

Stjepan Tomašević (1461.-1463) –
slom srednjovjekovnoga Bosanskog Kraljevstva

**Stjepan Tomašević (1461.–1463.) – slom srednjovjekovnoga
Bosanskog Kraljevstva**

Zbornik radova sa Znanstvenoga skupa održanog
11. i 12. studenoga 2011. godine u Jajcu

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The Castle of Jajce in the Organization of the Hungarian Border Defence System under Matthias Corvinus's¹

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This essay explores the history of the castle and Banate of Jajce between 1463 and 1490. Following the fall of Serbia in 1459, Bosnia had become the main target of the Ottoman expansion and, in spring 1463, was occupied by the army of the Mohammed the Conqueror. Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia responded with a counter-attack in the autumn and winter of 1463, in the course of which the army of King Matthias Corvinus captured the castle of Jajce and some other nearby fortifications. The possession of these forts allowed defence from new Ottoman attacks in the following years. Thus the foundations of a new military-administrative unit in the southern part of the Hungarian defence system were laid. The goal of this essay is to discuss the way in which King Matthias organized this area. Particular attention is paid to the administration of Bosnia, from the temporary authority of Ban of Slavonia and real King of Bosnia, Nikola Iločki (1471-1477) to the plans related to Duke Ivaniš Corvinus and finally for Banate of Bosnia/Jajce, in existence until 1527. The essay traces chronologically different forms of the administration. It attempts to follow royal efforts to organize this region in the best possible manner, by bringing it together with extant centres of defence system such as Banate of Slavonia, County of Temes and Principality of Transylvania.

Keywords: Matthias Corvinus, Jajce, anti-Ottoman border defence, Bosnia, Croatia, Hungarian Kingdom.

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It is a well-known fact that Matthias Corvinus (1458–1490), leading his troops between October and December of 1463, seized almost fifty strongholds of all sizes on the territory of Bosnia. We also know that on 4 October the king arrived to the camp under the besieged Jajce, which had been taken by Sultan Mehmed's (1451–1481) forces as late as the previous spring. The king's aim was simple. As a result of the fall of Serbia in 1459 and the Turkish victories of 1463, the Hungarian Kingdom bordered with the Ottoman Empire. To improve defence of his kingdom, Matthias wanted to achieve the very same thing that his ancestors had done: Louis Angevin the Great (1342–1382), Sigismund of Luxemburg (1387–1437) indeed all the Hungarian kings aspired to support buffer states along the Hungarian and Croatian borderland. They wished to stop, or at least slow down the Turkish advance. By the mid-fifteenth century the numerically greatly superior Ottoman forces inevitably reached Hungary itself, just as everyone had expected since the first siege of Belgrade (Nándorfehérvár) in the spring of 1440. Bosnia remained the Hungarian king's last Christian ally in the West Balkans.²

Taking advantage of the Turks' retreat, in the winter of 1463 the king occupied Jajce together with many smaller castles. A Turkish counter-strike arrived as early as the next year, but Jajce was successfully defended. However, to achieve this victory, the king's personal leadership was again required in the campaign between August and November of 1464. A province substantially smaller than the defeated Bosnia was born and it came to be an essential element of the Hungarian border-defence system until the fall of Jajce in December of 1527.³

How did this system look like, and what role did this part of Bosnia in Christian hands play in it? By this time, the Hungarian defence system was

² See the most important modern summaries: Péter Kovács E, "Jajca 1464. évi ostroma" [The Siege of Jajce in 1464] in: *Az értelem bátorsága. Tanulmányok Perjés Géza emlékére*, ed. Gábor Hausner. Budapest: Argumentum, 2005., 403–418; Dubravko Lovrenović, "Hungary and Bosnia 1387–1463. Between Stereotypes and New Interpretations" in: *Friars, Nobles and Burghers—Sermons, Images and Prints*. Studies of Culture and Society in Early-Modern Europe. In *Memoriam István György Tóth*, eds. Jaroslav Miller, László Kontler. Budapest: Central European University Press, 2010., 44–46; Richárd Horváth, *Itineraria regis Matthiae Corvini et reginae Beatricis de Aragonia (1458–[1476]–1490)*. Budapest: História, MTA Történettudományi Intézete, 2011., 72–77; Mladen Tomorad, "Europska politika Matijaša Korvina. Matijaševa vanjska politika prvih godina vladavine (1458–1464)" [The European policy of Matthias Corvinus. Matthias' foreign policy in the first years of his reign (1458–1464)], *Kroatologija* 2 (2011): 181–185.

³ The most important monography and source-edition of Jajce's medieval history: Lajos Thallóczy, *Jajcza (bánság, vár és város) története 1450–1527*. [History of Jajce – Banat, Castle and City – 1450–1527]. Budapest, 1915.

more than 50 years old. Its development had begun under the reign of the emperor and king Sigismund of Luxemburg. The defeat at Nicopolis in 1396 showed that the Turkish army was difficult or impossible to defeat in an open battle, so an alternative solution had to be found. Sigismund also knew that the Hungarian army could not await Turkish attacks with their arms folded and that they had to accept battle on Hungarian territory. This procedure would cause the destruction of the southern parts of the kingdom. So he chose two complementary solutions:

1. He started to establish pro-Hungarian vassal-states along the Hungarian borders. On several occasions Sigismund supported the Wallachian ruler, voivode Mircea the Elder (1397–1418), who could always be counted on as a confidential ally. Sigismund also kept regular contact with the kings of Bosnia: Ostoja, son of Tvrtko I (1398–1404, 1409–1420) and Tvrtko II (1404–1409). These relationships, however, were troubled by their conflicts with the sometimes independently acting Bosnian lords (for example Hrvoje Vukčić). The most important ally was Serbia, which had been a Turkish ally for a long time.
2. Sigismund also realised that major Turkish attacks should not take place on the Hungarian soil. Thus he decided to complete a series of castles along the southern borders in the first place along the Danube River. Several new castles were erected in these years, but the most essential acquisitions were Belgrade and further 17 castles in Northern Serbia, mostly along the Danube. Hungary received those fortifications as a result of the Hungarian-Serbian agreement in 1426 (Treaty of Tata) that had specified that after the death of Serbian despot, Stefan Lazarević (1389–1427) Hungarian troops would take over the castles. The conditions of this agreement did not, of course, escape the Turkish attention so the Turks responded with a sudden attack during Stefan Lazarević's lifetime. They reached Zemun (Zimony), but they did not manage to capture this important stronghold. Sigismund suffered only one major loss: the owner of Golubac (Galambóc) handed over the castle not to him, but to the sultan.⁴

The acquisition of Zemun laid the basis for the Hungarian border defence system for the entire fifteenth century. After Sigismund's death, the fortress system did not change sufficiently because the struggle was temporarily transferred to other battlefields. The one and a half decade after 1440

⁴ Ferenc Szakály, "Phases of Turco-Hungarian Warfare before the Battle of Mohács (1365–1526).", *Acta Orientalia Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae* 33. (1979): 65–111.

can be considered the “time of János Hunyadi” (†1456) as the head of the Hungarian armed forces. His activity against the Turks is well-known and need not be recounted here.⁵ At the end of the introduction, it suffices to say: this was the system king Matthias Corvinus inherited from his predecessors and his father.

And this was the system he altered very quickly. By taking possession of Jajce in 1463, he managed to push slightly the line of defence to the south. He also left no stones unturned to place a loyal voivode to the Wallachia's throne. He captured and imprisoned the voivode Vlad Țepeș (‘Drakula’, 1448, 1456–1462, 1476) in 1462. Moldavia, however, presented a problem because it was ruled by Ștefan cel Mare (1457–1504) who entered an alliance with the Hungarian king as late as 1475.⁶

It is obvious that the southern border of the Hungarian Kingdom had been defended by a long series of strongholds starting from the end of Sigismund's reign. Looking at the map, however, the following question arises: how could one manage and defend this hundred-kilometre long border defence in the Middle Ages? This system, unchanged since King Sigismund's time, consisted of three major parts governed by three barons. From West to East, these barons were: Ban of Dalmatia-Croatia-Slavonia,⁷ Count of Temes,⁸ and Voivode of Transylvania.⁹ All three of them were appointed by the king. The ban's sphere of authority included medieval Croatia and the south-western area of the Hungarian Kingdom, Slavonia. The count of

⁵ See: Ferenc Szakály, “Phases of Turco-Hungarian Warfare” op. cit., passim. Pál Engel, *The Realm of Saint Stephen. A History of Medieval Hungary 895–1526*. London: I. B. Tauris, 2001. 278–297.; Tamás Pálosfalvi, “Die Familie Tallóci im Mittelalter” [The Tallóci family in the Middle Ages] in: *Lajos Tallóczy, der Historiker und Politiker. Die Entdeckung der Vergangenheit von Bosnien-Herzegowina und die moderne Geschichtswissenschaft*, eds.: Dževad Juzbašić, Imre Rész, Andreas Gottsmann. Budapest – Sarajevo: MTA Történettudományi Intézete – Akadémija Nauka i Umjetnosti Bosne i Hercegovine, 2010., 183–190.

⁶ Sándor Papp, “Stephen the Great, Matthias Corvinus and the Ottoman Empire” in: *Stephen the Great and Matthias Corvinus and their Time*, eds. László Koszta, Ovidiu Mureșan, Alexandru Simon. Cluj-Napoca, 2007., 107–124; Richárd Horváth, “Hunyadi Mátyás és Havasalföld” [Matthias Corvinus and Wallachia], *Világtörténet* (2010/2.): 3–12.

⁷ Tamás Pálosfalvi, “Slavonski banovi u 15. stoljeću.” [Slavonian Bans in the 15. century] in: *Hrvatsko-Mađarski Odnosi 1102–1918*. Zagreb: Hrvatski institut za povijest, 2004., 45–51.

⁸ László Fenyvesi, “A temesközi-szörénységi végvárvidék funkcióváltozásai (1365–1718)” [Function changes of Temesköz-Szörénység rural border fortress (1365–1718)] in: *Végvárak és régiók a XVI–XVII. Században*, eds. Petercsák Tivadar, Szabó Jolán. Eger: Heves Megyei Múzeumi Szervezet, 1993., 235–288.

⁹ Zoltán Kordé, “The Voivodate of Transylvania from Matthias' Enthronement to the Rebellion of 1467.” in: *Stephen the Great and Matthias Corvinus and their Time*, 179–188.

Temes defended the middle of the border, the southern counties of the country. The voivode of Transylvania was the “guardian” of the areas neighbouring Wallachia and Moldavia.

In the beginning, Matthias Corvinus retained the same system. In fact, throughout his whole reign, he kept two elements of the defence system unchanged. Slavonia, Dalmatia and Croatia were headed by bans, who were soldier-barons appointed by the king, for example Imre Szapolyai (1464–1465), Balázs Magyar (1470–1472), Damján Horvát of Litva (1471–1474) and Mátyás Geréb of Vingárt (1483–1489). All of them were influential landlords and military leaders with sufficient fighting experience; some of them were also the king’s relatives (for example: Imre Szapolyai, Mátyás Geréb of Vingárt). The situation was the same in the case of the county of Temes. This *comitatus* – together with the county of Bratislava (Pozsony) that also played a defence role – was of utmost importance, which was inevitably indicated by the fact that holders of the post were counted amongst the most powerful barons of the kingdom. During Matthias’s reign, they were also experienced soldiers: Péter Szokoli, who was active until 1468 and was followed by János Pongrác of Dengeleg, appointed voivode of Transylvania in 1472, until his death in 1476. With this appointment, the king gave him the two most important defence offices. Ambrus Nagy became his successor and headed the county between 1473 and 1479. From his ascension to the throne onwards, Matthias continued to appoint his most intimate adherents and relatives, such as members of the Geréb of Vingárt and Pongrác of Dengeleg families, to the throne of Transylvania.

The three officers, of course, had different military capacities at their disposal. The ban commanded the armed forces of Slavonia, Dalmatia and Croatia. The count of Temes originally had given orders only to the County of Temes itself, but by the end of Sigismund’s era he commanded the forces of seven or eight counties. The voivode of Transylvania had the entire territory at his disposal, as well as the Saxon and Sekler forces.

This system functioned throughout most of Matthias’s reign, and the newly conquered Bosnian territory had to fit into the extant network. At first, the king tried a provisional solution. He appointed as the governor of Bosnia one of his oldest and most confidential supporters, Imre of Szapolya,¹⁰

¹⁰ The first mention of Szapolyai as a governor: 24. 03. 1464. Ivan Krstitelj Tkalčić, *Monumenta Historica Civitatis Zagrabiae. Diplomata 1400–1495*. Zagreb, 1895. 290–292. For Szapolyai’s biography see: Richárd Horváth, “Imre Szapolyai” in: *Matthias Corvinus, the King. Tradition and Renewal in the Hungarian Royal Court 1458–1490. Exhibition catalogue*, eds.: Péter Farbaky, Enikő Spekner, Katalin Szende, András Végh. Budapest, 2008., 269–270.

who at the time was designated by *gubernator* of Vrana (*prioratus Auranae*)¹¹ He stayed in the office until 1465, when Matthias replaced him. Szapolya was compensated for the loss of the office with the hereditary countship of Spiš (Szepes), a title of the count in the modern sense. Bosnia's government lost its independent status and was connected to the Slavonian-Dalmatian-Croatian banate for a short period of time.¹² Then Matthias relieved the two bans, István Frangepán (of Dalmatia-Croatia) and Miklós Újlaki (of Slavonia) and appointed two tried soldiers, Péter Szobi and László Disznósi instead, or, rather, to a new office: *Dalmatie, Croatie, Sclavonie et Rame banus*.¹³ They were soon followed by János Túz of Lak, and later Balázs Magyar with the same name of the office.

The administration of Bosnia altered again in 1471. The key event of that year was the Vitéz conspiracy, the largest trauma of Matthias' reign. As the king himself was in Moravia at the time, the aristocrats who remained home played important role. This was the occasion to demonstrate loyalty to the king. His two representatives in Buda, Imre Szapolya and István Bátori, stood by Matthias. In the meantime the third most powerful lord in the country, Miklós Újlaki, formerly the Transylvanian voivode and Machovian ban, hesitated but finally also declared himself for the king. After the king's return and suppression of the rebellion, he decided to bring the powerful aristocrat even closer to himself. For this reason he created for him the so-called Bosnian Kingdom. Újlaki held this position until his

¹¹ Vilmos Fraknói, *Matthiae Corvini Hungariae regis epistolae exterae* I–II. Budapest, 1893–1895. [Reprint edition: Budapest, 2008. – PDF-version: <http://mek.oszk.hu/07100/07105/>] I. 133–134. „Vacavit iam pridem prioratus Aurane ordinis cruciferorum Rhodensium, dignitas in hoc regno nostro haudquaquam contemnenda. Cum vero nuper regnum Boznea a Thurcis occupatum magnis nostris laboribus et impensis, Deo propitio, maxima ex parte recuperassemus, facile intelleximus non minore illud difficultate nobis retinendum esse, quam est acquisitum. Quapropter constituimus fidelem nostrum magnificum Emericum de Zapolya nuper thesaurarium nostrum partium illarum gubernatorem. Verum cum nulla esset alia conservande illius provincie spes, modus ac via, superaddidimus ei omnes officiolatus nostros illic vicinos unacum prioratu memorato, quam virum confidimus omnia sapienter et utiliter acturum ac etiam prioratui prefato de homine interim idoneo provisurum.”

¹² Szapolyai's last mention: 30. 07. 1465. Tibor Neumann, *A Szapolyai család oklevéltára I. Levelek és oklevelek (1458–1526)* [*Documenta Szapolyaiana I. Epistolae et litterae (1458–1526)*]. Budapest: MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont, Történettudományi Intézet, 2012., 108–109. „Emericus de Zapolya comes perpetuus terre Scepusiensis ac regni Bosne gubernator etc.”

¹³ Their operation time: 3. 09. 1465. Hungarian National Archives, Budapest. Collection and Photo-collection of medieval charters (hereinafter: DL or DF) DL 13739. – 24. 03. 1466. DF 269049.

death in 1477.¹⁴ His first charter issued as a king dates from 10 February 1472.¹⁵ He lived mostly in his own castles, Ilok (Újlak) and Orahovica (Raholca). While his royal residence in Bosnia was Jajce, he resided there on few occasions only. His reign is important because Bosnia functioned under independent government within the Hungarian border defence organization. After his death, the title of Bosnian king disappeared—but not forever, as it reappeared for a short period of time after Matthias Corvinus' death. The barons negotiating with Matthias' son, János Corvinus, about the succession to the throne in July of 1490 revived the question of the Bosnian kingdom. Namely, they agreed with Corvinus that in the case of his failure to be elected the Hungarian king, he would receive some compensation. This compensation would have been the reorganized Bosnian Kingdom. The barons also regulated the rights and obligations of the future royal highness. Of course, this kingdom, just like Újlaki's, did not encompass all of Bosnia, but rather the banate of Jajce, to which the barons hoped to annex the counties Zagreb (Zágráb), Križevci (Körös) and Varaždin (Verőce). Moreover, they planned to appoint him as Dalmatian-Croatian ban, too.¹⁶

Things changed again with Újlaki's death in 1477. King Matthias decided not to reunite Jajce and its surroundings with the Croatian-Slavonian defence system, but to organize them separately as Banate of Jajce or Banate of Bosnia. From then until the king's death, only faithful military leaders were appointed to this office: Péter Dóci (1480–1483), László Csulai Ficsor (1486–1490) and Boldizsár Batthyány (1493–1495, 1496–1501).

The question, though, arises at once: why did Matthias considered it necessary? Why did he not come back to the earlier solution, in which Jajce was under the government of Slavonian bans? The answer lies in the events of 1479. The Turkish sultan and Venice signed a peace treaty in January. Mehmed the Conqueror's troops could turn against the southern region of Italy (see: the occupation of Otranto in Italy) and Hungary.¹⁷ Exactly at the same time, King Matthias waged war against Emperor Friedrich, therefore

¹⁴ András Kubinyi, "Die Frage des bosnischen Königtums von Nikolaus Újlaky." [The question of the Bosnian Kingdom of Miklós Újlaki], *Studia Slavica Academiae Scientiarum Hungariae* 4. (1958): 373–384.

¹⁵ DL 103733., DL 103734.

¹⁶ Thallóczy, *Jajcza*, op. cit. 150–155.

¹⁷ Kenneth M. Setton, *The Papacy and the Levant 1204–1571. Volume II. (The Fifteenth Century)*. Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 1978., 340–345.; Franz Babinger, *Mehmed the Conqueror and his Time*. (Bollingen Series XCVI.) Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992., 390–393.

he wished to have a steady situation in the hinterland, along the southern borders, and in Transylvania. These thoughts must have been in the background of the reorganization of the defensive system in this year and the appointment of new leaders. As a result of Matthias' decision, the count of Temes was named captain general of the Inferior Parts (*capitaneus partium inferiorum*) from this time on. More importantly, instead of the earlier access to the troops and income from 6-7 counties, he now had 14 counties at his disposal. This supported the muster of adequate forces and quick mobilization. He appointed one of his oldest soldiers, Pál Kinizsi, to the office of captain general, and with this act Kinizsi was promoted to baronetcy. He served Matthias until his death in 1494.¹⁸ An outstanding landowner, the earlier commander of the royal guard, the Lord Chief Justice István Bátori joined him in the defence of the eastern boundaries. He also held the office of voivode unusually long, till 1493.¹⁹

The necessity of a rapid reorganization was proved by a Turkish attack that arrived shortly. In 1479, the attack against Transylvania was stopped by the Hungarian victory at *Câmpul Pâinii*, yet it demonstrated that the sultan considered the Balkans frontline increasingly important. This was understood by Matthias, who signed a peace treaty with Emperor Friedrich at the end of 1478 and promised allegiance to the emperor as King of Bohemia. In the summer of 1479, then, he signed a peace treaty in Olomouc with Vladislaus King of Bohemia. After bringing peace to the western front, King of Hungary, taking the advantage of the 'Turkish' focus on Italy, decided to undertake a rapid and coordinated strike in Bosnia and Wallachia.

The first wave of attacks was launched in June of 1480. Its leaders were the voivode István Bátori and the captain general of the Inferior Parts, Pál Kinizsi. Their objective was the conquest of Wallachia and the capture of the voivode Tepelus. The forces of the Moldovan voivode Ștefan cel Mare joined the Hungarian troops from the east. At the beginning of September 1480, the royal army was still in Slavonia. The struggle took place in Bosnia approximately from early October until December, and mostly involved the siege of smaller fortifications. The three major columns (under the respective commands of Vuk Brankovics, the Slavonian ban László Egervári

¹⁸ Richárd Horváth, "Pál Kinizsi", in: *Matthias Corvinus, the King. Tradition and Renewal in the Hungarian Royal Court 1458–1490.*, 270–271.

¹⁹ Richárd Horváth, Tibor Neumann, Ecsedi Bátori István. Egy katonabáró életpályája 1458–1493. [István Bátori of Ecsed. Career of a soldier-baron 1458–1493] (Magyar Történelmi Emlékek. Értekezések). Budapest: MTA Bölcsészettudományi Kutatóközpont, 2012., passim.

and the ban of Jajce Péter Dóci) advanced as far as Sarajevo. Near Travnik, they encountered local Ottoman forces led by Daud pasha of Bosnia and forced them to flee. In December, the royal army returned to Zagreb for a period of rest and to launch the long planned political showdown with the Laki Túz family. The hinterland and the most important base for the successful campaign was Jajce.²⁰

The Bosnian campaign of 1480 concluded one chapter of the Turkish-Hungarian struggle in Matthias' age. There are two reasons for this statement. Firstly, we know what the contemporaries could not have known: it was the king's last personal appearance at the southern front. From then onwards, Matthias resided almost exclusively in Buda or in the Austrian front and Vienna.²¹ More importantly, neither Matthias nor Bajezid II (1481–1512) ascending to the throne after Mehmed the IInd death in 1481 wished to launch another serious attack in the Balkans in the years that followed. The king pinned his forces down in Austria, while the Ottomans stayed in the east. The Turks did risk the last counter-attack in 1481, but Iszkender pasha's army was defeated by the forces of Temes and Bosnia commanded by Kinizsi. As a result, both monarchs were interested in an armistice. It was signed in 1483 for 5 years, and then extended in 1488. Changes took place in this region only after king Matthias' death in April of 1490.²²

Briefly, from its occupation in 1463 Jajce gained an increasing importance in the Hungarian border defence system. A clear evidence for this claim is that while Miklós Újlaki at first held the office of the governor, after a short annexation to the Slavonian-Dalmatian-Croatian banate, received the title of a king. After this period, however, the partially independent government of the Bosnian banate/the banate of Jajce was out of question. After King Matthias' death, in the Jagellonian era (1490–1526) Bosnian bans remained influential officers of the Hungarian Kingdom, most of them with military experience. The strategic situation and the prestige of the bans gave the castle and its area an outstanding importance in the defence against the Turks, and the castle itself rose to the position of the second most important border fortress (after Belgrade) for Croats, Bosnians and Hungarians, until its surrender in 1527.

²⁰ Richárd Horváth – Tibor Neumann, *Ecsedi Bátori István*, op. cit. 54–56.

²¹ *Itineraria regis Matthiae...* op. cit. 114–131.

²² Sándor Papp, *Hungary and the Ottoman Empire (From the Beginning to 1540). Fight Against the Turk in Central-Europe in the First Half of the 16th Century*, ed. Zombori István. Budapest: METEM and Historia Ecclesiastica Hungarica, 2004., 37–90.

Utvrdna Jajce u ugarskom pograničnom sustavu u vrijeme Matijaša Korvina

Ovo se predavanje bavi poviješću jajačke utvrde i banovine u razdoblju između 1463. i 1490. godine. Nakon pada Srbije 1459., glavna meta osmanske ekspanzije postala je Bosna koju je u proljeće 1463. vojska sultana Mehmeda Osvajača i osvojila. Ugarsko(-Hrvatsko) Kraljevstvo uzvratilo je protunapadom u jesen i zimu 1463., tijekom kojeg je vojska kralja Matijaša zauzela utvrdnu Jajce i neke druge okolne utvrde, koje je u narednim godinama bila u mogućnosti braniti pred naletom novih osmanskih pohoda. Tako su položeni temelji nove vojno-administrativne jedinice u južnom dijelu ugarskog obrambenog sustava. Cilj ovog predavanja je predstaviti način na koji je kralj Matijaš organizirao ovo područje. Pažnja je pritom pridana upravi Bosne, od privremene nadležnosti slavonskog bana i pravog bosanskog kralja Nikole Iločkog (1471.-1477.) do planova vezanih uz kneza Ivaniša Korvina, te konačno za banovina Bosnu/Jajce koja je postojala do 1527. Predavanje prati različite oblike uprave u kronološkom slijedu. Ono pokušava pratiti kraljeve napore u organizaciji ovog području na najbolji mogući način, vežući ga uz postojeća središta obrambenog sustava kao što su banovina Slavonija, županija Temes i vojvodina Transilvanija.

Ključne riječi: Matijaš Korvin, Jajce, protuosmanska pogranična obrana, Bosna, Hrvatska, Ugarsko Kraljevstvo.