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## Friderik V. Ptujski

### IZVLEČEK

Današnja slovenska Štajerska je bila v 13. stoletju razdeljena med več zemljiških posestnikov, med katerimi je imel največjo moč štajerski vojvoda. Drugi večji posestniki sta bili predvsem krška škofija in salzburška nadškofija, katere ministeriali so bili tudi gospodje Ptujski. Leta 1246 je umrl zadnji moški pripadnik rodbine Babenberžanov, ki je do tedaj vladala vojvodinama Štajerski in Avstriji. 23 let po njegovi smrti je umrl tudi zadnji koroški vojvoda iz rodbine Spanheimov. Konec obeh dinastij je sprožil dolg boj za njuno dediščino in tekmece so se pridruževali različni lokalni plemiči. Friderik V. Ptujski je bil eden tistih, ki jim je v času teh bojev uspelo odlično izrabiti ta položaj. Okoriščal se je s pomočjo aktualnega štajerskega vojvode, ki pa si ga ni pomišljal zapustiti, če si je več prednosti obetal pri naslednjem. Svojim potomcem je tako zagotovil visok položaj na ravni celotne Štajerske.

### KLJUČNE BESEDE

Friderik V. Ptujski, slovenska Štajerska, vojvodina Štajerska, 13. stoletje, Bela IV., Otakar II. Přemysl, Rudolf I. Habsburški, bitka pri Dürnkrutu

### ABSTRACT

#### FREDERICK V OF PTUJ

In the 13th century, present-day Slovenian Styria was divided among several landowners, with the most prominent being the Duke of Styria. Other major landowners were the Diocese of Gurk and the Archdiocese of Salzburg, with the Lords of Ptuj as its ministeriales. The last male member of the Babenberg line, which had until then ruled the duchies of Styria and Austria, died in 1246. Twenty-three years after his death followed the death of the last Carinthian duke from the House of Spanheim. The end of the two dynasties triggered a long struggle over their inheritance in which a number of local noblemen took part as well. Frederick V of Ptuj was one of those who used these contentions to their best possible advantage. He received many favours from the current Styrian duke, but did not hesitate to turn his back on him if he expected to benefit more from his successor. In this way, he also managed to bring his descendants in high provincial positions.

### KEY WORDS

Frederick V of Ptuj, Slovenian Styria, Duchy of Styria, 13th century, Bela IV, Ottokar II of Bohemia, Rudolf I of Habsburg, Battle of Dürnkrut




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## S U M M A R Y

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### Frederick V of Ptuj

In the 13th century, the area of eastern Alps witnessed the extinction of the male lines of the Babenberg (1246) and the Spanheim (1269 or 1279) ducal dynasties, which was followed by a major dispute over their inheritance, the duchies of Austria, Styria and Carinthia, as well as vast landed estates in Carniola. The contention, with all its interruptions, lasted until 1311 (or even 1335). There were several contenders (especially for the former Babenberg lands), with the pre-eminent being the Hungarian King Bela IV and King Ottokar II of Bohemia. Other parties in the territorial disputes were local noblemen, including Frederick V of Ptuj. A shrewd politician, Frederick knew well how to turn the struggles for the Styrian ducal throne to their best possible advantage. He received many favours from the current Styrian duke, but did not hesitate to turn his back on him if he expected to benefit more from his successor. He was thus for a while a loyal adherent of King Bela, then of King Ottokar II of Bohemia and after that Rudolf I, also known as Rudolf of Habsburg, and his son Albrecht.

Even though a number of other families from the same territory (Lords of Maribor, Marenberg, Vuzenica, Svibno) accomplished a considerable po-

litical ascendancy between the 1250s and 1280s, the Lords of Ptuj managed to maintain constant political advantage against them. They excelled in every possible aspect: they possessed the highest number of castles (14), held the highest number of provincial and court offices (4), attended the highest number of provincial assembly meetings, (co-)founded the highest number of monasteries, and were generally regarded (through several generations!) as politically most active noble family in the entire region.

In his day, Frederick V of Ptuj was undoubtedly the most powerful nobleman in the territory of present-day Slovenian Styria, as well as one of the most prominent members of the entire provincial federation. His closest political rival was Siegfried of Marenberg, even though he did not come from a family with the tradition of holding the highest political offices in Styria. He was also not nearly as aggressive as Frederick and evidently cared much more about founding monasteries than political wrangling. During his long political career, which lasted since the beginning of the 1250s to the mid-1280s, Frederick attended as many as twelve Styrian provincial assembly meetings, while other members of the provincial estates in the territory of present-day Styria averaged less than two attendances during the same period. Frederick also served as the Styrian provincial marshal (1255) and judge (1277–1279). He managed to secure his family members a high position on the level of the entire Styrian duchy for decades to come, but none of them would ever rise to such prominence as he had attained.