
100. Rosdszigeti S.Salvator, Szigetmonostor, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Salvator, 13/1, ?, RégTop 7 29/22 p.300-302, g, Pilis
101. Szekszárd, Szekszárd, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Salvator, 11/2, PRT XII/B p.?, r, Tolna
102. Berzétémonostora, Nustar, Jug, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, S.Spiritus, 13/1, Csánki II p.279-280, ?, Valkó
103. Bánmonostor (Kô), Banostor, Jug, Colochensis, OSB, S.Stephanus PM, 12/2, Csánki II p.234-235, ?, Szerém
104. Bozók, Bzovík, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB, S.Stephanus Rex, 12/1, Súpis I p.246, ?, Hont
105. Telki, Telki, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB, S.Stephanus Rex, 12/2, Csánki I p.16; Némethy p.120, RégTop 7 32/1 p.322-323, g, Pilis
106. Ludány, Ludan, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB, SS.Cosmas & Damianus, 12/0, Rupp p.164-165, ?, Nyitra
107. Bodrogmonostor, Monostorszeg m. praedium, Hun, Colochensis, OSB, SS.Petrus & Paulus, 13/2, Csánki II p.194-195; Györffy I p.713, ?, Bodrog

108. Poroszló, Poroszló, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, SS.Petrus & Paulus, 13/1, Csánki I p.56; Kovács 1987 p.100, ?, Heves
109. Szerencs, Szerencs, Hun, Agriensis, OSB, SS.Petrus & Paulus, 13/1, Csánki I p.363;Kovács 1987 p.99, ?, Zemplén
110. Szenttrinitás, praedium prope Siklós, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB, SS.Trinitas, 12/0, Csánki II p.527; Gyôrrffy I p.391-392, ?, Baranya
111. Bâtormonostora, Batar, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 12/2, Gyôrrffy I p.598-599, g, Bihar
112. Csoltmonostora, Vésztô-Mágor,praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 11/2, Csánki I p.649; Gyôrrffy I p.504, RégTop 6 12/15 p.183-187; MMJ I p.320, g, Békés
113. Dorozsma, Kiskundorozsma, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.894, g, Csongrád
114. Ellésmonostora, praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.680, ?, Csongrád
115. Kanizsa (Monostoros-), Banatski Monostor, Jug, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.700;Gyôrrffy I p.860, ?, Csanád
116. Kenézmonostora, praedium, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.860-861, ?, Csanád
117. Martonos, Martonos, Jug, Colochensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.724, ?, Bodrog
118. Nánásmonostora, ?, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/0, Csánki I p.522, ?, Szabolcs
119. Prügy, Prügy, Hun, Agriensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/2, Kovács 1987 p.126, ?, Zemplén
120. Pétermonostora, praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.682;Gyôrrffy I p.899, ?, Csongrád
121. Pálmonostora, praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/1, Csánki I p.682;Gyôrrffy I p.898-899, ?, Csongrád
122. Torda ?, praedium prope Szeghalom, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), ?, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.514-515, Reg.Var.101. (p.272); RégTop 6 11/185 p.171, ?, Békés
123. Ohatmonostora, praedium, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Csánki I p.522;Kovács 1987 p.100, ?, Szabolcs
124. Tömpös, praedium ad Makó, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), B.Maria Virgo, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.874-875, ?, Csanád

125. Ugramonostora, Biharugra, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), B.Maria Virgo, 12/0, Csánki I p.627; Gyôrrffy I p.679, RégTop 6 1/52 p.25-27, g, Bihar
126. Egyedmonostora, praedium, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), Omnes Sancti, 13/1, Csánki I p.607; Gyôrrffy I p.614-615, ?, Bihar
127. Szentimre, Sîntimreu, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Emericus, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.667, ?, Bihar
128. Szerepmonostora, praedium, Hun, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), S.Georgius, 13/0, Csánki I p.655; Gyôrrffy I p.514, ?, Békés
129. Szentjános, Sîntion, Rom, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Johannes Baptista, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.667-668, g, Bihar
130. Gáborjánmonostora, Gáborján, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Michael, 13/1, Csánki I p.608; Gyôrrffy I p.618-619, ?, Bihar
131. Rahoncamonostor, praedium ad Nagyfalu, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), S.Michael, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.868, ?, Csanád
132. Bôdmonostora, Tiszavasvári, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Michael (?), 13/0, Csánki I p.512; Kovács 1987 p.126 & 47, ?, Szabolcs
133. Hodosmonostora, praedium prope Arad, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSB (?), S.Petrus, 12/0, Gyôrrffy I p.178, ?, Arad
134. Sárvármonostora, Nagyecsed m. praedium, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Petrus, 13/1, Csánki I p.485, ?, Szatmár
135. Besztrec, Beszterec, Hun, Varadiensis, OSB (?), S.Salvator, 13/0, Csánki I p.511; Kovács 1987 p.126, ?, Szabolcs
136. Stola, Stola ad Mengusovce, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB prior., B.Maria Virgo, 14/1, Csánki I p.267, ?, Szepes
137. Szentlászló, Püspökszentlászló, Hun, Quinqueecclesiensis, OSB prior., S.Ladislaus, 13/1, Gyôrrffy I p.388, ?, Baranya
138. Pográny, Pohranice, Slo, Nitriensis, OSB prior?, B.Maria Virgo, 13/0, Rupp p.612-613, ?, Nyitra
139. Esztergom-Sziget, Esztergom, Hun, Strigoniensis, OSB sor., B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, Gyôrrffy II p.284-285; RégTop 5 8/13, r, Esztergom
140. Somlóvásárhely, Somlóvásárhely, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB sor., S.Lambertus, 12/0, RégTop 1 ?, ?, Veszprém
141. Bökénysomlyó, Polgárdi m. Somlyóhegy, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSB sor., S.Salvator, 11/2, Gyôrrffy II p.353, ?, Fejér
142. Gyulafehérvár, Alba Iulia, Rom, Transsilvana, OSB sor., S.Spiritus, 13/0, Gyôrrffy II p.157, ?, Erdélyi fehér

143. Pozsony, Bratislava, Slo, Strigoniensis, OSB sor.?, S.Maria Magdalena, 12/1, Székely p.61-62, ?, Pozsony

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1. Hunyadvár, Hunedoara, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSBM, ?, 15/2, Csánki V p.61, ?, Hunyad
2. Munkács-Csernek-hegy, Munkacevo, Ukr, Agriensis, OSBM, ?, 14/2, Csánki I p.412, ?, Bereg
3. Visegrád, Visegrád, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSBM, S.Andreas, 11/2, Csánki I p.11, ?, Pilis
4. Szávaszentdemeter, Mitrovica, Jug, Colochensis, OSBM, S.Demetrius, 11/1, Györffy 1983 p.323; Györffy 1953; Moravcsik 1938, r, Szerém
5. Oroszlámos, Banatsko Arandelovo, Jug, Chanadiensis, OSBM, S.Georgius, 11/1, Csánki I p.700; Györffy I p.865-866, ?, Csanád
6. Csanád, Cenadu, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSBM, S.Johannes Baptista, 11/1, Csánki I. p.691; Györffy I p.850-853; SRH II p.490-492, ?, Csanád
7. Körtvélyes, ?, Rom, Varadiensis, OSBM, S.Michael, 15/1, Csánki I p.450, ?, Máramaros
8. Tihany-Oroszkô, Tihany, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSBM, S.Nicolaus, 11/1, PRT IV; RégTop 2 45/3 p.193-194, r, Zala
9. Pentele, Dunaújváros, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSBM, S.Panthaleon, 11/1, Csánki III p.342, ?, Fejér
10. Ajtonymonostor, Semlac m. praedium, Rom, Chanadiensis, OSBM (?), ?, 11/1, Györffy I p.846, ?, Csanád
11. Kürûmonostora, Nagykörû, Hun, Agriensis, OSBM (?), ?, 11/0, Csánki I p.66; Kovács 1987 p.99, ?, Heves
12. Veszprémvölgy, Veszprém, Hun, Vesprimiensis, OSBM?soror, B.Maria Virgo, 11/1, Kralovánszky 1990 p.72, RégTop 2 51/9a p.236-238, r, Veszprém

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**Register locorum cum comitatibus originalibus,
nominibus regnisque hodiernis**

Locus	Comitatus o.	Locus hod.	Regnum hod.
[Nova Civitas]		ignotus	
[Szentháromság kolostor]	Abaúj	ignotus	Hun
Ábrahám	Tolna	praedium prope Dombóvár	Hun
Ábrány (Monostoros-)	Bihar	Abramut	Rom
Adonymonostora	Szabolcs	Nyíradony	Hun
Adorján (Alsó-)	Bodrog	praedium	Hun
Adorján (Felső-)	Bodrog	praedium	Hun
Ajtonymonostor	Csanád	Semlac m. praedium	Rom
Ákosmonostora	Pest	Ákos	Hun
Almád	Zala	Monostorapáti	Hun
Almás	Bihar	Almasu	Rom
Alsán	Szerém		Jug
Alvinc	Erdélyi fehér	Vintul de Jos	Rom
Andosmonostora	Szabolcs		Hun
Apáti ??	Doboka	praedium	Rom
Apor	Tolna	Apor	Hun
Aracs	Torontál	Araca (Novi Becej)	Jug
Arad	Arad	Arad	Rom
Aranylábúbács/Pétervárad	Szerém	Petrovaradin	Jug
Asszonypataka	Szatmár	Baia Mare	Rom
Aszód	Pest	Aszód	Hun
Atya	Valkó		Jug
Babocsa	Somogy	Babocsa	Hun
Bács	Bács	Bac	Jug
Bajcs	Baranya	praedium	Hun
Bákamonostora	Bács	praedium	Hun
Bánmonostor (Kô)	Szerém	Banostor	Jug
Baracska	Fejér	Baracska	Hun
Bártfa	Sáros	Bardejov	Slo
Báta	Tolna	Báta	Hun
Bátmonostor	Bodrog	Bátmonostor	Hun
Bátormonostora	Bihar	Batar	Rom
Beckó	Trencsén	Beckov	Slo
Bél	Borsod	Bélapátfalva	Hun
Bél (Bakony-)	Veszprém	Bakonybél	Hun
Béla	Pozsega	Bielovo	Cro
Bélakút	Szerém	Novi Sad	Jug
Bény	Esztergom	Bina	Slo
Beregszász	Bereg	Beregovo	Ukr
Berzétmonostora	Valkó	Nustar	Jug
Beszterce	Beszterce	Bistrica	Rom
Besztrec	Szabolcs	Beszterec	Hun
Bizere	Arad	praedium	Rom
Bô	Somogy	Bô	Hun
Bô	Vas	Bô	Hun
Bôdmonostora	Szabolcs	Tiszavasvári	Hun
Bodrog	Bodrog	Monostorszeg	Hun
Bodrogmonostor	Bodrog	Monostorszeg m. praedium	Hun
Bojtor	Hunyad	Hunedoara	Rom
Bökénysomlyó	Fejér	Polgárdi m. Somlyóhegy	Hun

Boldogkő	Hunyad?	Sîntămăria de Piatră?	Rom
Boldva	Borsod	Boldva	Hun
Boró	Valkó	Borovo	Jug
Borsmonostor	Sopron	Klostermarienber	Aus
Bozók	Hont	Bzovík	Slo
Brassó	Brassó	Brasov	Rom
Bucsa ?	Békés	Bucsa	Hun
Buda-Felhévíz	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Buda-Insula Leporum	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Buda-Kelenföld	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Buda-öbuda	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Buda-Szentlőrinc	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Buda-Vár	Pilis	Budapest	Hun
Bulcs	Arad	Bulci	Rom
Buzgó	Bihar	praedium ad cast.Solyomkő	Rom
Cégénymonostora	Szatmár	Cégénydányád	Hun
Céke	Zemplén	Céke	Hun
Celldőmők	Sopron	Celldőmők	Hun
Cikádor	Tolna	Bátaszék	Hun
Coborszentmihály	Bodrog	Sombor	Jug
Csaholymonostora	Szolnok med.		Rom
Csákány	Somogy	Csákány	Rom
Család	Bars	Celadice	Slo
Csanád	Csanád	Cenadu	Rom
Császlómonostora	Szatmár		Rom
Csatár	Vas	Csatár	Hun
Csatka	Veszprém	Csatka	Hun
Csejte	Nyitra	Cahtice	Slo
Csepel-S.Abraham	Insula Magna	Ráckeve m. praedium	Hun
Cseri	Temes		Rom
Csiksomlyó	Székelyföld	Miercurea Ciuc	Rom
Csikszereda	Székelyföld	Miercurea Ciuc	Rom
Csoltmonostora	Békés	Vésztő-Mágó	praedium
Csorna	Sopron	Csorna	Hun
Csôt	Pilis	Budapest-Háros-sziget	Hun
Csurgó	Somogy	Csurgó	Hun
Dabolc	Szolnok int.		Rom
Dál	Bács	praedium prope Bács	Hun
Darnó	Zemplén	praedium	Hun
Deáki (Sellye)	Pozsony	Sal'a	Slo
Debrecen	Bihar	Debrecen	Hun
Debrő (Fel-)	Heves	Feldebrő	Hun
Dédes	Borsod	Dédes	Hun
Dénesmonostor	Zaránd	Dénesmonostor	Hun
Derzs	Bács	praedium	Jug
Désvár	Szolnok int.	Dej	Rom
Diósgyőr	Borsod	Miskolc-Diósgyőr	Hun
Dombó	Szerém	Rakovac	Jug
Dömös	Pilis	Dömös	Hun
Dorozsma	Csongrád	Kiskundorozsma	Hun
Dravec	Szepes	Dravec	Slo
Dunaföldvár	Tolna	Dunaföldvár	Hun
Eger	Heves	Eger	Hun
Eger-Felnémet	Heves	Eger	Hun
Egervár	Zala	Egervár	Hun

Egres	Csanád	Igris	Rom
Egyedmonostora	Bihar	praedium	Hun
Elefánt	Nyitra	Lefantovce	Slo
Elek	Zala	Zalacsány	Hun
Ellésmonostora	Csongrád	praedium	Hun
Eng	Valkó		Jug
Enyere (Töttös-)	Zala	òhíd-Barátoki dûlò	Hun
Eperjes	Sáros	Presov	Slo
Eperjes	Arad	praedium prope Chelmac	Rom
Epöl	Esztergom	Epöl	Hun
Ercsi	Fejér	Ercsi	Hun
Érdsomlyó (Versec)	Krassó	Vrsac	Jug
Eszény	Szabolcs	Eszény	Hun
Esztergom-Hévíz	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Királyi város	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Örmény	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Szentgyörgy	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Szentkirály	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Szentlázár	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Szenttamás	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Sziget	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Esztergom-Szt.máriamező	Esztergom	Esztergom	Hun
Falkos	Zala	praedium ad Hahót	Hun
Fejéregyháza	Erdélyi fehér	Biserica Alba	Rom
Földvár	Brassó	Felduar	Rom
Gáborjánmonostora	Bihar	Gáborján	Hun
Gagy	Abaúj	Gagy	Hun
Galádmonostora	Temes		Rom
Galgóc	Nyitra	Hlohovec	Slo
Gara	Valkó	Gara	Jug
Garáb	Nógrád	praedium	Hun
Garáb	Szerém		Cro
Garamszentbenedek	Bars	Benadik nad Hronom	Slo
Gatály	Krassó	Gâtaia	Rom
Gédermonostora	Fejér	Géderlak	Hun
Gerlamonostor	Békés	praedium	Hun
Gét	Baranya	praedium	Hun
Gölnic	Szepes	Gelnica	Slo
Gombaszög	Gömör	Slavec/Szalók m. praedium	Slo
Gönc	Abaúj	Gönc	Hun
Gotó	Pozsega	Kutjevo	Cro
Gyelid	Arad	praedium prope Arad	Rom
Gyerômonostor	Bihar	Mînstireni	Rom
Gyöngyös	Heves	Gyöngyös	Hun
Gyôr	Gyôr	Gyôr	Hun
Gyula	Zaránd	Gyula	Hun
Gyulafehérvár	Erdélyi fehér	Alba Iulia	Rom
Gyulamonostora	Zaránd	Gyula	Hun
Hahót (Piliske)	Zala	Hahót	Hun
Hajszentlőrinc	Bodrog	praedium	Hun
Hangony	Gömör	Hangony	Hun
Hanva	Gömör	Chanova	Slo
Haraly	Székelyföld		Rom
Haram	Krassó	Banatska Palanka	Jug
Harapkó	Sáros	Hrapkov	Slo

Harina	Doboka	Herina	Rom
Hárskút	Torna	Lipovnik	Slo
Hátszeg	Hunyad	Hateg	Rom
Hatvan	Heves	Hatvan	Hun
Hedrehely	Somogy	Hedrehely	Hun
Henye	Zala	Balatonhenye	Hun
Hodosmonostora	Arad	praedium prope Arad	Rom
Homonna	Zemplén	Humenné	Slo
Horpács	Sopron	Sopronhorpács	Hun
Hunyadvár	Hunyad	Hunedoara	Rom
Igal	Somogy	Igal	Hun
Igló	Szepes	Spisská Nová Ves	Slo
Ittebe	Keve	Srpski Itebej	Jug
Izsómonostor	Bihar	Kötegyán	Hun
Ják	Sopron	Ják	Hun
Jánoshida	Heves	Jánoshida	Hun
Jánosi	Gömör	Rimavské Janovce	Slo
Jásd	Veszprém	Jásd	Hun
Jászó	Abaúj	Jasov	Slo
Jenő	Zaránd	Ineu	Rom
Jofa	Bihar	praedium	Rom
Kács	Borsod	Kács	Hun
Kalodva	Arad	Cladova	Rom
Kána	Pilis	Diósd m. praedium	Hun
Kanizsa	Zala	Nagykanizsa	Hun
Kanizsa (Monostoros-)	Csanád	Banatski Monostor	Jug
Kapi	Sáros		Slo
Kaplyonmonostora	Szatmár	Câpleni	Rom
Kapornak	Zala	Nagykapornak	Hun
Kaposszentbenedek	Somogy	Kaposfő	Hun
Karánsebes	Temes	Caransebes	Rom
Kassa	Abaúj	Kosice	Slo
Kaza	Borsod	Sajókaza	Hun
Kecskés			
Keme	Abaúj	praedium ad Szikszó	Hun
Kemecsemonostora	Csanád	praedium	Rom
Kenézmonostora	Csanád	praedium	Rom
Kerc	Fogarasföld	Cirta	Rom
Keresztény	Sopron	Egyházasszöke	Hun
Keresztúr	Baranya	praedium	Hun
Keresztúr	Baranya	ignotus	Hun
Keresztúr	Zala	Murakeresztúr	Hun
Keszthely	Zala	Keszthely	Hun
Kesztölc	Pilis	Kesztölc	Hun
Keve	Keve	Kovin	Jug
Kismarton	Moson	Eisenstadt	Aus
Kökényesmonostora	Nógrád	Nagykökényes	Hun
Kőkút	Zala	Salföld	Hun
Koloss	Nyitra	Klitzske Hradiste	Slo
Kolozsmonostor	Kolozs	Cluj	Rom
Kolozsvár	Kolozs	Cluj-Napoca	Rom
Komár	Zala	Zalakomár	Hun
Komárom	Komárom	Komárom	Hun
Kompolt	Heves	Kompolt	Hun
Königshof	Moson	Königshof	Aus

Koppánmonostor	Komárom	praedium	Hun
Körmend	Vas	Körmend	Hun
Koroncó	Tolna	Koroncó	Hun
Kőrösmonostor	Baranya	praedium	Hun
Kőrösszeg	Bihar	Cheresig	Rom
Körtvélyes	Máramaros		Rom
Kőszeg	Vas	Kőszeg	Hun
Kőszeg	Baranya	Kőszeg	Hun
Kövesd	Krassó	Bocsa Română	Rom
Kurittyán	Borsod	Kurityán	Hun
Kürûmonostora	Heves	Nagykörû	Hun
Kusaly	Szolnok med.	Coseiu	Rom
Lábatlan	Komárom	Lábatlan	Hun
Lád	Borsod	Sajólád	Hun
Lakfalva	Sopron	Sopron	Hun
Landek	Szepes	Lendak	Slo
Lébény	Moson	Lébényszentmiklós	Hun
Lechnitz	Szepes	Cerveny Klastor	Slo
Léka	Vas	Lockenhaus	Aus
Lekér	Bars	Lekyr	Slo
Lelesz	Zemplén	Leles	Slo
Lendva (Alsó-)	Zala	Lendva	Slv
Letánkô	Szepes	Letanovce	Slo
Lippa	Arad	Lipova	Rom
Lócse	Szepes	Levoca	Slo
Lövô	Zala	Zalalövô	Hun
Lövöld	Veszprém	Városlöd	Hun
Ludány	Nyitra	Ludan	Slo
Madocsa	Tolna	Madocsa	Hun
Mágocs	Tolna	Mágocs	Hun
Majk	Fejér	Majk	Hun
Mandamonostora			
Marcali	Somogy	Marcali	Hun
Márcfalva	Sopron	Marz	Aus
Máriavölgy	Pozsony	Marianka	Slo
Marosvásárhely	Székelvöld	Îrgu Mures	Rom
Marót	Valkó	Morovit'	Jug
Martonos	Bodrog	Martonos	Jug
Martonyi-Háromhegy	Borsod	Martonyi	Hun
Medgyes	Szeben	Medias	Rom
Meszes	Szolnok med.	praedium	Rom
Mesztegyô	Somogy	Mesztegyô	Hun
Mezôsömlýó	Krassó	Semlacu Mare	Rom
Mindszent (Okri-)	Baranya	Csonkamindszent	Hun
Mislye (Nagy-)	Abaúj	Visná Mysl'a	Slo
Mogyoród	Pest	Mogyoród	Hun
Monostor	Arad	Manastur	Rom
Monostor	Arad	Vizesmonostor pr.in Arad	Rom
Monostor	Szabolcs		Hun
Monostor (Béga-)	Temes	Mânâstiur	Rom
Monostor(i) (?)	Szatmár		Rom
Monostoros-Kápolnok	Szolnok med.	Copalnic Manastur	Rom
Monostorpatak-Mézesapát	Szolnok med.	Mizies	Rom
Monyorókerék	Vas	Kulm	Aus
Mórichida	Gyôr	Mórichida	Hun

Munkács-Csernek-hegy	Bereg	Mukacevo	Ukr
Munkád	Baranya	praedium prope Pécs	Hun
Nagyfalu	Kraszna	Nusfalau	Rom
Nagyjenő	Veszprém	Tüskevár	Hun
Nagyolaszi	Szerém	Mandjelos	Jug
Nagyszeben	Szeben	Sibiu	Rom
Nagyszombat	Pozsony	Trnava	Slo
Nagyvárad	Bihar	Oradea	Rom
Nagyvárad-Hegyfok	Bihar	Oradea	Rom
Nagyvárad-Kápolna	Bihar	Oradea	Rom
Nagyvárad-Olaszi	Bihar	Oradea	Rom
Nagyvárad-Velence	Bihar	Oradea	Rom
Nánásmonostora	Szabolcs		Hun
Nekcse	Baranya	Nasice	Jug
Németi	Szatmár	Satu Mare	Rom
Németi (Közép-)	Abaúj	Tornyosnémeti	Hun
Németújvár	Vas	Güssing	Aus
Nosztre	Nógrád	Márianosztra	Hun
Nyírbátor	Szatmár	Nyírbátor	Hun
Nyitra	Nyitra	Nitra	Slo
Ócsa	Pest	Ócsa	Hun
Ohatmonostora	Szabolcs	praedium	Hun
Okolicsno	Liptó	Okolicné	Slo
Örményes	Temes	Armenis	Rom
Örményes	Vas	Örményes	Hun
Oroszlámos	Csanád	Banatsko Arandelovo	Jug
Örs	Veszprém	Felsőörs	Hun
Orsova	Temes	Orsova	Rom
Ozora	Tolna	Ozora	Hun
Pálmonostora	Csongrád	praedium	Hun
Palota	Veszprém	Várpalota	Hun
Pályi	Bihar	Monostorpályi	Hun
Pápa	Veszprém	Pápa	Hun
Papmonostora	Heves	praedium	Hun
Pápóc	Vas	Pápóc	Hun
Pásztó	Heves	Pásztó	Hun
Patacs	Baranya	Pécs része	Hun
Pécs	Baranya	Pécs	Hun
Pécsvárad	Baranya	Pécsvárad	Hun
Pélmonostor	Baranya	Beli Manastir	Jug
Pentele	Fejér	Dunaújváros	Hun
Pest	Pest	Budapest	Hun
Pétermonostora	Csongrád	praedium	Hun
Pilis	Pilis	Pilisszentkereszt	Hun
Pográny	Nyitra	Pohranice	Slo
Pok	Győr	Pok	Hun
Pordánymonostora	Csanád	Pordeanu	Rom
Pornó	Vas	Pornóapáti	Hun
Poroszló	Heves	Poroszló	Hun
Porva	Veszprém	Porva	Hun
Püstyén	Nyitra	Piest'any	Slo
Pozsega	Pozsega	Pozega	Cro
Pozsegaszentpéter	Pozsega	Kaptol	Cro
Pozsony	Pozsony	Bratislava	Slo
Privigye	Nyitra	Privid'e	Slo

Prügy	Zemplén	Prügy	Hun
Pula (Tálad)	Zala	Pula	Hun
Rahoncamonostor	Csanád	praedium ad Nagyfalu	Rom
Rajk	Zala	Felsőrajk	Hun
Rátót	Veszprém	Gyulaírástót	Hun
Rednek	Szerém	Vrdnik	Jug
Regéc	Abaúj	Regéc	Hun
Régen	Torda	Reghin	Rom
Remete	Máramaros	Remeti	Rom
Remete (Kis-Bereg)	Bereg	Nizsnij Remety	Ukr
Rosdszigeti S.Salvator	Pilis	Szigetmonostor	Hun
Rudina	Pozsega	praedium ad Opatovac	Cro
Ruszká	Abaúj	Göncruszka	Hun
Ság	Nógrád	Karancsság	Hun
Ság	Hont	Sahy	Slo
Sáp (Monostoros-)	Heves	praedium	Hun
Sáp (Monostoros-)	Szolnok ext.	Nagyrev m. praedium	Hun
Sár	Heves	Abasár	Hun
Sáros	Sáros	Velky Saris	Slo
Sárospatak	Zemplén	Sárospatak	Hun
Sárvármonostora	Szatmár	Nagyecsed m. praedium	Hun
Savnik	Szepes	Stiavniky	Slo
Sebes (Mühlbach)	Szeben	Sebes	Rom
Segesd	Somogy	Segesd (Felső-)	Hun
Segesvár	Szeben	Sigishoara	Rom
Selmezbánya	Hont	Banská Stiavnica	Slo
Siklós	Baranya	Siklós	Hun
Simontornya	Tolna	Simontornya	Hun
Solymos	Arad	Soimus	pars Lippae
Somlóvásárhely	Veszprém	Somlóvásárhely	Hun
Somogyvár	Somogy	Somogyvár	Hun
Sopron	Sopron	Sopron	Hun
Sóvár	Sáros	Solivar	Slo
Stola	Szepes	Stola ad Mengusovce	Slo
Szakácsi	Somogy	Nagyszakácsi	Hun
Szabolca	Nyitra	Skalice	Slo
Szalánkemén	Szerém	Slankamen	Jug
Szalárd	Bihar	Sálard	Rom
Szalónak	Vas	Stadtschleuning	Aus
Szántó	Abaúj	Abaújszántó	Hun
Szántó	Pilis	Pilisszántó	Hun
Szászváros	Erdélyi fehér	Orastie	Rom
Szatmár	Szatmár	Satu Mare	Rom
Szávaszentdemeter	Szerém	Mitrovica	Jug
Százd	Borsod	praedium ad Mezôcsát	Hun
Szécsény	Nógrád	Szécsény	Hun
Szeged	Csongrád	Szeged	Hun
Szék (Cikádor)	Tolna	Bátaszék	Hun
Székesfehérvár	Fejér	Székesfehérvár	Hun
Székesfehérvár-Sziget	Fejér	Székesfehérvár	Hun
Szekszárd	Tolna	Szekszárd	Hun
Szemenye	Zala	Muraszemenye	Hun
Szemes	Somogy	Balatonszemes	Hun
Szenternye	Szerém		Jug
Szentgergely	Szerém	Grgurevci	Jug

Szentgergely	Bács	praedium	Hun
Szentgotthárd	Vas	Szentgotthárd	Hun
Szentgyörgy	Baranya	Sveti Gjuragi	Jug
Szentimre	Bihar	Sîntimreu	Rom
Szentjakab	Baranya	Pécs-Jakabhegy	Hun
Szentjakab (Bakony-)	Zala	Sáska, Felső-Szarvasvölgy	Hun
Szentjános	Bihar	Sîntion	Rom
Szentjobb	Bihar	Sîntiob	Rom
Szentkereszt	Esztergom	Péliföld Szent-Kereszt	Hun
Szentkirály	Székelyföld	Sîngiorgiul de Mures	Rom
Szentlászló	Somogy	praedium prope Csurgó	Hun
Szentlászló	Baranya	praedium prope Birján	Hun
Szentlászló	Baranya	Püspökszentlászló	Hun
Szentlélek	Esztergom	Pilisszentlélek	Hun
Szentlőrinc	Baranya	Szentlőrinc	Hun
Szentmárton	Gyôr	Pannonhalma	Hun
Szentmárton (Nekcse)	Baranya	Martin	Jug
Szentmihályköve	Erdélyi fehér	Alba Iulia	Rom
Szentpál	Somogy	Szentpál	Hun
Szentpéter	Somogy	Pogányszentpéter	Hun
Szenttrinitás	Baranya	praedium prope Siklós	Hun
Szepeshely	Szepes	Spisská Kapitula	Slo
Szepesváralja	Szepes	Spisské Podhradie	Slo
Széplak	Abaúj	Krasná nad Hronom	Slo
Szer	Csongrád	òpusztaszer	Hun
Szerdahely	Somogy	Szerdahely	Hun
Szerencs	Zemplén	Szerencs	Hun
Szerepmonostora	Békés	praedium	Hun
Szkalka	Trencsén	Skalka	Slo
Szólátmonostor	Bihar	praedium ad Debrecen	Hun
Szöllôs	Ugocsa	Vinogradov	Ukr
Szolnok	Bács	praedium	Jug
Szombathely	Vas	Szombathely	Hun
Szôreg	Csanád	Szôreg	Hun
Tadva	Keve	Indjija	Jug
Talmács	Szeben	Talmaciu	Rom
Tapolca	Borsod	Görömbölytapolca	Hun
Tárkány	Borsod	Felsőtárkány	Hun
Tárnok	Zala	Zalátárnok	Hun
Tárnokmonostor	Bodrog	praedium	Hun
Tata	Komárom	Tata	Hun
Telegd	Bihar	Teleagd	Rom
Telki	Pilis	Telki	Hun
Temesvár	Temes	Timisoara	Rom
Tenyômonostora	Szolnok ext.	praedium	Hun
Tétmonosotra	Szolnok ext.		Hun
Tihany	Zala	Tihany	Hun
Tihany-Oroszkô	Zala	Tihany	Hun
Tisztaberek	Szatmár	Tisztaberek	Hun
Titel	Bács	Titel	Jug
Tokaj	Zemplén	Tokaj	Hun
Tôketerebes	Zemplén	Trebisov	Slo
Told	Somogy	Told	Hun
Tomaj	Zala	Badacsonytomaj	Hun
Tomajmonostora	Heves	Tomaj praedium	Hun

Tömpös	Csanád	praedium ad Makó	Hun
Torda	Torda	Turda	Rom
Torda ?	Békés	praedium prope Szeghalom	Hun
Toronyalja	Nógrád	Pusztatorony praedium	Hun
Tövis	Erdélyi fehér	Teius	Rom
Trencsén	Trencsén	Trencin	Slo
Türje	Vas	Türje	Hun
Turóc	Turóc	Klastor pod Znievom	Slo
Udvarhely	Székelyföld	Odorhel	Rom
Ugramonostora	Bihar	Biharuga	Hun
Újhely	Zemplén	Sátoraljaújhely	Hun
Újlak	Valkó	Ilok	Jug
Újudvar	Zala	Újudvar	Hun
Ungvár	Ung	Uzsgorod	Ukr
Űrög	Baranya	Pécs része	Hun
Uzsa	Zala	Lesenceistvándi-Uzsa	Hun
Vác	Pest	Vác	Hun
Vágújhely	Nyitra	Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Slo
Vállus	Zala	Vállus	Hun
Vámos	Borsod	Sajóvamos	Hun
Varannó	Zemplén	Vranov	Slo
Várhely	Zala	Cakovec	Slv
Vásárhely	Maros	Tirgu Mures	Rom
Vaska	Verôce	praedium	Hun
Vasvár	Vas	Vasvár	Hun
Vázsony	Zala	Nagyvázsony	Hun
Velike	Pozsega	Velika	Cro
Velkapolya	Bars	Velkopol'e	Slo
Veresmart	Heves	Abasár-Pálosveresmart	Hun
Vértesszentkereszt	Fejér	Vértesszentkereszt	Hun
Veszprém	Veszprém	Veszprém	Hun
Veszprémvölgy	Veszprém	Veszprém	Hun
Vetahida	Somogy	Vetahida	Hun
Vidmonostora	Szabolcs	Hajduvid	Hun
Villya	Ung	Vilkovij	Ukr
Visegrád	Pilis	Visegrád	Hun
Visegrád-Kékös hegy	Pilis	Pilisszentlászló	Hun
Zalaszentgrót	Zala	Zalaszentgrót	Hun
Zalavár	Zala	Zalavár	Hun
Zámmonostora	Szabolcs	praedium	Hun
Zebegény	Nógrád	Nagymaros Sz.Mihály-hegy	Hun
Zebegény	Baranya	Szebény	Hun
Zenta	Bodrog	Senta	Jug
Zich	Somogy?	praedium (Zich)?	Hun
Zimony	Bács		Jug
Zirc	Veszprém	Zirc	Hun
Zobor	Nyitra	Nitra-Zobor	Slo
Zólyomlipcse	Zólyom	Slovenská L'upca	Slo
Zsámbék	Pilis	Zsámbék	Hun
Zselicszentjakab	Somogy	Kaposszentjakab	Hun
Zsidó	Pest	Vácegres	Hun

**Register locorum hodiernorum cum regnis actualibus
et nominibus comitatibusque historicis**

Locus hod.	Regnum h.	Locus o.	Comitatus o.
	Jug	Alsán	Szerém
	Hun	Andosmonostora	Szabolcs
	Jug	Atya	Valkó
	Rom	Csaholymonostora	Szolnok med.
	Rom	Cseri	Temes
	Rom	Császlómonostora	Szatmár
	Rom	Dabolc	Szolnok int.
	Jug	Eng	Valkó
	Rom	Galádmönostora	Temes
	Cro	Garáb	Szerém
	Rom	Haraly	Székelyföld
	Slo	Kapi	Sáros
		Kecskés	
	Rom	Körtvélyes	Máramaros
		Mandamonostora	
	Hun	Monostor	Szabolcs
	Rom	Monostor(i) (?)	Szatmár
	Hun	Nánásmonostora	Szabolcs
	Jug	Szenternye	Szerém
	Hun	Tétmonosotra	Szolnok ext.
	Jug	Zimony	Bács
Abasár	Hun	Sár	Heves
Abasár-Pálosveresmart	Hun	Veresmart	Heves
Abaújszántó	Hun	Szántó	Abaúj
Abramut	Rom	Ábrány (Monostoros-)	Bihar
Alba Iulia	Rom	Gyulafehérvár	Erdélyi fehér
Alba Iulia	Rom	Szentmihályköve	Erdélyi fehér
Almasu	Rom	Almás	Bihar
Apor	Hun	Apor	Tolna
Araca (Novi Becej)	Jug	Aracs	Torontál
Arad	Rom	Arad	Arad
Armenis	Rom	Örményes	Temes
Aszód	Hun	Aszód	Pest
Babocsa	Hun	Babocsa	Somogy
Bac	Jug	Bács	Bács
Badacsonytomaj	Hun	Tomaj	Zala
Baia Mare	Rom	Asszonypataka	Szatmár
Bakonybél	Hun	Bél (Bakony-)	Veszprém
Balatonhenye	Hun	Henye	Zala
Balatonszemes	Hun	Szemes	Somogy
Banatska Palanka	Jug	Haram	Krassó
Banatski Monostor	Jug	Kanizsa (Monostoros-)	Csanád
Banatsko Arandelovo	Jug	Oroszlámos	Csanád
Banostor	Jug	Bánmonostor (Kő)	Szerém
Banská Stiavnica	Slo	Selmecbánya	Hont
Baracska	Hun	Baracska	Fejér
Bardejov	Slo	Bártfa	Sáros
Batar	Rom	Bátormonostora	Bihar
Beckov	Slo	Beckó	Trencsén
Beli Manastir	Jug	Pélmonostor	Baranya

Benadik nad Hronom	Slo	Garamszentbenedek	Bars
Beregovo	Ukr	Beregszász	Bereg
Beszterec	Hun	Besztrec	Szabolcs
Bielovo	Cro	Béla	Pozsega
Biharugra	Hun	Ugramonostora	Bihar
Bina	Slo	Bény	Esztergom
Biserica Alba	Rom	Fejéregyháza	Erdélyi fehér
Bistrica	Rom	Beszterce	Beszterce
Bocsa Română	Rom	Kövesd	Krassó
Boldva	Hun	Boldva	Borsod
Borovo	Jug	Boró	Valkó
Brasov	Rom	Brassó	Brassó
Bratislava	Slo	Pozsony	Pozsony
Bucsa	Hun	Bucsa ?	Békés
Budapest	Hun	Buda-Felhévíz	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Buda-Insula Leporum	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Buda-Kelenföld	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Buda-Szentlőrinc	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Buda-Vár	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Buda-öbuda	Pilis
Budapest	Hun	Pest	Pest
Budapest-Háros-sziget	Hun	Csôt	Pilis
Bulci	Rom	Bulcs	Arad
Bzovík	Slo	Bozók	Hont
Bélapátfalva	Hun	Bél	Borsod
Bô	Hun	Bô	Somogy
Bô	Hun	Bô	Vas
Báta	Hun	Báta	Tolna
Bátaszék	Hun	Cikádor	Tolna
Bátaszék	Hun	Szék (Cikádor)	Tolna
Bátmonostor	Hun	Bátmonostor	Bodrog
Cahtice	Slo	Csejte	Nyitra
Cakovec	Slv	Várhely	Zala
Caransebes	Rom	Karánsebes	Temes
Celadice	Slo	Család	Bars
Celldömölk	Hun	Celldömölk	Sopron
Cenadu	Rom	Csanád	Csanád
Cervený Kláštor	Slo	Lechnitz	Szepes
Chanova	Slo	Hanva	Gömör
Cheresig	Rom	Kőrösszeg	Bihar
Cirta	Rom	Kerc	Fogaraszöld
Cladova	Rom	Kalodva	Arad
Cluj	Rom	Kolozsmonostor	Kolozs
Cluj-Napoca	Rom	Kolozsvár	Kolozs
Copalnic Manastur	Rom	Monostoros-Kápolnok	Szolnok med.
Coseiu	Rom	Kusaly	Szolnok med.
Csatka	Hun	Csatka	Veszprém
Csatár	Hun	Csatár	Vas
Csonkamindszent	Hun	Mindszent (Okri-)	Baranya
Csorna	Hun	Csorna	Sopron
Csurgó	Hun	Csurgó	Somogy
Csákány	Rom	Csákány	Somogy
Cégénydányád	Hun	Cégénymonostora	Szatmár
Céke	Hun	Céke	Zemplén
Câpleni	Rom	Kaplyonmonostora	Szatmár

Debrecen	Hun	Debrecen	Bihar
Dej	Rom	Désvár	Szolnok int.
Diósd m. praedium	Hun	Kána	Pilis
Dravec	Slo	Dravec	Szepes
Dunaföldvár	Hun	Dunaföldvár	Tolna
Dunaújváros	Hun	Pentele	Fejér
Dédes	Hun	Dédes	Borsod
Dénesmonostor	Hun	Dénesmonostor	Zaránd
Dömös	Hun	Dömös	Pilis
Eger	Hun	Eger	Heves
Eger	Hun	Eger-Felnémet	Heves
Egervár	Hun	Egervár	Zala
Egyházaskalu	Hun	Keresztény	Sopron
Eisenstadt	Aus	Kismarton	Moson
Epöl	Hun	Epöl	Esztergom
Ercsi	Hun	Ercsi	Fejér
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Hévíz	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Királyi város	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Szentgyörgy	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Szentkirály	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Szentlázár	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Szt.máriamező	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Szenttamás	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Sziget	Esztergom
Esztergom	Hun	Esztergom-Örmény	Esztergom
Eszény	Hun	Eszény	Szabolcs
Feldebrő	Hun	Debrő (Fel-)	Heves
Felduar	Rom	Földvár	Brassó
Felsőrajk	Hun	Rajk	Zala
Felsőtárkány	Hun	Tárkány	Borsod
Felsőörs	Hun	Örs	Veszprém
Gagy	Hun	Gagy	Abaúj
Gara	Jug	Gara	Valkó
Gelnica	Slo	Gölnic	Szepes
Grgurevci	Jug	Szentgergely	Szerém
Gyula	Hun	Gyula	Zaránd
Gyula	Hun	Gyulamonostora	Zaránd
Gyulafirátót	Hun	Rátót	Veszprém
Győr	Hun	Győr	Győr
Gyöngyös	Hun	Gyöngyös	Heves
Güssing	Aus	Németújvár	Vas
Géderlak	Hun	Gédermonostora	Fejér
Gâtaia	Rom	Gatály	Krassó
Gönc	Hun	Gönc	Abaúj
Göncruszka	Hun	Ruszka	Abaúj
Görömbölytapolca	Hun	Tapolca	Borsod
Gáborján	Hun	Gáborjánmonostora	Bihar
Hahót	Hun	Hahót (Piliske)	Zala
Hajduvid	Hun	Vidmonostora	Szabolcs
Hangony	Hun	Hangony	Gömör
Hateg	Rom	Hátszeg	Hunyad
Hatvan	Hun	Hatvan	Heves
Hedrehely	Hun	Hedrehely	Somogy
Herina	Rom	Harina	Doboka
Hlohovec	Slo	Galgóc	Nyitra

Hrapkov	Slo	Harapkó	Sáros
Humenné	Slo	Homonna	Zemplén
Hunedoara	Rom	Bojtor	Hunyad
Hunedoara	Rom	Hunyadvár	Hunyad
Igal	Hun	Igal	Somogy
Igris	Rom	Egres	Csanád
Ilok	Jug	ùjlak	Valkó
Indjija	Jug	Tadvá	Keve
Ineu	Rom	Jenô	Zaránd
Jasov	Slo	Jászó	Abaúj
Ják	Hun	Ják	Sopron
Jánoshida	Hun	Jánoshida	Heves
Jásd	Hun	Jásd	Veszprém
Kaposfô	Hun	Kaposszentbenedek	Somogy
Kaposszentjakab	Hun	Zselicszentjakab	Somogy
Kaptol	Cro	Pozsegaszentpéter	Pozsega
Karancsság	Hun	Ság	Nógrád
Keszthely	Hun	Keszthely	Zala
Kesztölc	Hun	Kesztölc	Pilis
Kiskundorozsma	Hun	Dorozsma	Csongrád
Klaster pod Znievom	Slo	Turóc	Turóc
Klizske Hradiste	Slo	Koloss	Nyitra
Klostermarienberg	Aus	Borsmonostor	Sopron
Kompolt	Hun	Kompolt	Heves
Komárom	Hun	Komárom	Komárom
Koroncô	Hun	Koroncô	Tolna
Kosice	Slo	Kassa	Abaúj
Kovin	Jug	Keve	Keve
Krasná nad Hronom	Slo	Széplak	Abaúj
Kulm	Aus	Monyorókerék	Vas
Kurityán	Hun	Kurittyán	Borsod
Kutjevo	Cro	Gotó	Pozsega
Kôszeg	Hun	Kôszeg	Vas
Kôszeg	Hun	Kôszeg	Baranya
Königshof	Aus	Königshof	Moson
Körmend	Hun	Körmend	Vas
Kötegyán	Hun	Izsómonostor	Bihar
Kács	Hun	Kács	Borsod
Lefantovce	Slo	Elefánt	Nyitra
Lekyr	Slo	Lekér	Bars
Leles	Slo	Lelesz	Zemplén
Lendak	Slo	Landek	Szepes
Lendva	Slv	Lendva (Alsó-)	Zala
Lesenceistvándi-Uzsa	Hun	Uzsa	Zala
Letanovce	Slo	Letánkô	Szepes
Levoca	Slo	Lôcse	Szepes
Lipova	Rom	Lippa	Arad
Lipovnik	Slo	Hárskút	Torna
Lockenhaus	Aus	Léka	Vas
Ludan	Slo	Ludány	Nyitra
Lébényszentmiklós	Hun	Lébény	Moson
Lábatlan	Hun	Lábatlan	Komárom
Madocsa	Hun	Madocsa	Tolna
Majk	Hun	Majk	Fejér
Manastur	Rom	Monostor	Arad

Mandjelos	Jug	Nagyolaszi	Szerém
Marcali	Hun	Marcali	Somogy
Marianka	Slo	Máriavölgy	Pozsony
Martin	Jug	Szentmárton (Nekcse)	Baranya
Martonos	Jug	Martonos	Bodrog
Martonyi	Hun	Martonyi-Háromhegy	Borsod
Marz	Aus	Márcfalva	Sopron
Medias	Rom	Medgyes	Szeben
Mesztegyő	Hun	Mesztegyő	Somogy
Miercurea Ciuc	Rom	Csíksomlyó	Székelyföld
Miercurea Ciuc	Rom	Csíkszereda	Székelyföld
Miskolc-Diósgyőr	Hun	Diósgyőr	Borsod
Mitrovica	Jug	Szávaszentdemeter	Szerém
Mizies	Rom	Monostorpatak-Mézesapát	Szolnok med.
Mogyoród	Hun	Mogyoród	Pest
Monostorapáti	Hun	Almád	Zala
Monostorpályi	Hun	Pályi	Bihar
Monostorszeg	Hun	Bodrog	Bodrog
Monostorszeg m. praedium	Hun	Bodrogmonostor	Bodrog
Morovit'	Jug	Marót	Valkó
Mukacevo	Ukr	Munkács-Csernek-hegy	Bereg
Murakeresztúr	Hun	Keresztúr	Zala
Muraszemenye	Hun	Szemenye	Zala
Mănăstir	Rom	Monostor (Béga-)	Temes
Mănăstireni	Rom	Gyerőmonostor	Bihar
Mágocs	Hun	Mágocs	Tolna
Márianosztra	Hun	Nosztre	Nógrád
Mórichida	Hun	Mórichida	Győr
Nagyecsed m. praedium	Hun	Sárvármonostora	Szatmár
Nagykanizsa	Hun	Kanizsa	Zala
Nagykapornak	Hun	Kapornak	Zala
Nagykökényes	Hun	Kökényesmonostora	Nógrád
Nagykörű	Hun	Kűrűmonostora	Heves
Nagymaros Sz.Mihály-hegy	Hun	Zebegény	Nógrád
Nagyrév m. praedium	Hun	Sáp (Monostoros-)	Szolnok ext.
Nagyszakácsi	Hun	Szakácsi	Somogy
Nagyvázsony	Hun	Vázsony	Zala
Nasice	Jug	Nekcse	Baranya
Nitra	Slo	Nyitra	Nyitra
Nitra-Zobor	Slo	Zobor	Nyitra
Nizsnij Remety	Ukr	Remete (Kis-Bereg)	Bereg
Novi Sad	Jug	Bélakút	Szerém
Nové Mesto nad Váhom	Slo	Vágújhely	Nyitra
Nusfalau	Rom	Nagyfalu	Kraszna
Nustar	Jug	Berzétemonostora	Valkó
Nyíradony	Hun	Adonymonostora	Szabolcs
Nyírbátor	Hun	Nyírbátor	Szatmár
Odorhel	Rom	Udvarhely	Székelyföld
Okolicné	Slo	Okolicsno	Liptó
Oradea	Rom	Nagyvárad	Bihar
Oradea	Rom	Nagyvárad-Hegyfok	Bihar
Oradea	Rom	Nagyvárad-Kápolna	Bihar
Oradea	Rom	Nagyvárad-Olaszi	Bihar
Oradea	Rom	Nagyvárad-Velence	Bihar
Orastie	Rom	Szászváros	Erdélyi fehér

Orsova	Rom	Orsova	Temes
Ozora	Hun	Ozora	Tolna
Pannonhalma	Hun	Szentmárton	Gyôr
Petrovaradin	Jug	Aranylábúbács/Pétervárad	Szerém
Piest'any	Slo	Pöstyén	Nyitra
Pilisszentkereszt	Hun	Pilis	Pilis
Pilisszentlélek	Hun	Szentlélek	Esztergom
Pilisszentlászló	Hun	Visegrád-Kékös hegy	Pilis
Pilisszántó	Hun	Szántó	Pilis
Pogányszentpéter	Hun	Szentpéter	Somogy
Pohranice	Slo	Pográny	Nyitra
Pok	Hun	Pok	Gyôr
Polgárdi m. Somlyóhegy	Hun	Bökénysomlyó	Fejér
Pordeanu	Rom	Pordánymonostora	Csanád
Pornóapáti	Hun	Pornó	Vas
Poroszló	Hun	Poroszló	Heves
Porva	Hun	Porva	Veszprém
Pozega	Cro	Pozsega	Pozsega
Presov	Slo	Eperjes	Sáros
Privid'e	Slo	Privigye	Nyitra
Prügy	Hun	Prügy	Zemplén
Pula	Hun	Pula (Tálad)	Zala
Pusztatorony praedium	Hun	Toronyalja	Nógrád
Püspökszentlászló	Hun	Szentlászló	Baranya
Pécs	Hun	Pécs	Baranya
Pécs része	Hun	Patacs	Baranya
Pécs része	Hun	Űrög	Baranya
Pécs-Jakabhegy	Hun	Szentjakab	Baranya
Pécsvárad	Hun	Pécsvárad	Baranya
Péliföld Szent-Kereszt	Hun	Szentkereszt	Esztergom
Pápa	Hun	Pápa	Veszprém
Pápóc	Hun	Pápóc	Vas
Pásztó	Hun	Pásztó	Heves
Rakovac	Jug	Dombó	Szerém
Reghin	Rom	Régen	Torda
Regéc	Hun	Regéc	Abaúj
Remeti	Rom	Remete	Máramaros
Rimavské Janovce	Slo	Jánosi	Gömör
Ráckeve m. praedium	Hun	Csepel-S.Abraham	Insula Magna
Sahy	Slo	Ság	Hont
Sajókaza	Hun	Kaza	Borsod
Sajólad	Hun	Lád	Borsod
Sajóvámos	Hun	Vámos	Borsod
Sal'a	Slo	Deáki (Sellye)	Pozsony
Salföld	Hun	Kőkút	Zala
Satu Mare	Rom	Németi	Szatmár
Satu Mare	Rom	Szatmár	Szatmár
Sebes	Rom	Sebes (Mühlbach)	Szeben
Segesd (Felső-)	Hun	Segesd	Somogy
Semlac m. praedium	Rom	Ajtonymonostor	Csanád
Semlacu Mare	Rom	Mezősomlyó	Krassó
Senta	Jug	Zenta	Bodrog
Sibiu	Rom	Nagyszeben	Szeben
Sigishoara	Rom	Segesvár	Szeben
Siklós	Hun	Siklós	Baranya

Simontornya	Hun	Simontornya	Tolna
Skalice	Slo	Szakolca	Nyitra
Skalka	Slo	Szkalka	Trencsén
Slankamen	Jug	Szalánkemén	Szerém
Slavec/Szalók m. praedium	Slo	Gombaszög	Gömör
Slovenská L'upca	Slo	Zólyomlipcse	Zólyom
Soimus	pars Lippae	Rom	Solymos
Solivar	Slo	Sóvár	Sáros
Sombor	Jug	Coborszentmihály	Bodrog
Somlóvásárhely	Hun	Somlóvásárhely	Veszprém
Somogyvár	Hun	Somogyvár	Somogy
Sopron	Hun	Lakfalva	Sopron
Sopron	Hun	Sopron	Sopron
Sopronhorpács	Hun	Horpács	Sopron
Spisské Podhradie	Slo	Szepesváralja	Szepes
Spisská Kapitula	Slo	Szepeshely	Szepes
Spisská Nová Ves	Slo	Igló	Szepes
Srpski Itebej	Jug	Ittebe	Keve
Stadtschleuning	Aus	Szalónak	Vas
Stiavniky	Slo	Savnik	Szepes
Stola ad Mengusovce	Slo	Stola	Szepes
Sveti Gjuraj	Jug	Szentgyörgy	Baranya
Szebény	Hun	Zebegény	Baranya
Szeged	Hun	Szeged	Csongrád
Szekszárd	Hun	Szekszárd	Tolna
Szentgotthárd	Hun	Szentgotthárd	Vas
Szentlőrinc	Hun	Szentlőrinc	Baranya
Szentpál	Hun	Szentpál	Somogy
Szerdahely	Hun	Szerdahely	Somogy
Szerencs	Hun	Szerencs	Zemplén
Szigetmonostor	Hun	Rosdszigeti S.Salvator	Pilis
Szombathely	Hun	Szombathely	Vas
Szécsény	Hun	Szécsény	Nógrád
Székesfehérvár	Hun	Székesfehérvár	Fejér
Székesfehérvár	Hun	Székesfehérvár-Sziget	Fejér
Szôreg	Hun	Szôreg	Csanád
Sálard	Rom	Szalárd	Bihar
Sîngiorgiul de Mures	Rom	Szentkirály	Székelyföld
Sîntimreu	Rom	Szentimre	Bihar
Sîntiob	Rom	Szentjobb	Bihar
Sîntion	Rom	Szentjános	Bihar
Sîntâmăria de Piatră?	Rom	Boldogkő	Hunyad?
Sárospatak	Hun	Sárospatak	Zemplén
Sáska Felső-Szarvasvölgy	Hun	Szentjakab (Bakony-)	Zala
Sátoraljaújhely	Hun	újhely	Zemplén
Talmaciu	Rom	Talmács	Szeben
Tata	Hun	Tata	Komárom
Teius	Rom	Tövis	Erdélyi fehér
Teleagd	Rom	Telegd	Bihar
Telki	Hun	Telki	Pilis
Tihany	Hun	Tihany	Zala
Tihany	Hun	Tihany-Oroszkő	Zala
Timisoara	Rom	Temesvár	Temes
Tirgu Mures	Rom	Vásárhely	Maros
Tiszavasvári	Hun	Bódmönostora	Szabolcs

Tisztaberek	Hun	Tisztaberek	Szatmár
Titel	Jug	Titel	Bács
Tokaj	Hun	Tokaj	Zemplén
Told	Hun	Told	Somogy
Tomaj praedium	Hun	Tomajmonostora	Heves
Tornyosnémeti	Hun	Németi (Közép-)	Abaúj
Trebisov	Slo	Tőketerebes	Zemplén
Trencin	Slo	Trencsén	Trencsén
Trnava	Slo	Nagyszombat	Pozsony
Turda	Rom	Torda	Torda
Türje	Hun	Türje	Vas
Tüskevár	Hun	Nagyjenő	Veszprém
Tîrgu Mures	Rom	Marosvásárhely	Székelyföld
Uzsgorod	Ukr	Ungvár	Ung
Vasvár	Hun	Vasvár	Vas
Velika	Cro	Velike	Pozsega
Velkopol'e	Slo	Velkapolya	Bars
Velky Saris	Slo	Sáros	Sáros
Veszprém	Hun	Veszprém	Veszprém
Veszprém	Hun	Veszprémvölgy	Veszprém
Vetahida	Hun	Vetahida	Somogy
Vilkovij	Ukr	Villya	Ung
Vinogradov	Ukr	Szőllős	Ugocsa
Vintul de Jos	Rom	Alvinc	Erdélyi fehér
Visegrád	Hun	Visegrád	Pilis
Visná Mysl'a	Slo	Mislye (Nagy-)	Abaúj
Vizesmonostor pr.in Arad	Rom	Monostor	Arad
Vranov	Slo	Varannó	Zemplén
Vrdnik	Jug	Rednek	Szerém
Vrsac	Jug	Érdsomlyó (Versec)	Krassó
Vértesszentkereszt	Hun	Vértesszentkereszt	Fejér
Vésztő-Mágor, praedium	Hun	Csoltmonostora	Békés
Vác	Hun	Vác	Pest
Vácegres	Hun	Zsidó	Pest
Vállus	Hun	Vállus	Zala
Városlőd	Hun	Lövöld	Veszprém
Várpalota	Hun	Palota	Veszprém
Zalacsány	Hun	Elek	Zala
Zalakomár	Hun	Komár	Zala
Zalalövő	Hun	Lövő	Zala
Zalaszentgrót	Hun	Zalaszentgrót	Zala
Zalatárnok	Hun	Tárnok	Zala
Zalavár	Hun	Zalavár	Zala
Zirc	Hun	Zirc	Veszprém
Zsámbék	Hun	Zsámbék	Pilis
ignotus	Hun	Keresztúr	Baranya
ignotus		[Nova Civitas]	
ignotus	Hun	[Szentháromság kolostor]	Abaúj
praedium	Hun	Adorján (Alsó-)	Bodrog
praedium	Hun	Adorján (Felső-)	Bodrog
praedium	Rom	Apáti ??	Doboka
praedium	Hun	Bajcs	Baranya
praedium	Rom	Bizere	Arad
praedium	Hun	Bákamonostora	Bács
praedium	Hun	Darnó	Zemplén

praedium	Jug	Derzs	Bács
praedium	Hun	Egyedmonostora	Bihar
praedium	Hun	Ellésmonostora	Csongrád
praedium	Hun	Garáb	Nógrád
praedium	Hun	Gerlamonostor	Békés
praedium	Hun	Gét	Baranya
praedium	Hun	Hajszentlőrinc	Bodrog
praedium	Rom	Jofa	Bihar
praedium	Rom	Kemecsemonostora	Csanád
praedium	Rom	Kenézmonostora	Csanád
praedium	Hun	Keresztúr	Baranya
praedium	Hun	Koppánmonostor	Komárom
praedium	Hun	Kőrösmonostor	Baranya
praedium	Rom	Meszes	Szolnok med.
praedium	Hun	Ohatmonostora	Szabolcs
praedium	Hun	Papmonostora	Heves
praedium	Hun	Pétermonostora	Csongrád
praedium	Hun	Pálmonostora	Csongrád
praedium	Hun	Szentgergely	Bács
praedium	Hun	Szerepmonostora	Békés
praedium	Jug	Szolnok	Bács
praedium	Hun	Sáp (Monostoros-)	Heves
praedium	Hun	Tenyőmonostora	Szolnok ext.
praedium	Hun	Tárnokmonostor	Bodrog
praedium	Hun	Vaska	Verőce
praedium	Hun	Zámmonostora	Szabolcs
praedium (Zich)?	Hun	Zich	Somogy?
praedium ad Debrecen	Hun	Szólátmonostor	Bihar
praedium ad Hahót	Hun	Falkos	Zala
praedium ad Makó	Hun	Tömpös	Csanád
praedium ad Mezôcsát	Hun	Százd	Borsod
praedium ad Nagyfalu	Rom	Rahoncamonostor	Csanád
praedium ad Opatovac	Cro	Rudina	Pozsega
praedium ad Szikszó	Hun	Keme	Abaúj
praedium ad Solyomkő	Rom	Buzgó	Bihar
praedium prope Arad	Rom	Gyelid	Arad
praedium prope Arad	Rom	Hodosmonostora	Arad
praedium prope Birján	Hun	Szentlászló	Baranya
praedium prope Bács	Hun	Dál	Bács
praedium prope Chelmac	Rom	Eperjes	Arad
praedium prope Csurgó	Hun	Szentlászló	Somogy
praedium ad Dombóvár	Hun	Ábrahám	Tolna
praedium prope Pécs	Hun	Munkád	Baranya
praedium prope Siklós	Hun	Szenttrinitás	Baranya
praedium ad Szeghalom	Hun	Torda ?	Békés
Ákos	Hun	Ákosmonostora	Pest
Ócsa	Hun	Ócsa	Pest
Óhíd-Barátoki dűlő	Hun	Enyere (Töttös-)	Zala
Ópusztaszer	Hun	Szer	Csongrád
Újudvar	Hun	Újudvar	Zala
Örményes	Hun	Örményes	Vas

N:

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Locus:

Locus hod:

Dioecesis:

Regnum h.:

Comitatus:

Comitatus h.:

Ordo:

Titulus:

No Cartae: 0000

Apparet: 0000-0000

Usquead: 0000

Fundator vel patronus:

Documenta:

Possessiones:

Referentia ad fontes scriptas:

Saec.prob: 00/0 Accepta: X Prima: X Ordotypus: XXX

FundTyp: X

Ecclesia:

Aedes conventus:

Magnitudo: 00.00 x 00.00

Magnitudo: 00.00 x 00.00

Materia:

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Oriens: 00.00 '

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Turris: 1) S/N 2)

Apsis:

Stylus:

Condicio:

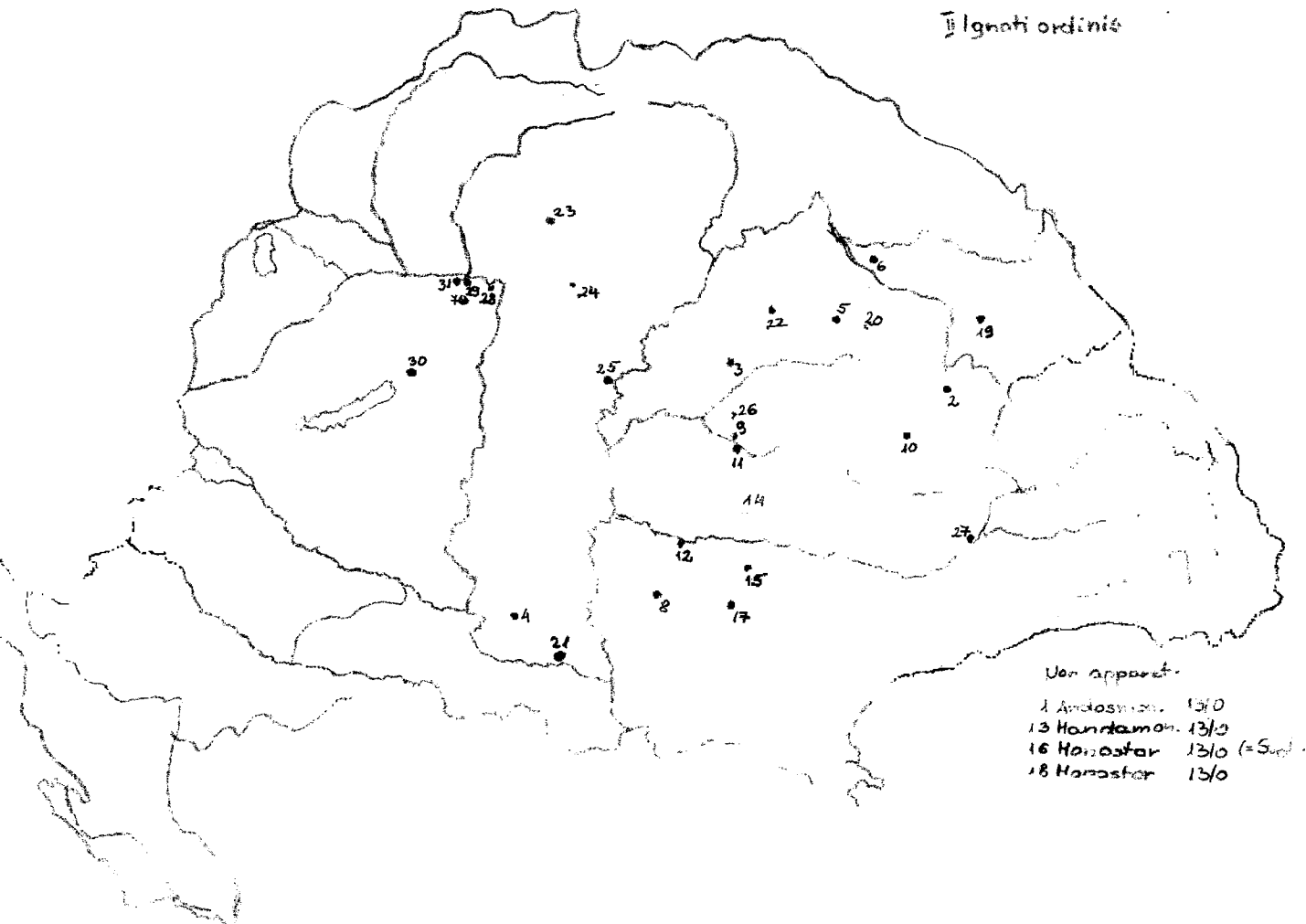
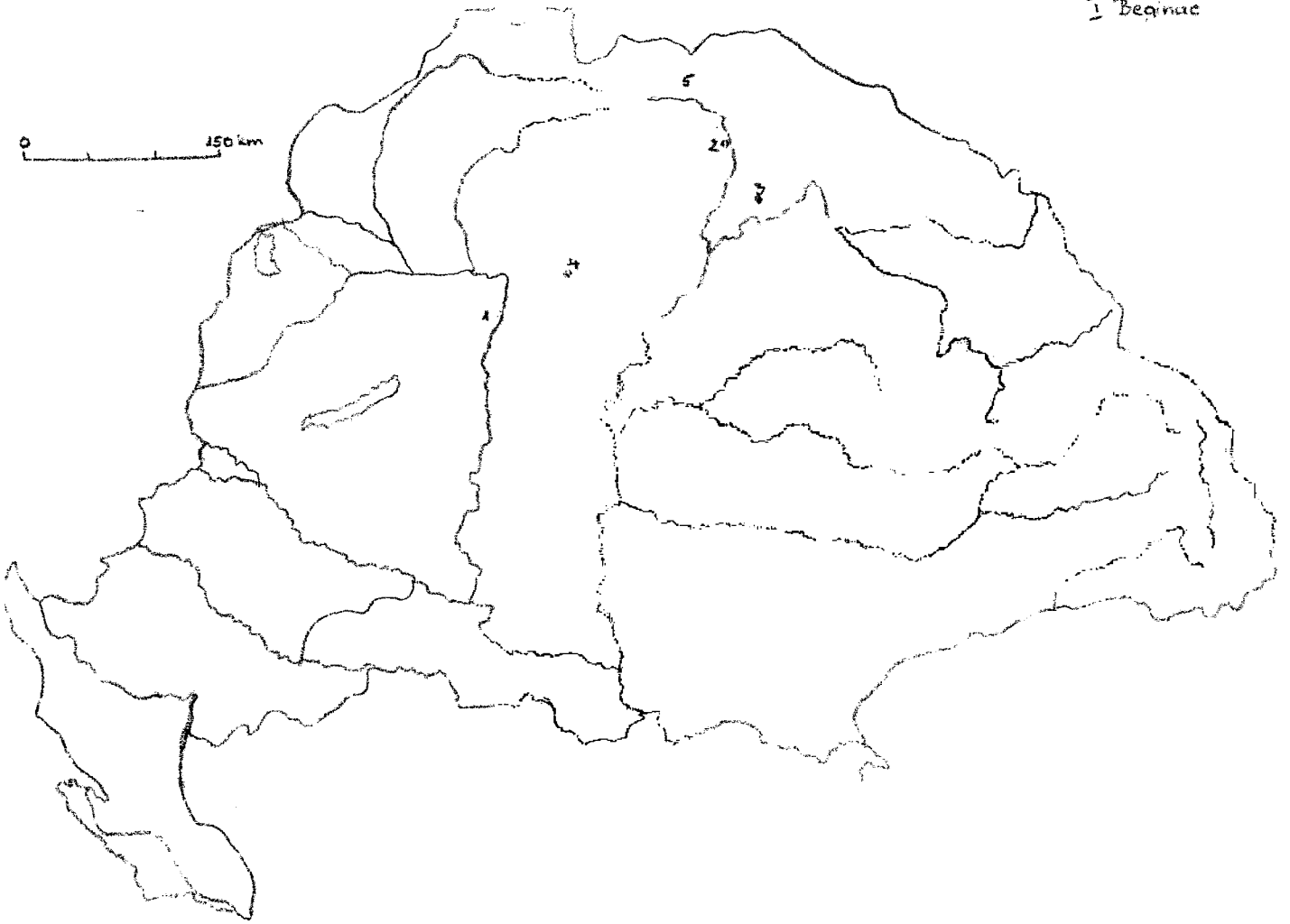
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Bibliographia:

MAPS

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- : 11/1
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- : 15/2
- : 16/1

0 150 km



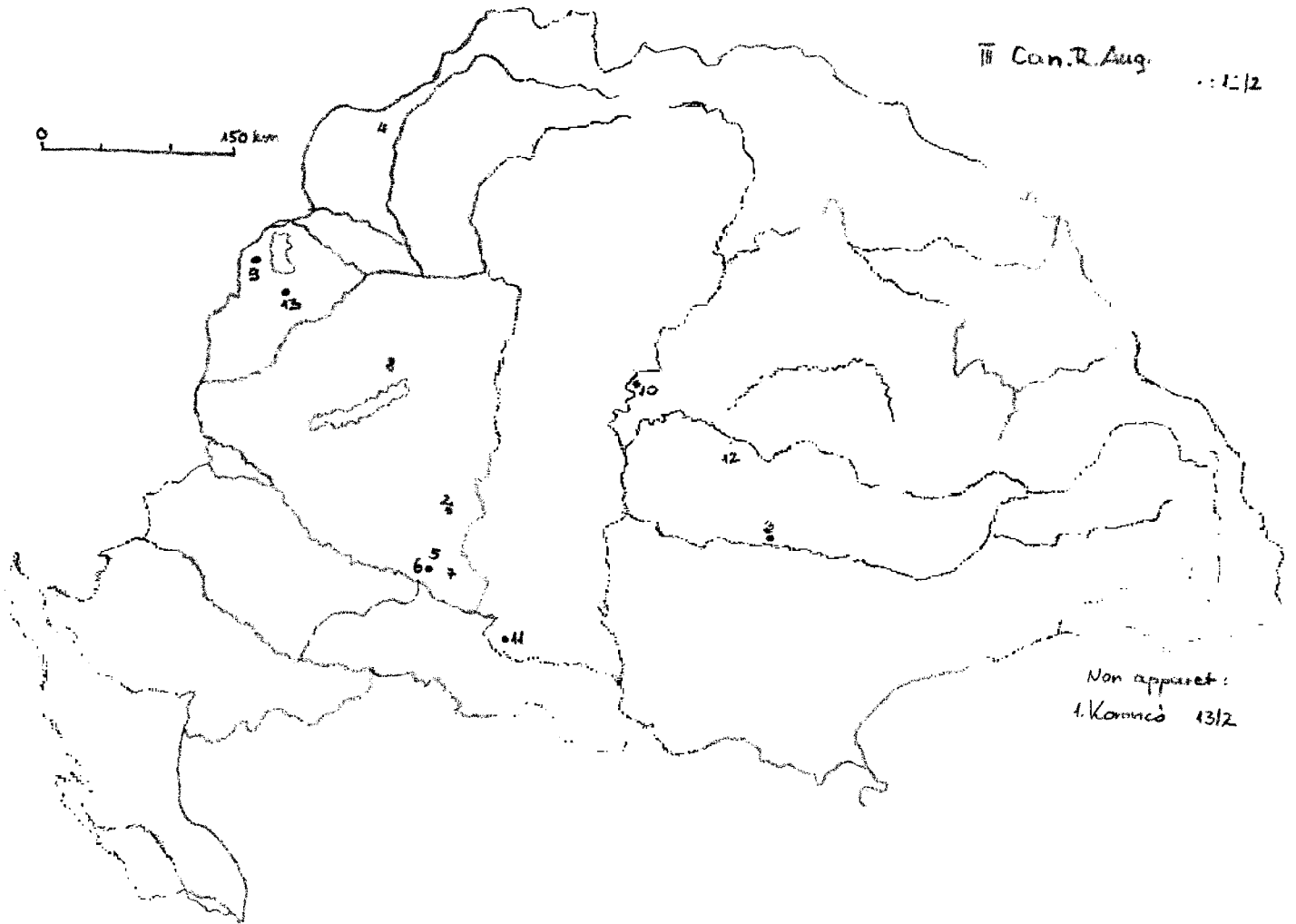
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- 1 Andalusien 13/0
- 13 Haindaman 13/0
- 16 Haindaman 13/0 (=Sund ...)
- 18 Haindaman 13/0

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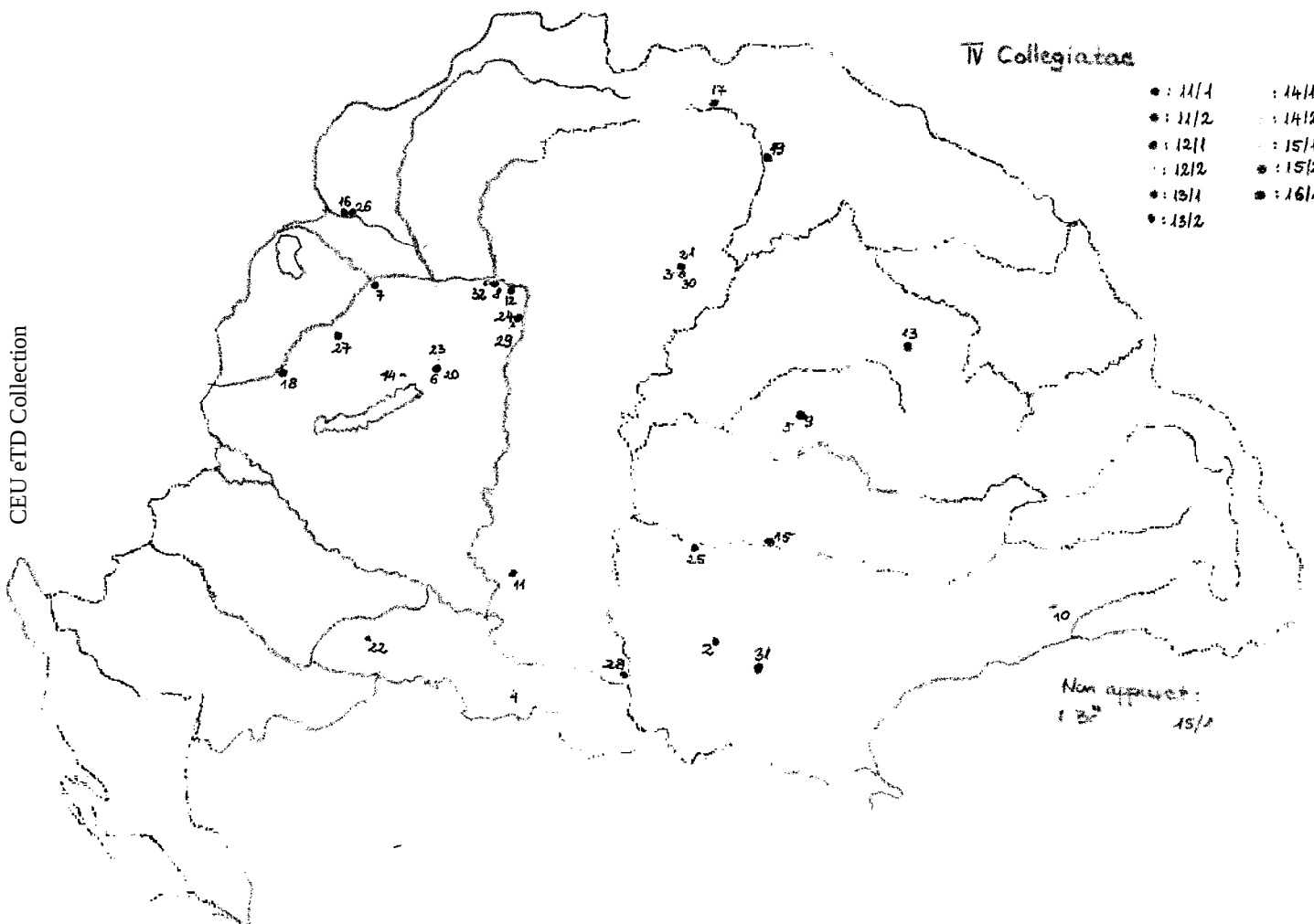
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1. Kominco 13/2

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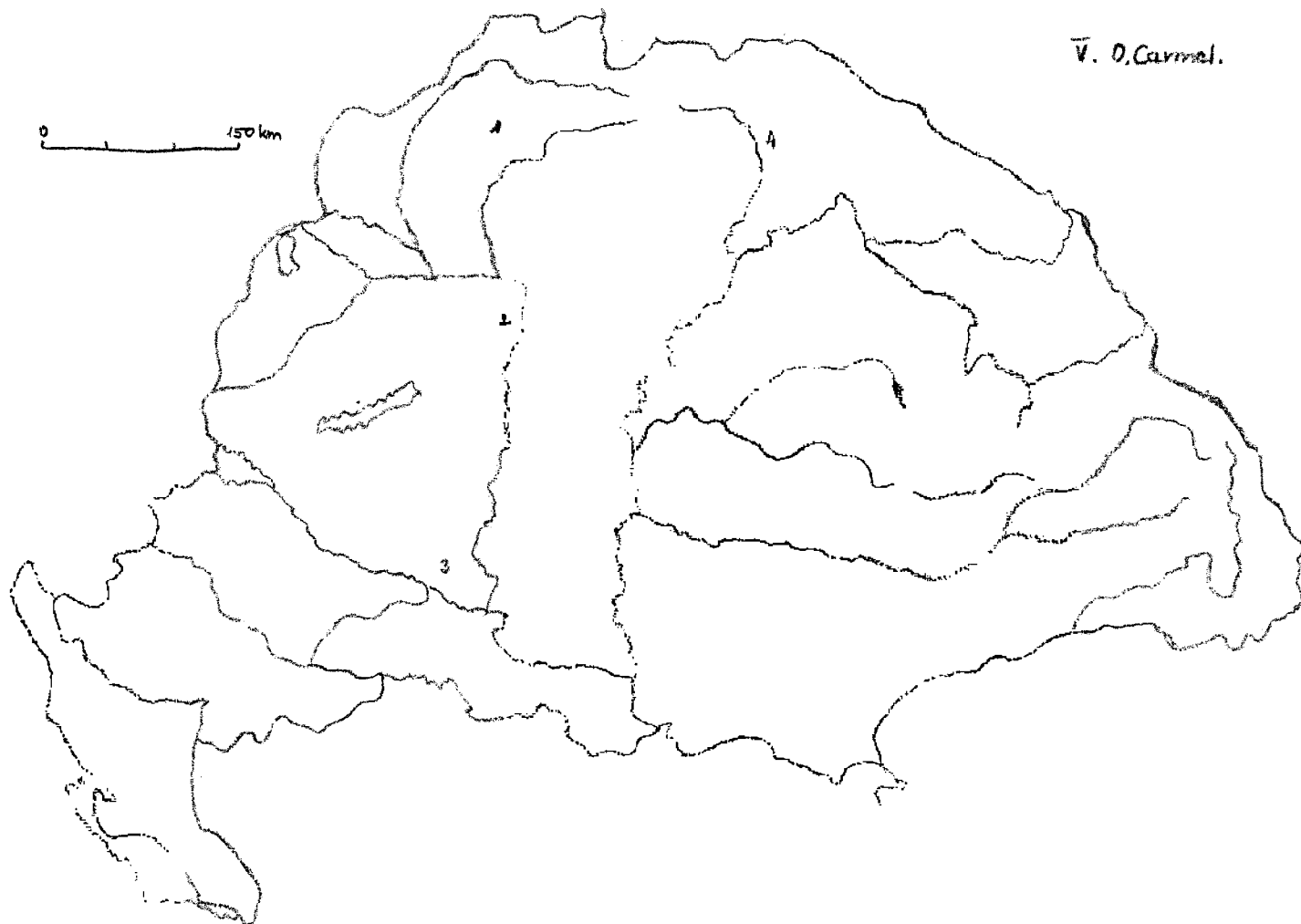
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1. 30 15/1

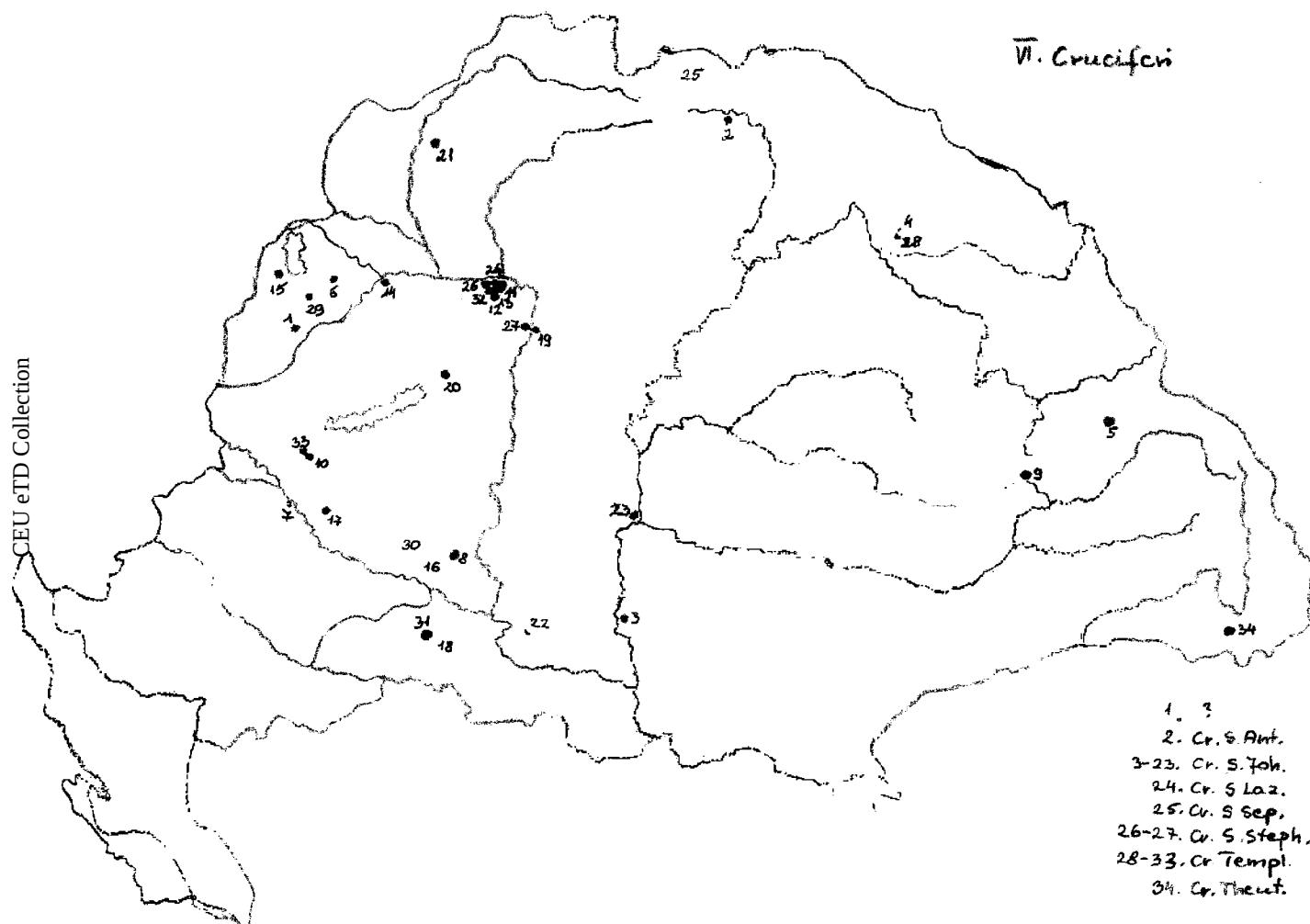
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0 150 km

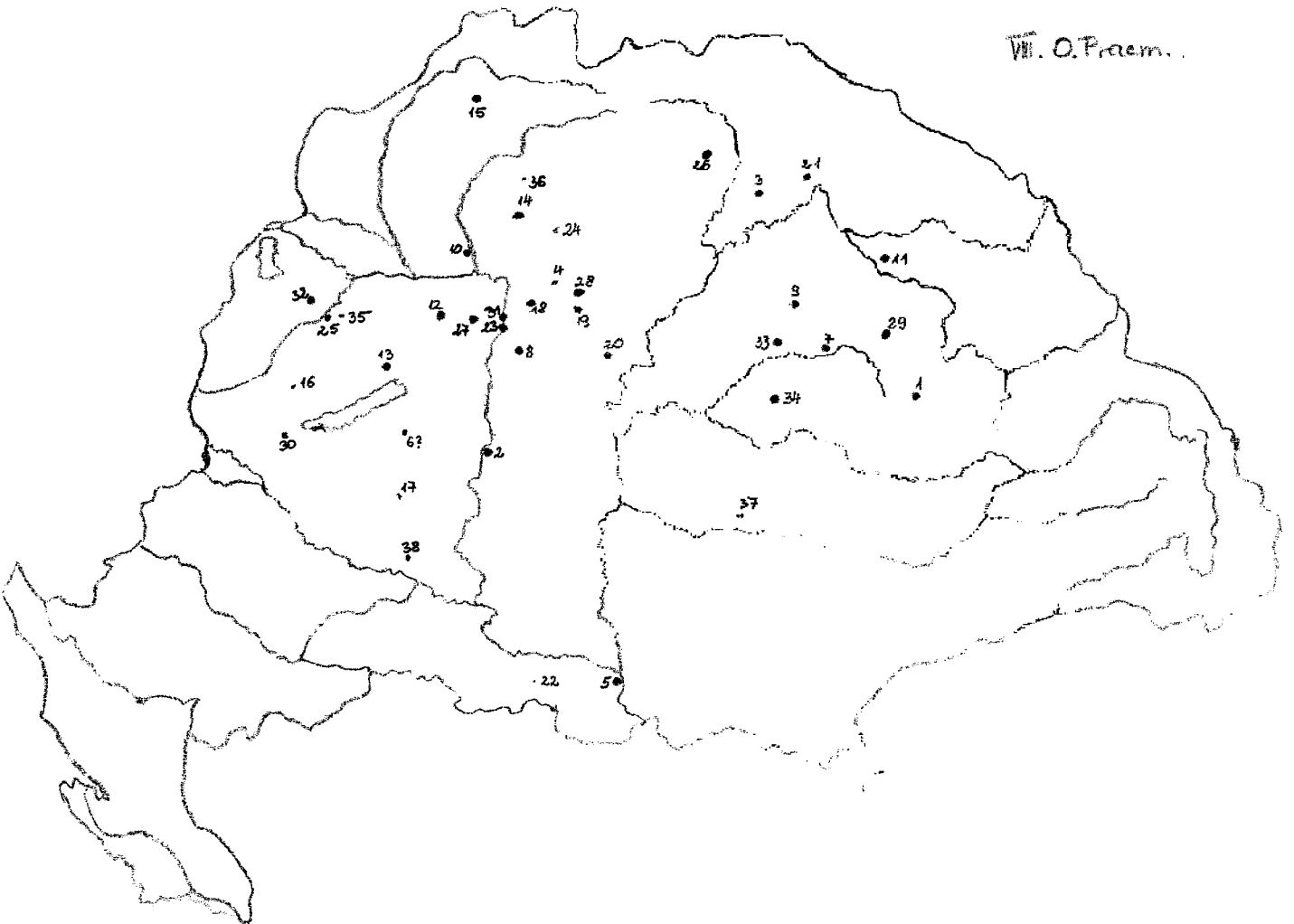
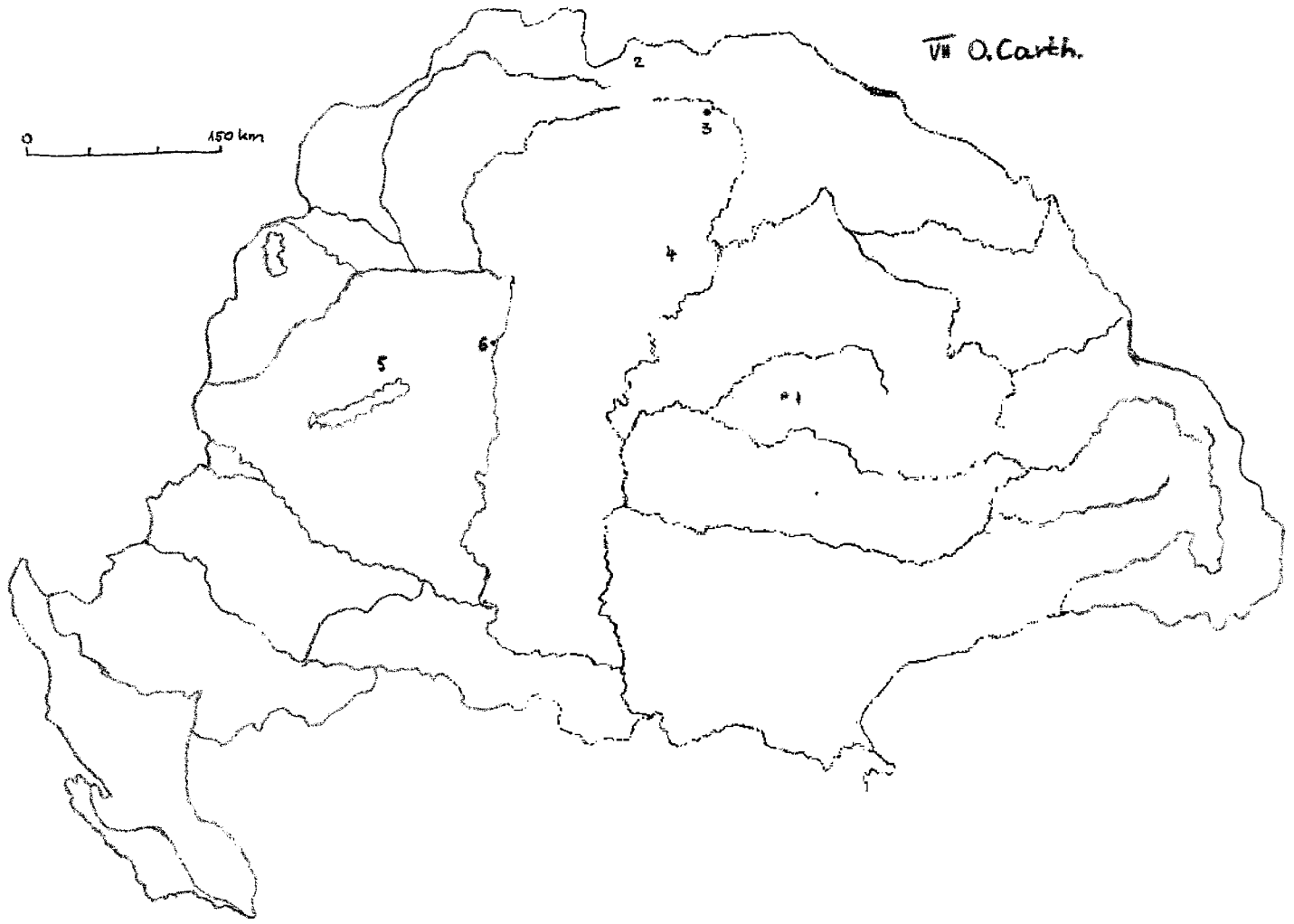


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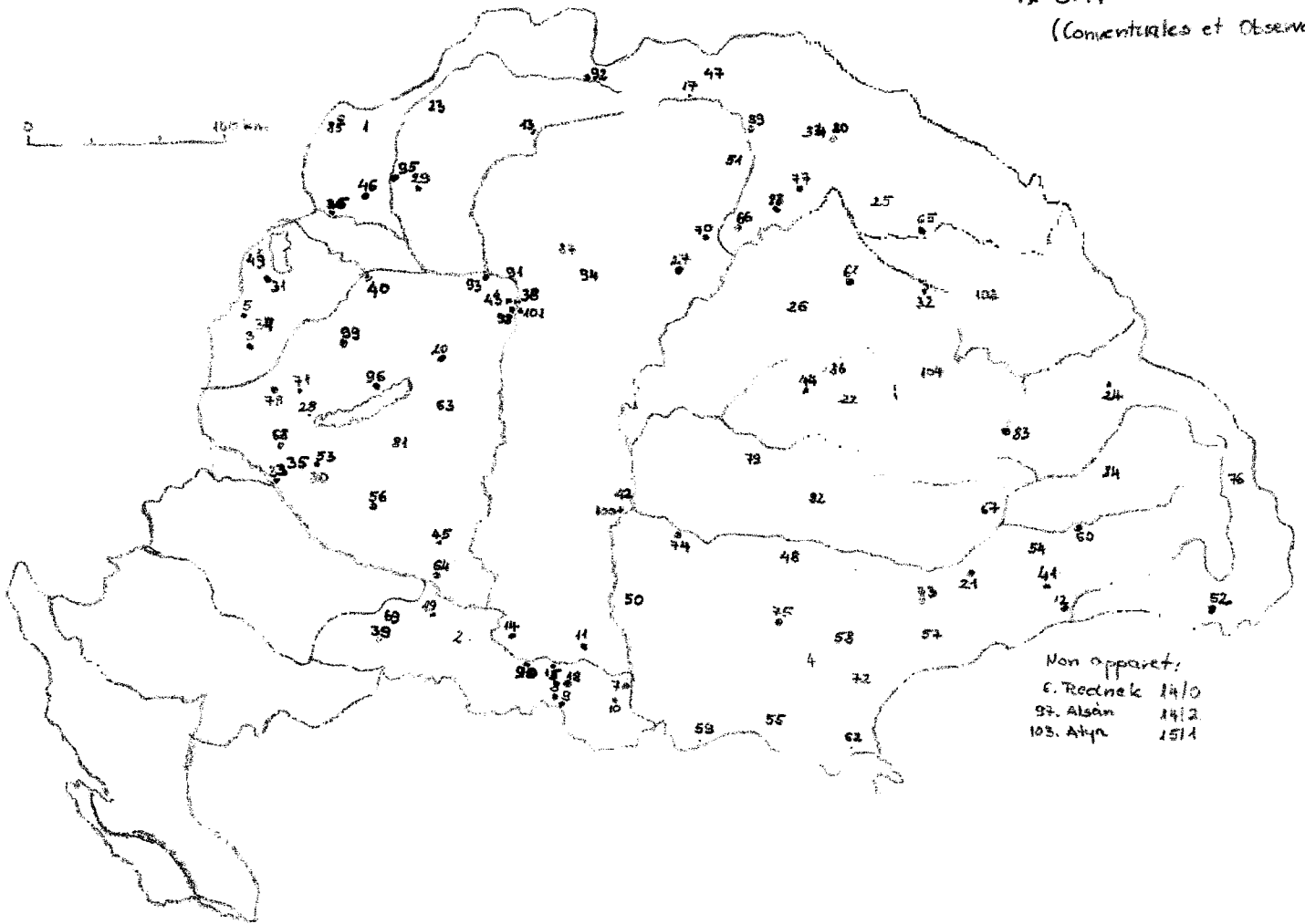


- 1. 3
- 2. Cr. S. Ant.
- 3-23. Cr. S. Joh.
- 24. Cr. S. Laz.
- 25. Cr. S. Sep.
- 26-27. Cr. S. Steph.
- 28-33. Cr. Templ.
- 34. Cr. Theut.



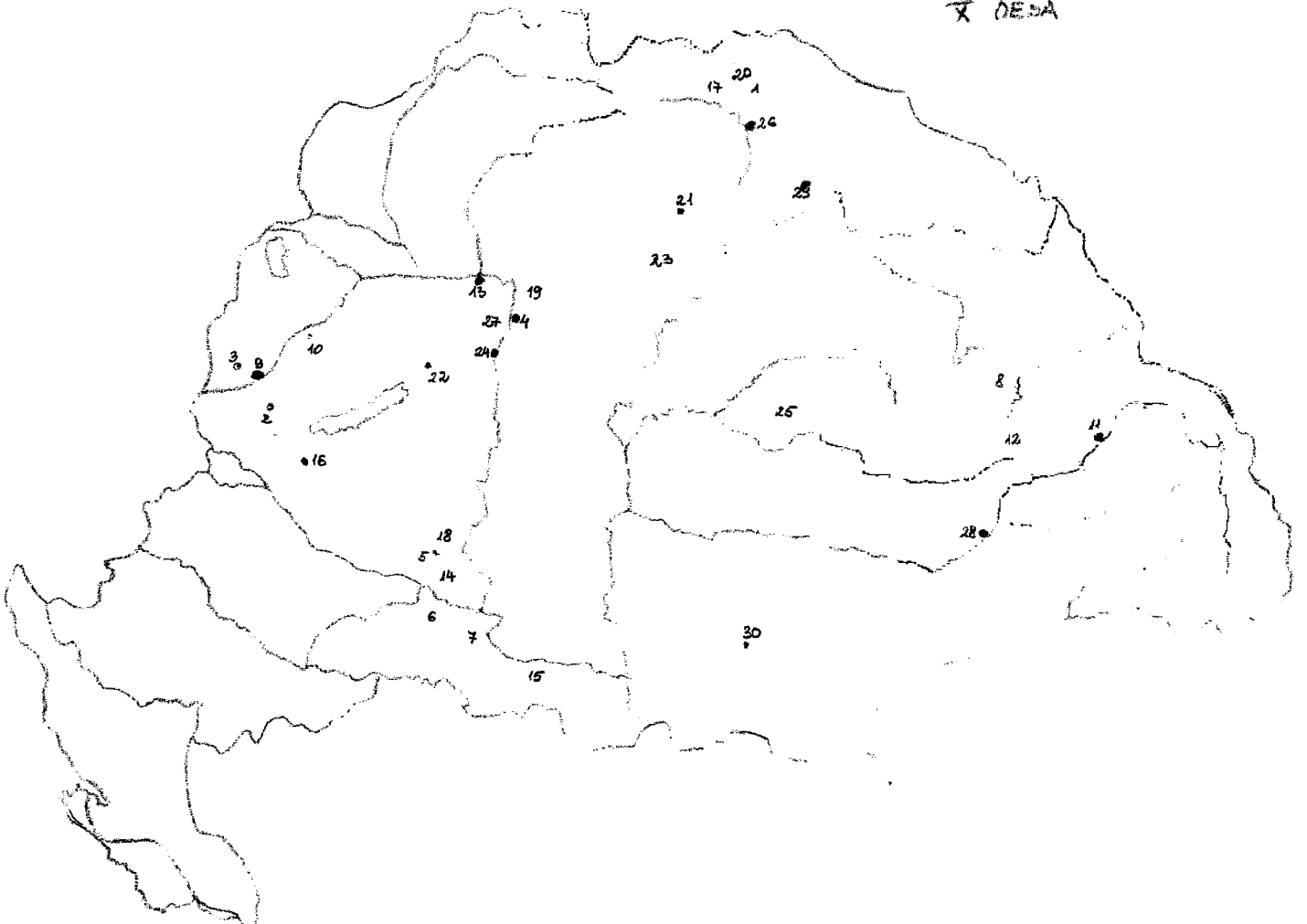
TX OFM

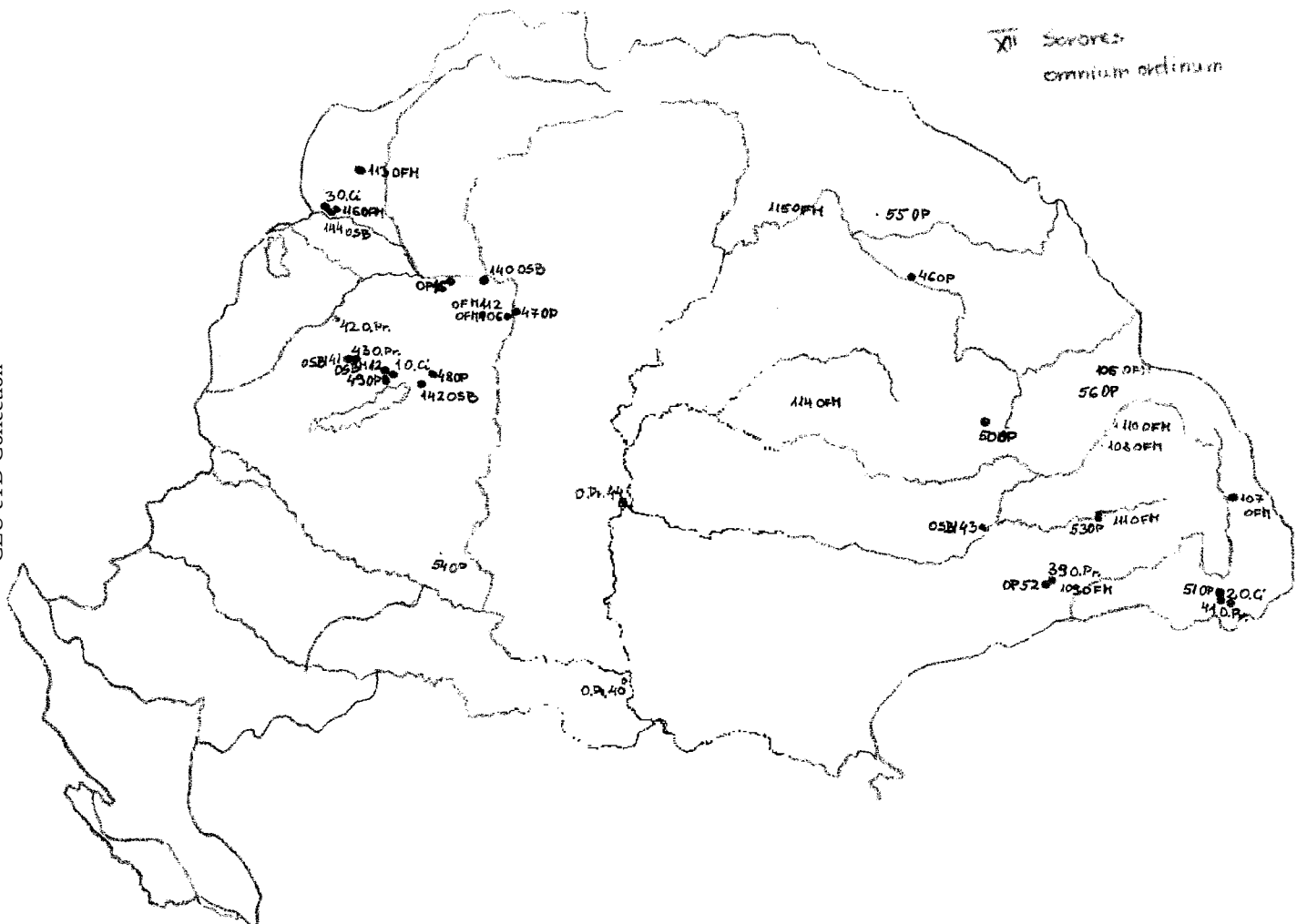
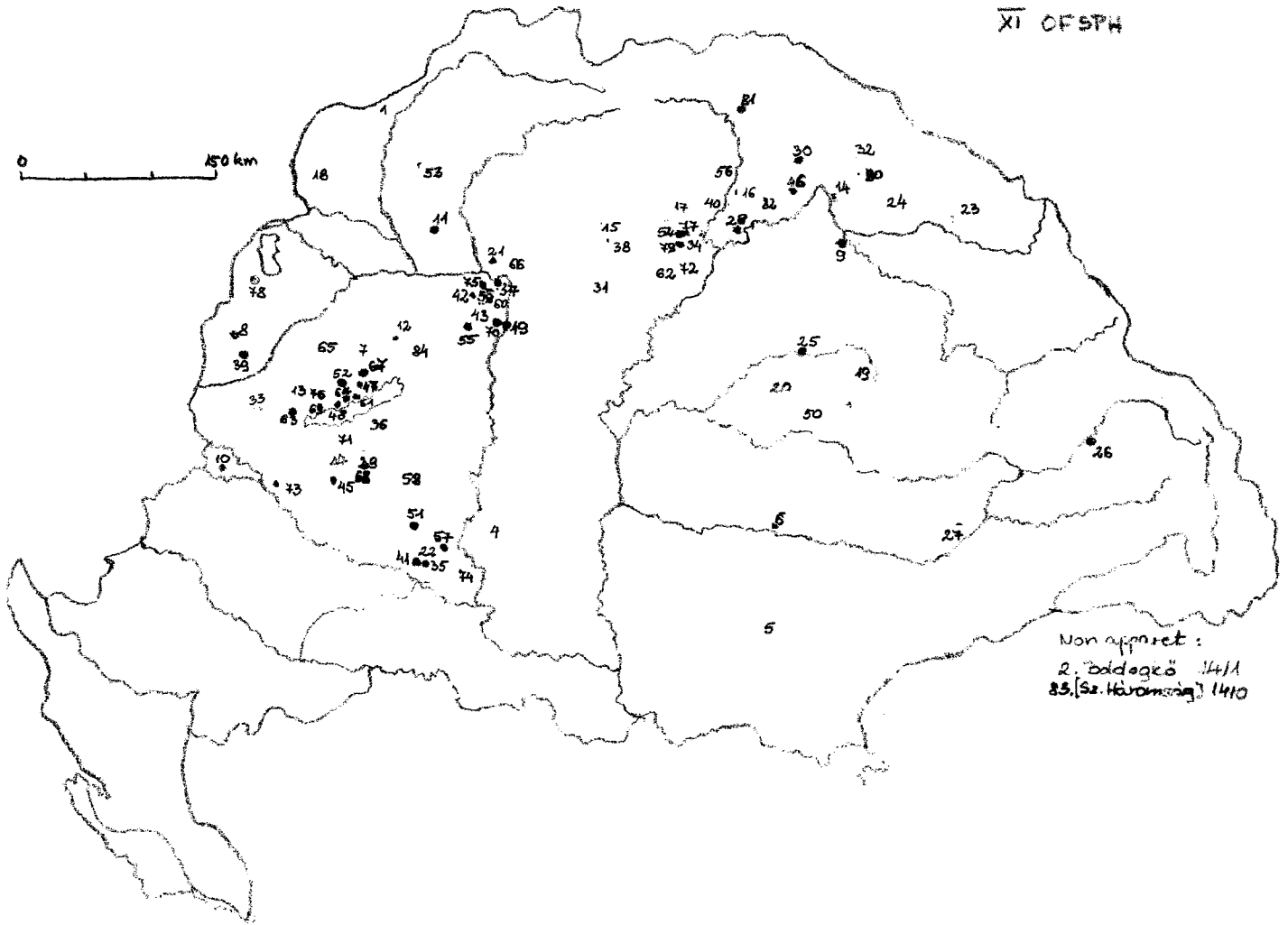
(Conventuelles et Observantes)

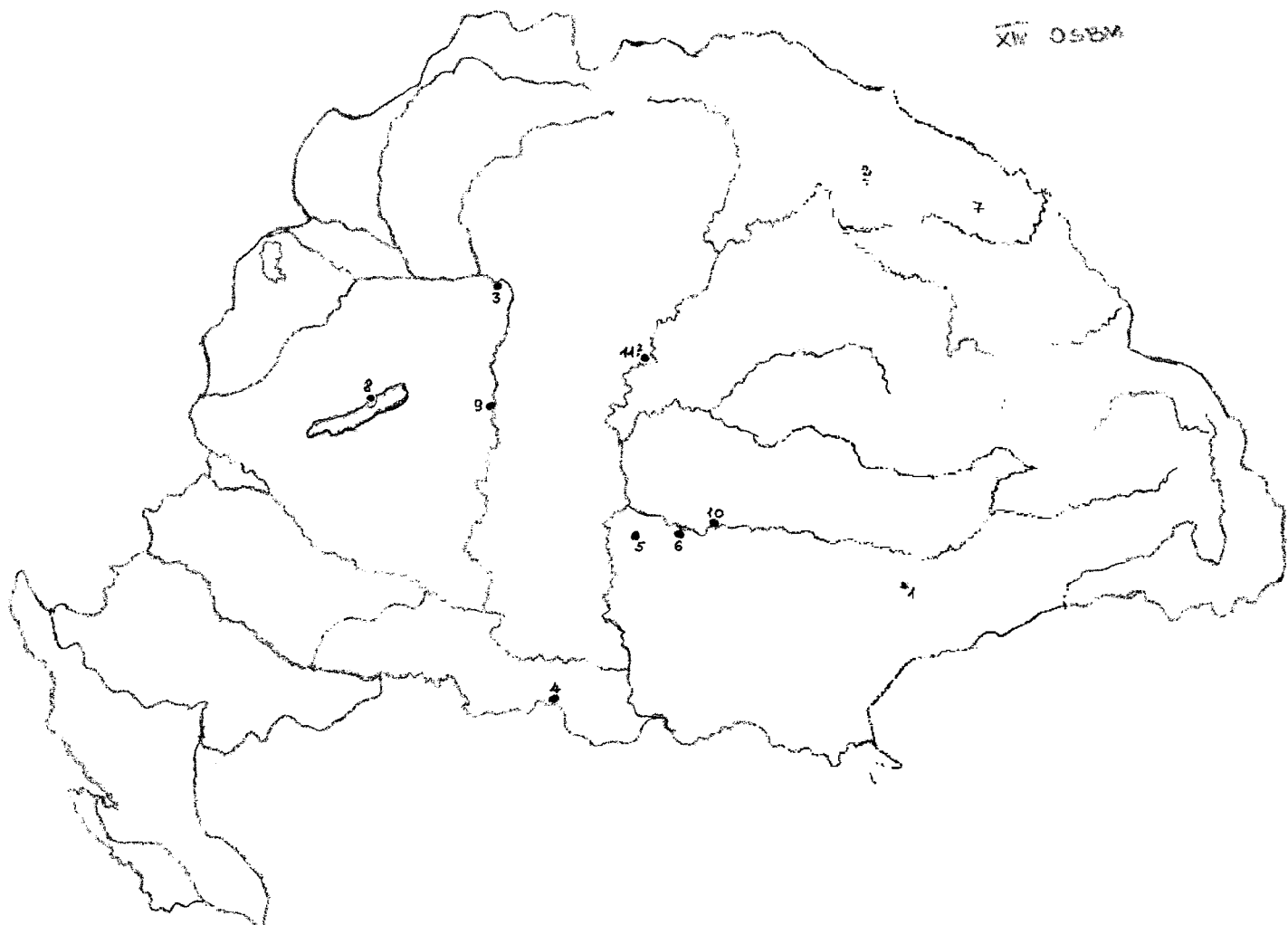
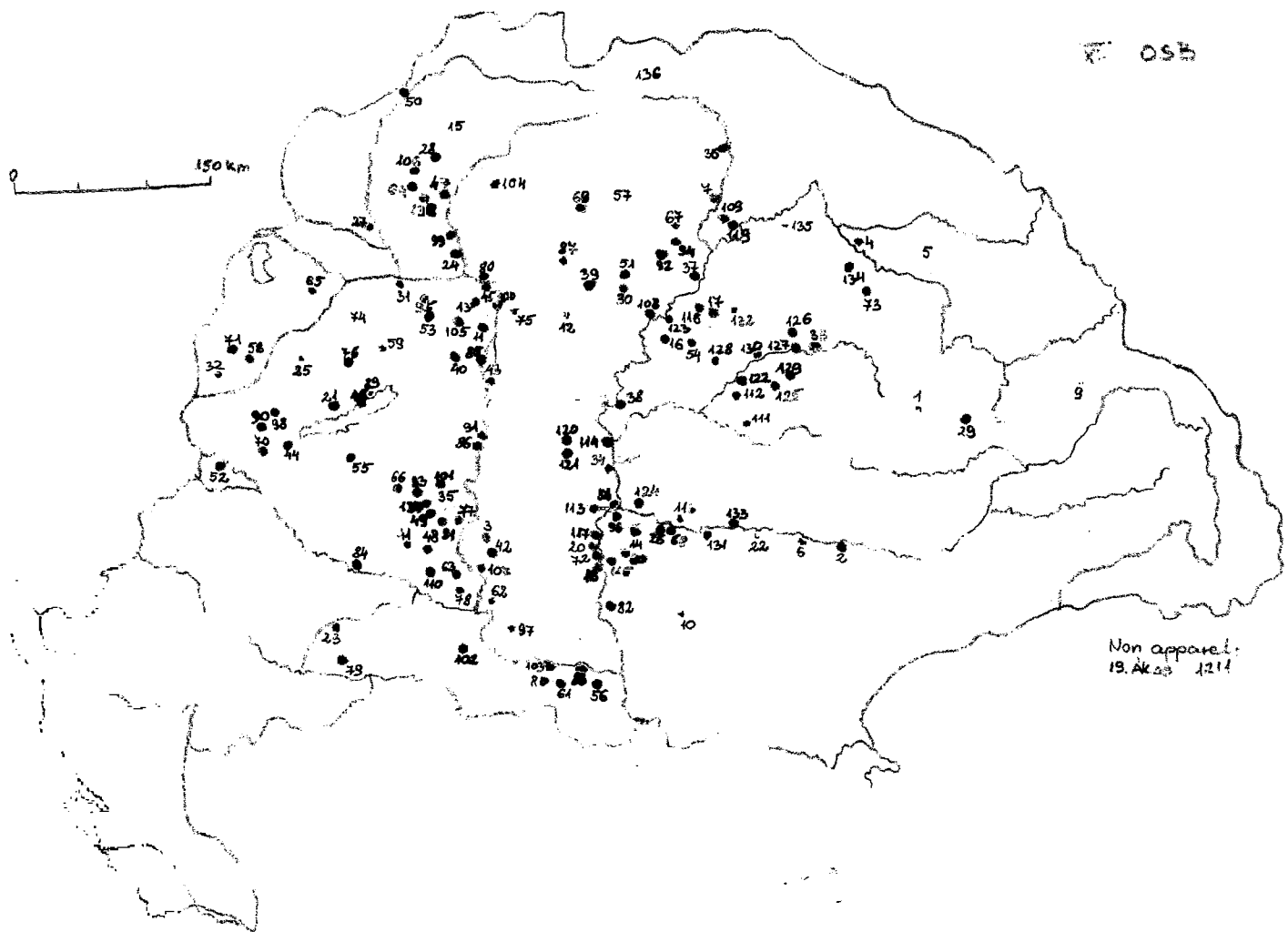


Non appareat:
 6. Rednek 14/0
 97. Alsan 14/2
 103. Atyn 15/1

TX OESA







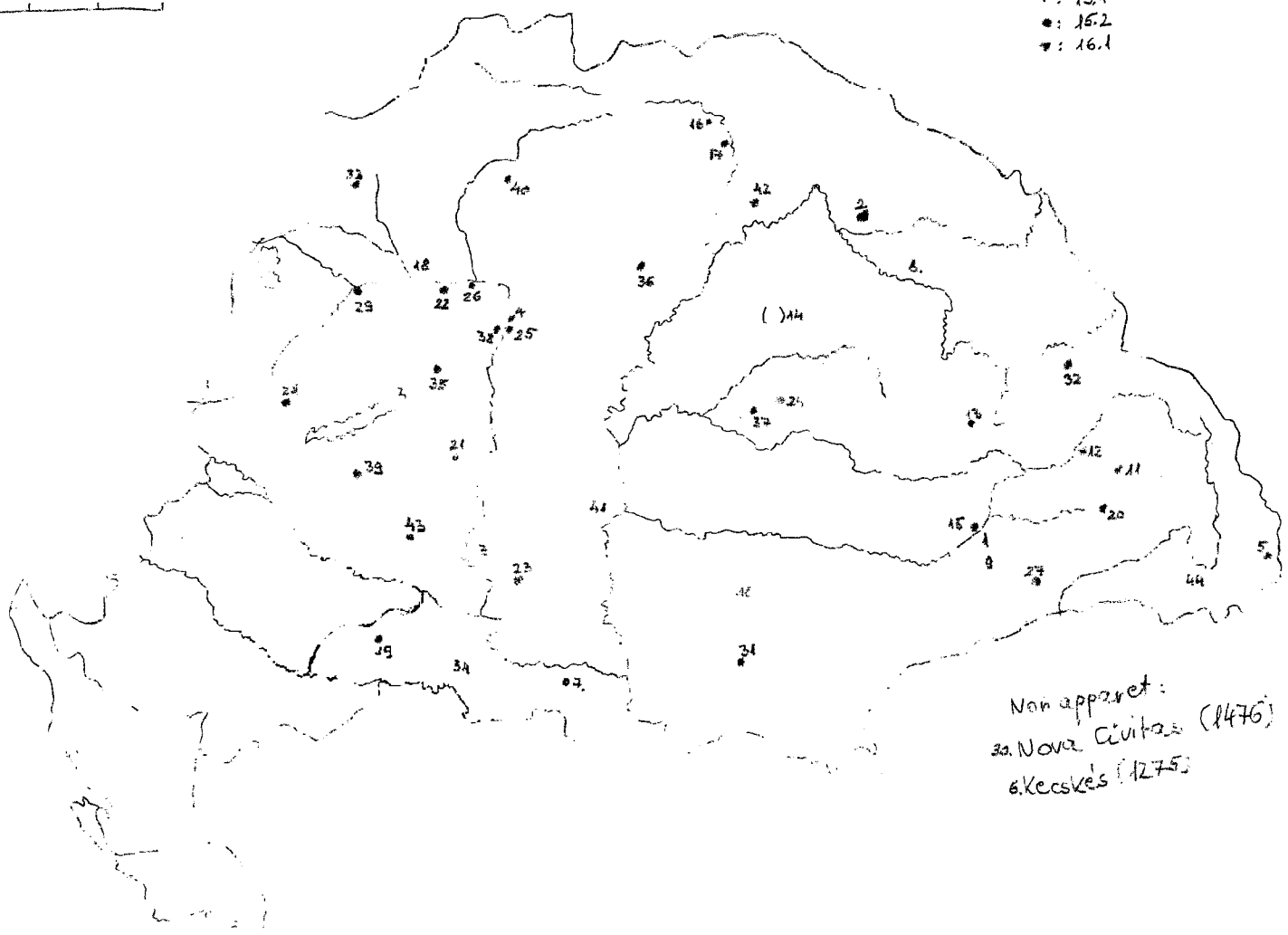
0 150 km

XV. O. cist.

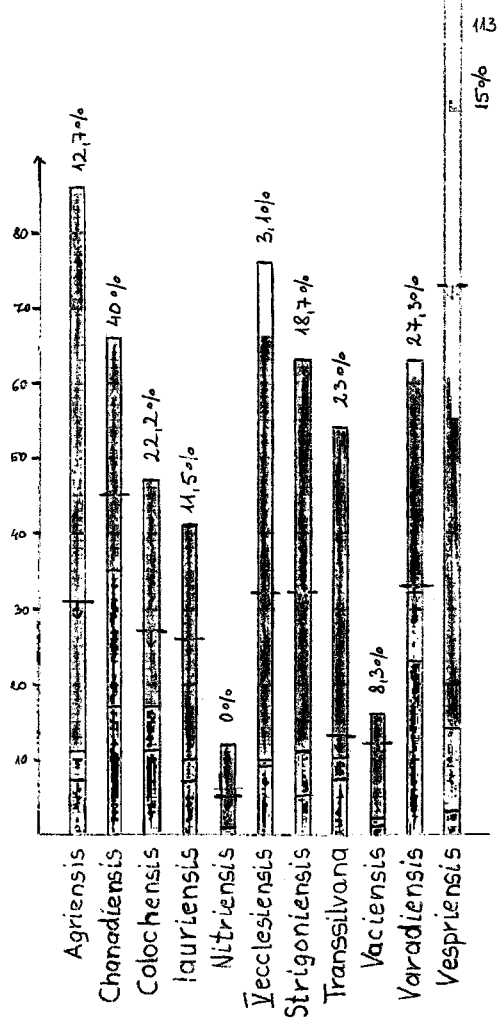
- : 12/1
- : 12/2
- : 13/1
- : 13/2
- : 14/1



- : 13.1 (a. 1244)
- : 13.2
- : 14.1
- : 14.2
- : 15.1
- : 16.2
- ▼: 16.1



Non appret:
30. Nova Civitas (1476)
6. Kecskes (1275)



15% fundata a. 1241
 :: usque ad ≤ 1241 & $\neq 0$
 ■ : "usquead > 1241"
 □ : "usquead ≤ 1241 & $\neq 0$ "
 ▣ : "usquead = 0"
 ↓ : fundata ante 1241

