

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

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Vladarski pečati iz zbirke Narodnega muzeja Slovenije

IZVLEČEK

V prispevku je predstavljenih petnajst vladarskih pečatov, shranjenih v Narodnem muzeju Slovenije, pri čemer gre za trinajst originalnih primerkov in dva poznejša odlitka. Gradivo obsega le manjši del krovne zbirke pečatov in pečatnikov ter do sedaj še ni bilo deležno temeljitejše obravnave. Pri predstavitvi posameznih primerkov je pozornost namenjena njihovi fizični obliki, umetnostnozgodovinski analizi, raziskavi provenience in poskusu čim bolj natančne datacije. Prispevek se ukvarja tudi z grboslovnimi raziskavami, saj so vladarski pečati pomemben vir zanje.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

pečat, pečatnik, grb, sfragistika, heraldika

ABSTRACT

RULERS' SEALS FROM THE COLLECTION OF THE SLOVENIAN NATIONAL MUSEUM

The contribution presents fifteen rulers' seals kept by the National Museum of Slovenia which include thirteen original specimens and two subsequent casts. The materials, comprising a small part of the general collection of seals and signets, have so far not been thoroughly examined. Each specimen is described in terms of its physical shape, art historical analysis and provenance, as well as with an aim to provide a most accurate dating. The contribution also deals with heraldic research, for which rulers' seals constitute an important source.

KEY WORDS

seal, signet, coat of arms, sfragistics, heraldry

S povečevanjem števila grbov v pečatnem polju se je podaljševal tudi pečatni napis, ki je postajal vse bolj izpoveden. Zato so ga namesto v eno pogosto zapisali v dve vrstici, besede pa so zaradi varčevanja s prostorom vpisovali v okrajšani obliki. Pečati tako veljajo za prvovrsten vir za preučevanje vladarjeve ideologije in propagande, iz upodobitev v pečatnem polju je mogoče razbrati spremembe mode in uveljavljanje novih slogov, so pa seveda tudi nepogrešljiv pripomoček za grboslovne raziskave. Zelo povedne so ugotovitve, v katerem obdobju je nastajala dotična serija pečatov, kateri dvorni organ jo je izdajal in komu je bila namenjena. Vsi vladarji so namreč uporabljali več pečatnikov, z njimi izdelani odtisi pa so imeli točno določeno vlogo. To je razvidno iz dejstva, da so bile posamezne serije pečatov namenjene za pečatenje dokumentov za točno določene dele habsburškega dominija.

VIRI IN LITERATURA

ARHIVSKI VIRI

ARS – Arhiv Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana
AS 1063, Zbirka listin

DAGS – Diözesanarchiv Graz-Seckau, Gradec
Pfarrurkunden

GMK – Gorenjski muzej, Kranj
L – Listine

KLA – Kärntner Landesarchiv, Celovec
AUR – Allgemeine Urkundenreihe
KLA-457 – Ständisches Archiv, Urkunden

NMS – Narodni muzej Slovenije
Akcesija oktober 1990–maj 1998.
Erwerbungen 1889–1896.

PAM – Pokrajinski arhiv Maribor
PAM/0001, Zbirka listin

StaAWo – Stadtarchiv Worms
Abt. 1 A I – Allgemeines

StaAWY – Stadtarchiv Waidhofen an der Ybbs
Urkunden

StaLois – Stadtarchiv Langenlois
A – Originalurkunden

StiAStP – Stiftsarchiv Sankt Paul im Lavanttal
UK – Urkunden St. Paul

ZAL – Zgodovinski arhiv Ljubljana
Zbirka listin Ljubljana

SPLETNI VIRI

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S U M M A R Y

Rulers' seals from the collection of the Slovenian National Museum

The National Museum of Slovenia holds thirty-seven seals that form a minor part of the general collection of seals and signet rings. Compared to similar institutions abroad, their number is rather insignificant, which is a result of lacking interest in this kind of materials within the first decades into the establishment of the museum (1821). This contribution only deals with the seals of rulers, which make up 40.5% of the seal collection and are, despite being numerically modest, extremely interesting and hence worthy of a thorough examination.

The materials were studied in several steps. First, we conducted all measurements and analysed all physical properties of each object. Then followed the art historical categorisation and interpretation of seal inscriptions. Some specimen turned out to have been ascribed to wrong rulers and thus misdated. Therefore, it was only on establishing the provenance of

all objects and with the use of comparative materials that we could roughly estimate the time of their origin and place them in a chronological order. In addition, we needed to ascertain the intended use of the series of examined seals.

Seals are an extraordinary, but often overlooked historical source. Seal depictions became more artistically sophisticated throughout centuries, also by breaking heraldic rules in the recent periods. They

reflect various art styles (e.g. Baroque) and above all serve as a splendid source for studying rulers' ideologies and propagandas. In other words, containing a considerable number of coats-of-arms, rulers' seals constitute a veritable treasury for heraldic research. Equally significant are seal inscriptions, which generally contain abbreviations of the rulers' most important titles.