

= Ka?i? noble family =

The Ka?i? family (Croatian : Ka?i?i , Hungarian : Kacsics , Latin : Cacich) was one of the most influential Croatian noble families , and was one of the Croatian " twelve noble tribes " described in the Pacta conventa and Supetar Cartulary . The historical sources refer to members of this family as nobles in the area of the Luka ?upanija in the Zadar @-@ Biograd hinterland (12th ? 16th centuries) , as the lords (knezes) of Omi? (12th and 13th centuries) , and as the lords of the Makarska Riviera (15th and 16th centuries) . Another prominent branch of the family was part of the Hungarian nobility .

Family members of the Omi? branch were known for piracy in the Adriatic Sea , clashes with Venice , and were even accused of Patarene heresy . To the Makarska branch belonged the Croatian poet and Franciscian monk , Andrija Ka?i? Mio?i? , whose work Razgovor ugodni naroda slovinskog (Pleasant Conversation of Slavic People , 1756) was one of the most popular Croatian literary works for more than a century . Notable members of the Hungarian branch were Bans of Croatia and Slavonia .

= = Etymology = =

The family name most likely derives from the Slavic ka?a (snake) , the closest word to the name Ka?i? . Based on etymology , it is likely that the Hungarian Ka?i?s (Kacsics) are originally of Slavic rather than Hungarian origin . Latin sources also refer to the name as de genere Chacittorum , generatione Cacich , genus Chacittorum , nobiles de Cacich , Caçici , Cacicii , Cacicli , Caciki , Cazethi , Cazichi , Cazziki , Chacichi and Kazzeti . The Ka?i? name is distinct from the similarly sounding name of another noble family , Ka?i? (Chasich) , and its derivations (Kasig , Kasige) .

= = History = =

The Ka?i? 's family can be traced to the Pacta conventa , an agreement dating from 1102 (or later) , according to which the Ka?i?s were one of the twelve Croatian noble tribes (genus) who accepted the Hungarian king Coloman as the new king of Croatia . They were represented by comes Juraj Ka?i? (Comittem Gurram de genere Chaçittorum) . According to the Supetar Cartulary , they were one of six tribes which selected bans who , in turn , elected a new king in a case where the prior king died without leaving heirs .

The first mention of Ka?i?s is considered 1165 , when the Byzantine chronicler John Kinnamos said that 57 cities in Croatia and Dalmatia as well the " nation Ka?i?s " came under the Byzantine rule . The Ka?i?s were mostly recorded in the scope of sales contracts and lands disputes , or as witnesses . In 1182 , the first explicitly mentioned noblemen as members of the genus Ka?i? are Miro? Ka?i? (1166 ? 82) and his son Dobro? , previously also Miro? 's father Toljen (1164 ? 66) , the judge of Tinj , Toli? Ka?i? with sons Juraj and De?ko , Premko Ka?i? with sons Drago? and Pribislav , and likely Otra with his son Dragoslav .

The Ka?i? family originated in the Zadar hinterland near the Krka river , and when King Petar Kre?imir IV mastered the Pagania , some members of the family likely relocated to the area between the Cetina and Neretva rivers . The social distinction between noble Ka?i?s in the Zadar @-@ Biograd hinterland and the princely (knezes) Ka?i?s from Omi? remains uncertain , but the two families are considered to be related . The clearest established connection is the noble Hodimir , mentioned in 1207 in a charter of St. Peter 's Church in Bubnjani near Tinj , whose son Nikola was an Omi? knez .

In the 12th and 13th centuries Ka?i?s possessed lands in the Zadar hinterland , in the wider area of Tinj , Nadin , Ka?ina Gorica , Koki?ani and Kamenjani . From the mid @-@ 14th to 15th century , their holdings expanded to include Podnadin , Bistrovina , Butina , Ka?ina Gorica , Suhovaram , Grguricavas and Krneza , and the wider area around those villages . The center of the genus was in Nadin , for some Zadar , Nin and possibly Pag , where " dominum Caçigh " is mentioned . According to M. Markovi? , in the early 11th century , the lands West of Nadin were ruled by the tribe Lap?an ,

while in the East by family Ka?i? . The family name of the Ka?i?s can be found in the toponyms Ka?ina Gorica , Ka?i??ina (alleged second name for Bistrovina) , Ka?i?i? (Chacichich) and Ka?i? (Cacich) .

In the 14th century the family members began to identify themselves by family names with the adjective " de generatione Cacich " . In the next period the Ka?i?s can be traced through three families . In the 15th to 17th centuries a branch settled in the wider area of Cazin and Bosanska Krupa , where in 1487 there was a dispute between them and the Baboni? noble family . The last mention of Nadin Ka?i?s dates back to 1527 , when ?imun (Simon) was in the citadel of Zadar , after pressure from the Ottoman conquest .

= = Omi? branch = =

The first known knez of Omi? , Nikola , was mentioned , along with his relatives and everyone under his lordship , in a peace treaty with Kotor from 1167 . Knez Nikola 's power and independence was strong enough to have Rogerije , the Archbishop of Split , executed in 1180 . Family political influence at that time included Bra? and Hvar , Breueco (Brenti , Brevko , Bre?ko) ? also of genus Ka?i? ? as well as the previous ?ibenik iupanus (?upan) . Archbishop Rogerije , who also served Byzantine Emperor Manuel I Komnenos as representative governor of Croatia , had become involved in a dispute about an estate around Mosor . A conte Nicola Aprico , who was identified in two dispute settlements of Split during 1178 ? 79 , is considered to be the same knez Nikola . In 1190 , Nikola established a peace treaty with Dubrovnik . Like the 1167 treaty with Kotor , the 1190 treaty granted safe and free navigation to Dubrovnik ships from Molunat to Orebi? (Trstenica) .

The area of Omi? principality seems to have included the islands of Bra? , Hvar and Vis , and probably at some point Kor?ula , but it is uncertain whether the land included coastal Poljica and ?rnovnica to the North and Makarska coast to the South . In the 13th century the center of the principality was Omi? , and with the title of Omi? knez (comes) the sources also mentioned the title of knez for the islands . In the 13th century the terms Ka?i?s (Ka?i?i) and residents of Omi? (Omi?ani) are both mentioned , making it sometimes more difficult to reliably identify members of the genus . However , it seems that the princely titles were held only by the Ka?i?s . They achieved a large degree of independence from the central government and imposed the name of Omi? and Ka?i? family over the entire region .

Ka?i?s and Omi? citizens made a peace treaty with Venice in 1208 , and the brothers Desislav , Rado? , Dragan , Bogdan and Sinko were mentioned by knez Sebenia in the document . However , in the February of 1215 , Ka?i?s were , for first time , cited for piracy . In 1220 , the Hungarian @-@ Croatian king Andrew II threatened retaliation with the royal army against knez Maldu? and his relatives unless the piracy and heresy ended . In May of 1221 , Pope Honorius III sent legate Aconcius to the citizens of Split , among other cities , to prevent piracy and defend the Crusaders . In 1222 , the pope sought help from residents of Dubrovnik against the activity of Bosnian heretics and Omi? pirates . His efforts , as well as those of Guncel , Archbishop of Split , resulted in a temporary peace treaty with Ka?i?i Omi?ani (Cacecli Almesiani) .

In 1232 , Venetians mentioned that Dubrovnik was not allowed to accept Ka?i?s and Omi?ani , and if Venice were to send ships against Ka?i?s , Dubrovnik must join the Venetians with a ship of at least 50 people .

Nikola of Hodimir and Pribislav of Maldu? claimed bail in May of 1239 for the Omi?ani who murdered Dubrovnik nobleman Grube?a and looted his ship . They also agreed to pay compensation for personal property that had been looted . In Omi? during the same year , knez Nikola and his relatives made peace between Zachlumia and Split , agreeing to pay for damage earlier in the year when Maldu? nephew Toljen ravaged Split . However , compensation for the ravages of Toljen was not paid , leading to conflict in the following year . After an unsuccessful attack on Omi? , the Split army captured Bra? in the first half of 1240 . The conflict continued until the peace agreement by which the brothers of Osor left the ships to Split and renounced looting . This was also the time period of the Split potestas Gargano , and Maldu? sons Pribislav and Osor in Hvar and Bra? .

In March of 1244 , the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II threatened conflict with the Omi?ani over damage incurred along the Apulian coast . In March of 1245 , knez Nikola of Hodimir , with 100 Omi? citizens and knezes Pribislav , Osor , Juraj , Rado? (son of Bogdan) , Slomir , and Prodan (son of Dragan) , made a treaty with Dubrovnik . According to the 1245 treaty , if the king called upon the Ka?i?s and Omi?ani to help in an attack on Dubrovnik , they would respond with the least possible forces .

In 1252 ? 54 , Juraj helped Stefan Uro? I of Serbia in the war with Dubrovnik , as he was married to Stefan 's daughter . In 1256 , a dispute between knez Osor and the city Trogir about property in the village of Bija?i was resolved by king Béla IV and ban Stjepan . In 1258 , when the king confirmed rights to the Omi?ani , knezes Osor and Rado? were called " kingdom noblemen " . Documents from 1261 @-@ 62 describe an agreement in which Dubrovnik paid blood feud to the relatives of murdered Omi?ani , who promised not to cause any harm to the Dubrovnik residents . In 1267 ? 68 , the Doge warned the citizens of Split about helping Omi? pirates . In 1271 , the pirates looted a ship on which the Archbishop of Trani was traveling to Dubrovnik . A similar incident occurred in 1273 when pirates commanded by Stanoj and Saracen looted the ship of bishop Kefalinije Henrik .

Charles I of Naples signed an alliance with Split and ?ibenik against Omi? pirates in June and September of 1274 . The citizens of Omi? responded by an alliance with Venice in August , in accordance with a 20 @-@ year peace treaty signed by knezes Rado? , Bogdan , Juraj and Semen . This triggered conflict on the land and sea in 1275 . The activities in the intermediate years are unknown , besides that in April of 1278 the islands of Hvar and Bra? recognized Venetian authority , and the Omi? in 1281 .

At the end of the 13th century , the Omi? branch of the Ka?i? family was involved in the politics of more powerful authorities . Their local hereditary oligarchy disappeared , but the Ka?i?s probably continued to live in the area . The war with Venice at the end of the 1270s and the beginning of the 1280s led to their loss of Omi? in favor of princes from the ?ubi? noble family . The Omi? Ka?i?s are mentioned for the last time in 1294 , when the Venetians wrote to Dubrovnik residents seeking compensation from Dubrovnik authorities who had failed to send an armed ship against Omi? pirates . It is not known whether Ivan , son of Matej Ka?i? , mentioned in Dubrovnik 1285 , was related to the Omi?ani Ka?i?s . After that , Ka?i?s are no longer mentioned .

= = = Notable members = = =

Nikola Ka?i? (Nicola kenescius Alemyscii) , ruled c . 1167 ? c . 1180

Sebena Ka?i? , Maldu? Ka?i? , Rado? Ka?i? , Bogdan Ka?i?

Juraj or ?uro Ka?i? , married the daughter of King Stefan Vladislav of Serbia (r . 1234 ? 1243) .

= = Makarska branch = =

In 15th @-@ century sources , Ka?i?s appear in the Makarska Riviera (Krajina) , most likely as the descendants of Omi? branch Ka?i?s . According to the genealogy preserved by the most well known member of the family , Andrija Ka?i? Mio?i? , one branch of the family went to Hungary , and there fought with Zagar noble family . They returned to Dalmatia , one brother to Zadar , another to ?ibenik , and the last two to the Makarska Riviera , where they started building castles in Gradac and Trpanj , as well as practicing piracy up to Apulia .

The first known member of the Makarska branch was Vrsajko . According to the genealogy , the family branched out from his son Baran (second half of the 14th century) . Baran 's sons Vuka?in , Vuki? , Andrija? and Baran were mentioned in historical documents ; Bosnian king Stephen Ostoja , in 1417 , confirmed the rights of his vassals Vuka?in , Baran and Juraj Vuka?i? to Makar , Drvenik , Pasi?ina , Miluse , Lap?anj (Gradac) , which were previously confirmed by Bosnian ban Stephen II Kotromani? and Bosnian king Tvrtko I .

In July of 1452 , Grubi?a sought for his family and all residents of Krajina to become Venetian vassals . Venice accepted the request , confirmed their old customs , allowed the foundation of fort and port in Makar , and forgave older violence . Thus , the Ka?i?s and residents of Krajina fought at

their own expense between Neretva and Cetina rivers , and gave taxes to Venice .

A Venetian confidant on Hvar reported , in 1498 , the Ottoman preparation of 25 ships for sea attack on Krajina and Ka?i?s . In the next year , they became Ottoman subjects . In 1500 , the Split monarch reported to Venice that Ottomans captured several delegates from Split , and that safely arrived in Mostar only thanks to knez Juraj Markovi? , an Ottoman subject and Venetian friend . Markovi? wrote from Makarska to Venice that he was knez for 15 years and always a friend of the Venetians . In the Markovi? collection and archive , D. Papali? found the Croatian redaction of the Chronicle of the Priest of Duklja .

During the Ottoman rule , Ka?i?s were only partially mentioned , but still lived there . From the beginning of the 17th century , they can again be traced in the documents , but as family members of several branches descending from the coastal princes . In the 17th and 18th centuries , the family continued to branch out and become independent genera . Their names usually carried a combination with " Ka?i? " , as well had the title of " conte " .

According to the genealogy , from Vuka?in 's sons Vukmir , Grubi?a , Radoja and Radonja emerged three branches . Per settlement , Vukmir 's descendants are known as Ka?i?s of Gradac , while those of Radonja and Grubi?a are Ka?i?s of Brist . From the first branch emerged Juri?evi? , Viski? (Visko) , Stipi? , Peki? (Peko) and Bartolovi? (older Sladojevi?) , while from the second branch came Mio?i? , Aleksi? (Alesi?) , ?arkovi? and Bari?i? .

Descended from Baran 's son Vuki? , in Koti?ina , were Terzi? , ?imunovi? (extinct in the 17th century) , Markovi? , and probably Begi? . From Baran 's son Andrija? emerged ?ilji? (?ilje) , Peri? , Klarevi? (?aveli?) , Ba?e (Ba?i?) and Filip?evi? . Ka?i?s from Makar divided into Andrija?evi? and Mitrovi? . Descended from Baran 's son Baran was the family of Baranovi? .

= = = Notable members = = =

Bartul Ka?i? @-@ ?arkovi? (1572 ? 1645) , bishop of Makarska (1615 ? 1645)

Petar Ka?i? @-@ ?ilje (c . 1606 ? 1661) , bishop of Makarska (1646 ? 1660)

Pavao Bari?i? Ka?i? (died 1721) , provincial of Franciscan Province of Bosna Srebrena (1693 ? 1696)

Antun Ka?i? (1686 ? 1745) , bishop of Trogir (1722 ? 1730) and archbishop of Split (1730 ? 1745)

Andrija Ka?i? Mio?i? (1704 ? 1760) , Franciscan and poet

Juraj Pa?kal Terzi? Ka?i? (1740 ? 1820) , canon and poet

Pavao Klement Mio?i? Ka?i? (1786 ? 1837) , bishop of Split @-@ Makarska (1829 ? 1837)

Petar Peko Ka?i? (1830 ? 1918) , Franciscan and ethnographer

= = Hungarian branch = =

Several scholars considered that Hungarian Kacsics may have been descendants of Omi? Ka?i?s . They are mentioned in the early 13th century , in Northern counties Nógrád , Salgó and Hollók? .

The first mentioned noblemen are brothers Michael Kacsics and Simon Kacsics , the Voivode of Transylvania (1209 ? 1212 ; 1215) and Ban of Slavonia (1212 ; somewhere 1213 ? 1218) . Simon took part in the murder of Queen Gertrude of Merania (24 September 1213) ; therefore , King Andrew II of Hungary confiscated his possessions .

Supporters of the Andrew II in his rebellion against the elder brother and then king Emeric may have included the noble family Ka?i? . With the new king 's intention of spreading his circle of supporters , some members of the family were probably gifted with estates in Hungary . A relationship between Hungarian and Omi? Ka?i?s is identified primarily in the mention of ?imun Ka?i? in a document from 1178 , with father Nikola and brother Jakov , and with brothers Borislav , Bogdan and other family members in a document from 1190 .

In the next two or three generations , the genus branched into several lineages and families . First the Zagyvaf?i , Libercsei , and later Libercsei Tompo?i , Libercsei Radó , Füleki , Ozdini , Etre , Kecs?i / Berzencei , Hollók?i , Salgói , and Bejei . Michael 's son Falkos (1255) held properties at

Szécsény and Nógrád , and was the founder of genus Libercsei , from which emerged powerful Szécsényi , Geréb of Vingárta , and Farkas of Szeszármé . To the Szécsényi belonged Kónya , Ban of Croatia (1366 ? 67) , while to the Geréb belonged Matthias , also Ban of Croatia (1483 ? 92) .

The members of the genus accepted the supremacy of Máté Csák III , one of the most powerful oligarchs of the kingdom , around 1300 ; only one of them , Thomas Szécsényi became the partisan of King Charles I. Consequently , the king granted him his relatives ' possessions following victories over the oligarch .

= = = Notable members = = =

Michael Kacsics (d. after 1228) , Voivode of Transylvania (1209 ? 1212) , Ban of Slavonia (1212)

Simon Kacsics (d. after 1228) , Voivode of Transylvania (1215) , Ban of Slavonia (1213)

Farkas , Master of the cupbearers for the Queen (1298) , father of Thomas Szécsényi

Simon Kacsics (d. after 1327) , Count of the Székelys (1321 ? 1327)

Kónya Szécsényi (d. after 1367) , Ban of Croatia (1366 ? 1367)

Matthias Geréb (d . 1489) , Ban of Croatia (1483 ? 1489)