

**Can the 1261/1271 charter of the archbishopric of Eger
have an 11th-century (Saint Stephen's era) source value?**

From the early period of our Latin alphabet literacy, the 11th century, few documents have survived in their original form. Therefore, from a linguistic point of view, it is important to analyse those documents which do not date from the 11th century, but which may contain place names with a 11th-century source value. The 1261/1271 charter of the Archbishopric of Eger belongs to this group. This charter may have a 11th-century source value because the archbishopric of Eger was founded in the time of St Stephen. The founder provided the archbishopric with donations, and it is assumed that a charter may have been issued at this time. This early charter, together with other documents of the bishopric, was destroyed during the Tatar invasion. The 13th-century charter was therefore not used as a source for the early 11th-century charter. However, the surviving document mentions each donation with its donor. In my study, I will concentrate on the passages relating to St Stephen. For three of the names (*Tiszapüspöki*, *Szurdokpüspöki*, *Gyöngyöspüspöki*), I have examined whether they could have a 11th-century source value, i.e. whether these names existed in the 11th century. These names were motivated by the fact that the places in question were owned by the archbishopric, i.e. they could not have been so named in the 11th century. This does not mean that these places did not exist in the time of St Stephen as is well supported by local historical research. The fact that these names have no 11th-century source value does not mean that the other names, which are attributed to St Stephen, are not of 11th-century origin.

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