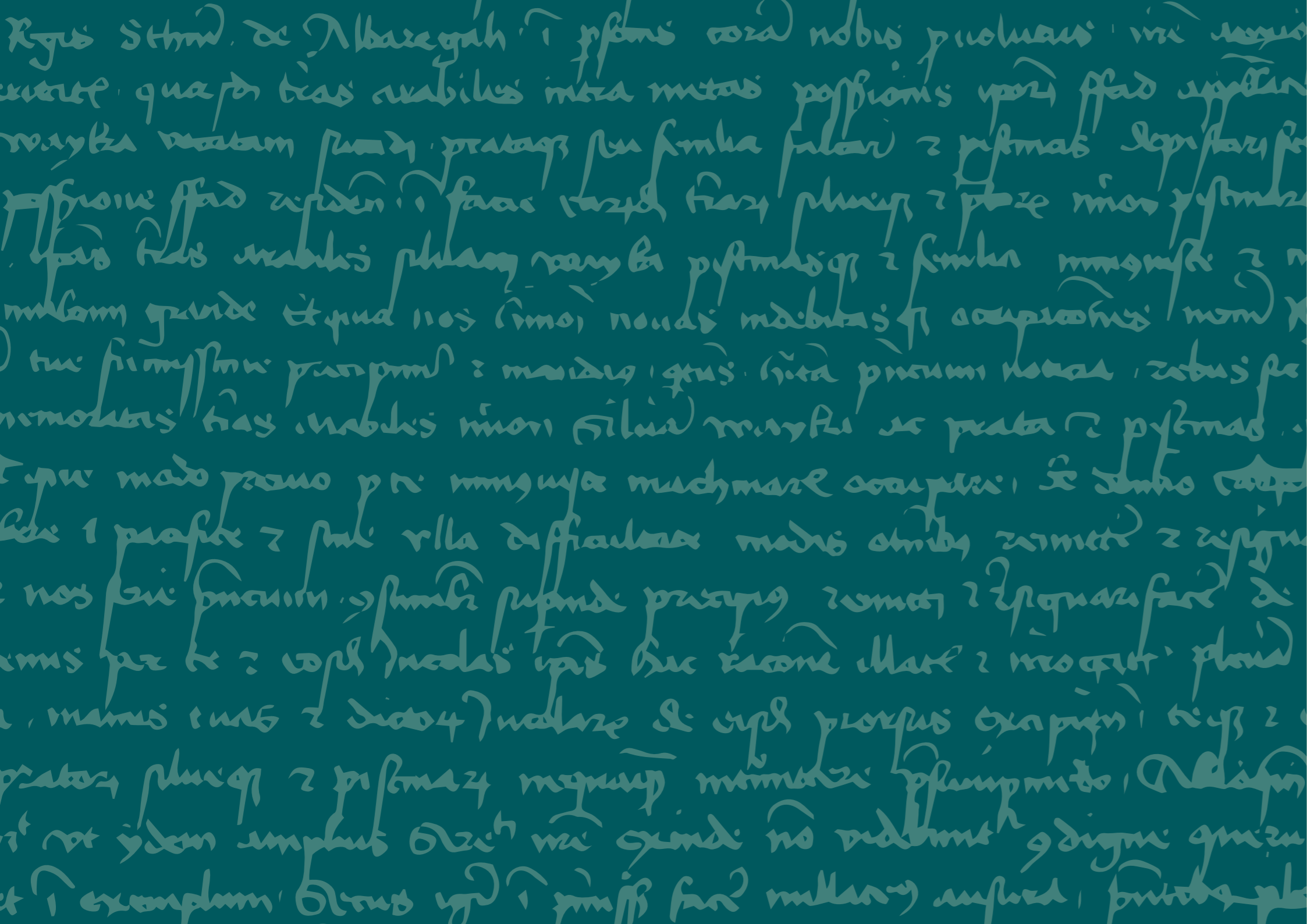




ALEKSANDER ŽIŽEK

abc arhivška barbara celjska





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ALEKSANDER ŽIŽEK

Zgodovinski
arhiv Celje



Pokrajinski
muzej
Celje

CELJE, 2015





BARBARA CELJSKA (1392 – 11. 7. 1451)¹

»Žena brez vse vere ino sramožlivosti«²

Barbara je bila najmlajša hčerka Hermana II. Celjskega in Ane Schaunberške. Kot vsem drugim svojim otrokom je Herman tudi njej v svojih načrtih za dvig rodu Celjskih pripravil posebno mesto, čeprav verjetno ni slutil, da bo prav Barbari uspel najvišji družbeni vzpon – ob bok cesarja Sigismunda Luksemburškega. Herman II. je delčke poročne »sestavljanke« verjetno začel sestavljati že kmalu po izgubljeni bitki s Turki pri Nikopolju (1396), ki bi se lahko brez Celjanove pomoči za Sigismunda tragično končala. Številnim izkazom hvaležnosti (posestim in počastitvam) je namreč leta 1401 sledila zaroka, leta 1405 pa poroka Barbare Celjske in vdovca Sigismunda Luksemburškega, ogrskega kralja. Celjski so tako na najvišjem mestu dobili »ambasadorja« in zagovornika svojih interesov, saj je Barbara z vsem srcem podpirala moževo naklonjenost do tasta in Celjskih nasploh (taka poteza je bil denimo sprejem Hermana II. in Friderika II. Celjskega v Zmajev red – združbo najožjih kraljevih zaupnikov ter nenazadnje pokneženje 30. novembra 1436). Kljub prislovični celjski premočrtnosti v javnem in političnem udejstvovanju je bila tudi Barbara pravo »celjsko dete«, ki je znalo na najrazličnejše načine ubežati strogi formi in etiketi vladarskega dvora ter dati duška svojim številnim »interesom«.

Barbara je bila med vsemi Celjani že za življenja deležna najbolj negativne publicitete – imeli so jo za nemško Mesalino (spletkarko, hudičevko), nenasitno nimfomanko, brezobzirno okrutnico in še in še. Če bi jo sojenice obiskale pod kakšno skromnejšo streho, bi zlasti glede na tisto, kar je o njej zapisal sodobnik Enej Silvij Piccolomini, verjetno gorela.

BARBARA OF CELJE (1392 – 11. 7. 1451)¹

»A woman of no faith or humility«²

Barbara was the youngest daughter of Hermann II of Celje and Anna of Schaunberg. As all other Herman's children, Barbara too had a very special place in his scheme for the rise of the Celje dynasty. However, her father probably never imagined she would go all the way to become the wife of the Sigismund of Luxembourg, the Holy Roman Emperor. Herman II of Celje most likely started to put together the pieces of the marriage puzzle soon after the loss against the Ottomans in the Battle of Nicopolis (1396), which could have ended tragically for Sigismund had it not been for the help of the Count of Celje. Numerous tokens of gratitude (estates and honours) were followed by engagement (in 1401) and marriage (in 1405) between Barbara of Celje and the widowed Sigismund of Luxembourg, the King of Hungary. Thus, the Counts of Celje won an "ambassador" and promoter of their interests in the very top ranks as Barbara wholeheartedly supported her husband's graciousness towards his father-in-law and the Counts of Celje in general (for example, Herman II and Friderik II of Celje were admitted to the Order of the Dragon and, on November 30, 1436, elevation to the Princes of the Holy Roman Empire). Despite the proverbial relentlessness in her public and political endeavours, Barbara was also a true "Celje child", finding many ways of eluding the strict form and etiquette of the ruler's court and indulging in her many "interests".

In her time, she seemed to draw more negative publicity than any other member of the Celje dynasty – she was proclaimed the Messalina of Germany (a woman of intrigue and a she-devil), an insatiable nymphomaniac, a ruthless tormentor and more. Had she been visited by the goddesses of destiny under a more modest roof, she would probably have been destined for the stake, especially considering what her contemporary Aeneas Sylvius Piccolomini wrote about her.

Barbara certainly earned her "reputation" with her unconventional ways: she spoke several languages (Latin, German, Hungarian, French, and Czech – and almost certainly Polish and Croatian), and she had a keen interest in alchemy and the progressive ideas of the time, such as the Hussite movement. There is little doubt that her relations with a part of the Bohemian nobility were peculiarly gracious, which was a rare occurrence at the court of the time. On the other hand, she needed their support, and she did spend a lot of her time in Hungary and in Croatia. Coronation to the Queen of Germany in Aachen (1414) and accompanying her husband to the Council of Constance (1415) were the highlights of Barbara's marriage to Sigismund, which were soon to be followed by their break-up and their first (informal) brief divorce in 1419. During Sigismund's absence (he was involved in the Council until 1418), the Queen seemed to have lost control of the situation. She found little success in her attempts to defend the land from the Ottoman incursions, while also struggling to deal with looting campaigns and disputes between the Hungarian nobles. Sigismund, infuriated by her indecisiveness, disowned her of her manors, disbanded her court, and banished her to exile. She and her daughter Elizabeta (born 1408) spent nearly a year far away from the royal court and her husband – initially near Oradea, Romania, and later in Malič, Slovakia. Barbara was wise enough to ask her husband for forgiveness and at least seemingly normalize their relationship. Moreover, Sigismund (who, after the death of his brother Wenceslas (Václav), was also the King of Bohemia) was busying himself with the Hussite Wars. In the 1420s, Barbara was strongly devoted to the stately affairs entrusted to her. The Emperor had bestowed upon her vast manors in Bohemia and Moravia, and she was in charge of their defence against the Hussites. Moreover, income from these estates made her the richest woman in Hungary. On May 31, 1433 Sigismund was crowned Holy Roman Emperor; Barbara did not attend the coronation.

After the Hussite Wars, the couple temporarily reconciled and in 1437, Barbara was crowned Queen of Bohemia. That year, the Emperor (while away on negotiations with the German princes) left Barbara in charge of the Bohemian lands. She took the opportunity to establish connections with the Bohemian high-ranking officials who disfavoured her son-in-law whom Sigismund designated as his successor to the Bohemian throne.³

Barbarin »sloves« je vsekakor plod njene nekonvencionalnosti – govorila je več jezikov (latinsko, nemško, madžarsko, francosko in češko, skoraj gotovo tudi poljsko in hrvaško), zanimala se je za alkimijo in tedanje novodobne ideje – denimo husitstvo. Nedvomno je bila z delom češkega plemstva v nenavadno dobrih odnosih, kar je bilo pri vladarjih bolj izjema kot pravilo, res je tudi, da je njihovo naklonjenost potrebovala, na Ogrskem in Hrvaškem pa se je veliko tudi zadrževala. Kronanje z nemško kraljevo krono v Aachnu (1414) in spremstvo moža na koncilu v Konstanci (1415) sta bila nekakšna vrhunca Barbarinega zakona s Sigismundom, ki sta jima sledila razdor in prva (neformalna) kratkotrajna ločitev leta 1419. Kraljici so med Sigismundovo odsotnostjo (vse do leta 1418 je namreč sodeloval na koncilu) razmere na Ogrskem zrasle čez glavo – neuspešno je skušala deželo ubraniti pred turškimi vpadi, poskušala je ustaviti roparske pohode in miriti spore med ogrskimi velikaši. Njena neodločnost je Sigismunda tako razkačila, da ji je odzvel posestva, razpustil njen dvor in jo izgnal. Barbara je nato s hčerko Elizabeto (roj. 1408) slabo leto živela daleč proč od kraljevega dvora in moža – sprva v okolici romunske Oradee, nato pa na Slovaškem (v Maliču). Barbara je bila kasneje sicer dovolj pametna, da je moža prosila odpuščanja in dosegla vsaj navidezno normalizacijo odnosov, Sigismunda (po smrti brata Vaclava tudi češkega kralja) pa so tedaj že zaposlovale husitske vojne. Barbara se je v dvajsetih letih 15. stoletja intenzivno posvečala zaupanim državnikiškim zadevam – cesar ji je namreč podelil razsežna ozemlja na Češkem in Slovaškem, ter skrbela za njihovo obrambo proti husitom, dohodki od njih pa so jo naredili za najbogatejšo žensko na Ogrskem. 31. maja 1433 so Sigismunda v Rimu okronali za cesarja, kronanju pa Barbara ni prisostvovala.

Konec husitskih vojn je zakonca spet začasno zbližal in Barbara je bila leta 1437 kronana kot češka kraljica. V tem letu je cesar Barbari med svojo odsotnostjo (mudil se je na pogajanjih z nemškimi knezi) prepustil upravo čeških dežel, kar je Barbara izkoristila za povezovanje s češkimi velikaši, ki niso bili naklonjeni njenemu zetu, ki ga je Sigismund predvidel za svojega naslednika na češkem prestolu.³

¹ J. Orožen, *Zgodovina Celja in okolice*, 1. del; Celje, 1971; str. 146-154. Hans Chilian, *Barbara von Cilli*. Borna – Leipzig, 1908. Igor Grdina, Peter Štih, *Spomini Helene Kottanner*. Korenine, Nova revija, Ljubljana, 1999. Rolanda Fugger Germađnik, *Barbara Celjska (1392-1451)*. Pokrajinski muzej Celje, 2010.

² I. Orožen, *Celska kronika*, str. 60.

¹ J. Orožen, *Zgodovina Celja in okolice*, 1. del (*The History of Celje and its Surroundings, Part 1*); Celje, 1971; pp. 146-154. Hans Chilian, *Barbara von Cilli*. Borna – Leipzig, 1908. Igor Grdina, Peter Štih, *Spomini Helene Kottanner (The Memoires of Helena Kottanner)*. Korenine, Nova revija, Ljubljana, 1999. Rolanda Fugger Germađnik, *Barbara Celjska (1392-1451)*. Celje Regional Museum, 2010

² I. Orožen, *Celska kronika (The Celje Chronicles)*, p. 60.

³ Rolanda Fugger Germađnik, *Barbara Celjska*; str. 20.

³ Rolanda Fugger Germađnik, *Barbara Celjska*; p. 20.



Sigismund je njuno hčer Elizabeto leta 1422 namreč poročil z Albrehtom V. Avstrijskim, ki ga je podpiral v husitskih vojnah ter mu preko hčere zagotovil tudi nasledstvo na rimsko-nemškem prestolu. Albreht Barbari in češkim stanovom ni bil pogodu, zato se je Barbara znova odločila, da za moževim hrptom malce pospletkari ter onemogoči svojega zeta: »Drugih misel kot cesar je bila pa cesarica Barbara. Ona, žena brez vse vere ino sramožljivosti, je začela, ako ravno že okoli 50 let stara, svojo roko s češkoj kronoj vred mlademu poljskemu kralju Kasimiru ponujati(!), kad je vidla, da se cesar že grobu približuje. Vpirala se je ona na husitske Čehe...«⁴ Tako hudo sicer verjetno ni bilo, je pa Barbara načrtovala poroko svoje vnukinje Ane s poljskim kraljem Vladislavom III., s čimer bi ji zagotovila ogrsko krono, medtem ko bi s poroko svoje vnukinje Elizabete z Vladislavovim bratom Kazimirom le-temu pripadel češki prestol. Skorajda odveč je omeniti, da je v tej poročni kombinatoriki zase predvidela pomembno vlogo regentke.

Te zadnje izdaje ji že precej bolni Sigismund (mučili sta ga putika in gangrena) ni odpustil – ukazal jo je zapreti v grad Znojmo (1437), kamor se je k hčerki Elizabeti in zetu Albrehtu skupaj s soprogo Barbaro umaknil iz Prage. Po Sigismundovi smrti in po tem, ko sta maja 1438 sklenila sporazum, jo je zet sicer izpustil, vendar se je kmalu zatekla na Poljsko, od koder se je vrnila šele leta 1441⁵ in se naselila v Melniku na Češkem, kjer so jo »varovali« zvesti češki plemiči in Jurij Poděbrad. Na Melniku je končno oblikovala svoj »dvor« – središče in zbirališče svojih številnih čeških in ogrskih pristašev, v svoj vplivni krog pa je potegnila tudi hčer Elizabeto, ki ji je mož Albreht malo pred smrtjo očital spletkarjenje s svojimi nasprotniki na Ogrskem. Očitno je tudi Elizabeti privzgojila nekaj celjske prebrisanosti in smisla za politiko, nenazadnje pa tudi lojalnosti »celjski hiši« (tudi Elizabeta je namreč zelo cenila zvestobo in pomoč strica Friderika II. in bratranca Ulrika II. Celjskega).

Zadnja Barbarina »državniška« akcija je bila vezana na vnuka Ladislava (Posmrtnika) in njegovo pravico do krone, ki mu jo je pomagala priboriti s svojim delovanjem na Melniku, kjer je enajst let zatem umrla za kugo 11. julija 1451. Pokopana je v katedrali Sv. Vida v Pragi v grobnici čeških kraljev.

Nameby, in 1422 Sigismund had given away their daughter Elizabeta to marry Albrecht V of Austria who supported him in the Hussite Wars. By marrying Sigismund's daughter, Albrecht also became the successor to the Holy Roman throne. Like the Bohemian nobles, Barbara disliked Albrecht and she came up with a ploy, behind her husband's back, to deprive her son-in-law of his royal status: "Barbara, however, had other plans. Having seen the Emperor ever closer to his grave, she, a woman of no faith or humility, began, although about fifty year old, to offer her hand, complete with her Bohemian throne, to the young Polish King Casimir (!). She relied on the Hussite Bohemians ..." ⁴ While it may not have been that bad, Barbara did plan a wedding between her granddaughter Anna and the Polish King Vladislaus (Władysław) III, which would grant Anna the Hungarian Crown, while the wedding of her granddaughter Elizabeta to Władysław's brother Casimir would entitle the latter the Bohemian throne. Needless to say, she had set aside an important role for herself, too, in this grand scheme of wedlock: that of a regent.

Such treachery was more than the now ailing Sigismund (he suffered from gout and gangrene) was willing to forgive. He had her confined at the Znojmo castle (1437), the residence of their daughter Elizabeta and son-in-law Albrecht, to which he and Barbara had moved to get away from Prague. After Sigismund's death, her son-in-law, having signed an agreement with her, released her, but she soon left the castle and sought refuge in Poland. She only returned in 1441⁵ and settled in Melnik, Bohemia, where she was "protected" by her loyal Bohemian nobles and George of Poděbrady. There, she finally set up her "court" – a hub of her many Bohemian and Hungarian devotees, also taking on board her daughter Elizabeta whom her husband Albrecht accused, just before his death, of plotting against him with his adversaries in Hungary. It appears as if Barbara had instilled in her daughter some of the typical Celje shrewdness and sense of politics, as well as loyalty to the "Celje House" as Elizabeta, too, showed great appreciation for the loyalty and support by her uncle Friderik II and cousin Ulrik II of Celje".

Barbara's last act of statesmanship was to help her grandson Ladislaus the Posthumous win his right to the crown by her political activity at Melnik where she died of plague eleven years later, on July 11, 1451. She is buried in the St. Vitus Cathedral in Prague in the hereditary vault of the Bohemian Kings.

BARBARA OF CELJE IN HISTORICAL RECORDS

Sixteen select reproductions of historical documents, of which eleven are kept by the National Archives of Hungary in Budapest, four by archives in Croatia (Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, and Croatian State Archives in Varaždin), and one by the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, present Queen Barbara as the queen consort of Emperor Sigismund of Luxembourg (Charters of the Order of the Dragon, document on resolution of disputes between the nobility and the ecclesiastical authorities, and document on the protection of a noble from exile), and mostly as the feudal landlady appearing as the adjudicator in property-related disputes of feudal landowners, and the guardian of the legal system. She is addressed by both secular feudal landowners and the ecclesiastical authorities and towns searching for shelter and support in her authority and supreme rule. In her documents, the Queen represents legitimacy and grounds her judgement on written (formal) and unwritten (informal) generally valid and accepted legal norms. Particularly interesting is the document drawn up by Barbara of Celje for her brother Friderik II of Celje, in witness a loan of 4,000 Hungarian guildens, for which her brother pledged the castle of Mehovo as security. It is highly likely that such bridge loans were rather common and bilateral among Barbara, Sigismund, and the Counts of Celje.

The records are mostly (with the exception of the Charters of the Order of the Dragon) quite plain administrative documents of practical value, with the Queens seal applied on the interleaf – only two documents carry a pendant seal. Barbara's seal consisted of a coat of arms that combined her father's coat of arms (that of Celje) with three stars, and her husband's (Hungarian) with four Árpád stripes, and the legend (+ s x barbare + dei + gratia x regine x vngarie).⁶ The second seal is from a document dated February 14, 1432, kept by the National Archives of Hungary. It consists of the imperial-Hungarian coat of arms, divided into four quadrants, and the legend (s barbare dei gratia roma[norum] ac hungri etc regine).⁷ The records are in Latin and German, and the script is Gothic (Blackletter). The documents refer to places, estates, and people from the territories of present-day Hungary, Croatia, Slovakia, and Slovenia.

BARBARA CELJSKA V LISTINAH

16 izbranih reprodukcij listin, ki jih večinoma (11) hrani Madžarski državni arhiv v Budimpešti, del arhivi na Hrvaškem (Arhiv Hrvaške akademije znanosti in umetnosti, Hrvaški državni arhiv Zagreb in Državni arhiv v Varaždinu) ter eno Arhiv Republike Slovenije, predstavlja kraljico Barbaro kot soprogo in sovladarico cesarja Sigismunda Luksemburškega (listina o ustanovitvi Zmajevega reda, listina o reševanju sporov med plemstvom in cerkvenimi oblastmi ter listina o zaščiti plemiča pred pregonom), v glavnem pa kot vrhovno fevdalko/zemljiško gospodarico, ki nastopa kot razsodnica v zemljiških sporih fevdalcev in zaščitnica pravnega reda. Nanjo se obračajo tako posvetni fevdalci kot cerkvena oblastva in mesta, ki iščejo v njeni avtoriteti in vrhovni oblasti zatočišče in pomoč. V svojih listinah kraljica zastopa legitimnost in izhaja iz spoštovanja napisanih in nenapisanih splošno veljavnih pravnih norm. Posebno zanimiva je listina, ki jo je Barbara Celjska namenila svojemu bratu Frideriku II. Celjskemu in priča o zavarovanju posojila 4.000 ogrskih goldinarjev, za kar ji je brat zastavil grad Mehovo. Verjetno so bila taka premostitvena posojila med Barbaro, Sigismundom in Celjskimi kar pogosta in obojesmerna.

Listine so večinoma (z izjemo ustanovne listine Zmajevega reda) povsem običajni, neokrašeni pisarniški dokumenti z uporabno vrednostjo, pečateni z na medlist pritisnjenim kraljičinim pečatom – le na dveh listinah najdemo viseči pečat. Prvi Barbarin pečat sestavlja grb, ki je kombinacija očetovega (celjskega) grba s tremi zvezdami in moževega (ogrskega) grba s štirimi prečkami, ter pečatni napis. (+ s x barbare + dei + gratia x regine x vngarie).⁶ Drugi pečat je z listine, datirane 14. februarja 1432, ki jo hrani Madžarski državni arhiv, sestavljen pa je iz kombiniranega (kvadriranega) cesarsko-ogrskega grba in napisa (s barbare dei gratia roma[norum] ac hungri etc regine).⁷ Jezika zapisov sta latinščina in nemščina, pisava pa pisarniška gotica. Listine obravnavajo kraje, posesti in ljudi z območij današnje Madžarske, Hrvaške, Slovaške in Slovenije.

⁴ I. Orožen, *Celska kronika*, str. 60, 61.

⁵ Medtem so jo junija 1439 izobčili kot izdajalko in ji odvzeli posesti, ki jih je Albreht podelil svoji soprogi Elizabeti. Rolanda Fugger Germadnik, *Barbara Celjska*; str. 23.

⁶ I. Orožen, *Celska kronika (The Celje Chronicles)*, pp. 60, 61

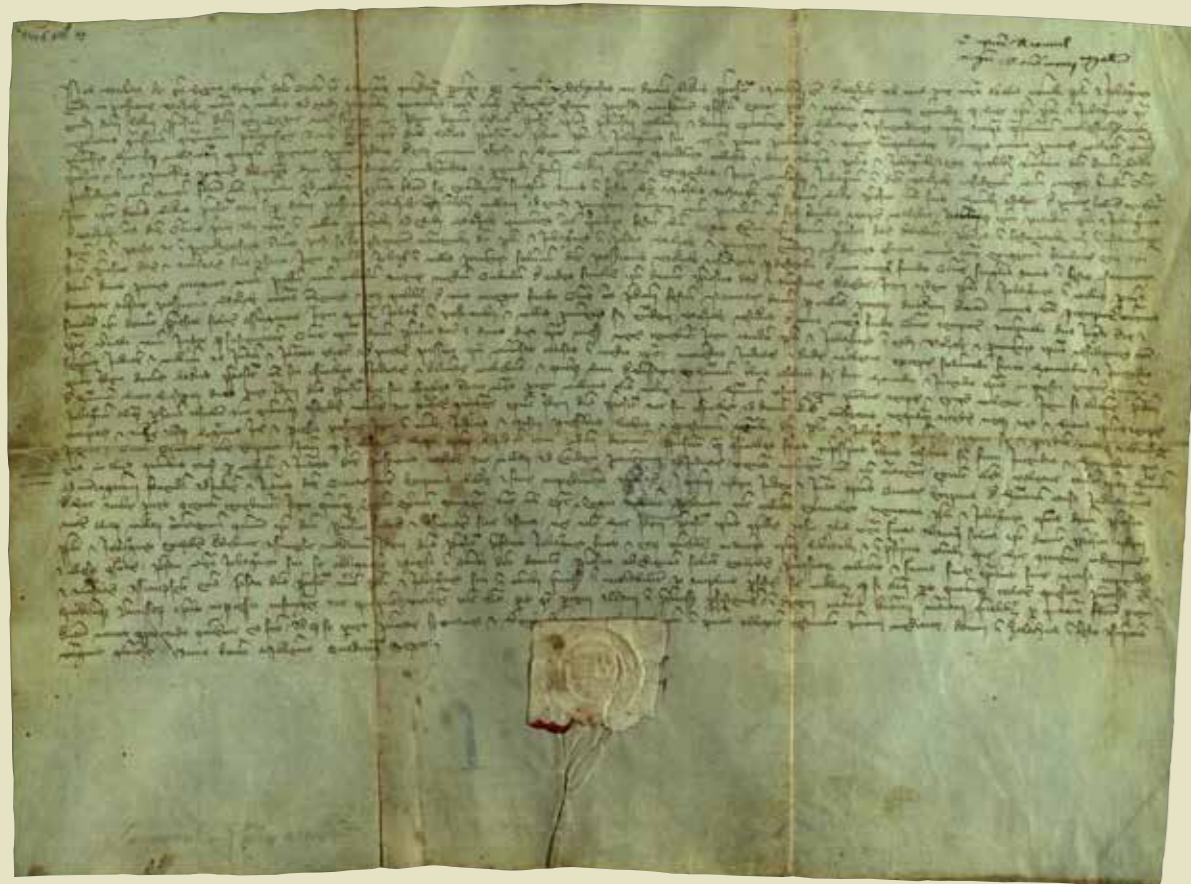
⁷ *Barbara was meanwhile exiled as a traitor and deprived of her properties previously conferred by Albrecht to his wife Elizabeta. Rolanda Fugger Germadnik, Barbara Celjska*; p. 23.

⁶ Ta pečat je pripet na Barbarino listino, namenjeno Frideriku II. Celjskemu, ki jo hrani ARS. Katja Mahnič, *Srednjeveški ženski pečati iz Arhiva Republike Slovenije. Narodni muzej Slovenije, Arhiv Republike Slovenije*; Ljubljana 2006; str. 36.

⁷ Za pomoč pri razlagi grba se zahvaljujem doc. dr. Katji Mahnič.

⁶ *This seal is attached to Barbara's document intended for Friderik II of Celje. It is kept by ARS. Katja Mahnič, Srednjeveški ženski pečati iz Arhiva Republike Slovenije (Mediaeval Women's Seals from the Archives of the Republic of Slovenia). Narodni muzej Slovenije (National Museum of Slovenia), Arhiv Republike Slovenije (Archives of the Republic of Slovenia); Ljubljana 2006; p. 36.*

⁷ *My acknowledgement and appreciation for the explanation of the coat of arms goes to Katja Mahnič.*



Barbara Celjska ratificira sporazum med proštom slovaškega mesta Bzovik in tamkajšnjimi podložniki. Bzovik je mesto na jugu Slovaške, kjer je deloval cistercijanski samostan.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 42895; Q 10 / JANKOVICH DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, parchment 36,5 x 26,5 cm, latinški jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
Datum: 1406 VIII 15., Zalachnii(?)

Barbara of Celje ratifying the agreement between the provost of the Slovak town of Bzovik and its serfs. Bzovik is a town in southern Slovakia, where a Cistercian monastery was located.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 42895; Q 10 / JANKOVICH DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, parchment 36,5 x 26,5 cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1406 VIII 15, Zalachnii(?)



“Sigismund, by the mercy of God the King of Hungary, Dalmatia, Croatia, /.../, Galicia, Poland, Kumanija, and Bulgaria, Margrave of Brandenburg, Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Empire, heir to Bohemia and Luxembourg; and Barbara, the Queen of the said kingdoms, /.../ along with prelates, barons, and magnates of [their] Kingdom” hereby found “as a sign of [their] pure quest to persecute the condemned successors of the treacherous enemy and the old dragon – the pagan armies and schismatics of other nations, enemies of the true faith, the Cross of the Christ and [their] Kingdoms” the Order of the Dragon whose members shall undertake and adopt anything that could contribute to the defence of their kingdoms from the pagans and infidels against whom they shall act with all their force, and vow to treat fairly the widows and orphans of those who leave this world by the mercy of God, with regard to any rights, property or otherwise, and any disputes, as if they were [their] own orphans and widows. They also promise to maintain true obedience and permanent faithfulness to their Lord and his wife and their offspring of both genders, to provide their loyal service, and to support them in all good deeds and acts.

In addition to King Sigismund and Queen Barbara, the document was sealed by despot Stefan, the Lord of Serbia; Herman, the Count of Celje and Zagorje; his son Count Friderik; Nicholas II Garay (Garai Miklós II), the Palatine of Hungary; Stibor of Stiboricz, the Voivode of Transylvania; John (Tamási János), son of Henry Tamási, and James (Iacob) Lacković (Lack) of Szántó – both the Voivodes of Transylvania; John (János) Morović (Maróti), Banus (Ban) of Mačva (Macsó); Pipo of Ozora, Ban of Syrmia (Szörvény); Nicholas (Miklós) Széchy, butler/steward; Count Charles (Karl) of Krbava (de Corbavia, Korbáviai), supreme treasurer; Simon Széchény, guardian of the gates; Count John (Jan) of Krbava (Corbavia), master of the court; John Alsáni, son of George, cupbearer; Peter Lévai Cseh, equerry; Nicholas Csáki, Voivode of Transylvania; Paul of Bissen (Besenyő) and Paul de Pegh (Pécsi), both former bans (viceroys) of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia; Nicholas Nádasdi, son of Solomon, prefect of the royal Sikuli (Szekleri, Szekelyi); Peter of Perényi, previously the prefect of Sikuli, now the prefect of Marmaroc; Emeric of Perényi, secret counsellor; and John, son of Lord Nicholas Garay.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 9470; Q 308 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Regnicolaris levéltárból (N) • Archivum regni, Különböző állagok (Q 308)
Original, parchment 65 x 35,5 cm, Latin, Gothic, pendant seals (missing)
Date: 1408 XII 12, Buda

Sigismund, po božji milosti kralj Ogrske, Dalmacije, Hrvaške, /.../ Galicije, Poljske, Kumanije in Bolgarije, mejni grof Brandenburški, glavni komornik Svetega rimskega cesarstva, dedič Češke in Luksemburga, in Barbara, kraljica omenjenih kraljestev /.../ skupaj s prelati, baroni in velikaši svojega kraljestva, ustanavljata »v znamenje /.../ čistega prizadevanja za pregon pogubnih naslednikov zahrbtnega sovražnika in starega zmaja – namreč poganskih vojska in razkolnikov drugih narodov, sovražnikov prave vere, Kristusovega križa in naših kraljestev« Red zmaja, ki se bo »z vsemi silami boril proti poganom in sprejel vse, kar bi lahko prispevalo k obrambi«. Člani reda bodo razen tega »odkrito ravnali z vdovami in sirotami teh, ki so po božji volji odšli s tega sveta, v premoženjskih in drugih pravicah in kakršnihkoli sporih, kakor da bi bile to naše lastne sirote in vdove« ter »ohranjali omenjenemu našemu gospodu in njegovi ženi



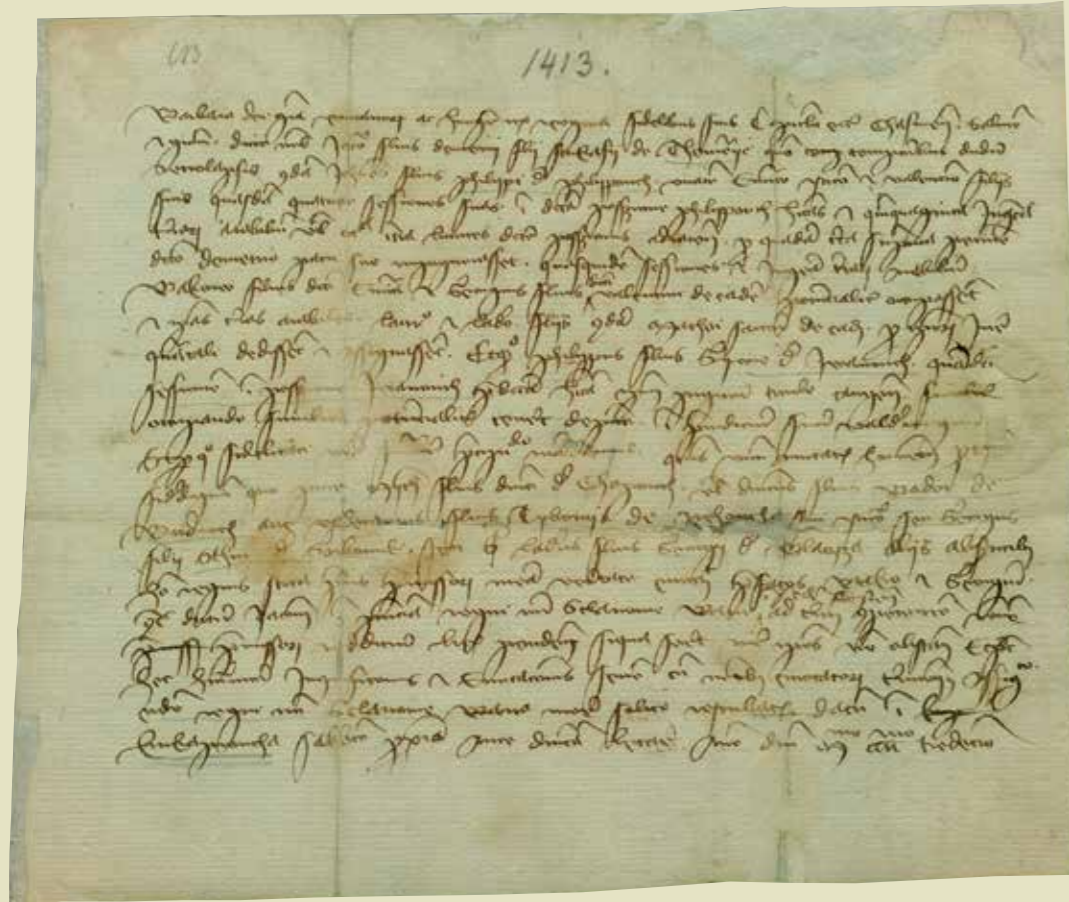
ter njenemu potomstvu obeh spolov, pravo poslušnost in stalno zvestobo, jim izkazovali zvesto službo in jih podpirali v vseh dobrih dejanjih«.

Poleg Sigismunda in Barbare so listino pečatili še: despot Štefan, gospod Srbije; Herman in Friderik, grofa Celjska in Zagorska; Nikola Gorjanski, ogrski palatin; Stibor s Stiboric, sedmograški vojvoda; Jan, sin Henrika s Tamasija, in Jakob Lacković s Szanta – oba sedmograški vojvodi; Jan Morović, mačvanski ban; Pipo z Ozora, severinski ban; Nikolaj s Seče; grof Karel Krbavski, Simon, sin bana Kona s Sečijan; grof Jan Krbavski, Jan, sin Gregorja z Alsan, Peter Čech z Levic, Nikolaj Čak, sedmograški vojvoda; Pavel Besenyji, Pavel Peci – oba pred tem bana Dalmacije, Hrvaške in Slavonije; Mihal, sin Šalamona z Nadasdyja (Sarvarja), župan kraljevskih Sikulov; Peter s Perina, pred tem župan Sikulov, sedaj župan Marmaroški; Emrih s Perina, tajni kraljevski kancler, in Jan, sin gospoda Nikole Gorjanskega.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 9470; Q 308 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Regnicolaris levéltárból (N) • Archivum regni, Különböző állagok (Q 308)
Original, parchment 65 x 35,5 cm, latinški jezik, gotica, pečatenje z visečimi pečati (pečati manjkajo)
Datum: 1408 XII 12., Buda

Celoten prevod listine na www.zac.si/2014/09/08/abc/:
Access the full text at www.zac.si/2014/09/08/abc/:





Kraljica Barbara obljublja, da bo pri čazmanskem kapitlju posredovala za rešitev spora Jakoba, sina Dimitrija, sina Farkaša de Themerye, kateremu je Gywne iz Ivanovca (de Iwanouch) s silo zasedel posesti v Filipovcu (Philipouch) in Ivanovcu, ki jih je Jakob dobil v zastavo od vnukov Johanesa, sina Filipa iz Filipovca. Gre za kraje v Slavoniji in Međimurju.

Čazmanski kapitelj je leta 1232 ustanovil zagrebški škof Štefan II., za lažjo upravo zagrebške škofije pa je v Čazmi dal zgraditi tudi škofijski dvorec. Kapitelj je obstajal do leta 1537.

Signatura: Arhiv Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti Zagreb, D-VIII-26
Original, papir 23 x 19,3 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat premera 30 mm
Datum: 1413 IV 1., Kamengrad (Keukaproncha; Koprivnica)

Queen Barbara promises to address the Chapter of Čazma to resolve the dispute as Gywne of Ivanovac (de Iwanouch) forcefully occupied the estates of Jacob, son of Dimitry, son of Farkaš de Themerye, in Filipovac (Philipouch) and Ivanovac, which had been pledged to Jacob from the grandsons of Johannes, son of Philip of Filipovac. These are settlements in Slavonia and Međimurje.

The Chapter of Čazma was founded in 1232 by Stephen II, the bishop of Zagreb. To ease the management of the Zagreb diocese, he also had a diocesan palace built there. The Chapter existed until 1537.

Document reference: Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, D-VIII-26
Original, paper 23 x 19,3 cm, Latin, Gothic, seal with a diameter of 30 mm on the interleaf
Date: 1413 IV 1, Kamengrad (Keukaproncha; Koprivnica)



At the request of the town judge of Zagreb, Barbara demands from the Cistercian monks at the Monastery of Saint Mary to revoke the pledge to Farkas, the canon of Zagreb, and to grant the Črni otok (Black Island) estate in lease or feud to one of the townsmen of Zagreb, as per the pledger's will.

The Cistercian monastery of Saint Mary in Zagreb (on Dolac) was founded in the 13th century and it was active until the mid-16th century.

Document reference: Archives of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb, D-VIII-27
Original, paper 22,5 x 18 cm, Latin, Gothic, seal with a diameter of 30 mm on the interleaf
Date: 1413 IV 6, Kamengrad (Keukaproncha; Koprivnica)



Kraljica Barbara na prošnjo zagrebškega mestnega sodnika od cistercijanov samostana Svete Marije zahteva, da preključijo zakup zagrebškemu kanoniku Farkašu ter posest Črni otok v skladu z darovalčevo oporoko podelijo v zakup ali v fevd kateremu izmed zagrebških meščanov.

Cistercijanski samostan Sv. Marije v Zagrebu (na Dolcu) je bil ustanovljen v 13. st. in je deloval do sredine 16. st.

Signatura: Arhiv Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti Zagreb, D-VIII-27
Original, papir 22,5 x 18 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat premera 30 mm
Datum: 1413 IV 6., Kamengrad (Keukaproncha; Koprivnica)



Barbara ukaže konventu slovaškega mesta Jasov, da se v sporu s plemiško rodbino Rozgonyji⁸ obrnejo na kralja (Sigismunda) in ne na rimsko kurijo. Cerkevna telesa kapitulji in konventi so bili v ogrskem kraljestvu pristojna uradna mesta za overitve, ki so na prošnjo posameznikov ali po pooblastilu oblasti sestavljala uradne, verodostojne listine.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 10149; Q 311 / 959 3 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Neo-regestrata acta (Q 311)
Original, papir 23 x 17 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
Datum: 1413 XII 18. (kraj izdaje zakriva pečat)

⁸ Rozgonyji se čez slabih 20 let pojavljajo kot Barbarini zavezniki v bojih s husiti. R. Fugger Gerladnik, Barbara Celjska; str. 19.
⁹ Less than twenty years later, the Rozgony family will appear as Barbara's allies in her wars with the Hussites. R. Fugger Gerladnik, Barbara Celjska; p. 19.



Barbara orders the convent of the Slovak town of Jasov to address King Sigismund, rather than the Roman Curia, in their dispute with the Rozgonyj⁸ family. In the Kingdom of Hungary, ecclesiastic bodies such as chapter houses and convents were responsible for certifications, providing official and valid records or documents at the request of individuals or by power of the authorities.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 10149; Q 311 / 959 3 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Neo-regestrata acta (Q 311)
Original, paper 23 x 17cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1413 XII 18 (seal obscures the place of issue)



Queen Barbara ordering the Slavonian ban Pavel Csupory, the prefect of the Križevci County (županija) in Croatia, to postpone any decisions on all disputes involving Miklós Szabocsinai Lack, because he is currently with (visiting) Sigismund of Luxembourg.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 43243; Q 10 / 1897 13 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, paper 21.5 x 11.5cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1414 IV 21, Csepel (Chepel)



Kraljica Barbara ukazuje slavonskemu banu Pavlu Csuporiju, županu Križevske županije na Hrvaškem, naj preložijo odločanje o vseh sporih Miklósa Szabocsinai Laka, ker se ta zadržuje pri Sigismundu Luksemburškemu.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 43243; Q 10 / 1897 13 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, papir 21,5 x 11,5 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
Datum: 1414 IV 21., Csepel (Chepel)



Kraljica Barbara oprošča gospodstvo Kneginec blizu Varaždina plačevanja davka na kunje krzno. Davek od kunjega krzna »kunovina« je bil skupaj s številnimi drugimi dohodki in posestmi del jutrnine – Sigismundovega darila Barbari ob poroki, s katerim ji je bila v primeru vdovstva zagotovljena ustrezna materialna varnost.⁹

Signatura: Državni arhiv u Varaždinu, 2. Poglavarstvo slobodnog i kraljevskog grada Varaždina (1209.-1850.), Radikalni arhiv, IV-25
Original, pergament 49 x 20 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, viseći pečat manjka
Datum: 1414 V 28., Budim

⁹ R. Fugger Geradnik, *Barbara Celjska*; str. 4.
⁹ R. Fugger Geradnik, *Barbara Celjska*; p. 4.



*Queen Barbara exempting the Kneginec nobility, near Varaždin, from payment of tax on marten fur. The tax on marten fur was, along with many other revenues and estates, a part of the morning gift – Sigismund's gift to Barbara at their marriage which would furnish her with adequate income in case of Sigismund's death.*⁹

Document reference: Državni arhiv u Varaždinu (National Archives in Varaždin), 2. Poglavarstvo slobodnog i kraljevskog grada Varaždina (2nd Magistrate of the Free and Royal Town of Varaždin) (1209.-1850.), Radikalni arhiv (Radical Archives), IV-25
Original, parchment 49 x 20 cm, Latin, Gothic, pendant seal missing
Date: 1414 V 28, Budim



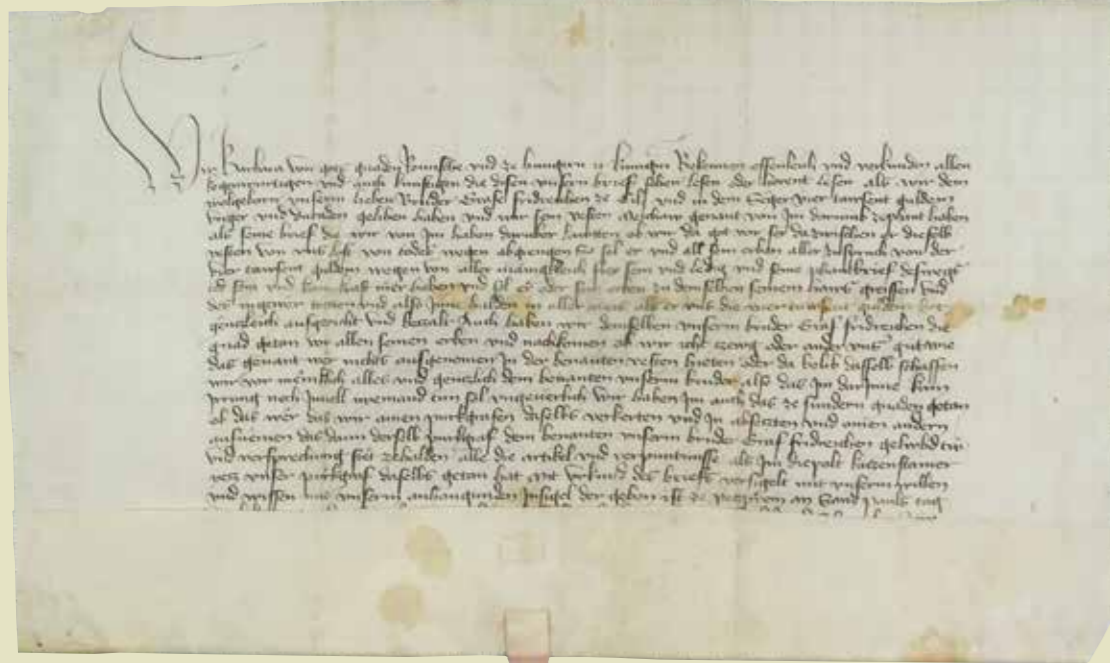
Holy Roman and Hungarian Queen Barbara orders Nikola, the prince of Krk, Senj, and Modruš; David Lacković de Szanto, ban of the Kingdom of Slavonia; and the vice-ban and the grand prefect and the vice-prefect of the Zagreb County (županija) to protect all estates of Nikola, son of Stjepan of Pribić, and his wife Margareta, which the empress had taken under her protection from any illegal intrusion, especially from the intrusions of Jurij, son of Ivan Zutor.

Document reference: Hrvatski državni arhiv Zagreb (Croatian State Archives in Zagreb), HR-HDA-749, Family Oršić - Claudius, folder 22 No. 11
Original, paper 18 x 28.4 cm; Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1416 XI 21, Virovitica



Rimska in ogrska kraljica Barbara ukazuje Nikoli, knezu Krka, Senja in Modruša, Davidu Lackoviću de Szanto, banu kraljevine Slavonije ter podbanu in velikemu županu in podžupanu zagrebske županije, naj zaščitijo vse posesti Nikole, sina Stjepana iz Pribića, in njegove soproge Margarete, ki jih je cesarica vzela v svoje varstvo pred vsakršnim nezakonitim poseganjem, še zlasti pred posegi Jurija, sina Ivana Zutora.

Signatura: Hrvatski državni arhiv Zagreb, HR-HDA-749, Obitelj Oršić - Claudius, fasc. 22 br. 11
Original, papir 18 x 28,4 cm; latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjena pečat
Datum: 1416 XI 21., Virovitica



Rimska in ogrska kraljica Barbara posodi svojemu bratu, celjskemu in zagorskemu grofu Frideriku II., 4.000 ogrskih goldinarjev in dukatov, ta pa ji v zameno zastavi grad Mehovo (Meichaw).

Signatura: Arhiv Republike Slovenije, SI AS 1063, Zbirka listin, št. 4430
Original, pergament 39 x 23,5 cm; nemški jezik, gotica, pečat premera 2,9 cm v voščeni skodelici premera 5,6 cm, tekst pečata: + s x barbare + dei + gratia x regine x vngarie
Datum: 1417 I 25., Veszprem

Holy Roman and Hungarian Queen Barbara loans her brother, Friderik II, the Count of Celje and Zagorje, 4,000 Hungarian guildens. Friderik, in exchange, pledges the castle of Mehovo (Meichaw) as security.

Document reference: Archives of the Republic of Slovenia, SI AS 1063, Record Collection, No. 4430
Original, parchment 39 x 23.5 cm; German language, Gothic, seal of a diameter of 2.9 cm in a wax cup with a diameter of 5.6 cm, seal legend: + s x barbare + dei + gratia x regine x vngarie
Date: 1417 I 25, Veszprem



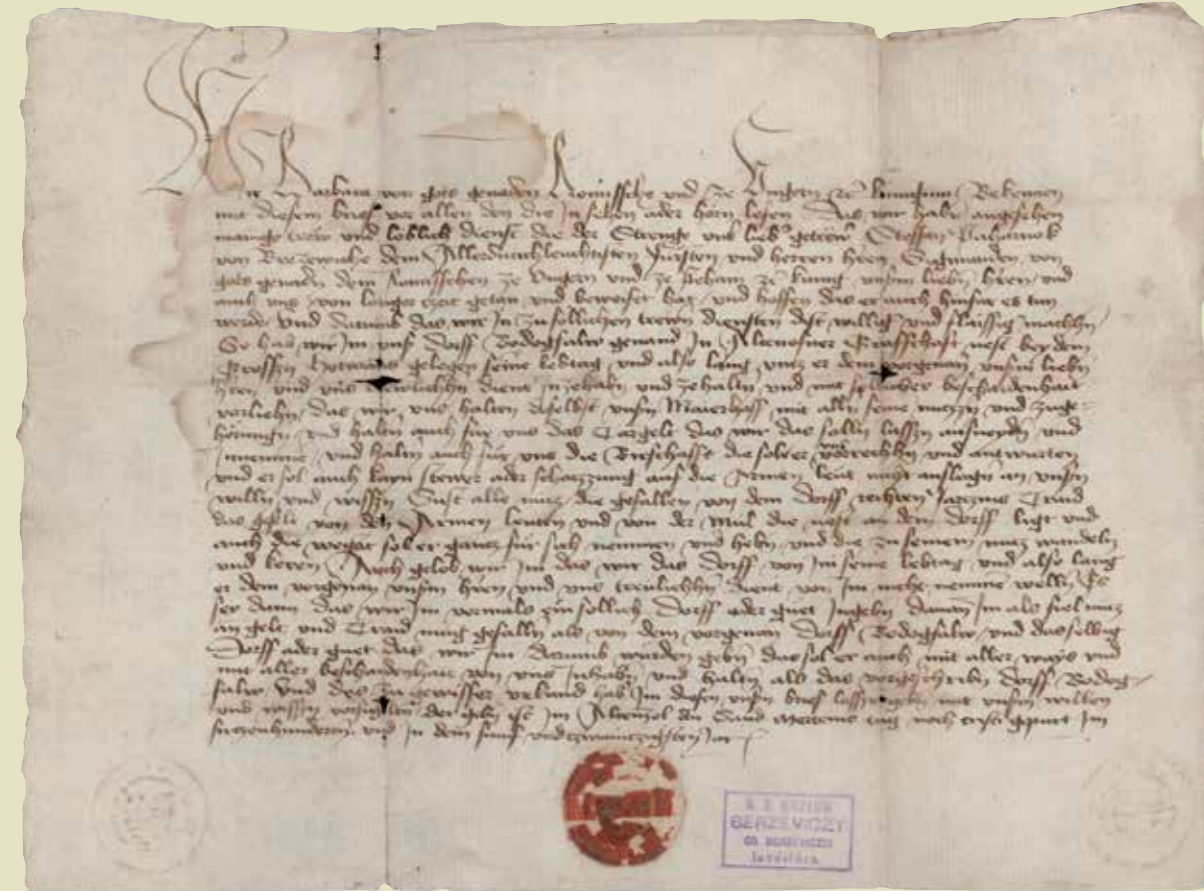
Queen Barbara gifting a mill on the thermal well near Fehéregyház (Bela Cerkev) in the vicinity of Buda to the nuns of Óbuda. Today, these are districts of Budapest.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 11131; Q 332 / VBUDA 21 23 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Acta ecclesiastica ordinum et monialium (Q 332)
Original, parchment 36.5 x 18cm, Latin, Gothic, red wax seal (fragment)
Date: 1421 IX 9, Rawazbesew(?)



Kraljica Barbara podarja mlin na termalnem vrelcu pri Beli Cerkvi (Fehéregyház) v okolici Bude redovnicam iz Óbude. Danes so to deli Budimpešte.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 11131; Q 332 / VBUDA 21 23 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Acta ecclesiastica ordinum et monialium (Q 332)
Original, parchment 36,5 x 18 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, pečat v rdečem vosku (fragment)
Datum: 1421 IX 9., Rawazbesew(?)



Rimska in ogrska kraljica Barbara podeli Istvánu Pahornoku Brezoviškemu¹⁰ vas Boldog (Bodogflw) poleg Nagyhatvama v grofiji Óbuda. Gre za širše območje Budimpešte (Hatvan). S posestjo lahko upravlja le za časa svojega življenja.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 68976; Q 38 / 233 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) Berzeviczy család, berzevicei (Q 38)
Original, paper 30,5 x 22,5 cm, nemški jezik, gotica, pečat v rdečem vosku (fragmenti)
Datum: 1425 XI 11., Zvolen (Alten Zol)

¹⁰ Brezovica (madž. Berzevice) blizu Košic na Slovaškem.
¹⁰ Brezovica (Hung. Berzevice) near Košice, Slovakia.



Holy Roman and Hungarian Queen Barbara bequeaths the village of Boldog (Bodogflw) near Nagyhatvama in the Óbuda County to István Pahornok of Brezovica (Berzevice).¹⁰ Today, this is a part of the broad metropolitan area of Budapest (Hatvan). He is only entitled to the estates until his death.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 68976; Q 38 / 233 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) Berzeviczy család, berzevicei (Q 38)
Original, paper 30,5 x 22,5 cm, German, Gothic, red wax seal (fragment)
Date: 1425 XI 11, Zvolen (Alten Zol)



Holy Roman and Hungarian Queen Barbara bequeaths the castle of Hanjačka (Hung.: Aynaskw) in the Neuzoder County in Slovakia to István Pahornok for his merit. He is only entitled to use the castle until his death.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 68977; Q 38 / 234 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) • Berzeviczy család, berzevicei (Q 38)
Original, paper 30,5 x 22,5 cm, German, Gothic, red wax seal (fragment)
Date: 1425 XI 11, Zvolen (Alten Zol)



Rimska in ogrska kraljica Barbara podari Istvánu Pahornoku zaradi njegovih zaslug grad Hajnačka (madž.: Aynaskw) v grofiji Neuzoder na Slovaškem. Grad lahko uporablja le za časa svojega življenja.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 68977; Q 38 / 234 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) • Berzeviczy család, berzevicei (Q 38)
Original, paper 30,5 x 22,5 cm, nemški jezik, gotica, pečat v rdečem vosku (fragmenti)
Datum: 1425 XI 11., Zvolen (Alten Zol)



Kraljica Barbara posreduje v sporu Petra Pelsöcsija in vdove Laszla Dezsöfija. Kraljica Pelsöcsija ukazuje, naj vdove ne vznemirja več in naj ji vrne odvzeto zemljo.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 12345; Q 311 / 943 21 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Neo-regestrata acta (Q 311)
Original, papir 29,5 x 17 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
Datum: 1430 XII 12., Dyosgewe(?)

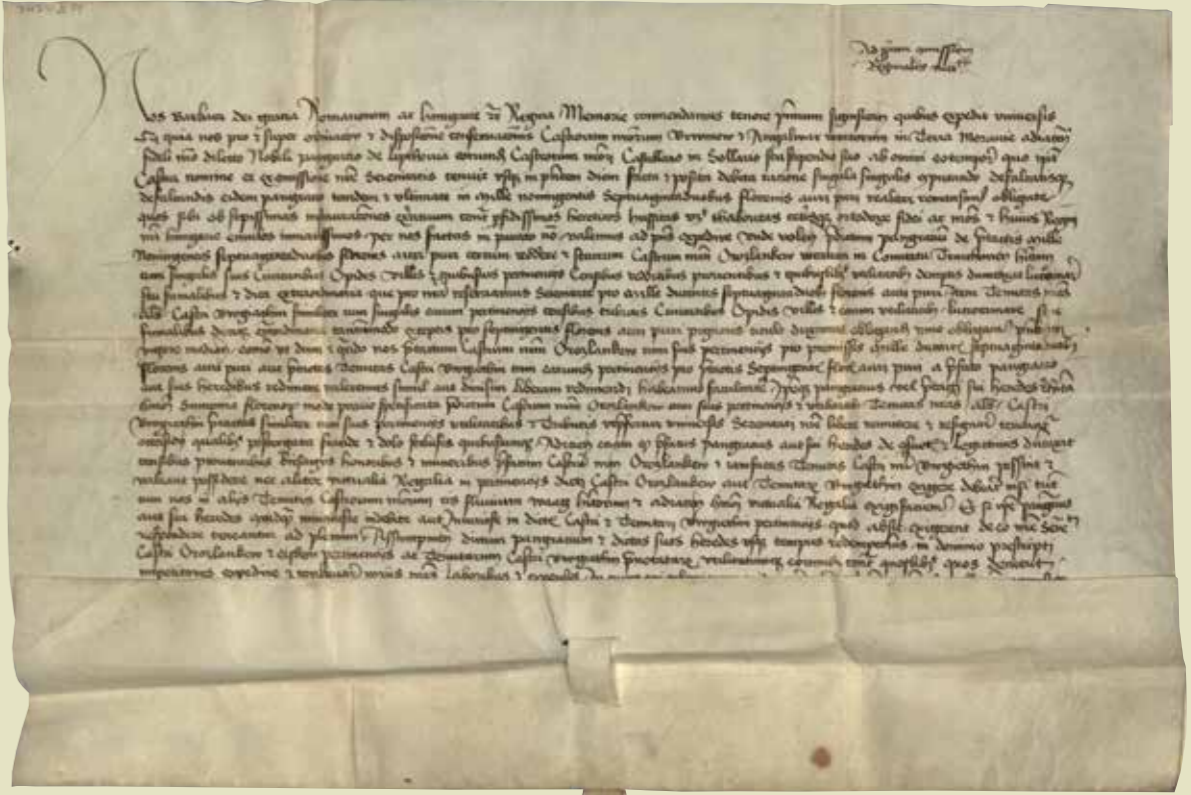
Queen Barbara intervening in the dispute between Peter Pelsöcsy and the widow of Laszlo Dezsöfi. She is ordering Pelsöcsy not to disturb and upset the widow any more, and to return to her the lands he had taken.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 12345; Q 311 / 943 21 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Kincstári levéltárból (E) • MKA, Neo-regestrata acta (Q 311)
Original, paper 29.5 x 17cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1430 XII 12, Dyosgewe(?)



In exchange for the loan of 1972 golden forints owed to Pongrac Liphthouiaj, which she cannot repay in cash, Queen Barbara pledges the entire castle Oroszlány (Orozlankeu; in northern Hungary, near the Slovakian border) and its ancillary estates.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 43907; Q 10 / ILLÉSHÁZY DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, parchment 30,5 x 20,5 cm (plica 55 mm); Latin language, Gothic, pendant seal of a diameter of 30 mm in a wax cup; seal legend: s barbare dei gratia roma[norum] ac hungre etc regine. This is a combined coat of arms, divided into quadrants. The coat of arms of the Holy Roman Empire is in the 1st and 4th quadrant (a double-headed eagle with wings spread); the old Hungarian coat of arms (four stripes) is in the 2nd and 3rd quadrant.
Date: 1432 II 14



Kraljica Barbara kot jih je dolžna Pongracu zastavi celoten grad blizu slovaške meje) s pritklinami. zavarovanje posojila 1972 zlatih forintov, ki Liphthouiaju in jih ne more plačati v gotovini, Oroszlány (Orozlankeu; na severnem Madžarskem

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 43907; Q 10 / ILLÉSHÁZY DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Gyűjteményekből (P és R szekcióból és állagatlan fondok) • Magyar nemzeti múzeumi törzsanyag (Q 10)
Original, parchment 30,5 x 20,5 cm (plica 55 mm); latinski jezik, gotica, visečni pečat premera 30 mm v voščeni skledici; tekst pečata: s barbare dei gratia roma[norum] ac hungre etc regine. Gre za kombinirani (kvadrirani) cesarsko-ogrski grb. V 1. in 4. polju je grb svetega rimskega cesarstva (dvo glavni orel z razprtimi krili); v 2. in 3. polju pa staroogrski grb (štiri prečke).
Datum: 1432 II 14.



Rimska in ogrska kraljica Barbara ukazuje Miklósu Emewkeiju Zobonaiju, županu slovaške županije Zvolen, naj vrne Štefanu, Janovemu sinu, posestva Mičiná (Mikefalwa), Dolna Mičiná (Alsomikefalwa), Vlkánová (Walkanfálwa) in Riadok (Reden),¹¹ ki jih je le-ta izgubil zaradi nezvestobe. Kraljica vrača Štefanu omenjene posesti na prošnjo prelatov in baronov do končanja bojev proti husitom.

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 63943; Q 35 / 53 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) • Beniczky család (Q 35)
Original, papír 29,5 x 15,5 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
Datum: 1432 VIII 23., Dyosgewe(?)

Holy Roman and Hungarian Queen Barbara orders Miklós Emewkei Zobonai, the prefect of the Slovak County (županija) of Zvolen, to return to Štefan, son of Jan, the estates of Mičiná (Mikefalwa), Dolna Mičiná (Alsomikefalwa), Vlkánová (Walkanfálwa), and Riadok (Reden)¹¹ which he had lost due to infidelity. The Queen is returning the said estates to Stephen (Štefan) at the request of the prelates and barons, until the end of the wars against the Hussites.

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 63943; Q 35 / 53 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Családi levéltárak (P szekcióból) • Beniczky család (Q 35)
Original, paper 29.5 x 15.5cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1432 VIII 23, Dyosgewe(?)



Barbara ordering Polka, the widow of Benedict Sernye, son of Dominic, to return to the crusaders of Székesfehérvár the estates taken from them in the settlement of Fadd, and the Wayka forest, used by the serfs from the market of Tolna (Tholnawar).

Document reference: National Archives of Hungary, Budapest (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 106421; Q 398 / 3 5 76 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Intézmények irataiból • Székesfehérvári keresztesek konventje (Q 398)
Original, paper 29 x 19cm, Latin, Gothic, seal on the interleaf
Date: 1435 VII 25



Barbara ukazuje Polki, vdovi Benedikta Sernyeja, Dominikovega sina, naj križarjem iz Székesfehérvára vrne odvzeto zemljo v naselju Fadd in gozd Wayka, ki jo uporabljajo podložniki iz trga Tolna (Tholnawar).

Signatura: Madžarski državni arhiv Budimpešta (Magyar Országos Levéltár), 106421; Q 398 / 3 5 76 DIPLOMATIKAI LEVÉLTÁR (Q szekció) • Intézmények irataiból • Székesfehérvári keresztesek konventje (Q 398)
Original, papír 29 x 19 cm, latinski jezik, gotica, na medlist pritisnjen pečat
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¹¹ Gre za kraje v bližini Banske Bystrice na Slovaškem. Osídlenie Zvolenskej kotliny od včasného stredoveku do polovice 19. storočia. Ed.: Oto Tomeček; Banská Bystrica 2009; str. 89, 90, 113.
¹² These are estates near Banská Bystrica, Slovakia. Osídlenie Zvolenskej kotliny od včasného stredoveku do polovice 19. storočia. Ed.: Oto Tomeček; Banská Bystrica 2009; pp. 89, 90, 113.



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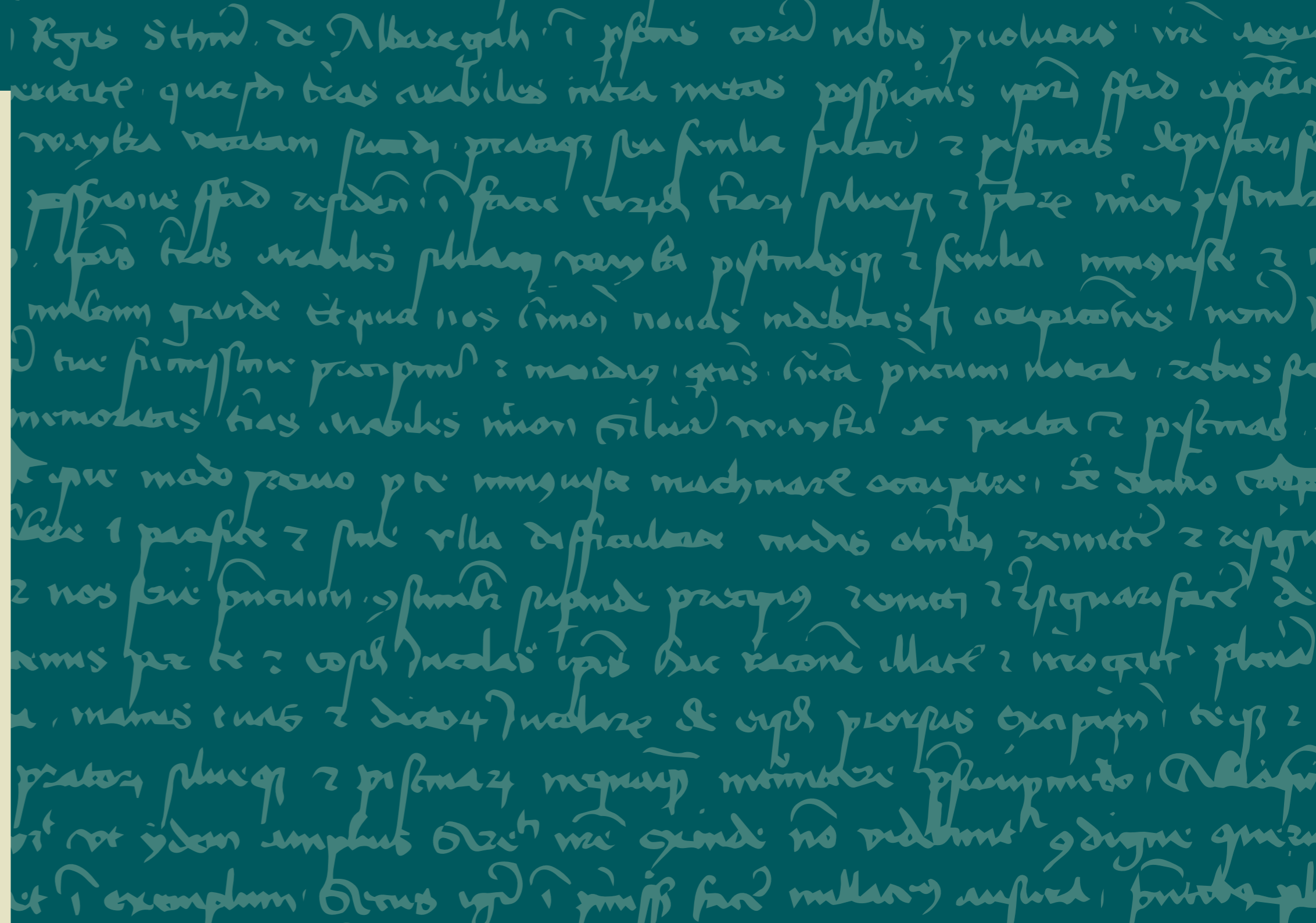
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Barbara in Sigismund na freski v pokopališki kapeli
v Riffianu
Povzeto po: Daniela Dvoráková, Barbora Celjská, 2013.
Foto: Dušan Buran.

Barbara and Sigismund depicted on a fresco at the
funeral chapel in Riffian
Adapted from Daniela Dvoráková, Barbora Celjská, 2013.
Photo: Dušan Buran.





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