

Donau-Wanderung 2011

Teil4 km 1340-1296

Šarengrad - Ilok (serbische Grenze)

km 1306-1299 Šarengrad - Ilok

km 1299-1297 Ilok - Backa Palanka

km 1299-1296 Ilok

Rückfahrt über Vinkovce

Donau-Wanderung

km 1306-1299 Šarengrad - Ilok - serbische Grenze





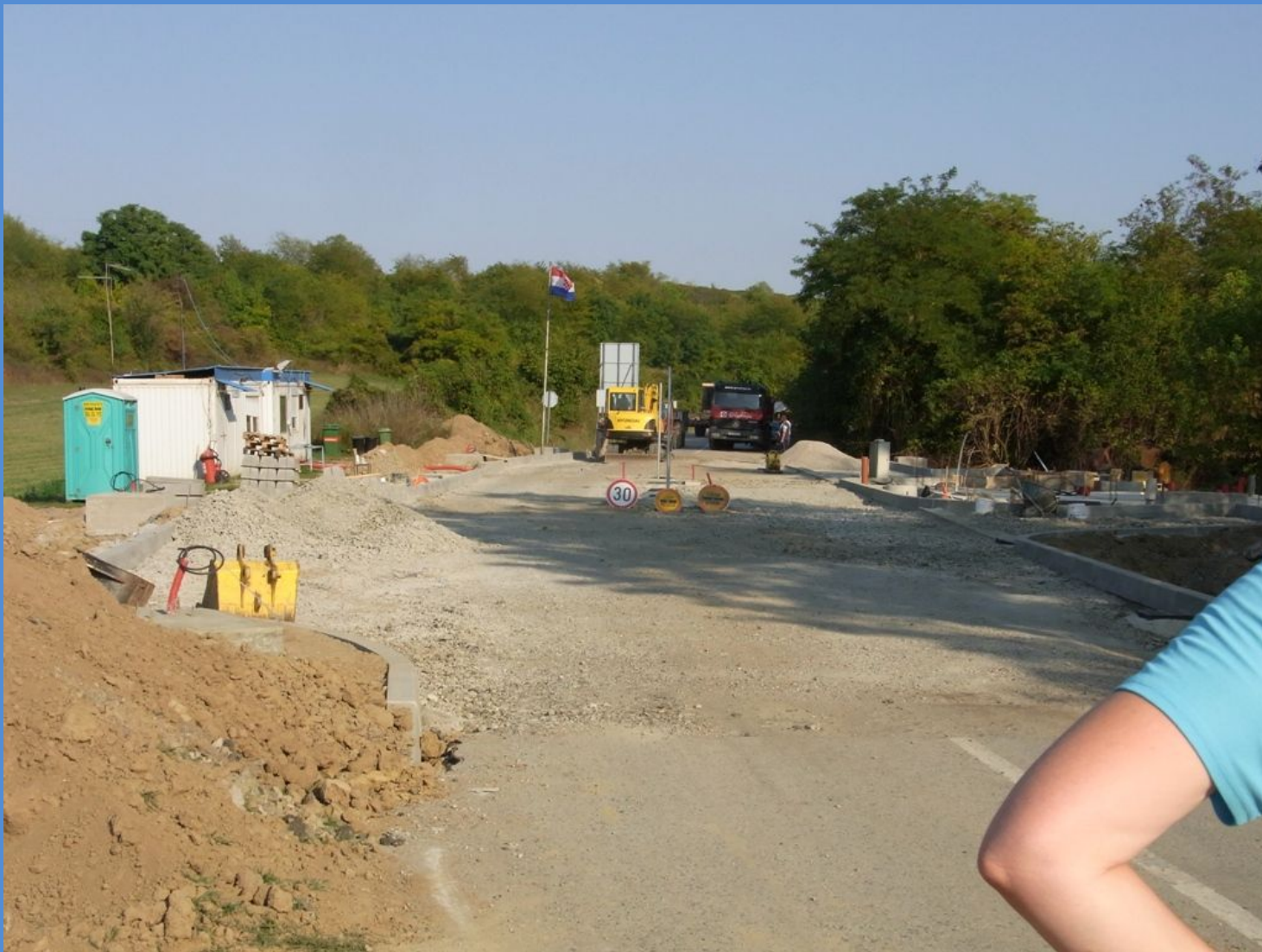
km 1306 Sarengrad







km 1299 - 1296 Ilok - kroatische  
Grenze











km 1299-1297 Ilok - Backa Palanka







km 1297 Backa Palanka

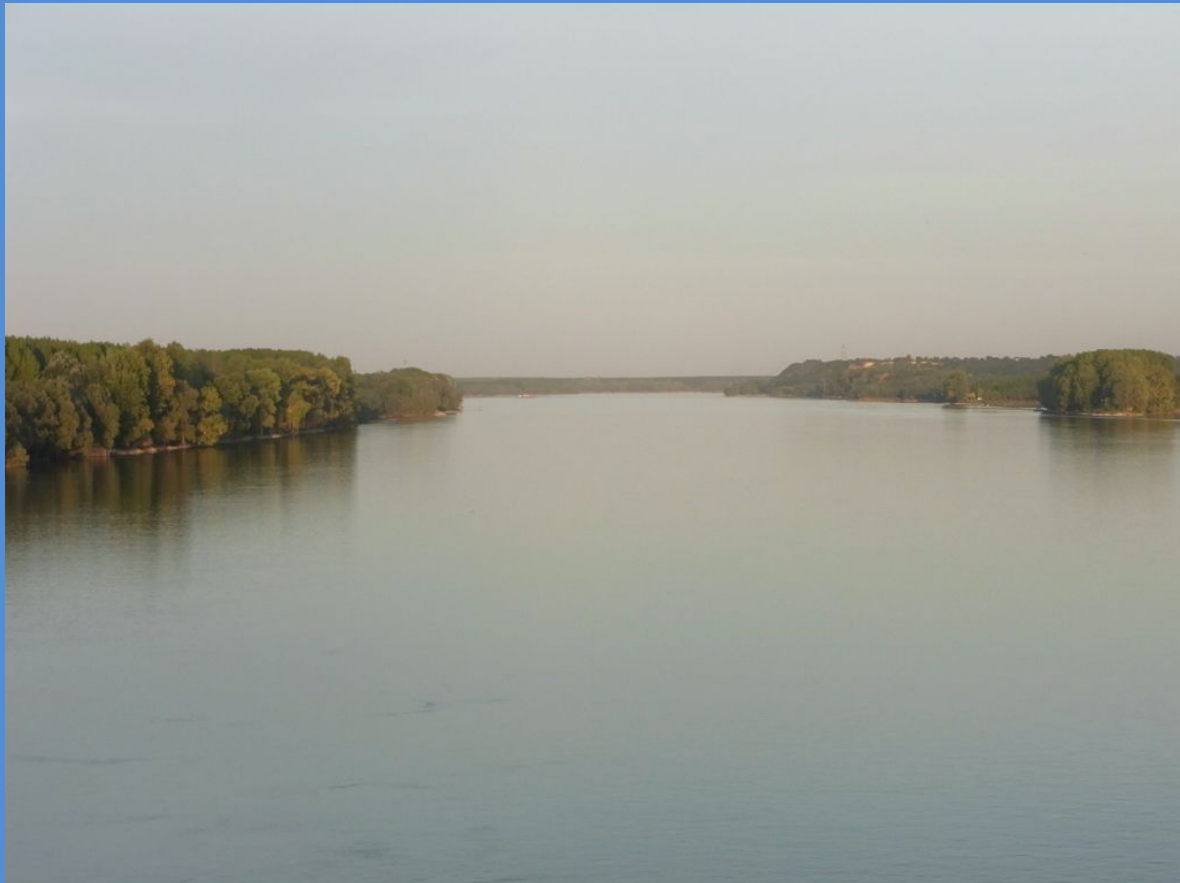














**km 1299 Ilok - die wahrscheinlichst schönste kroatische Stadt an der Donau, Weinberge, modern eingerichtetes Museum, interessante Kirche, schöne Donaulandschaft**









UJLAKI, I. de genere CHAK.



GRB MAĐARSKOG PLEMENA ČSAK  
THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE HUNGARIAN ČSAK FAMILY

UJLAKI, I. de ILLOK, a



GRB ILOČKE GRANE PLEMENSKOG RODA ČSAK  
(VERINUS FILIUS POCH DE VYLAK - UGRIN ILOČKI)  
THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE ILOK BRANCH OF THE ARISTOCRATIC ČSAK FAMILY  
(VERINUS FILIUS POCH DE VYLAK - UGRIN ILOČKI)

UJLAKI, I. de ILLOK, b



GRB PALATINA NIKOLE KONTHA - UTEMELJITELJA NOVE LOZE DE VYLAK  
(PRADJED KNEZA NIKOLE ILOČKI)  
THE COAT-OF-ARMS OF THE PALATINE NICHOLAS KONTHA - THE FOUNDER OF THE  
NEW LINEAGE DE VYLAK (THE GREAT GRANDFATHER OF NICHOLAS OF ILOK)

VJLOK  
(1267.)

WYLOK  
(1267.)

VILAK  
(1332.-1337.)

VYLOK  
(1332.-1337.)

IWNLAK  
(1332.-1337.)

WYLAK  
(1332.-1337.)

WYLHOC  
(1332.-1337.)

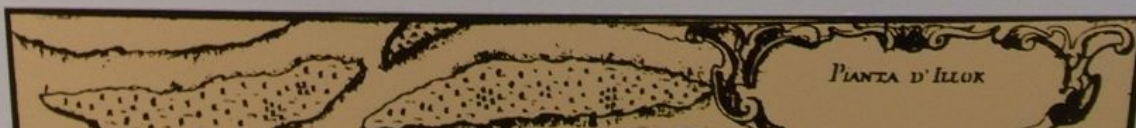
WYLAC  
(1343.)

WYLAK  
(1347.)

VYLAK  
(1389.)

VYLAK CASTR.  
(1406.)

MIENE IMENA ILOKA PREMA PUVIJEŠNIM DOKUMENTIMA IZ 13. - 15. STOLJEĆA  
CHANGES TO THE NAME OF ILOK ACCORDING TO HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS FROM THE 13<sup>th</sup> - 15<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES



15. stoljeće) - Zlatno doba Iločkih  
15<sup>th</sup> Century) - The Golden Age of the Iločki family

In the 15<sup>th</sup> century, Nicholas of Ilok (further Nikola Iločki), Duke of Transylvania (1441-1465), Ban of Croatia (1449), Ban of Slavonia (1457-1466, 1471-1473), Ban of Mačva (ca. 1438-1477), Prior of Vrana, and from 1471-1477 the King of Bosnia, was *de facto* the last Croatian ruler and certainly one of the most influential, wealthy, and powerful landowners in the Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom.

Nobles opposed to Matthias Corvinus chose the Holy Roman German Emperor Frederick II for the King of Hungary in 1459 at the court of Duke Nikola Iločki at Güssing, but King Matthias soon regained Nikola's support.

Matthias Corvinus was in Ilok three times during his war campaigns against the Ottoman invaders in Bosnia. In 1463, he was in Ilok for the first time on his way to attack Jajce, which he successfully captured, and in the year of his coronation in Székesfehérvár (1464), he was in Ilok twice, on the way to Zvornik and on his return from Bosnia. It should be noted that he was accompanied on these trips by the great humanist, the Bishop of Pécs, *Janus Pannonius*, who also stayed in Nikola's fortified castle.

Upon liberating the northern parts of Bosnia, Matthias Corvinus appointed Nikola Iločki as King of Bosnia. This occurred in 1471 after the death of the Bosnian King Stjepan Tomašević (1463). This was a rare historical moment in which Croatia proper, Slavonia, and Bosnia formed a united administrative and political entity. The capital Nikola Iločki ruled from was the city of Jajce.

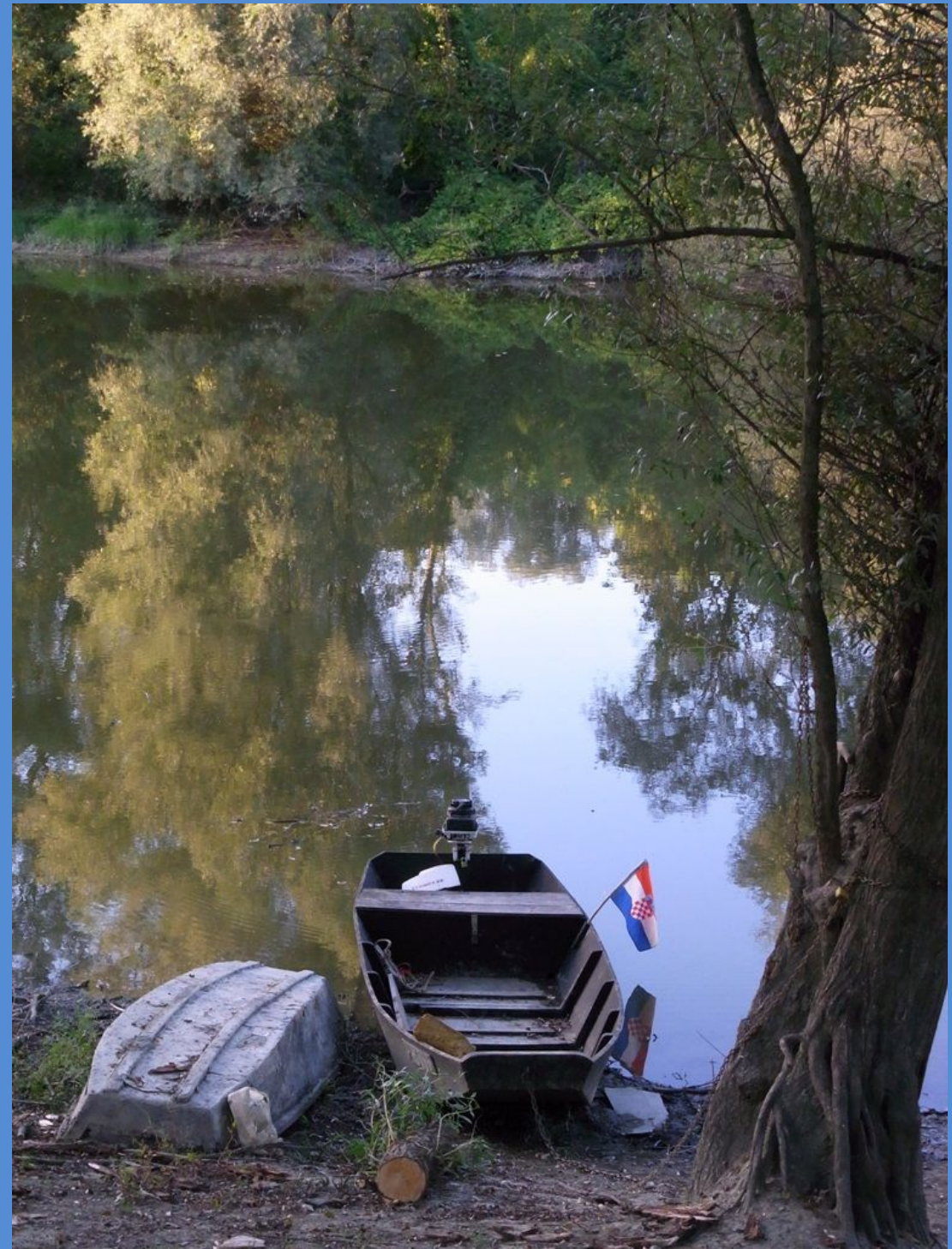
In the series of journeys taken during the highly dynamic life of Nikola Iločki, a special place is occupied by travels to Austria, and particularly to Italy. Nikola certainly traveled through Italy in 1449, and in 1475 he went on pilgrimage to Rome, where as the King of Bosnia he was received by Pope Sixtus IV.

A unique fresco depicting Nicholas of Ilok with the crown of the Bosnian king is preserved in the Hospital of the Holy Spirit in Rome. On the same occasion, the last Bosnian ruler also visited the courts of the dukes of Florence and Ferrara. His extensive retinue included his wife Dorotea, his son Lovro (Lawrence of Ilok), and daughters Euphrosina, the wife of Job Gorjanski/Garay, Katarina, and Ursula. One further result of these visits was the hiring of skilled stonemasons from Ferrara to work at the palace in Ilok and at Orahovica (Ružica grad). Excellent contacts were set up with the Italian cultural circles of the time.

1. PALAS VOJVODA ILOČKI / THE PALACE OF THE PRINCES OF ILOK















Rückfahrt über Vinkovce, mit dem Bus nach Vukovar, weiter mit dem Bus nach Vinkovce, dort Übernachtung, weiter mit dem Zug nach Budapest, von dort weiter mit dem Zug nach München, bzw. nach Berlin.

Irgendwo am Wegesrand, die typischen Vorbereitung zum gemeinsamen Paprikaschekochen.



