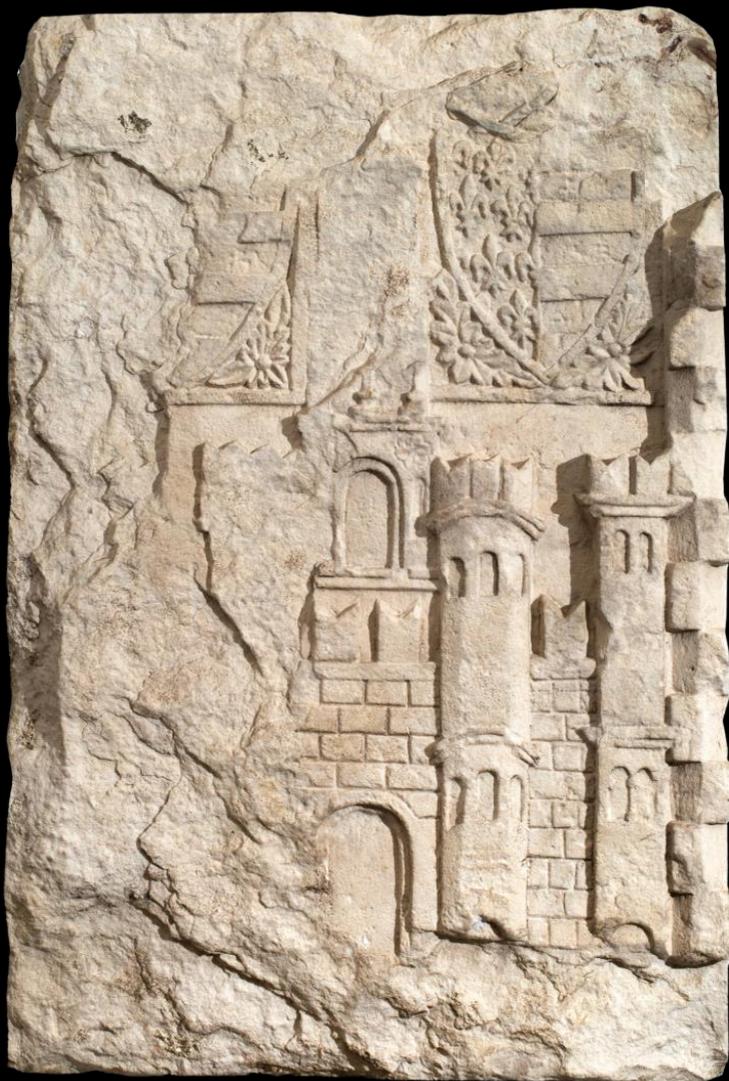


# Angevins in East Central and Southeastern Europe in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century

2-3 May 2022, Department of History,  
University of Zadar



International Scientific Conference

**Angevins in East Central and Southeastern  
Europe in the 14<sup>th</sup> Century**

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University of Zadar

**Conference program and abstracts**



The conference is held within the framework of the project *Angevin Archiregnum in East Central and Southeastern Europe in the 14th Century: View from the Periphery* (IP-2019-04- 9315), financed by the Croatian Science Foundation.



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**Angevins in East Central and Southeastern Europe in  
the 14<sup>th</sup> Century**

2-3 May 2022, Zadar

**CONFERENCE PROGRAM**

**MONDAY, 2 MAY**

**Plenary lecture (10.00-10.45)**

Mladen Ančić (University of Zadar), **Building the blocks  
of organization**

**Coffee break (10.45-11.00)**

**Session 1 (11.00-12.15)**

Chair: Antun Nekić

Cosmin Popa Gorjanu ("1 Decembrie 1918" University of  
Alba Iulia), **Collective activities of the Transylvanian  
nobility during the Angevine age**

Ivan Majnarić (Catholic University of Croatia), **Making  
something out of nothing? The Angevin organization  
of the Kingdom of Dalmatia and Croatia**

Luka Špoljarić (University of Zagreb), **The Restoration of Royal Power and Historiography in Angevin Croatia**

**Coffee break (12.15-12.30)**

**Session 2 (12.30-13.45)**

Chair: Valentina Šoštarić

Neven Isailović (Institute of History Belgrade), Miloš Ivanović (Institute of History Belgrade), **King Louis I and Serbian Lands**

Emir Filipović (University of Sarajevo), **Kinship and Politics: Reframing the relationship between the ruling families of Hungary and Bosnia during the fourteenth century**

Etleva Lala (Eötvös Loránd University), **Albanian Politics of the Hungarian Kings**

**Lunch break (13.45-15.30)**

### **Session 3 (15.30-16.45)**

Chair: Ivan Majnarić

Peter Sposato (Indiana University Kokomo), **“To partake once more in such great doings”**: Florentine Knights, Chivalry, and Military Service in Angevin Lands

Alexandru Simon (Romanian Academy, Centre for Transylvanian Studies, Cluj-Napoca), [...] **specialiter ante Jadram [...]: Wallachians in the Dalmatian service of King Louis I of Anjou**

Judit Csákó (Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest), **Louis the Great and the so-called *guerra dei confini* (1372-1373)**

**Coffee break (16.45-17.00)**

### **Session 4 (17.00-18.15)**

Chair: Mladen Ančić

Gábor Barabás (University of Pécs), **The Never-Been Papal Legates, Who Left Hungary Without Having Accomplished Anything**

Ágnes Maléth (University of Pécs), **Papal Authority and the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the 14th-century Hungarian Kingdom: an Overview**

Zoran Ladić (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts),  
Zrinka Novak (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts),  
**Some consideration regarding the ecclesiastical and  
pious life in Trogir in the second half of the fourteenth  
century**

**TUESDAY, 3 MAY**

**Session 1 (10.00-11.40)**

Chair: Cosmin Popa Gorjanu

Gergely Kiss (University of Pécs), **"Hungarian"  
Angevins who never set foot in Hungary: the relations  
of Charles I and his younger sisters in the light of the  
service of dynastic identity and interests**

Tamás Körmendi (Eötvös Loránd University (Budapest),  
**Heraldic representation of Louis I of Hungary and his  
predecessors in the Illuminated Chronicle**

Antun Nekić (University of Zadar), **In search of an heir:  
matrimonial policies of Joanna I of Naples and Louis  
the Great in the early 1370s**

Zsuzsanna Kopeczny (National Museum of Banat  
Timișoara), **A royal residence of the Anjou at the  
periphery of the Hungarian Kingdom.  
Historiographical myths versus reality**

**Coffee break (11.40-12.00)**

## **Session 2 (12.00-13.45)**

Chair: Neven Isailović

Éva B. Halász (MTA Research Group for Medievalistics), **The role of the Slavonian ban in the governance of Hungary (The examples of Nicholas of Szécs and Peter Cudar)**

Valentina Šoštarić (University of Zadar), **Ragusan ambassadors – the hinge between the local community and the Angevins**

Dušan Mlacović (University of Ljubljana), **The Dominis of Rab and the Kingdom - the beginnings of a forgotten family strategy**

## **Lunch break (13.45-15.30)**

## **Session 3 (15.30-16.45)**

Chair: Dušan Mlacović

Tomislav Popić (University of Zagreb), **Angevin Rule and Legal Orders of the Eastern-Adriatic Cities**

Judit Gál (Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest), **Zadar, the Angevin centre of Dalmatia**

Ante Bećir (Catholic University of Croatia), **Recognition of Angevin Rule in Trogir 1357/1358 – The Interplay between Local Conflict and Sovereign Power**

# ABSTRACTS

Mladen Ančić (University of Zadar)

## **Building the blocks of organization**

At the end of 1359 and the beginning of 1360 the Venetian notary and diplomat Bernard Ursio spent some time with the Croatian-Dalmatian Ban Nicholas Zeech and in his dispatches to his government reproduced some of his private talks with the Ban. Among other things he denoted how the Ban saw his position and how he acted upon this. First of all, the Ban saw that his jurisdiction covered two *regna* forming what he had labeled *principatus*. His was the position of full control and responsibility for anything happening in the territory under his jurisdiction but the idea of constant control of his King, whose appointee and *vicarius* he was, formed the background of this picture. In his practical actions as the royal representative the ban openly showed his position of *princeps* publicly assuming posture of full authority.

Ursio's detailed information, rarely used by modern historians, is here used as starting point of the discussion concerning the status as well as the inner workings of three *regna* that in the 14<sup>th</sup> century formed *partes ultradravanes*. In his discussion the author uses the concept of "composite kingdom" in order to structurally define Angevin *Archiregnum Hungaricum* covering, more or less tightly knitted, the whole range of historical territories that

differed in their structure from the core of the *Archiregnum*.

The author also pinpoints the difference between the procedure of naming of royal *vicarii* and the practical conduct when those in charge took over their job. The process of naming King's representative formed the integral part of political life of the royal court in its function of social center for the whole Kingdom. On the other hand, the conduct of the appointee, after he assumed his duty, was constrained by the complex of local customs and traditions. It was up to his cunning and dexterity to negotiate between royal intentions and goals and local social stability and smooth workings of the system based on the upkeep of local traditions. These structural determinants of the system and the way they were enacted are amply illustrated by the analysis of the tenures of Bans Mikcz Akos and Nicholas de Zeech.

Gábor Barabás (University of Pécs)

### **The Never-Been Papal Legates, Who Left Hungary Without Having Accomplished Anything**

Chapter 187 of the so-called Chronicle of the Deeds of the Hungarians narrates the events from the end of the 13<sup>th</sup> century: the reign of the last Árpáadian king, Andrew III, and the appearance of the young pretender, Caroberto from the Angevin dynasty of Naples, the later King Charles I of Hungary, are discussed. It can be read regarding their relation that: "In order to make Charles capable of ruling and of taking power against King Andrew, the aforesaid pope sent one legate after another to support his cause against King Andrew. But they could

accomplish nothing and returned home.” The *aforsaid pope* Boniface VIII in fact sent a legate to Hungary in order to act on his behalf in favor of Charles, but only after the death of Andrew III, thus not against him. The legate was the above-mentioned Cardinal Niccolò Boccasini, the later Pope Benedict XI, therefore we can clearly speak of a mistake or a contradiction in case of this passage.

The presentation attempts to provide an answer to the question, whether the passage in question could be indeed a mere error, perhaps an arbitrary misstatement or there is a more plausible explanation to be found for the obvious contradiction of the text. The section can be interpreted in different ways as well. It is also possible that the *aforsaid pope* was not actually Boniface VIII, but rather his predecessor, Nicholas IV. Namely the latter indeed authorized a papal legate *from his side*, as a legate *de latere*, with the full office of legation, in order to act on his behalf regarding the Hungarian succession.

Ante Bećir (Catholic University of Croatia)

### **Recognition of Angevin Rule in Trogir 1357/1358 – The Interplay between Local Conflict and Sovereign Power**

After the end of the Venetian-Hungarian war in February 1358 (Treaty of Zadar), almost all of the eastern Adriatic coast came under the rule of the Hungarian King Louis of Anjou, including the Trogir commune. However, royal rule in Trogir was established twice, namely in July 1357

and again in March 1358. The reason for this is to be found in the local factional conflict of December 1357, during which the faction of the Trogir archdeacon Jakov Petrov (Vitturi) attacked and expelled Josip Stjepanov (Cega), his family members and associates, who in turn represented the opposing factional bloc. As a result, (*potestas*) Rudolphus de Piro and (*capitaneus populi*) Dragulin Hrvatinov were elected as the head of the government, but without the king's consent. Upon the arrival of Ban Ivan Ćuz (*Iohannes Chuz*) and other royal officials in Trogir, an official investigation was launched into the events of December 1357, which treated the now disgraced archdeacon as an apostate and the main culprit for all the violence. The records (or perhaps only fragments in the transcript of Ivan Lučić Lucius) of the banal investigation provide a whole series of data on the basis of which one can say something more about the way royal power arranged the political situation in Trogir after 1358 – and at the same time viewing it in the broader context of the Angevin Eastern-Adriatic acquisition.

Judit Csákó (Institute of History, Research Centre for the Humanities, Budapest)

**Louis the Great and the so-called *guerra dei confini*  
(1372-1373)**

During the reign of Louis the Great, Hungarian-Italian relations – and among them, the wars with the Republic of Venice – played an important role. My paper aims to discuss a sole episode of the series of conflict with the

Venetian lion: the *so-called guerra dei confini*. In summer 1372, hostilities broke out over a border dispute between Venice and the lord of Padua: Francesco da Carrara sought help from his long-time ally, the king of Hungary, who sent troops to the *Terraferma* some months later. Paduans and Hungarians experienced some victories but after a defeat suffered under a newly erected Venetian fortress, the Republic imposed a disadvantageous peace on Francesco il Vecchio. On the basis of the most important sources of the events (Gatari's *Cronaca Carrarese* and Nicoletto d'Alessio's *Storia della guerra per i confini*), my paper will discuss Louis's involvement in the Border War. First, I will present the information the chronicles deliver about diplomatic relations between the king of Hungary, the lord of Padua and the doge of Venice. The second part of the analysis will focus on the war incidents and the presence of the Hungarian armies in Italy. The paper will also shed light on the fact how members of the Hungarian elite participated as diplomats and soldiers in the conflict.

Emir O. Filipović (University of Sarajevo)

### **Kinship and Politics:**

#### **Reframing the relationship between the ruling families of Hungary and Bosnia during the fourteenth century**

This paper will attempt to provide an outline of the complex relations between Hungary and Bosnia as well as

of their respective ruling families during the fourteenth century. It will do so by considering kinship and consanguinity as a basis for the affiliation, admiration and political cooperation between the Kotromanić and Angevin dynasties. Their partnership was built on the harmonizing of mutual interests and it eventually resulted in a rapid development of Bosnia which was located on the very outskirts of the Realm of St. Stephen. Though the two families became even closer as time progressed, their relationship was not without its challenges. Namely, both sides sought to test the limits of the partnership and while the Angevin kings succeeded in bringing Bosnia closer into their fold, the Bosnian ruling elites still managed to preserve many aspects of their own political individuality, such as the hereditary character of princely power and the role of the Bosnian Church as an important factor in society. Notwithstanding these differences and several problematic incidents that did not truly harm their relationship, it can also be argued that kinship was one the reasons why the Bosnian elites remained loyal and sided with the Angevins in the dynastic struggle for the Hungarian throne after 1386. By analyzing these well documented examples and cases of interaction between the two ruling families I will seek to reframe their relationship and hopefully formulate a response to the question: to what extent was Bosnia a part of the ‘Angevin Archiregnum’?

Judit Gál (Institute of History, Research Centre for the  
Humanities, Budapest)

### **Zadar, the Angevin centre of Dalmatia**

In my presentation, I will analyze King Louis I of Hungary's government and administration in Dalmatia and Croatia, and highlight the central place that Zadar had in the king's policy. I will analyze the administrative aspects of the central role of Zadar with special regards to the new Hungarian institutions founded by King Louis in Dalmatia. I will also examine the way the King tried to connect Croatia-Dalmatia with the mainland of the Kingdom also mostly from an economic point of view. And finally, the third focus point of my presentation will be the king's personal policy and the place of the elite of Zadar in the king's Dalmatian elite. I will compare the result of my analysis to King Louis' policy in other territories, and also highlight the difference between the place of Zadar and role of other Dalmatian towns in the royal administration and policy.

Éva B. Halász (MTA Research Group for Medievalistics)

### **The role of the Slavonian ban in the governance of Hungary (the examples of Nicholas of Szécs and Peter Cudar)**

In the 14th century, the ban of Slavonia was a baron of Hungary and took part in the royal council due to his office. The rulers sought the opinion of the council before important decisions. Although the sources do not depict

such situations, it is very likely based on later parallels. Altogether nine bans ruled Slavonia between 1323 and 1381. The Slavonian ban did not spend all his time in his territory, as he had other duties and obligations as well: sometimes the ban appeared in the entourage of the sovereign, led military missions, or acted as ambassador. In my presentation, I will analyze two, but closely connected topics through the examples of Nicholas of Szécs and Peter Cudar, who held the office of the Slavonian ban in the middle and the second half of the century (Nicolas of Szécs: 1346-1349, 1366-1368, 1372-1373; Peter Cudar 1368-1371, 1373-1381). The first topic is the operation of the ban's office in his absence. The viceban and the chancellery could take over several duties, but exactly what does that mean, which tasks? The second topic is about the ban himself: the possibility of the identification of his movements in and outside of Slavonia and his involvement in governmental matters.

Neven Isailović (Institute of History Belgrade), Miloš  
Ivanović (Institute of History Belgrade)

### **King Louis I and Serbian Lands**

During his long reign King Louis I (1342–1382) had a very intense relationship with his immediate southern neighbours – Serbian rulers and nobles. At first, he had a strong opponent in King and Emperor Stephen Dušan (1331–1355). Serbian and Hungarian forces fought between 1343 and 1345 in the border areas on the banks of the Sava and the Danube. In the second half of 1346, a

peace treaty was concluded, which included a provision on marriage between the son of Serbian Emperor and a cousin of Hungarian King. However, this provision was never fulfilled. The two states conflicted once again in 1353 while another truce was concluded in May of 1355. King Louis I used the weakening of Serbia during the reign of Emperor Uroš (1355–1371) to strengthen his position. The noble family of Rastislalić broke away from the rule of the Serbian Emperor in 1359 in the regions of Kučevo and Braničevo south of the Danube, with the support of Angevin King whose vassals they became. Then, or somewhat later, Hungary regained control of Mačva, south of the Sava. Bosnian Ban Tvrtko and Serbian Prince Lazar defeated Serbian local lord Nikola Altomanović in 1373 with military aid of King Louis. Consequently, Prince Lazar became a vassal of Hungarian ruler. However, the details of their relationship up until Louis' death remain largely elusive, such as the attitude of King Louis regarding Lazar's successful military action against another king's ally Radič Branković Rastislalić in 1379.

Gergely Kiss (University of Pécs)

**"Hungarian" Angevins who never set foot in  
Hungary: the relations of Charles I and his younger  
sisters in the light of the service of dynastic identity  
and interests**

Surprisingly, both Hungarian and international historiography has focused only on King Charles I among the children of Charles Martel and Clemencia of Habsburg, the only one who fulfilled the Angevins' claim to the Hungarian throne. The two other sisters seem to

have been forgotten, although both Beatrix the elder and Clemencia the younger were involved in the strategic marriage policy of building up the Angevin empire. As a result, Beatrix became the wife of the dauphin of Vienne, John II. And the Anjou ambitions for power were also reflected in the difficult marriage of Clemencia, which, while dominated by the interests of Naples, also reflected to some extent the objectives of Charles, who was seeking to stabilize his power in Hungary. After long detours and the rejection of various candidates, Clemencia was finally married to the Capetian monarch Louis X.

Even though the older brother and his younger sisters were far from their birthplace (i.e., Naples), they all had the dynastic representation which was so important for the Angevins. These were by no means monolithic, however: they drew heavily on Capetian and Árpáadian antecedents, and regularly emerged in Hungary, Dauphiné or even the Kingdom of France. My recent comprehensive research has demonstrated that there was a link between Charles Martell's three descendants, albeit of varying intensity, the most important element of which was the fusion of the identities of the different related dynasties (Capetian, Angevin, Árpáadian), which could then be mobilised to serve different political ambitions.

The aim of the paper is to show how, through what channels and from what impulses Beatrix and Clemencia's 'Hungarian' identity was formed and preserved, and how it was combined with dynastic interests, whether in Naples (especially Robert I) or in Hungary (Charles I). In order to answer these questions, a complex analysis was needed,

covering direct and indirect contact between the Charles, Beatrix and Clemencia, the means of expressing dynastic identity (in particular the testament and the inventory of Clemencia's legacy, widow of King Louis X of France), the circulation of the valuables by donation and testament (the phenomenon of gift-giving), and the wandering of the officials between the various courts.

Zsuzsanna Kopeczny (National Museum of Banat  
Timișoara)

**A royal residence of the Anjou at the periphery of the  
Hungarian Kingdom. Historiographical myths versus  
reality**

1301 was the year which marked the end of an era in the medieval history of the Hungarian Kingdom: the ruling house of the Árpáds' has extinguished. One of the pretenders to the throne, Charles, the 12 year old nephew of the king of Naples, was at this time already in Hungary, claiming his rights. Due to the fights for the throne he had to face, in 1308 Charles I established his temporary residence in Themeswar (today Timișoara in Romania), one of the most important settlements from the south-eastern region of the kingdom and the administrative center of Temes County.

In the older monographs positivist historians depicted the image of an elaborate, highly decorated stone castle as the residence of Charles I of Anjou, thought to be built by Italian masons. Starting from the idea of a king originated

from an illustrious European dynasty, historians created an idealized, romantic picture of the civilizing ruler escorted by a large suite with master masons among them, who must have built a similar castle as the one he left behind as a child.

The reality proved to be different: archaeological excavations have revealed a residence built according to the local geographical conditions, made of brick and timber and with the use of modest architectural decoration. In the moment he moved to *Themeswar*, in the middle of a civil war, the young king most certainly did not have the means to sustain such an effort, furthermore, as the case of the later permanent residence from *Visegrád* shows, he did not engage in “luxurious” constructions not even when his rule was stable. Besides presenting the royal residence from *Themeswar*, in our paper we also draw attention upon the way positivist historiography led to a distorted discourse perpetuated until the present.

Tamás Körmendi (Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest)

### **Heraldic representation of Louis I of Hungary and his predecessors in the Illuminated Chronicle**

The *Illuminated Chronicle of Hungary* (*Chronicon Pictum Hungariae/Cronicon Pictum Vindobonense*, OSZK Cod. Lat. 404) is arguably the most important masterpiece of medieval Hungarian miniature painting. Its artistic features, iconographic accuracy, and historical source value have been discussed by many outstanding scholars

in the last one and half century but also have posed a number of much debated questions. We have still not found a common opinion, among others, about the possible time and the exact goal of its creation; however, its original conception was obviously a high niveau representation of Louis I and his archiregnum on the international level. Our paper is aiming to present the most important heraldic features of this work of art, and to answer some interesting questions concerning not only the codex itself but also the diplomatic propaganda and self-representation of Louis I as the king of Hungary. Why are no distinctive parts of the Archiregnum (e. g. Croatia or Dalmatia) represented in the miniatures of the codex? Should it suggest us anything about the possible conception of its iconographic and heraldic program and about its time of creation? How could the codex with its heraldic illuminations function as a mean of political propaganda in a foreign country? What can we learn from it in general about the heraldic practice and trends of the Kingdom of Hungary in the second half of the Angevin period?

Zoran Ladić (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts.),  
Zrinka Novak (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts)

**Some consideration regarding the ecclesiastical and  
pious life in Trogir in the second half of the  
fourteenth century**

In our presentation, we will try to examine the ecclesiastical circumstances in Trogir during the reign of

Luis I of Anjou with particular attention to the role of the Trogir's bishop Nicholas Kažotić in creating relationships with King Louis I. We will also try to research the variety of expressions of piety by denizens of the commune of Trogir in the second half of the fourteenth century based on the examination of a notary and narrative sources. The presentation will be based on the analysis of the extant Trogir's notary records but we will also examine diplomatic sources related to Nicholas Kažotić or members of his family as well as narrative sources written in the later period (in the first place chronicles written by two contemporaries, Ivan Lučić-Lucius and Pavao Andreis in the seventeenth century).

Etleva Lala (Eötvös Loránd University)

### **Albanian Politics of the Hungarian Kings**

The concept “Albanian Politics of the Hungarian Kings” was coined in the beginning of the twentieth century by the Croat, Milan Šufflay, nowadays considered as “the father” of the Albanian medieval studies. He stated that the political influence of Hungarian kings in the Albanian territories became evident in the beginning of the fourteenth century, when Angevines took the Hungarian throne.

In the fourteenth century, when real power of the Hungarian Kings reached Ragusa and Kotor, the part of Albania with the city of Durrës was in the hands of the Neapolitan Angevines. This is the time when the

beginnings of the political connections between Hungarians and Albanians are to be searched, stated Šufflay. In 1296 Durrës, which belonged to the Neapolitan Angevines since 1272, fell into the hands of the Serbian kings. Nevertheless, when Durrës was placed under the Hungarian power of king Louis the Great, it was never again claimed by the Serbian kings.

Šufflay attributed to the Árpád dynasty “a Hungarian imperialism”, and stated that it was continued with the same success also by the Angevines. The Apperzeptionsrolle (apperception’s role) of the Hungarian Slavs went over to the autochthone Slavonic nobility with the strengthening of the Hungarian power. The Babonics and the Garai are in this period the promoters of the Hungarian “imperialism” towards the Croats and Bosnians, who under Sigismund were on the best way to become pioneers of the Hungarian supremacy towards Serbs and Albanians. The intrusion of the Ottomans finished this work prematurely, destroying the embryo of the Albanian politics of the Hungarian Kings.

In my paper, I would like to focus on this theory of Milan Šufflay, placing it in the light of the new research conducted in the last hundred years.

Ivan Majnarić (Catholic University of Croatia)

**Making something out of nothing? The Angevin organization of the Kingdom of Dalmatia and Croatia**

After the Venetian siege of Zadar in 1345-46 the royal presence in the Kingdom of Croatia was growing. This was even more evident as preparations for the final clash with the Venetian proceeded. Decisive steps in the administrative organization of the Kingdom were made, however, only after the Peace of Zadar (1358). The paper gives a brief overview of administrative changes – from the royal point of view – with special emphasis on their impact on Croatian society and various social relations. The main thesis is that ruler did not abruptly intervene in the existing social formations – although several decades passed without proper royal authority – but through skillful reorganization and active military power shaped society in his favor, constantly seeking the possibility of creating a new social (sub)class to rely on. He seems to have paid special attention to local social circumstances, at least insofar as they did not oppose the dominant (royal) political and administrative practices. At the same time, such royal practices enabled the further formation of a composite kingdom, and – given the new corporate reality – encouraged the formation of a premodern nation(s) in the long run.

Dušan Mlacović (University of Ljubljana)

### **The Dominis of Rab and the Kingdom - the beginnings of a forgotten family strategy**

In 1434, Emperor Sigismund awarded a new coat-of-arms to the five Dominis brothers, the Senj bishop Johannes and his brothers Stephanus, Damianus, Chrysogonus and Christophorus. Three years later the five brothers from Rab in Dalmatia obtained also the title of *comes palatinus*. At first sight, the elevation of the family seemed to be based on the merits of one person only: the first of the named five brothers, Johannes de Dominis, one of the mightiest men in Hungarian kingdom in the early 1440s. Though, his position and his role was far from being the one of a self-made man, it was the result of a carefully planned and executed Dominis' family strategy for gaining power in the lands of the Crown of St Stephen started in the first half of 14th century and well on track in its second half, in times of the rule of king Luis the Great and later. The most visible role in executing the strategy was given to the bishops Johannes and Simon de Dominis in the 15th century, however the most traceable part of the strategy in sources (that also made it possible to identify it as a strategy) came from a century earlier, when their grandfather Stephanus de Dominis spared no effort in making the elevation of his sons and grandsons in the world of mighty in the Angevine Hungary come true. The paper discusses the beginnings of this failed and forgotten family strategy from the 14th century Dalmatia.

Antun Nekić (University of Zadar)

### **In search of an heir: matrimonial policies of Joanna I of Naples and Louis the Great in the early 1370s**

In the late 1360s both Joanna I, Queen of Naples, and Louis the Great, king of Hungary, were childless, and thus without a direct descendant that would inherit the throne someday. Both however had close (and common) male and female relatives that were possible candidates for the future rulers of these kingdoms. This paper looks at the wedding plans of these two rulers made at the very end of 1369, and in the early 1370s, which involved four members of the Angevin dynasty that contracted two marriages – Joanna's niece Margaret married Charles of Durazzo in 1370, and Louis' niece Elizabeth married Philip II of Taranto in 1371. What was the political logic behind these marriages, who was to rule which kingdom, and why all these plans came to nothing are the questions this paper will try to answer, all the while putting it in the broader perspective of medieval diplomacy and dynastic world of the 14<sup>th</sup> century.

Ágnes Maléth (University of Pécs)

### **Papal Authority and the Ecclesiastical Benefices in the 14th-century Hungarian Kingdom: an Overview**

The Avignon period was a peculiar time in the history of the papacy, mainly characterized by the centralization of the papal power. This process was based on the creation of an elaborated financial system and a precise

administration, and a vigorous attempt to extend papal authority over every level of the beneficial system. The papal policy inevitably led to conflicts with the local rulers, as filling the vacant benefices – especially that of the higher church offices – was of inner political importance.

The aim of my presentation is to show how the beneficial policy of the Avignon popes manifested in the 14<sup>th</sup>-century Hungarian Kingdom. With a focus on the consistorial benefices, I will consider general tendencies of the era and examine whether the discrepancy in the interests of the Roman Curia and the Angevin kings of Hungary lead to a rivalry between the two powers in case of the church benefices, and how the conflicts could be resolved.

Cosmin Popa Gorjanu ("1 Decembrie 1918" University  
of Alba Iulia)

### **Collective activities of the Transylvanian nobility during the Angevine age**

This paper aims to examine the instances of collective activities of the Transylvanian nobility during the fourteenth century. The nobles from this region actively pursued their collective interests, as reflected in the charters for privileges obtained from 1320s to 1360s. According to some new views, these actions can be seen as manifestations of regional identity. While the charters of collective privileges, like those from 1324, 1335, 1342, 1355, 1366, have already drawn the attention to the results

of the community's plans and designs in advancing their aims, their involvement in promoting the interests of individual members in legal proceedings have not been sufficiently examined. Thus, by exploring the instances of collective action in formulating petitions in support for individual requests of nobles or the participation in the decision making in trials, should offer new insights into the range of collective activities of the community of Transylvanian nobles.

Tomislav Popić (Faculty of Croatian Studies University  
of Zagreb)

### **Angevin Rule and Legal Orders of the Eastern- Adriatic Cities**

Among other things, the establishment of Angevin rule in Dalmatia during 1357/1358 also led to changes in local legal orders of certain eastern-Adriatic cities. In some of them, the local political elite focused on removing the Venetian name from statutory provisions (Dubrovnik), or readjusting the normative framework to the reorganization of municipal government (Zadar). In Trogir, however, the establishment of the king's authority was also followed by the decisive consolidation of social order resting on the (part of the) urban nobility's exclusive control of the decision-making processes. This development was basically the last step of the century long process in the formation of the urban nobility and its real domination in the municipal government. Unlike Venice before and after the Angevin era, which was occasionally "flirting" with

lower strata of urban society in order to maintain the equilibrium of its rule, the Angevin authority gave the impetus to the whole process with its general reliance on local nobilities as an instrument in the preservation of power. Thus, the presentation will try to recontextualize the transformation of Trogir's *consilium generale* as the exclusive holder of all the power in the city into officially designated *consilium generale nobilium* during the 1360s, which will also be associated with the changes in the legal order of the commune, and with several council decisions directed against municipal fraternities as places of (political) gathering of commoners.

Alexandru Simon (Romanian Academy, Centre for  
Transylvanian Studies, Cluj-Napoca)

**[...] *specialiter ante Jadram* [...]: Wallachians in the  
Dalmatian service of King Louis I of Anjou**

On August 29, 1359, King Louis I of Anjou granted the Recaş estate (in the present-day Romanian Banat) to the sons of Ladislav, the son of Zarna, *Olachorum nostrorum fidelium*. The king of Hungary had taken that estate from Nicholas, Philip and John (likewise Wallachians) who had been unfaithful to both Louis I and to his father, Charles-Robert. The sons of Ladislav in return had sided with Angevine monarch when the lord of these sons of Ladislav, Alexander Basarab, voivode of Wallachia, had refused to acknowledge King Louis as his natural suzerain. For this, the sons of Ladislav lost their lands and fortunes and had to take refuge in the Hungarian kingdom. Still, they went on and

distinguished them in the service of Louis I, [...] *specialiter ante Jadram* [...]. The charter bore the royal double seal and was confirmed by the main secular and ecclesiastical authorities of the realm, including the bishops of Zadar, Nicholas de Matafaris, and Split, Ugolin de Malabranca. King Louis I certainly cared much about these Wallachians (one of Ladislav's sons, *Karapeh* became a royal knight) and valued their loyalty, proven especially – according to the same king – in front of <the walls of> Zadar. These Adriatic deeds were accomplished either during Louis' successful Dalmatian offensive of 1357-1358 (that ultimately led to the Peace of Zadar) or, in the summer of 1346, during the king's failed attempt to relieve the city of Zadar besieged by the Venetians. The less than triumphant words of the son of Charles-Robert indicate that it was the latter event. The context in which those Wallachians stood by Louis is therefore highly relevant. The paper will consequently focus on the political circumstances in the mid-1340 and in the late 1350s.

Peter Sposato (Indiana University Kokomo)

**“To partake once more in such great doings”:  
Florentine Knights, Chivalry, and Military Service in  
Angevin Lands**

The Angevin monarchs at Buda and Naples ruled over large and diverse medieval kingdoms, exercising political, economic, and military influence over much of East-Central Europe and Italy. The royal courts also served as cultural epicenters for the elites of these lands, especially

knights and men-at-arms who looked to the Angevin kings, princes, and nobles for powerful models of chivalric identity, for opportunities to engage in the most important chivalric activities (war), and for patronage in the production of literary works— especially romances and epics— which served as a crucial medium for the dissemination and shaping of chivalric culture.

This was particularly true of Guelf nobles and knights in Italy, including Tuscans, who enjoyed a close connection to the Angevin royal courts and often held positions of prominence in Naples and Buda. The Tuscan contingent included a significant number of Florentines who— in contrast to the traditional scholarly view of the late medieval Florentine elite as proto-capitalistic and proto-humanistic merchants who remained fully estranged from chivalric culture— played important, sometimes leading, roles in Angevin military matters. In some cases, like that of Niccolò Acciaiuòli (*d.*1365), Florentine knights even served as cultural focal points in Angevin chivalric culture through their military service and patronage. Although perhaps the most famous example, Niccolò was hardly alone in lending his military skill and bravery in the service of the Angevin monarchs. Indeed, this paper will argue that he was an exemplar of a vibrant Florentine chivalric cultural community whose members provided significant military service to the Angevins in Italy, Sicily, and Greece during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. This military service was central to both individual and familial claims of chivalric identity and often continued across many generations.

Valentina Šoštarić (University of Zadar)

**Ragusan ambassadors – the hinge between the local community and the Angevins**

The aim of this talk is to discuss the role of Ragusan envoys who played a crucial role in the establishment and maintenance of relationships between their hometown and the Angevin court. Those individuals intermediated in communication between the „center of power“ and „local community“ utilizing their privileged position trying to reach their personal gains. Multidimensional interactions in which envoys were involved are seen as an important driving force that influenced re(shaping) of political and social realities in which the „center of power“ and „periphery“ co-existed and simultaneously mutually interwind.

This study is focused on interpersonal contacts of Ragusan diplomats who bridged the local authorities and the Angevins in the critical period before signing the Treaty of Visegrad in 1358 and the years ahead. Following the career path of Ragusan ambassadors, who were elected to represent the community in front of the Angevins, their private, marital, and clientelistic relationships will be discussed in order to gain insight into their personal networks, as well as modes of their establishing, maintenance, and utilization, and problems that occur between its members. The personal socio-political position and power of those influential Ragusan diplomats were often connected with moral values as honor and trust, as well as emotions like fear, envy, and love.

Luka Špoljarić (University of Zagreb)

## **The Restoration of Royal Power and Historiography in Angevin Croatia**

In 1301 the Angevin Charles Robert was crowned the King of Hungary and, after other claimants had been eliminated, began the long process of restoring the royal authority in a realm that had during the previous decades all but disintegrated. During this disintegration much of the Kingdom of Croatia, a kingdom attached to the Hungarian crown since 1102, had come under the control of the Croatian noble kindred of the Šubići, and it was only during the 1340s–1350s that Charles's son and heir Louis restored the royal power here as well. As Croatian historians have shown in recent decades, this whole period witnessed an unprecedented level of interest among the Croatian elites in the history of the early medieval Croatian kingdom, particularly in the reign of the—it was believed—last king of the national dynasty, Zvonimir (r. 1076–1089), and in the events that unfolded in the wake of his death. Several narrative texts, of various lengths and genres, can be dated to this period and I will focus on one that has so far received little attention, the text known later by such titles as *De actibus Zvonimiri regis et eius successoribus* and the *Anonymous Split Chronicle*. I will present this fanciful text and its *fortuna*, analyze the literary and political motifs at play and offer an interpretation of the circumstances in which it was composed and the purpose which it served.