

Rattkayi Velikotaborski i Crkva

The Rattkay of Veliki Tabor family
and the Church





Zagorska Sela, župna crkva sv. Katarine
Zagorska Sela, St Catherine's parish church

Na naslovnoj strani: Taborsko, župna crkva Uznesenja Bl. Dj. Marije, glavni oltar
s grbom obitelji Rattkay

Front cover: *Taborsko, parish church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary,*
high altar with the Rattkay coat-of-arms

MUZEJI HRVATSKOG ZAGORJA
DVOR VELIKI TABOR

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DESINIĆ, 2022.



Veliki Tabor

Plemićka obitelj Rattkay bila je jedna od najistaknutijih velikaških obitelji u Hrvatskoj. Ban Ivaniš Korvin dodijelio je 1502. godine Pavlu I. Rattkayu i njegovoj braći Ladislavu, Ivanu, Benediktu i Tomi prve posjede u Hrvatskom zagorju (utvrdu Tabor i posjed Jurketinec). Ova plemićka obitelj, gotovo tristo godina prisutna u Hrvatskom zagorju, isticala se u gotovo svim suvremenim društvenim i političkim

The Rattkay noble family was one of the most distinguished aristocratic families in Croatia.

In 1502, Ban János Corvinus conferred the first estates in Hrvatsko zagorje on Pavao I Rattkay and his brothers Ladislav, Ivan, Benedikt and Tomo (Tabor Castle and the Jurketinec estate). The Rattkays were present in Hrvatsko zagorje for almost three hundred years, and stood out in almost all the social and political events of their time – they

fought against the Ottoman Turks, were appointed for high public office, joined church orders and held high church honours. At the end of the seventeenth century, they were made counts. Their construction activities were connected to Veliki (Great) Tabor and Mali



kretanjima – sudjelovali su u borbama protiv Osmanlija, bili na visokim položajima u javnim službama, uključivali se u crkvene redove i obnašali visoke crkvene časti. Krajem 17. stoljeća stekli su titulu grofova. Njihova graditeljska aktivnost vezana je uz Veliki i Mali Tabor te dvorce Miljanu i Veliku Horvatsku. Mnogi članovi obitelji bili su donatori izgradnje i opremanja mnogih sakralnih objekata.

U osam naraštaja obitelji Rattkay u Hrvatskom zagorju nekoliko se članova obitelji odazvalo svećeničkom pozivu. Prvi koji se posvetio svećeničkom zvanju bio je zagrebački kanonik **Pavao III.** (+ oko 1578.). Njegov brat **Petar II. Rattkay** (+1586.) isticao se u borbama protiv Turaka. Sačuvan je njegov epitaf u župnoj crkvi u Desiniću.¹ Njegov sin, **Stjepan I.** (rođen oko 1576., umro poslije 1629.), bio je isusovac Zagrebačkog kolegija Družbe Isusove gdje je djelovao kao profesor i kateheta².

Epitaf Petru II. Rattkayu (+1586.) u župnoj crkvi sv. Jurja u Desiniću

Epitaph of Petar II Rattkay (+1586) in St George's parish church in Desinić

¹ Prema navodima Gj. Szabe, Petar II. bio je prvo pokopan u kapeli u Velikom Taboru, a početkom 19. st. njegovi su posmrtni ostaci i epitaf premješteni u župnu crkvu u Desiniću.

² Stjepan je dio svojih posjeda ostavio braći u nasljedstvo, ali pod uvjetom da mu za korištenje posjeda svake godine isplaćuju 500 ugarskih forinti, a za korištenje namještaja 400 ugarskih forinti.



Barun Nikola I. Rattkay rodio se 1. siječnja 1600. u Velikom Taboru. Bio je sin Jurja I. Rattkaya i Eufrozine Pallfy. Njegova je majka mnogo novca i predmeta poklonila isusovačkom kolegiju u Zagrebu. Posebno je pomagala gradnju isusovačke crkve sv. Katarine na Griču³. Ulaskom u isusovački red, Nikola se školovao u Brnu (u knjizi pridošlih upisan je kao *Taborensis Croata*), Grazu i u Rimu. U želji da se posveti misionarskom radu odlazi na istok. Dolaskom u Indiju, u grad Gou, 1624. zaređen je za svećenika. U Indiji je ostao do smrti 25. veljače 1662. Gotovo četrdeset godina proveo je kao misionar po selima i školama sjeverozapadne obale Indije, a najviše na današnjem otoku Salsette, blizu grada Bombaja. U pismima koja je slao iz Indije opširno je opisao Tibet – zemljopis, vjerski život i obrede tibetanskog budizma, iako ondje nikad nije bio. Svi njegovi opisi temelje se na izvješćima portugalskog isusovca Antonia de Andrade. Bile su to prve vijesti u Zagrebu o dalekoj i nepoznatoj zemlji.⁴

Juraj II. Rattkay Velikotaborski (1613. – 1666.) rođen je u Velikom Taboru kao sin Petra II. Šimuna i Barbare Erdödy.

(Small) Tabor castles and to Miljana and Velika Horvatska manors. Many family members made donations for the construction and furnishing of numerous religious buildings.

During the eight generations of the Rattkay family in Hrvatsko zagorje, several family members joined the priesthood. The first to devote himself to the cloth was the Zagreb canon **Pavao III** (+ about 1578). His brother Petar II Rattkay (+1586) distinguished himself in battles against the Ottomans (+1586). His epitaph can be seen in the Desinić parish church.¹ Petar's son **Stjepan I** (born about 1576, died after 1629), was a Jesuit of the Zagreb College of the Society of Jesus, where he worked as a teacher and catechist.²

Baron Nikola I Rattkay was born on 1 January 1600 in Veliki Tabor. He was the son of Juraj I Rattkay and Eufrozina Pallfy. His mother made large donations of money and items to the Jesuit College in Zagreb. She especially helped the construction of the Jesuit Church

³ Njezino je ime upisano među dobrotvore i stavljeno u kamen temeljac crkve.

⁴ Zbog spora s braćom o njegovu dijelu posjeda, nakon smrti roditelja, ovlastio je rektora Zagrebačkog kolegija da ga zastupa na sudu. Nakon dobivene parnice njegova su braća isplatila isusovačkom redu 2000 zlatnih forinti.

¹ According to G. Szabo, Petar II was first buried in the Veliki Tabor chapel, and in the early nineteenth century his remains and epitaph were transferred to the Desinić parish church.

² Stjepan conferred part of his estate on his brothers on condition that they pay him 500 Hungarian Forints every year for using the land and 400 Hungarian Forints for using the furniture.



Juraj II. Rattkay (1613. – 1666.) iz *Memoriae regum et banorum Regnorum Dalmatiae, Croatiae et Sclavoniae*, Beč, 1652. (kat. br. 1)

Juraj II Rattkay (1613 – 1666) from *Memoriae regum et banorum Regnorum Dalmatiae, Croatiae et Sclavoniae*, Vienna, 1652 (cat. no. 1)

Studirao je teologiju u Beču. Za vrijeme studija preveo je s latinskog na hrvatski jezik djelo isusovca V. Lamormaina pod naslovom *Kriposti Ferdinanda II., Rimskoga cesara, kralestvih niškoga, vugerskoga, češkoga, dalmatinskoga, hervackoga i slovinskoga kralja* (1640.). Rattkay se na naslovnici toga djela predstavlja kao slobodni gospodar od Velikog Tabora grada i kao zagrebački kanonik. U predgovoru ističe važnost pisanja i govora na narodnom jeziku.

of St Catherine on Grič in Zagreb.³ Nikola entered the Jesuit order and was educated in Brno (he was entered as “Taborensis Croata” in the book of newcomers), Graz and Rome. He wanted to devote himself to missionary work and went to the Far East. On his arrival in India, he was ordained a priest in the city of Goa in 1624. He remained in India until his death on 25 February 1662. He spent almost forty years as a missionary in the villages and schools of the north-western coast of India, mostly on the present-day island of Salsette near the city of Bombay. In the letters he sent from India, he gave detailed descriptions of Tibet, the geography, religious life and rituals of Tibetan Buddhists, although he never went to Tibet. All his descriptions were based on reports of the Portuguese Jesuit Antonio de Andrada. This was the first news in Zagreb about that distant and unknown country.⁴

Juraj II Rattkay of Veliki Tabor (1613 – 1666) was born in Veliki Tabor as the son of Petar II Šimun and Barbara Erdödy. He studied theology in Vi-

³ Her name is inscribed among the benefactors on the church foundation stone.

⁴ Because of a dispute with his brothers about his part of the estate after the death of their parents, he authorised the Rector of the Zagreb College to represent him in court. After winning the lawsuit, his brothers paid the Jesuit Order 2000 gold forints.

Juraj II. aktivno je sudjelovao u bitkama protiv Turaka (1641., Kladuša), obilazio je pogranične utvrde uz tursku granicu i nadgledao njihovu obnovu. Uz dopuštenje Kaptola pošao je zajedno s Petrom Zrinskim i Jurjem Frankopanom u rat protiv Šveđana (1647.). Posredovanjem bana Nikole Zrinskog postao je kraljevskim povjerenikom za vlaška pitanja (1651.). S banom Nikolom Zrinskim ratovao je protiv Turaka kod Petrinje i Kostajnice.

Juraj II. autor je prve tiskane hrvatske povijesti *Memoria regum et banorum regnorum Dalmatiae, Croatiae et Sclavoniae* (u prijevodu: »Spomen na kraljeve i banove kraljevstva Dalmacije, Hrvatske i Slavonije«), koja je izdana 1652. u Beču. Knjiga je posvećena mladom kralju Ferdinandu IV., Nikoli i Petru Zrinskom. Svoje djelo Rattkay je tiskao vjerojatno uz potporu Zrinskih, u istoj tiskari u kojoj je Nikola Zrinski tiskao svoju *Adrianskoga mora sirenu* (1651.). Rattkayevo djelo *Spomen* podijeljeno je u šest knjiga. U petoj i šestoj knjizi Juraj piše kao pravi kroničar i svjedok vremena i događaja u kojima je sudjelovao. Među ostalim, veliča vojne uspjehe prijatelja, braće Nikole i Petra Zrinskog, Vuka Frankapana i Ivana Draškovića, nadajući se »zlatnom dobu« svoje domovine ostvarenjem njihovih političkih i vojnih planova tj. protjerivanjem poganskog neprijatelja s posvećenog ilirskog tla. Zbog protu-protestantskog stajališta, Rattkayevu

enna. During his studies, he translated the book of the Jesuit W. Lamormaini from Latin into the Croatian language under the title *The Virtues of Ferdinand II, Roman Emperor, King of the Kingdoms of Germany, Hungary, Bohemia, Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia...* (1640). On the cover of this work, Rattkay called himself Free Lord of Veliki Tabor Castle and a Zagreb Canon. The preface emphasised the importance of writing and speaking in the vernacular.

Juraj II fought in battles against the Turks (1641 Kladuša), he visited the border fortifications along the Ottoman border and supervised their renovation. With the permission of the Chapter, he went to war against the Swedes together with Petar Zrinski and Juraj Frankopan (1647). Through the mediation of Ban Nikola Zrinski, he became royal commissioner for Vlach issues (1651). He fought against the Ottomans with Ban Nikola Zrinski near Petrinja and Kostajnica.

Juraj II was the author of the first printed book about Croatian history, *Memoria regum et banorum regnorum Dalmatiae, Croatiae et Sclavoniae* (Memorial of the Kings and Bans of the Kingdoms of Dalmatia, Croatia and Slavonia), which was published in 1652 in Vienna. The book was dedicated to the young King Ferdinand IV, Nikola and Petar Zrinski. Rattkay probably printed his book with the support of the Zrinskis in the same printing house in which Nikola Zrinski printed *The Adri-*

su knjigu javno spalili protestanti u Regensburgu i Frankfurtu.⁵

Ivan III. Adam Rattkay (1647. – 1683.) sin je Petra IV. Rattkaya i Ane Konstancije, rođen u Ptuju. Vrlo rano postao je paž na bečkom dvoru kralja Leopolda, a istodobno je pohađao gimnaziju u isusovačkom kolegiju. Govorio je njemački, latinski, talijanski i francuski jezik. Nakon studija zaređen je za svećenika (1676.). Iako mu je bila namijenjena profesorska služba, Ivan je odlučio krenuti u preookeanske zemlje.⁶ Unatoč poteškoćama na svojem putovanju stigao je u meksičku luku Vera Cruz odakle je poslan u pokrajinu Tarahumaru, na sjeveru Meksika

atic Sea Siren (1651). Rattkaj's *Memorial* is divided into six books. In the fifth and sixth books, Juraj wrote as a true chronicler and witness of the times and events in which he participated. Among other things, he glorified the military successes of his friends, the brothers Nikola and Petar Zrinski, Vuk Frankapan and Ivan Drašković, hoping for a "golden age" in his homeland through the fruition of their political and military plans, i.e., for the expulsion of the pagan enemy from consecrated Illyrian soil. Due to its anti-Protestant views, Rattkay's book was publicly burned by Protestants in Regensburg and Frankfurt.⁵

Ivan III Adam Rattkay (1647 – 1683) was the son of Petar IV Rattkay and

⁵ I Rattkayevi protivnici u Hrvatskoj zahtijevali su zabranu djela. Anonimni je pisac napisao *Criterion operis Georgii Rattkay (1653.)* u kojem predbacuje Rattkayu mnoge netočnosti i nedosljednosti. Mnogi su povjesničari sve do naših dana prigovarali Rattkayu da nije bio dorastao zadatku. Tek je Hrvatski institut za povijest 2001. godine, objavom hrvatskog prijevoda i pretiska djela *Spomen na kraljeve i banove* zajedno sa studijom mađarskog povjesničara Sandora Bene, donio sasvim novu sliku o Rattkayevu djelu i njegovu značenju. Rattkayeva je povjesnica trebala poduprijeti stalešku i političku kampanju Zrinskoga, predstavljajući njezin hrvatski dio. Kao što je napisao dr. Korade – Rattkay nije neuki povjesničar ni smušeni idealist nego važan čimbenik i »glasnogovornik« ranog razdoblja Zrinsko – frankopanske urote.

⁶ Prije odlaska odrekao se svojeg dijela obiteljskog posjeda u korist svoje braće, oni su zauzvrat trebali isplatiti 3000 rajnskih forinti isusovačkom kolegiju u Zagrebu.

⁵ Rattkay's opponents in Croatia also demanded banning the book. An anonymous author wrote *Criterion operis Georgii Rattkay... (1653)* in which he blamed Rattkay for many errors and inconsistencies. Many historians up to the present complained that Rattkay had not been up to the task. It was not until the Croatian History Institute in 2001 published the Croatian translation and reprint of the work *Spomen na kraljeve i banove ...* together with a study by the Hungarian historian Šandor Bena that a completely new picture of Rattkay's work and its importance emerged. Rattkay's history text was written as support for the political estates and Zrinski's political campaign, and laid forth its Croatian aspect. As Dr Korade wrote, Rattkay was not an ignorant historian or a mixed-up idealist but an important factor and "spokesman" for the early period of the Zrinski-Frankopan conspiracy.



Ivan III. Adam Rattkay (1647. – 1684.), HPM/PMH, inv. br. 2422

Ivan III Adam Rattkay (1647 – 1684), HPM/PMH, inv. no. 2422

(1680.). Ondje je sljedeće tri godine radio na obraćenju Indijanaca. Često je obilazio sela, krijepio bolesnike i brinuo se o duhovnom dobru urođenika.

Anna Konstancija, born in Ptuj. Very early he became a page at the Vienna court of King Leopold, at the same time attending high school in the Jesuit Col-

U pismima koja je poslao isusovačkom provincijalu opisao je svoje putovanje i početak djelovanja u pokrajini Tarahumari. Sačuvan je i Ivanov *Izveštaj o pokrajini Tarahumara* koji je poslao u Rim generalu isusovačkog reda (1683.). U *Izveštaju* je detaljno opisao tamošnji biljni i životinjski svijet te način života, običaje i praznovjerja Indijanaca. Izradio je i preciznu zemljopisnu kartu pokrajine s označenim misijskim postajama i indijanskim selima. To je prvi zemljopisni i etnografski prikaz Tarahumare u povijesti. Krajem 1683. Rattkay je preminuo. Prema navodima njegova subrata o. Neumanna, otrovali su ga Indijanci jer im je zabranjivao noćno pijanje i orgije.

Adam Benedikt Rattkay (1678./79. – 1718.), sin Sigismunda II. Rattkaya i Ane Kristine Erdödy⁷. Studirao je teologiju na Isusovačkom kolegiju u Bologni.⁸ Svoju prvu misu služio je 1703. godine. Prvi je put 1707. imenovan senjskim biskupom, a istodobno je i dalje obavljao svećeničku službu u Stenjevcu. Tek je 1712. posvećen i po-

⁷ Umrla je ubrzo nakon porođaja. U znak vječnog sjećanja na Anu Kristinu Erdödy podignuo je Sigismund II. iz njezina imetka oltar u crkvi Navještenja Marijina uz franjevački samostan u Klanjcu te dodao još 1000 ugarskih forinti da se za njezinu dušu svaki tjedan služe po dvije svete mise.

⁸ Iz pisama saznajemo da je nakratko prekinuo studij, no pod pritiskom oca Sigismunda ipak se vraća u kolegij i završava studij.

lege. He spoke German, Latin, Italian and French. After his studies, he was ordained a priest (1676). Although he had been destined to become a teacher, Ivan decided to cross the Atlantic ocean.⁶ Despite difficulties on the journey, he arrived at the Mexican port of Vera Cruz from where he was sent to the Tarahumara province in the north of Mexico (1680). There he spent the next three years working on the conversion of the Indians. He often visited the villages, nursed the sick and cared for the spiritual well-being of the natives. He described his travels and his early activities in the Tarahumara province in letters he sent to the Jesuit provincial. Ivan's *Report on the Tarahumara Province* has also been preserved, which he sent to Rome to the General of the Jesuit Order (1683). In that *Report* he described in detail the local plant and animal life, as well as the Indians' way of life, customs and superstitions. He also drew up a precise geographical map of the province showing mission stations and Indian villages. It is the first geographical and ethnographic representation of Tarahumara in history. Rattkay died at the end of 1683. According to his brother Jesuit, Father Neumann, he was poisoned by the Indians because he

⁶ Before he left he renounced his part of the family estate in favour of his brothers, in return they were to pay 3000 Rhine Forints to the Jesuit College in Zagreb.



Adam Benedikt Rattkay (1678. – 1718.)
(kat. br. 2)

Adam Benedikt Rattkay (1678 – 1718) (cat. no. 2)

tvrđen za senjsko-modruškog biskupa. Zaslužan je za proširenje senjske katedrale: dao je srušiti njezine pobočne zidove i strop te postaviti nove, više zidove, novi strop i proširiti svetište (1714.). Iako krhka zdravlja, Rattkay je obilazio područja svojih biskupija. U Lici je tada stanje bilo nesređeno zbog napetosti između crkvenih i civilnih vlasti, između katolika i pravoslavaca, između starokrštenika i novokrštenika. Biskup Rattkay uspješno je, mirnim putem, završio pobunu Ivana Mesića 1711. Adam Benedikt Rattkay umro je u svojem dvorcu Stenjevcu pokraj Zagreba (1717.).

Emerik Rattkay (1701. – 1744.), sin Franje II. Rattkaya i Ane Terezije Konj-

forbade them to hold nocturnal drinking parties and orgies.

Adam Benedikt Rattkay (1678/79 – 1718) was the son of Sigismund II Rattkay and Ana Kristina Erdödy.⁷ He studied theology at the Jesuit College in Bologna.⁸ He celebrated his first mass in 1703. He was appointed Bishop of Senj for the first time in 1707, and at the same time continued to perform priestly duties in Stenjevac. He was not consecrated and confirmed as Bishop of Senj-Modruša until 1712. He had Senj Cathedral enlarged: the side walls and ceiling were demolished and new higher walls built, a new ceiling was made and the sanctuary expanded (1714). Although in fragile health, Rattkay visited the areas of his diocese. At that time the situation in Lika was unsettled due to tension between the church and civil authorities, between Catholics and Orthodox, between Old Christians and New Christians. Bishop Rattkay successfully, peaceably, ended the rebellion of Ivan Mesić in 1711. Bishop

⁷ She died soon after giving birth. In the eternal memory of Ana Kristina Erdödy, Sigismund II used her fortune to erect an altar in the Church of the Annunciation of Mary beside the Franciscan Monastery in Klanjec and added another 1000 Hungarian Forints for mass to be celebrated twice a week for her soul.

⁸ Letters show that he broke off his studies for a short time under pressure from his father Sigismund, but he returned to the college and completed his studies.

ski, bio je poglavar (prior) pavlinskog samostana Blažene Djevice Marije u Olimju (Podčetrtek, Slovenija). Taj su grad baštinili Rattkayi još od Ivana II. Rattkaya, koji ga je kupio 1604. Osnivač samostana u Olimju bio je Ivan Zakmardi (1662.).

Na području velikotaborskog vladstinstva početkom 16. stoljeća postojale su tri župne crkve. To su Sv. Juraj u Desiniću, Sv. Vid u Klenovcu (poslije sjedište župe prelazi u Taborsko) i Sv. Katarina u Zagorskim Selima.⁹ Svojim dolaskom na to područje Rattkayi su stekli patronatsko pravo nad tim župama.

Gotičkoj župnoj crkvi **sv. Jurja u Desiniću** početkom 17. stoljeća dograđen je zvonik, a poslije je do 1676. dovršena barokna dogradnja. Produženjem i proširenjem građevine 1902. godine sagrađena je nova crkva svetog Jurja, a u gradnji je korišten dio starog zida.

Rattkayi su početkom 16. stoljeća na vrhu brda u **Vinagori** dali podignuti proštenjarsku kapelu oko čudotvornog kipa Bogorodice¹⁰. Početkom 18. stoljeća crkvi Pohodaenja Blažene Djevice Marije dograđene su južna i sjeverna kapela i novi svod. Crkvu je tada (1713.) posvetio senjski biskup grof

⁹ Ove župe spominju se u prvom popisu župa Zagrebačke biskupije iz 1334.

¹⁰ Kasnogotički kip Bogorodice s djetetom nastao je između 1500. i 1510.



Vinagora, župna crkva Pohodaenja Bl. Dj. Marije

Rattkay of Senj consecrated the church on Vinagora (1713) after its renovation and extension, as evidenced by the inscription on the left column of the triumphal arch. Adam Benedikt Rattkay died in his Stenjevec manor near Zagreb (1717).

Emerik Rattkay (1701 – 1744), son of Franjo II Rattkay and Anna Terezija Konjski, was the head (prior) of the Pauline Monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Olimje (Podčetrtek, Slovenia). The castle belonged to the Rattkays from the time of Ivan II Rattkay, who



Vinagora, parish church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Adam Rattkay, o čemu svjedoči natpis ugrađen u lijevi dio trijumfalnog luka. Crkvi je 1725. godine, pred pročeljem, dograđen oktogonalni toranj. Ta je crkva, okružena cinktorom s kulama, nalik utvrđi, jedna od najljepših proštenjarskih crkava u tom dijelu Hrvatskoga zagorja.¹¹

Crkva sv. Vida u Klenovcu Humskom izgrađena je u 16. stoljeću kao jednopro-

bought it in 1604. Ivan Zakmardi was the founder of the Olimje monastery (1662).

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, there were three parish churches in the Veliki Tabor fief. These were St George's in Desinić, St Vitus's in Klenovac (later the parish seat moved to Taborsko) and St Catherine's in Zagorska Sela.⁹ When they arrived in this area, the Rattkays acquired the right of patronage over these parishes.

A bell tower was added to the Gothic parish church of **St George in Desinić** at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and its Baroque enlargement was completed later, by 1676. The building was widened and lengthened in 1902, creating the new church of St George, and part of the old walls were used during the construction.

At the beginning of the sixteenth century, the Rattkays had a pilgrimage chapel built on top of **Vinagora** Hill around the miracle-working statue of the Virgin.¹⁰ At the beginning of the eighteenth century, the south and north chapels and a new vault were added to the church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary. Count Adam Rattkay, Bishop of

⁹ These parishes are mentioned in the first list of parishes of the Zagreb Bishopric from 1334.

¹⁰ The Late-Gothic statue of the Virgin and Child dates from between 1500 and 1510.

¹¹ Crkva Pohodjenja Blažene Djevice Marije 1789. dobiva status župe, do tada je bila kapela župe sv. Jurja, Desinić.



Senj, Katedrala Uznesenja Bl. Dj. Marije

Senj, Cathedral of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

storno zdanje. Zbog trošnosti se krajem 17. st. počela obnavljati. Početkom 18. st. postavljen je novi glavni oltar koji postoji i danas. Patronatsko pravo imali su gospodari Malog i Velikog Tabora.

Iako se crkva **Uznesenja Blažene Djevice Marije u Taborskom**¹² prvi put

¹² U Spomenici župe Taborsko zabilježeno je da su njezini utemeljitelji poštovani grofovi Rattkay. U istoj spomenici navode se i podaci o filijalnoj kapeli sv. Ivana Krstitelja u Lastinama: *Petar slobodni barun Rattkay dao je na svoj trošak napraviti glavni oltar u čast sv. Ivana Krstitelja u kapeli.* Čini se da je Petar Rattkay podignuo i

Senj, consecrated the church (1713), as evidenced by the inscription built into the left part of the triumphal arch. An octagonal tower was added to the church in 1725, in front of the facade. This church resembling a fortress, surrounded by a curtain wall with towers, is one of the most beautiful pilgrimage churches in this part of Hrvatsko zagorje.¹¹

¹¹ The Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in 1789 got the status of a parish church, before that it was a chapel in St George's Parish in Desinić.



Taborsko, župna crkva Uznesenja Bl. Dj. Marije

Taborsko, parish church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary

spominje 1679. godine, njezin je najstariji dio nastao u 15. stoljeću. Ta je gotička crkva barokizacijom dobila današnji izgled. Kapelu sv. Josipa dao je podignuti Sigismund Rattkay (1689.). Na poti-

bočne oltare sv. Valentina i sv. Ane. Nekoliko godina poslije, 15. kolovoza 1669., *slobodni barun Petar Ratkaj, skrbeći za spas i pokoj duše svoje prve pokojne supruge Marije Konstance Strosenpach i druge Konstancije Verbene Herberstein, zatim svojih potomaka i svojih predaka blage uspomene koji su usnuli u Gospodinu, konačno i svoje vlastite, crkvi ... u Malom Taboru., dao je i poklonio trajnim i neopozivim pravom svoj vinograd zvan Zagraje.*

St Vitus's church in Klenovac Humski was built in the sixteenth century as an aisleless building. Renovation began at the end of the seventeenth century because of dereliction. A new high altar was installed at the beginning of the eighteenth century, which still exists today. The lords of Mali and Veliki Tabor had the right of patronage.

Although the church of the **Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Taborsko**¹² was first mentioned in 1679,

¹² The Taborsko Parish Memorial Book



Zagorska Sela, župna crkva sv. Katarine, kip sv. Katarine na glavnom oltaru

Zagorska Sela, St Catherine's parish church, statue of St Catherine on the high altar

caj župnika Konjarića i pod patronatom Karla Josipa Rattkaya¹³ izgrađene su 1739. godine nove bočne kapele, sje-

¹³ Karlo Josip Rattkay (oko 1685. – 1750.), nakon smrti svojega polubrata Adama naslijedio je njegove mnoge posjede. Iako je, s obzirom na veličinu posjeda, Karlo Josip bio iznimno bogat, prema izvorima, bio je prilično zadužen kod raznih osoba i kod Zagrebačkog kaptola.

its oldest part was built in the fifteenth century. This Gothic church got its present appearance through baroqueisation. Sigismund Rattkay built St Joseph's chapel (1689). New side chapels were built in 1739 at the initiative of the parish priest Konjarić and under the patronage of Karl Josip Rattkay,¹³ the northern one on the previous site and a southern one dedicated to St Francis Xavier. The sanctuary, which holds the Rattkay crypt, is roofed with masonry. The high altar was installed in the sanctuary in 1748 as a donation from Count Ivan Josip Rattkay. It is topped with the Rattkay family's coat-of-arms.

records that its founders were the honourable Counts Rattkay. The *Memorial Book* also gives data about the filial chapel of St John the Baptist in Lastine: *Petar, Free Baron Rattkay, had the high altar in the chapel made at his own expense in honour of St John the Baptist ...* It seems that Petar Rattkay also erected the side altars of St Valentin and St Anne... Several years later, on 15 August 1669, *the Free Baron Petar Ratkaj, to provide for the salvation and repose of the soul of his late first wife, Marija Konstanca Strossebach, and of his second wife Konstancija Verbens Herberstein, and of his descendants and his forebears of gentle memory, who passed away in the Lord, finally also of his own, to the church... in Mali Tabor..., gave and gifted in lasting and irrevocable right his vineyard known as Zagraje;*

¹³ Karlo Josip Rattkay (b. around 1685. – d. 1750.), after the death of his half-brother Adam, inherited Adam's many lands. Although the extent of the lands made Karlo Josip extremely rich, sources show he was rather highly indebted to various individuals and the Zagreb Chapter.



Krapina, crkva sv. Katarine uz franjevački samostan

Krapina, St Catherine's church alongside the Franciscan Monastery

verna na mjestu prijašnje i južna, posvećena sv. Franji Ksaverskom. Svetište, u kojem je kripta Rattkaya, pokriveno je opekom. Glavni oltar postavljen je u svetište 1748. godine kao donacija grofa Ivana Josipa Rattkaya. Na vrhu je oltara grb obitelji Rattkay. Zidne slike u toj crkvi pripisuju se slovenskom slikaru A. J. Lerchingeru.

Župna crkva svete Katarine u Zagorskim Selima u vizitacijama je 1679. opisana kao ruševna, obnavljana je 1691. – 1694. u vrijeme grofa Sigismunda II. Rattkaya¹⁴ kada je nabavljen i kip sv. Katarine na glavnom oltaru¹⁵. Pod patronatom Karla Josipa Rattkaya crkvi je prigradena bočna kapela Žalosne Majke Božje (1742.).

Rozina Rattkay, kći Petra IV. i Ane Konstancije Strossenpach, bila je udana za Ladislava Keglevića. U crkvi sv. Katarine u Krapini Rozina Rattkay dala je podignuti velik oltar sv. Katarine. U svojoj oporuci obvezala je svoju djecu da oltar daju oslikati i pozlatiti. Taj bogato ukrašeni oltar jedan je od najmonumentalnijih oltara 17. stoljeća u sjevernoj Hrvatskoj. Njegovu konstrukciju prekre-

The wall paintings in the church are attributed to the Slovenian painter A. J. Lerchinger.

St Catherine's parish church in Zagorska Sela was described in visitations in 1679 as ruinous; it was renovated in 1691–1694 under Count Sigismund II Rattkay,¹⁴ when the statue of St Catherine on the main altar was acquired.¹⁵ The side chapel of the Sorrowful Mother of God was added to the church under the patronage of Karl Josip Rattkay (1742).

Rozina Rattkay, daughter of Petar IV and Ana Konstancija Strossenpach, was married to Ladislav Keglević. She had a large altar of St Catherine erected in St Catherine's church in Krapina. In her will, she obliged her children to have the altar painted and gilded. This richly decorated altar is one of the most monumental seventeenth-century altars in northern Croatia. It is covered with finely-carved Mannerist ornamentation. The Rattkay and Keglević coats-of-arms are set in the altar. In her testament, Rozina obliged her chil-

¹⁴ Sigismund II. pokopan je u župnoj crkvi sv. Marije u Lepoglavi, u kapeli posvećenoj sv. Josipu, koju je dala podignuti njegova udovica Sofija Rozina Gaisrugh (1702. godine). Na istočnom je zidu kapele nadgrobna ploča koju je postavio Sigismundov sin Karlo Josip (1722.).

¹⁵ Prema D. Baričević, riječ je o jednom od najvrjednijih kipova druge pol. 17. st. u zagorskim crkvama.

¹⁴ Sigismund II was buried in St Mary's parish church in Lepoglava in St Joseph's chapel, which was built by his widow Sofija Rozina Gaisrugh (1702). On the chapel's eastern wall is a tombstone erected by Sigismund's son Karlo Josip (1722)

¹⁵ According to D. Baričević, it is one of the most valuable statues of the second half of the 17th century in Zagorje churches.



Krapina, crkva sv. Katarine, glavni oltar

Krapina, St Catherine's church, high altar



Lepoglava, župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeća Bl. Dj. Marije

Lepoglava, parish church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary

va fino rezbarena maniristička ornamentika. U oltar su uklopljeni grbovi obitelji Rattkay i Keglević. Rozina je svojim oporučnim pismom obvezala djecu da pred crkvom sagrade pil s kipom Bezgrešne Djevice, koji stoji i danas.

Grofovi Rattkay, **Karlo Josip** (1685. – 1750.) i njegov sin **Josip Ivan Rattkay** (oko 1720. – 1793.), obnašali su službu apostolskih sindika za franjevce u klanječkom samostanu¹⁶. Budući da

dren to put up a pillar with a statue of the Immaculate Virgin in front of the church, which still stands today.

The Counts Rattkay, **Karlo Josip** (1685 – 1750) and his son **Josip Ivan Rattkay** (about 1720 – 1793), served as apostolic syndics for the Franciscans in the Klanjec monastery.¹⁶ Since Franciscans

¹⁶ Zahvaljujem na podacima g. Vitomiru Zamudi, koji je u Franjevačkom samostanu u

¹⁶ I would like to thank Mr Vitimir Zamud for the information, who discovered valuable documents in the Franciscan Monastery in Klanjec that show the records kept by the apostolic syndics about received foundations or



Josip Ivan Krstitelj Rattkay (1720. – 1793.) (kat. br. 12)

Josip Ivan Krstitelj Rattkay (1720 – 1793) (cat. no. 12)

franjevci prema pravilima svojega reda

Klanjcu otkrio vrijedne dokumente koji ilustriraju evidencije koje su vodili apostolski sindici o primljenim zakladama odnosno obveznicama, npr. Dokument iz 1765. napisan na kajkavskom kojim se Juraj Jelačić obvezuje isplaćivati godišnju rentu na ime zaklade Franje Cvetanovića, od čije je supruge kupio imanje Pluska, spominje grofa Josipa Ivana Rattkaya kao samostanskog sindika: »...vsako leto plachati i vu ruke Oteza Duhovnoga illiti Sindikussa gore imenovanog Patrov Franciskanov Klaneckih polositi dusni budemo..... ovu nasu Obligatoriu zrukami nassemi podpissani i znavadnum pechatum pod-

were not allowed to dispose of money

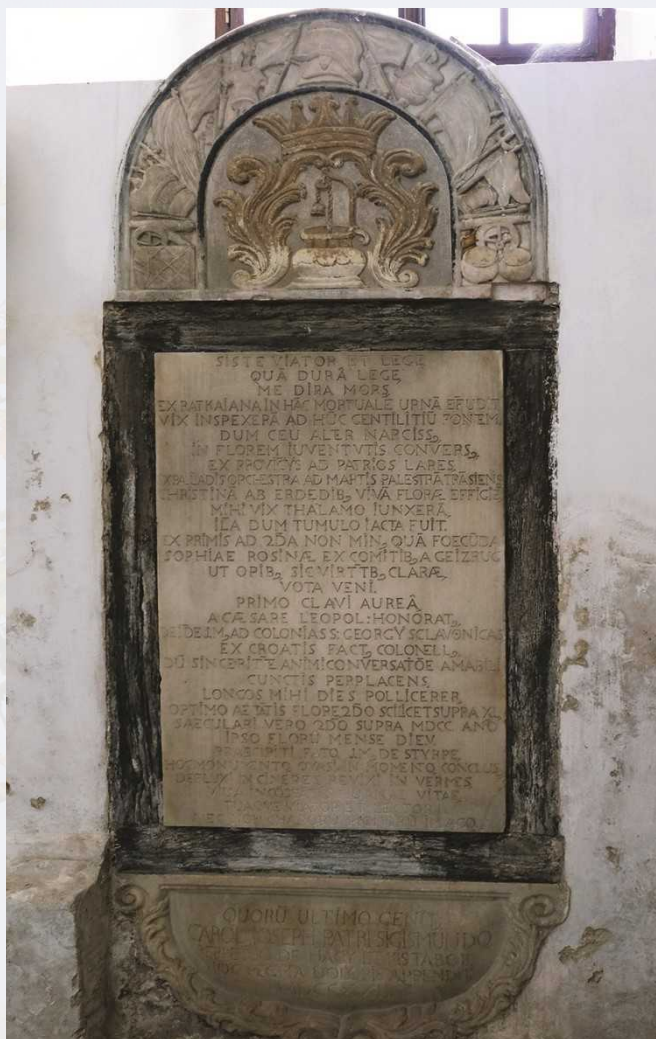
bonds, for example: A document from 1765 written in Kajkavian, in which Juraj Jelačić undertakes to pay annual rent to the Franjo Cvetanović Foundation, from whose wife he bought the Pluska estate, mentions Count Josip Ivan Rattkay as the monastery syndic. “... every summer to pay into the hands of the Spiritual Father or Syndic of the above-named Franciscan Fathers of Klanjec ... this our Obligation signed by our hands and sealed with our seal we gave to Count Lord Joseph Ivan Rattkay, the eternal Lord of the Great and Small Thabor Castles, as the already-mentioned Spiritual Father and Syndic of the

Klanjec, župna crkva Navještenja Bl.
Dj. Marije i franjevački samostan

*Klanjec, parish church of the Annun-
ciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the
Franciscan Monastery*







Lepoglava, župna crkva Bezgrešnog začeca Bl. Dj. Marije, nadgrobna ploča na zidu kapele Rattkayevih

Lepoglava, parish church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, tombstone on the wall of the Rattkay chapel

nisu smjeli raspolagati novcem ni s testamentarnim obveznicama, darovnicama i zakladama, apostolski su sindici

according to the rules of their order, nor with testamentary bonds, donations or foundations, apostolic syndics managed the finances and financial operations

pechachenu Gospodinu Grofu Josephu Ivanu Rattkay vekovechomu Gospodinu od velikoga i maloga Thabora Grada kakoli i szada vech puti

Franciscan Fathers of Klanjec. Dated in Pluska, 12 January, 1765."



Vinagora, župna crkva Pohođenja Bl. Dj. Marije, natpis u crkvi o posvećenju crkve 1713.

Vinagora, parish church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary, inscription in the church about its consecration in 1713

za franjevce u pojedinom samostanu upravljali financijama i vodili financijsko poslovanje. Kada su darivatelji svo-

rechenih Patrov Franciskanov Klanečkih Otezu Duhovnomu illiti Sindikussu van dali iesmo. Datum Pluska 12-ti Januara letta 1765.«

for the Franciscans in individual monasteries. When people donated funds to the Franciscans in donations or foundations for the celebration of Holy Mass, the apostolic syndics managed these funds, i.e., lent them out with interest. According to the documents kept in

jim darovnicama ili misnim zakladama darovali novac franjevcima za služenje svetih misa, apostolski sindici upravljali su tim novcem odnosno posuđivali ih uz kamatu. Prema dokumentima koji se čuvaju u Franjevačkom samostanu u Klanjcu, apostolski sindik Josip Ivan Rattkay neke je zaklade franjevcima ulagao u dobra Rattkayevih (Miljana, Horvatska) i franjevcima isplaćivao godišnju kamatu u obliku milostinje. Franjevci su bili dužni na ime tih kamata odsluživati određen broj svetih misa po nakani darovatelja. Tim je novcem apostolski sindik podmirivao račune u ime franjevacu.

Plemička obitelj Rattkay bila je jedna od najvažnijih i najuglednijih plemićkih obitelji u Hrvatskoj od početka 16. do kraja 18. stoljeća. Iako je obitelj izumrla još 1793., njihovo povijesno i umjetničko nasljeđe i danas svjedoči o prošlim vremenima.

the Franciscan Monastery in Klanjec, the apostolic syndic Josip Ivan Rattkay invested funds from certain foundations donated to the Franciscans in Rattkay assets (Miljana, Horvatska) and paid the Franciscans annual interest in the form of alms. For this interest, the Franciscans were obliged to serve a certain number of Holy Masses at the behest of the donor. The apostolic syndic used the funds to settled accounts on behalf of the Franciscans.

The Rattkay noble family was one of the most important and distinguished noble families in Croatia from the early sixteenth to the late eighteenth century. Although the family died out in 1793, their historical artistic legacy still bears witness to the past.

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Arhiv Franjevačkog samostana u Klanjcu
 Arhiv Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti, Zagreb
 Spomenica župe Vinagora
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10. Monstranca, druga pol. 17. st., Tabor-sko, župna crkva Uznesenja Bl. Djevice Marije
11. Raspelo sa svetohraništem, 17. st., Franjevački samostan Krapina
12. Josip Ivan Krstitelj Rattkay (1720. – 1793.), ulje na platnu, 1779., Franjevački samostan Klanjec – Zavičajna zbirka Klanjec
13. Svijećnjaci, 2 komada, 18. st., Inv. br. 22, Franjevački samostan Klanjec – Zavičajna zbirka Klanjec

CATALOGUE OF
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8. Stove tile, 17th – 18th c., DVT 1013
9. Monstrance, 1639, Desinić, parish church of St George
10. Monstrance, second half 17th c., Tabor-sko, parish church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary
11. Crucifixion with tabernacle, 17th c., Franciscan Monastery in Krapina
12. Josip Ivan Krstitelj Rattkay (1720. – 1793.), ulje na platnu, 1779., Franjevački samostan Klanjec – Zavičajna zbirka Klanjec
13. Candlesticks, 2 pieces, 18th c., Inv.no.22, Franciscan Monastery in Klanjec –Klanjec Memorial Collection

14. *Sv. Florijan s gorućim samostanom*, ulje na platnu, Franjevački samostan Klanjec – Zavičajna zbirka Klanjec, inv. br. 17
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16. Svijećnjaci, 4 komada, DM-125a, 125 b, 125 c, 125 d
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18. Dvije glavice anđela s krilima, DM-29 b, 29 c
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19. Wood tabernacle (*Tabernaculum rotabile*), DM-1273
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Župna crkva sv. Jurja, Desinić
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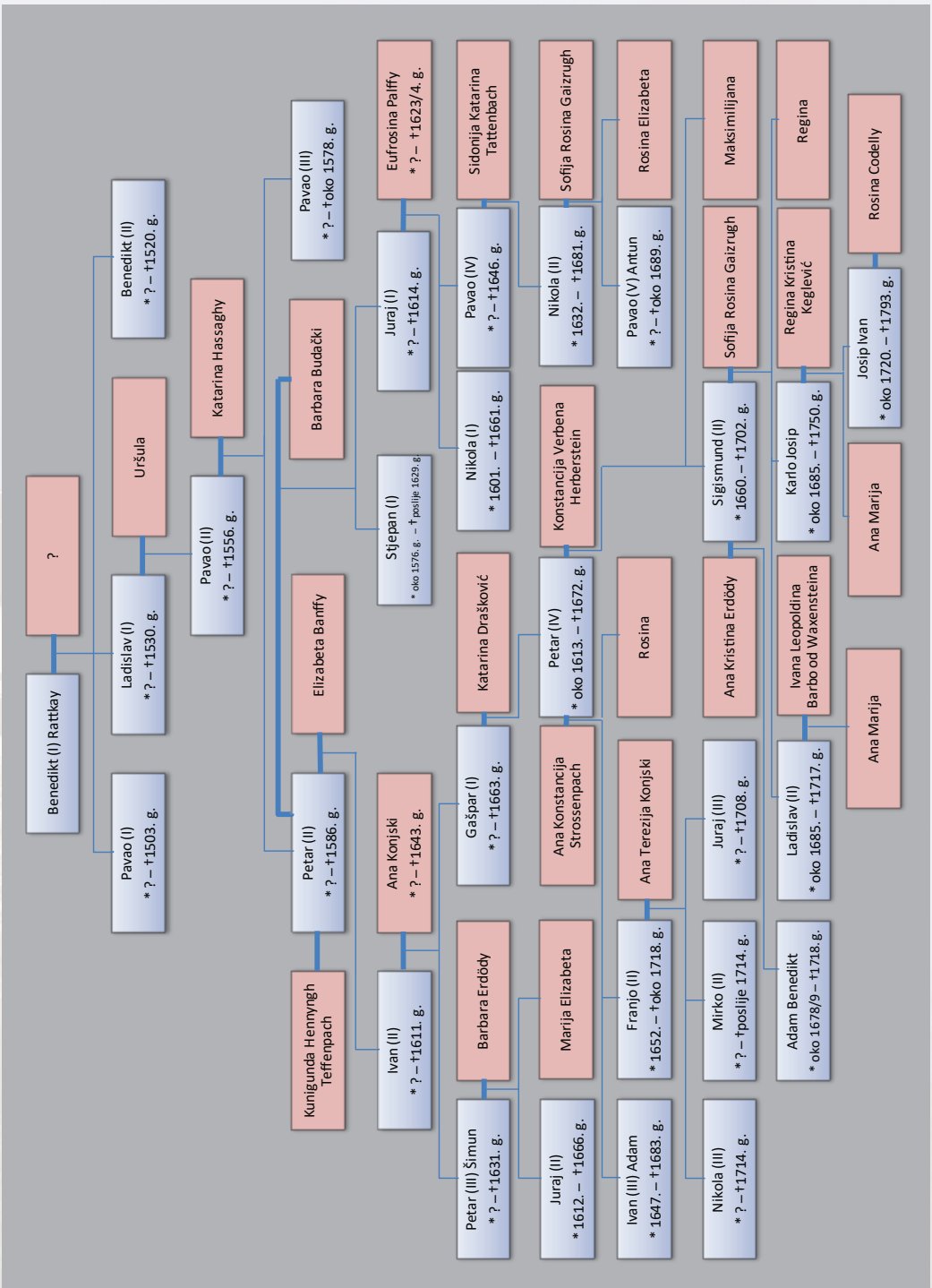


Veliki Tabor, južni trijem

Veliki Tabor, south porch

Kapela u Velikom Taboru bila je smještena u južnoj, najmanjoj kuli (kula C). Prema konzervatorskim istraživanjima, ta je kula u prvoj fazi bila jednokatna, sagrađena radi obrane grada – u pročelnom polukružnom zidu otkriveno je sedamnaest niša sa strijelnicama i izljevnica za obranu. Kapela u Velikom Taboru prvi se put spominje u izvorima 1672., u dokumentu o podjeli između Konstance, udovice Petra IV. Rattkaya, i njegove djece iz prijašnjeg braka. Isprava iz 1743. donosi podatak o dogradnji kapele – povišena je za jedan kat i na drugom katu dobila je pjevalište. Obrambeni su otvori zazidani, a otvoreni su novi veliki prozori. Istodobno je sagrađen i most, trijem, između južne kule i središnjeg palasa. Na ulazu u pjevalište su drvena oslikana vrata s motivom sv. Petra. Drveni toranj sa satom postavljen je iznad kapele u 19. stoljeću.

The chapel in Veliki Tabor was located in the southern, smallest tower (Tower C). According to conservation research, in the first phase this tower had one storey and was part of the fortress defence - seventeen niches with arrow slits and defence chutes were discovered in the semi-circular front wall. Sources first mentioned the Veliki Tabor chapel in 1672 in a document on the partition between Konstanca, the widow of Petar IV Rattkay, and his children from an earlier marriage. A document from 1743 provides information about the extension of the chapel, it was raised by one floor and got a choir on the second storey. The defence openings were bricked up and new large windows were opened. At the same time, a bridge, a porch, was built between the southern tower and the central keep. At the entrance to the choir is a painted wooden door showing St Peter. A wooden clock tower was placed above the chapel in the nineteenth century.



Rodoslovno stablo obitelji Rattkay

The Rattkay family tree

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Vinagora, župna crkva Pohodenja Bl. Dj. Marije

Vinagora, parish church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Na zadnjoj stranici: **Veliki Tabor, južna kula u kojoj je bila smještena kapela**

Back cover: Veliki Tabor, south tower that used to house the chapel



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