

ja (the Rozhemberg castle) and had the Krško castle called Prežin in feud. Apart from that their Gustin property was spreading also to the territory of Zavodnje and Šentvid in the Šalek valley. The properties of the nobles of Ptuj (together with the properties of their side branch, the nobles of Kunzperk) comprised the properties of the Hekenberg castle at Vransko, Velenje, Turn at Škale, Katsenstein; after the death of the nobles of Ort they acquired the property around Šmartno at Paka, however, in the 13th century they got in feud the Krško castles Dobrna, Lemberg and Ransperk. Thus, both families acquired relatively large properties in the researched territory, which provided stable economic basis, on which the families could develop. This fact soon began to disturb the most powerful proprietors, the Counts of Vovberg, who had acquired Celje as early as in the 12th century, probably as a side branch of Hema's family, whereas in the 13th century they began to extend their activities more and more to the Savinja valley. This was mainly due to outer circumstances, i.e. the new established conditions after the extinction of important ducal families of Andez (1224 and 1251 respectively), of Babenberg (1246) and Spanheim (1269), which were additionally complicated by the death of Friderik II, the last Emperor of the family of Stauf, in 1250, triggering a turbulent period of interregnum with many wars. The nobles of Vovberg utilized the extinction of the Drava/Šoštanj family by inheriting Šoštanj, and the death of Hartnid VI, the last member of Ort, in 1262, when a larger territory was evacuated and distributed among the nobles of Ptuj, the nobles of Žovnek and of course the Counts of Vovberg. The source analysis proves that most likely Hartnid of Gustin, who was a country magistrate of the Savinja region in 70s and 80s of the 13th century and also managed the Krško feud Lemberg, was also a member of the family from Ort, the fact which by no means changes the already presented picture about the time and way of spreading of the property of the Counts of Vovberg in the Savinja valley and the Šalek valley. In the very period between 1270 and 1300 the first data can be assembled from the sources about the possession and management of the new properties by the nobles of Vovberg: the castle Turn in the Šalek valley, the property of Šoštanj, probably also the property of the castle of Shwartsenstein, the St. Paul's feud Forhtenek, the Krško feuds Ekenstein and Prezhin, the feud of a country principedom Laško, Zhazhenberg, Klausenstein and Freudenek; they take over the advocateship over the properties of the monastery of Gornji grad and over the properties of the Patriarch of Oglej in the Upper and Lower (Šempeter) Savinja valley. Through acquisition of these new properties, feuds and profitable legal professions