



Villae, rustici, agricolae...:

o selu i seljaštvu u povijesti na jadranskom prostoru

villaggi e contadini nella storia dell'area adriatica

The Village and the Peasantry in the History of the Adriatic

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XI. ISTARSKI POVIJESNI BIENNALE

Villae, rustici, agricolae...: o selu i seljaštvu u povijesti na jadranskom prostoru

Poreč - Parenzo, 25. - 27. svibnja 2023.

PROGRAM

ČETVRTAK, 25. svibnja 2023.

18.00 OTVORENJE SKUPA

Predstavljanje zbornika radova X. Istarskog povijesnog biennala:

Corpus, carnalitas...: o tijelu i tjelesnosti u povijesti na jadranskom prostoru

Zbornik će predstaviti: Maja Ćutić Gorup, Gaetano Benčić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

19.00 I. dio

Radno predsjedništvo: Robert Matijašić, Klara Buršić Matijašić, Neven Budak

Zdenka Janeković Römer (Dubrovnik): Okolica kao opće dobro, *bonum commune* – selo i seljaci u okviru dubrovačke gradske općine u 13. i 14. st.

Darja Mihelič (Ljubljana): Kmet in njegova agrarna dejavnost v gospodarstvu srednjeveškega mesta (Piran, 13. in 14. stoletje)

Despina Vlassi (Venecija): La politica agraria di Venezia nello stato da mar dello Ionio (XVIII sec.). Il caso di Cefalonia

RASPRAVA

20.00 Svečana večera

PETAK, 26. svibnja 2023.

9.30 II. dio

Radno predsjedništvo: Darja Mihelič, Danijela Dobljanović Šuran, Maja Ćutić Gorup

Klara Buršić-Matijašić (Pula): Gradina – kašteljer, selo ili grad?

Robert Matijašić (Pula): Grad i selo u antici istočnojadranskih kolonija

Sara Hajdinac (Kopar): Pisna in kulturna dediščina glagoljašev v zaledju severozahodne Istre

Lena Sadovski (Beč): I contadini di Spalato tra Venezia, Poglizza e gli Ottomani

STANKA

11.00 III. dio

Radno predsjedništvo: Zdenka Janeković Römer, Zdenko Dundović, Robert Kurelić

Ivan Majnarić (Zagreb): Koprena interpretacije: seljaci hrvatskog srednjovjekovlja

Neven Budak (Rijeka): Tko su bili servi na području srednjovjekovne Slavonije?

Ana Jenko Kovačić (Ljubljana): Kmetijstvo in kmetijske panoge v poreškem distriktu v 13. stoletju skozi prizmo zakupnih odnosov poreških škofov s prebivalci Poreča

Danijela Dobljanović Šuran (Pula): Granične *diferencije*: sukobi dugoga trajanja vodnjanskog komuna sa susjedima (14. – 16. st.)

Marija Mogorović Crljenko (Pula): Selo u gradu – primjer Rovinja i Novigrada u 16. st.

Zrinka Novak (Zagreb): Život stanovnika rapskoga distrikta početkom ranoga novog vijeka

RASPRAVA

13.30 Ručak

15.30 Obilazak kulturnih spomenika grada Poreča i Katedralnog kompleksa Eufrazijeve bazilike (stručno vođenje dr. sc. Ivan Matejčić)

17.30 IV. dio

Radno predsjedništvo: Ivan Majnarić, Despina Vlasi, Dragica Čeč

Robert Kurelić (Pula): Simboli i rituali na "dnu piramide"

Denis Visintin (Poreč): Organizzazione produttiva e paesaggio agrario nei villaggi dell'Urbario del contado di Pisino del 1578

Maja Ćutić Gorup (Rijeka): Iz habsburške perspektive: veći nameti, veća vrijednost Pazinske knežije

Kosana Jovanović (Rijeka): "I zato za mirneje živet kmeti z gospodum i gospoda z kmeti vaveki" – seljaštvo kroz prizmu primorskih statuta

Katarina Marić (Pula): *Histerreicher*, stanovnici Istre prema Valvasoru

RASPRAVA

SUBOTA, 27. svibnja 2023.

9.30 V. dio

Radno predsjedništvo: Gaetano Benčić, Elena Uljančić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

Zdenko Dundović (Zadar): Sela zadarskoga i ninskoga okružja u rascjepu između crkvene desetine i ekskomunikacije u ranome novom vijeku (16. – 18. st.)

Marino Martinčević (Poreč): Desetine porečkog kaptola početkom 17. stoljeća

Dragica Čeč (Kopar): "Slan kot Čič". Čiči in njihovi načini preživetja v poročilih v 18. stoletju

Matija Nežić (Buzet): Sela i seoske kuće na istarskom sjeveru u fondu Franciskanskog katastra

Ivica Pletikosić (Piran): Vpliv Parenčane na istrsko podeželje

Tajana Ujčić (Pula): Momjanština dugog trajanja i nagle depopulacije. Svakodnevnica seljaka Momjanštine prema svjedočanstvima kazivača

ZAKLJUČNA RASPRAVA

12.00 Izlet

XI BIENNALE STORICA ISTRIANA

Villae, rustici, agricolae...: villaggi e contadini nella storia dell'area adriatica

Parenzo, 25 - 27 maggio 2023

PROGRAMMA

GIOVEDÌ, 25 maggio 2023

18.00 APERTURA DEL CONVEGNO

Presentazione degli Atti della X Biennale storica istriana: *Corpus, carnalitas...: o tijelu i tjelesnosti u povijesti na jadranskom prostoru (corpo e corporeità nella storia dell'area adriatica)*

Gli Atti del convegno verranno presentati da: Maja Ćutić Gorup, Gaetano Benčić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

19.00 *Sessione I*

Moderatori: Robert Matijašić, Klara Buršić Matijašić, Neven Budak

Zdenka Janeković Römer (Dubrovnik): Okolica kao opće dobro, *bonum commune* - selo i seljaci u okviru dubrovačke gradske općine u 13. i 14. st.

Darja Mihelič (Lubiana): Kmet in njegova agrarna dejavnost v gospodarstvu srednjeveškega mesta (Piran, 13. in 14. stoletje)

Despina Vlasi (Venezia): La politica agraria di Venezia nello stato da mar dello Ionio (XVIII sec.). Il caso di Cefalonia

DISCUSSIONE

20.00 *Cena di gala*

VENERDÌ, 26 maggio 2023

9.30 *Sessione II*

Moderatori: Darja Mihelič, Danijela Dobljanović Šuran, Maja Ćutić Gorup

Klara Buršić-Matijašić (Pola): Gradina - kašteljer, selo ili grad?

Robert Matijašić (Pola): Grad i selo u antici istočnojadranskih kolonija

Sara Hajdinac (Capodistria): Pisna in kulturna dediščina glagoljašev v zaledju severozahodne Istre

Lena Sadovski (Vienna): I contadini di Spalato tra Venezia, Poglizza e gli Ottomani

PAUSA

11.00 *Sessione III*

Moderatori: Zdenka Janeković Römer, Zdenko Dundović, Robert Kurelić

Ivan Majnarić (Zagabria): Koprena interpretacije: seljaci hrvatskog srednjovjekovlja

Neven Budak (Fiume): Tko su bili servi na području srednjovjekovne Slavonije?

Ana Jenko Kovačić (Lubiana): Kmetijstvo in kmetijske panoge v poreškem distriktu v 13. stoletju skozi prizmo zakupnih odnosov poreških škofov s prebivalci Poreča

Danijela Dobljanović Šuran (Pola): Granične *diferencije*: sukobi dugoga trajanja vodnjanskog komuna sa susjedima (14. – 16. st.)

Marija Mogorović Crljenko (Pola): Selo u gradu – primjer Rovinja i Novigrada u 16. st.

Zrinka Novak (Zagabria): Život stanovnika rapskoga distrikta početkom ranoga novog vijeka

DISCUSSIONE

13.30 Pranzo

15.30 Visita guidata ai monumenti della Città di Parenzo e al complesso della Basilica Eufrasiana (prof. Ivan Matejčić)

17.30 *Sessione IV*

Moderatori: Ivan Majnarić, Despina Vlassi, Dragica Čeč

Robert Kurelić (Pola): Simboli i rituali na "dnu piramide"

Denis Visintin (Parenzo): Organizzazione produttiva e paesaggio agrario nei villaggi dell'Urbario del contado di Pisino del 1578

Maja Ćutić Gorup (Fiume): Iz habsburške perspektive: veći nameti, veća vrijednost Pazinske knežije

Kosana Jovanović (Fiume): "I zato za mirneje živet kmeti z gospodum i gospoda z kmeti vaveki" – seljaštvo kroz prizmu primorskih statuta

Katarina Marić (Pola): *Histerreicher*, stanovnici Istre prema Valvasoru

DISCUSSIONE

SABATO, 27 maggio 2023

9.30 *Sessione V*

Moderatori: Gaetano Benčić, Elena Uljančić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

Zdenko Dundović (Zara): Sela zadarskoga i ninskoga okružja u rascjepu između crkvene desetine i ekskomunikacije u ranome novom vijeku (16. – 18. st.)

Marino Martinčević (Parenzo): Desetine porečkog kaptola početkom 17. stoljeća

Dragica Čeč (Capodistria): "Slan kot Čič". Čiči in njihovi načini preživetja v poročilih v 18. stoletju

Matija Nežić (Pinguente): Sela i seoske kuće na istarskom sjeveru u fondu Franciskanskog katastra

Ivica Pletikosić (Pirano): Vpliv Parencane na istrsko podeželje

Tajana Ujčić (Pola): Momjanština dugog trajanja i nagle depopulacije. Svakodnevnica seljaka Momjanštine prema svjedočanstvima kazivača

DISCUSSIONE FINALE E CHIUSURA DEL CONVEGNO

12.00 Gita

XIth ISTRIAN HISTORY BIENNALE

Villae, rustici, agricolae...: The Village and the Peasantry in the History of the Adriatic

Poreč - Parenzo, 25 - 27 May 2023

THURSDAY, 25 May 2023

PROGRAMME

18.00 OPENING PLENARY

Introduction to the Conference Papers of the 10th Istrian History Biennale ***Corpus, carnalitas...: o tijelu i tjelesnosti u povijesti na jadranskom prostoru (The Body and Corporality in the History of the Adriatic)***

Conference Papers will be introduced by: Maja Ćutić Gorup, Gaetano Benčić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

19.00 Session 1

Conference Committee Members: Robert Matijašić, Klara Buršić Matijašić, Neven Budak

Zdenka Janeković Römer (Dubrovnik): The Surroundings as the Common Good, *Bonum Commune* - The Countryside and the Peasants Within the Dubrovnik City Municipality in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries

Darja Mihelič (Ljubljana): Farmers and Their Agrarian Activity in the Economy of the Medieval City (Piran, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries)

Despina Vlasi (Venice): The Agricultural Policy of Venice in the Stato da Mar in the Ionian Islands (Eighteenth Century). The Case of Cephalonia

DISCUSSION

20.00 Gala Dinner

FRIDAY, 26 May 2023

9.30 Session 2

Conference Committee Members: Darja Mihelič, Danijela Doblanović Šuran, Maja Ćutić Gorup

Klara Buršić-Matijašić (Pula): Hillfort - *Castelliere*, Village or Town?

Robert Matijašić (Pula): The City and the Village in Eastern Adriatic Colonies in Antiquity

Sara Hajdinac (Koper): The Written and Cultural Heritage of "Glagoljaši" in the Hinterland of North-Western Istria

Lena Sadovski (Vienna): The Peasants of Split Among Venice, Poljica and the Ottomans

BREAK

11.00 Session 3

Conference Committee Members: Zdenka Janeković Römer, Zdenko Dundović, Robert Kurelić

Ivan Majnarić (Zagreb): A Shroud of Interpretation: Peasants of the Croatian Middle Ages

Neven Budak (Rijeka): Who Were the Serfs in the Territory of Medieval Slavonia?

Ana Jenko Kovačić (Ljubljana): Agriculture and Agricultural Activities in the Poreč District in the Thirteenth Century Through the Prism of the Poreč Bishops' Lease Relations With the Inhabitants of Poreč

Danijela Doblanović Šuran (Pula): Border Differentie (Contentious Points): Long-Standing Disputes Between the Commune of Vodnjan and its Neighbours (Fourteenth to Sixteenth Centuries)

Marija Mogorović Crljenko (Pula): The Village in the City – The Example of Rovinj and Novigrad in the Sixteenth Century

Zrinka Novak (Zagreb): The Life of the Inhabitants of the Rab District at the Beginning of the Early Modern Era

DISCUSSION

13.30 Lunch

15.30 Sightseeing Tour of the City of Poreč and the Episcopal Complex of the Euphrasian Basilica (expert guide Dr. Ivan Matejčić)

17.30 Session 4

Conference Committee Members: Ivan Majnarić, Despina Vlassi, Dragica Čeč

Robert Kurelić (Pula): Symbols and Rituals at the "Bottom of the Pyramid"

Denis Visintin (Poreč): Organization of Production and the Agricultural Landscape in the Villages of the 1578 Urbarium of the County of Pazin

Maja Ćutić Gorup (Rijeka): From the Habsburg Perspective: The Higher the Levies, the Higher the Value of the County of Pazin

Kosana Jovanović (Rijeka): "And therefore for a more peaceful life of serfs with lords and lords with serfs forever" – Peasantry Through the Prism of Coastal Statutes

Katarina Marić (Pula): *Histerreicher*, Inhabitants of Istria According to Valvasor

DISCUSSION

SATURDAY, 27 May 2023

9.30 Session 5

Conference Committee Members: Gaetano Benčić, Elena Uljančić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

Zdenko Dundović (Zadar): Villages of the Zadar and Nin Area in the Rift Between Church Tithes and Excommunication in the Early Modern Era (Sixteenth Through Eighteenth Centuries)

Marino Martinčević (Poreč): Tithes of the Poreč Chapter in the Early Seventeenth Century

Dragica Čeč (Koper): "Salty like Čič". Čiči and Their Means of Survival in the Eighteenth-Century Reports

Matija Nežić (Buzet): Villages and Rural House in the Istrian North in the Franciscan Cadastral Records

Ivica Pletikosić (Piran): The Influence of the Parenzana on the Istrian Countryside

Tajana Ujčić (Pula): Momjan Area of Long Duration and Sudden Depopulation. The Daily Life of Peasants from the Momjan Area According to the Informants' Testimonies

CONCLUDING REMARKS AND CLOSING SESSION

12.00 Excursion

SAŽECI | RIASSUNTI | ABSTRACTS

**Okolica kao opće dobro, *bonum commune* – selo i seljaci
u okviru dubrovačke gradske općine u 13. i 14. st.**

U dubrovačkom srednjem vijeku prožetost grada i sela bila je vrlo snažna – grad i okolica činili su nerazdruživo tijelo. Grad je izrazito utjecao na okolicu u političkoj, društvenoj i kulturnoj sferi. Sposobnost grada da tako snažno integrira okolicu činila je jedan od temelja čvrstoće društvenih odnosa i institucionalnih struktura dubrovačke komune. S druge strane, okolica je bila potrebna gradu i na njega utjecala, iako njemu podređena. Bila je njegov prvi bedem, izvor hrane, sirovina i ljudstva. I kulturne i duhovne implikacije bile su dvosmjerne. Povezanost grada i njegove okolice nije ovisila samo o institucijama vlasti nego prije svega o ljudima, građanima i seljacima. Brojni arhivski izvori otvaraju prozor u svijet seoskih ljudi, ritmove njihovih sezonskih poslova, obiteljskih i susjedskih odnosa, župa, bratovština, ugovornih odnosa sa zemljoposjednicima i institucijama vlasti, s gradom i građanima.

**The Surroundings as the Common Good, *Bonum Commune* – The Countryside and the Peasants
Within the Dubrovnik City Municipality in the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries**

In medieval Dubrovnik, the interweaving of the city and the countryside was quite intense – the city and its surroundings formed an inseparable body. The city strongly influenced its surroundings in the political, social and cultural spheres. The city's ability to integrate its surroundings in such a strong manner formed one of the foundations of strength of social relations and institutional structures of the commune of Dubrovnik. On the other hand, the city needed the surroundings that influenced it despite being subordinated to it. It was its first bulwark, the source of food, raw materials and manpower. Cultural and spiritual implications were equally two-way. The connection between the city and its surroundings was not contingent solely on authorities, but above all on the people, the citizens and the peasants. Numerous archival sources provide a window into the world of rural people, the rhythms of their seasonal jobs, their family and neighbourly relations, parishes, fraternities, contractual relations with the landowners and the authorities, with the city and the citizens.

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Kmet in njegova agrarna dejavnost v gospodarstvu srednjeveškega mesta (Piran, 13. in 14. stoletje)

Položaj kmečkega prebivalstva na zemljiških gospodstvih fevdalne Evrope se je razlikoval od tistega v kmetijskem zaledju, ki je spadalo k mediteranskim mestom, kamor sodijo tudi mestne naselbine severozahodne Istre, med njimi Piran. Njegov kmetijski okoliš je ležal ob vznožju rodovitnega Šavrinskega gričevja. Tu so uspevali vinska trta, oljke, drugo sadno drevje, pogosti so bili vrtovi. Poljske površine so prevladoval na Savudriji. Travnikov in gozdov je bilo na Piranskem malo.

Letni delovni ritem kmetov so krojili letni časi in kulture, ki so terjale od obdelovalcev različno tempo dela. Lastniške pravice nad agrarnimi nepremičninami na Piranskem so uživale svetne in cerkvene skupnosti ter številni zasebniki. Del lastnikov je obdeloval svojo posest sam ali v lastni režiji z delovno silo, najeto za krajši ali daljši čas. Ob oddajanju zemljišč v zakup je prihajalo do družabnih dogovorov z delitvijo stroškov in dobička med lastnika in obdelovalca, ali do zakupov, pri katerih je bila najemnina izražena v relativnem deležu pridelka ali v vnaprej določeni količini pridelka. Najemi so trajali do deset let, libelarični 29 let. Dogovori so se razlikovali glede na kulturo.

Pisni viri (listine, notarske, vicedominske knjige, statuti) ne nudijo odgovora, kaj so konkretni znani prihodki (osebno svobodnih) obdelovalcev agrarnih površin pomenili v njihovem letnem proračunu. Njihov standard se zdi primerljiv z delavci v nekaterih neagrarnih poklicih v Piranu. Odgovora na vprašanje, ali so bile obveznosti piranskih kmetov primerljive s tistimi njihovih vrstnikov na zemljiških gospodstvih v fevdalnem okolju, ne poznamo. Ugotoviti pa moremo, da sta bili potreba in ponudba delovne sile v piranskem kmetijskem zaledju 13. in 14. stoletja dokaj uravnoteženi.

Farmers and Their Agrarian Activity in the Economy of the Medieval City (Piran, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries)

The position of the peasantry in the landed estates of feudal Europe differed from that in the agricultural hinterland, which belonged to the Mediterranean cities, including the urban settlements of north-western Istria, Piran being among them. Its agricultural area lay at the foot of the fertile Šavrin Hills. Vines, olives, and other fruit trees flourished here, and gardens were common. Fields dominated Savudrija. There were few meadows and forests in Piran.

The annual farmers' working schedule was shaped by seasons and crops, which demanded an ever-changing work pace from the cultivators. Ownership rights over agricultural real estates in the Piran area were enjoyed by religious and church communities and many private individuals. Part of the owners cultivated their property alone or under their own direction with labourers hired for a shorter or longer period of time. When land was leased, social agreements were established with the sharing of costs and profits between the owner and the cultivator, or with leases where the rent was expressed in a relative share of the crop or in a predetermined quantity of the crop. Leases lasted up to ten years, while leases with limited conditions lasted 29 years. Arrangements varied according to crops.

Written sources (deeds, notarial records, vicedominus' books, statutes) do not provide an answer as to what the specific known income of (personally independent) cultivators of agrarian land meant in their annual budget. Their standard seems comparable to workers in some non-agrarian occupations in Piran. We do not know the answer to the question whether the obligations of Piran farmers were similar to those of their peers on landed estates in a feudal environment. However, it can be concluded that there was a balance between the need and the supply of labour in the agricultural hinterland of Piran in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries.

La politica agraria di Venezia nello stato da mar dello Ionio (XVIII sec.). Il caso di Cefalonia

La Repubblica di Venezia nella seconda metà del XVIII sec. ha dovuto trasformare la sua visione di politica agraria. Da una materia strettamente politica di cui si occupava il Magistrato dei beni inculti, divenne con l'aggiunta dei tecnici (due deputati dell'agricoltura e un soprintendente) una materia di istruzione agraria con la conseguente formazione di accademie agrarie nello stato da terra e da mar. In seguito alla decadenza del commercio marittimo, le condizioni economiche richiedevano una maggior attenzione ai problemi dell'agricoltura e della zootecnia. Venezia ha cercato di applicare la stessa politica nel suo stato da mar, adattandola ovviamente alla natura di ogni suo singolo possedimento. L'economia dell'isola di Cefalonia era basata sulla coltivazione delle viti e degli ulivi e sulla pastorizia. Infatti le riforme dei vari rappresentanti veneti durante tutto il secolo conversero nella coltura dell'ulivo e nel sostenimento della pastorizia e dell'allevamento di bestiame, ma anche nella promozione della cerealicoltura.

Nel 1791, sei anni prima della caduta della Serenissima, sorse nella capitale dell'isola l'accademia agraria ed economica, fortemente voluta e patrocinata dal provveditore Angelo Maria Zorzi, alla quale parteciparono alcuni dei più illuminati scienziati cefaleni (naturalisti, fisici, medici).

The Agricultural Policy of Venice in the Stato da Mar in the Ionian Islands (Eighteenth Century). The case of Cephalonia

In the second half of the eighteenth century, the Republic of Venice had to transform its vision of agricultural policy. Following the addition of technicians (two deputies of agriculture and a superintendent), this previously strictly political matter handled by the Magistrate of Uncultivated Resources evolved into the subject matter of agricultural education with the resulting establishment of agricultural academies in the land and maritime possessions. Following the decline of maritime trade, the economic conditions required paying greater attention to the problems of agriculture and animal husbandry. Venice sought to apply the same policy in its sea state, adapting it to the nature of each of its possessions. The economy of the island of Cephalonia was based on the cultivation of vines and olive trees and on sheep farming. In fact, the reforms various Venetian representatives implemented throughout the century converged in olive cultivation and in the support of sheep farming and livestock breeding, as well as in the promotion of cereal farming.

In 1791, six years prior to the fall of the Serenissima, agricultural and economic academy was established in the island's capital. Strongly advocated and funded by the provider Angelo Maria Zorzi, it had some of the most enlightened Cephalonian scientists (naturalists, physicists, doctors) as its participants.

Gradina – kašteljer, selo ili grad?

Gradine ili kašteljeri, prepoznatljivi arheološki i kulturološki fenomen prapovijesnog krajolika Istre, nametnuo se kao oblik naselja tijekom posljednja dva tisućljeća pr. Kr. Na temelju malobrojnih istraživanja, ali i prostornih karakteristika smatramo ih pretečom protourbanih naselja. Mnogoznačni elementi materijalne kulture oblikuju naš sud o njihovoj ulozi na putu od sela prema gradu. Danas, najčešće utvrđene na brežuljcima diljem Istre, čuvaju sjećanja na prohujala vremena kada je stanovništvo Poluotoka živjelo u skladu s prirodnim mijenama. Unutar utvrđenih i dobro branjenih prostora naselja živjelo se skromnim životom u kućama oko centralnog ognjišta. Uz niz sekundarnih djelatnosti, gospodarstvo se temeljilo na stočarstvu i poljodjelstvu. Doticaj s naprednim kulturama Europe i Sredozemlja donosio je u Istru materijalnu kulturu, ali i znanja i ideje koje su značile napredak prema civilizaciji.

Hillfort – *Castelliere*, Village or Town?

Hillforts or *castellieri*, a recognizable archaeological and culturological phenomenon of the prehistoric landscape of Istria, imposed themselves as a form of settlement in the last two millennia B.C. Based on scarce research, as well as spatial characteristics, we consider them to be precursors of proto-urban settlements. Multifaceted elements of material culture shape our judgment about their role on the trajectory from the village to the city. Nowadays, mainly fortified on hilltops across Istria, they preserve memories of bygone times when the inhabitants of the Peninsula lived in harmony with changes in nature. Within the fortified and well-defended areas of the settlement, people lived modestly in houses around the central hearth. Together with numerous secondary activities, the economy was centred on animal husbandry and agriculture. Contacts with advanced European and Mediterranean cultures brought material culture to Istria, as well as knowledge and ideas that represented progress towards civilization.

Grad i selo u antici istočnojadranskih kolonija

Historiografska paradigma, osnažena arheološkim podacima, polazi od modela jedinstvenosti antičkoga grada (*urbs*) i pripadajućeg mu seoskog prostora, sela (*rus*), u društvenom i gospodarskom kontekstu. Ti su pojmovi povezani međuovisnim djelovanjem jer kao pojedinačni čimbenici (navodno) ne mogu funkcionirati. Ne dovodeći u pitanje suštinu takvog odnosa, pokušat će se proniknuti u temeljne značajke grada i sela na primjerima rimskih kolonija duž istočne obale Jadrana (*Parentium, Pola, Iader, Salona, Narona, Epidaurum*), čiji se ageri prostiru na užem ili širem prostoru oko njih. Pri tome valja imati na umu da je suživot građana i seljaka najvećim dijelom uvjetovan zemljopisnim značajkama o kojima, kao i o širim društvenim odnosima, ovisi zemljoradnički potencijal.

The City and the Village in Eastern Adriatic Colonies in Antiquity

The historiographical paradigm, supported by archaeological data, is built on the model of uniqueness of the ancient city (*urbs*) and its belonging rural space, the village (*rus*), in the social and economic context. These concepts are related through interdependent actions since they (apparently) cannot function as individual factors. Without questioning the essence of such a relationship, we will try to penetrate into the core characteristics of the city and the village on the examples of Roman colonies situated along the eastern Adriatic coast (*Parentium, Pola, Iader, Salona, Narona, Epidaurum*), whose agers extend over their stricter or wider surrounding area. In doing so, it should be borne in mind that the coexistence of citizens and peasants was mostly conditional on the geographical features upon which the agricultural potential is dependent, along with broader social relations.

Pisna in kulturna dediščina glagoljašev v zaledju severozahodne Istre

Glagoljaši so (bili) menihi 3. reda frančiškanov in so bogoslužje opravljali v starocerkvenoslovanskem jeziku ter pisali v glagolici, na območje današnje Slovenske Istre so pa prišli ob koncu 15. stoletja iz Dalmacije. Ker je šlo za menihe slovanskega porekla, so bili močno povezani s (večinsko etnično slovanskim) podeželjem. V oziru na raziskavo v sklopu doktorske disertacije in vpletenosti glagoljašev v življenje na podeželju v severozahodni Istri, bom v konferenčnem prispevku obravnavala stanje primarnih virov o prisotnosti glagoljašev na tem geografskem oziroma kulturnem območju. Nekateri arhivski viri so bili v znanstveni ni strokovni literaturi že obravnavani, a gre predvsem z paleografsko in lingvistično metodo. Celostna raziskava arhivskega gradiva (tj. glagolski rokopisi: misali, župnijske knjige, urbariji; ki so prisotni v Archivu di Stato di Trieste, Bibliotheci Civica di Trieste, Pokrajinskem arhivu Koper, Arhivu škofije Koper in v drugih slovenskih arhivih) za območje severozahodne Istre še zagotovo kliče po obravnavi, prav tako pa tudi sistematičen pregled glagoljaških zapisov v kamnu, ki so prisotni v podeželskih cerkvah obravnavanega območja (npr. cerkve sv. Štefana v Zanigradu, c. sv. Nikolaja v Gračišču, c. sv. Petra in Pavla v Gažonu, c. Marijinega rojstva v Pomjanu, c. sv. Trojice v Hrastovljah, c. sv. Kozime in Damjana v Kaštobani, c. Karmelske Marije v Pučah).

The Written and Cultural Heritage of “Glagoljaši” in the Hinterland of North-Western Istria

The Glagolites or *Glagoljaši* are (were) monks of the Third Order of St Francis. They worshiped in the Old Church Slavonic language and wrote in Glagolitic and came to the area of today's Slovenian Istria from Dalmatia at the end of the fifteenth century. Since they were monks of Slavic origin, they were strongly connected to the (majority ethnically Slavic) countryside.

With regard to the research as part of my doctoral dissertation on the Glagolite's involvement in rural life in north-western Istria, this paper will explore the state of primary sources on the presence of the Glagolites in this geographical and cultural area. Some archival sources have already been discussed in academic and non-academic literature, but mainly with paleographical and linguistic methods. A comprehensive research of archival material (i.e., Glagolitic manuscripts: missals, parish books and land registers kept in the State Archives of Trieste, Trieste Public Library, the Provincial Archives Koper, the Archives of the Diocese of Koper and in other Slovenian archives) for the area of north-western Istria certainly calls for consideration, as does a systematic review of the Glagolitic stone inscriptions in rural churches of the area under consideration (e.g., Church of St Stephen in Zanigrad, Church of St Nicholas in Gračišče, Church of St Peter and Paul in Gažon, Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin in Pomjan, Trinity Church in Hrastovlje, Church of Sts Cosmas and Damian in Koštobon, Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel in Puče).

I contadini di Spalato tra Venezia, Poglizza e gli Ottomani

La presente relazione propone di studiare i contadini di Spalato e i loro modi di (soprav)vivere tra Venezia, Poglizza e gli Ottomani a cavallo tra il Quattro- e il Cinquecento. Da parte di Venezia venivano imposti dei tributi e regolamenti sempre più onerosi, mentre i poglizzani concorrevano con gli spalatini per le terre arabili, le saline e i molini del contado di Spalato, e le incursioni costanti dei turchi gravavano la vita quasi fino all'intollerabilità. Saranno studiate fonti sia degli archivi di Zara e Spalato che dell'archivio di Venezia per mettere in luce le voci dei contadini, i loro problemi quotidiani ma anche la loro resilienza. Di rilievo particolare sarà lo studio delle saline e dei molini, per il cui controllo esisteva una concorrenza talvolta anche violenta tra lo stato di Venezia, la Chiesa e nobili spalatini e poglizzani, il quale poteva gravare soprattutto i contadini che ci dovevano lavorare.

The Peasants of Split Among Venice, Poljica and the Ottomans

This paper sets out to study the peasants of Split and their ways of living (surviving) among Venice, Poljica and the Ottomans at the turn of the sixteenth century. Venice imposed increasingly heavy taxes and regulations, Poljica competed with Split for arable lands, salt pans and mills in the Split countryside, and the constant incursions of the Turks burdened life making it almost unbearable. A research of source materials from the archives of Zadar and Split, as well as those of Venice, will shed light on the peasants and their daily problems, as well as their resilience. Particular importance will be given to the research of salt pans and mills, whose control at times led to violent competition between the state of Venice, the Church and the nobles from Split and Poljica, which above all could burden the peasants who had to work there.

Koprena interpretacije: seljaci hrvatskog srednjovjekovlja

Polazeći od općih nasljedovanih poimanja o (srednjovjekovnom) seljaku – između krajnosti o nazadnoj obespravljenosti i nedostižnoj žuđenoj eklogi – u izlaganju se skicira pristup hrvatske medijevistike u istraživanju seljaka i/ili seljaštva. U središte se zanimanja stavlja historiografska hijerarhija konceptualne strukture te oblikovanje znanja o seljacima, što se potom suočava sa spoznajama kasnosrednjovjekovne zbilje. U tom kontekstu pozornost će se najprije posvetiti pristupu tzv. institucionalne historiografije, a potom i onom nakon “otvaranja” hrvatske medijevistike od 80-ih godina 20. stoljeća. Oslanjajući se na potonje pristupe kasnosrednjovjekovna zbilja oprimjerit će se s nekim slučajevima spomena seljaka iz Lučke županije Kraljevine Hrvatske druge polovice 14. stoljeća, ponajprije vidljivim u zadarskim kaptolskim spisima. Najposlije, ukratko će se u prizmi izostanka seljačkih pobuna motriti seljaštvo u kontekstu stasanja kasnosrednjovjekovne države.

A Shroud of Interpretation: Peasants of the Croatian Middle Ages

Starting from the general inherited understanding of the (medieval) peasant – between the extremes of the backward disempowerment and the unattainable desired eclogue – this paper outlines the approach of Croatian medieval studies to the study of peasants and/or peasantry. At the core of interest is the historiographical hierarchy of conceptual structure and the formation of knowledge about peasants, which is then confronted with the knowledge of late medieval reality. In this context, attention will first be paid to the approach of the so-called institutional historiography, then shifting to the approach after the “opening” of Croatian medieval studies in the 1980s. Based on the latter approaches, late medieval reality will be exemplified with some cases of mention of peasants from the County of Luka in the Kingdom of Croatia in the second half of the fourteenth century, primarily evident in the Zadar chapter records. Finally, the peasantry will be briefly studied through the prism of absence of peasant revolts in the context of the formation of the late medieval state.

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Tko su bili servi na području srednjovjekovne Slavonije?

Pitanju serva na području istočne obale Jadrana posvećivalo se u historiografiji dosta pažnje, još od sredine 19. stoljeća do, za sada, zaključno s mojom nedavno objavljenom knjigom. Znatno manje zanimanja povjesničara privukli su servi na području Slavonije i u hrvatskoj unutrašnjosti. Tim su se pitanjem bavili rijetki, poput Nade Klaić i Luje Margetića. Je li se radilo o seoskom stanovništvu koje je imalo sličan položaj poput istoimenih obrađivača zemlje i stočara u priobalju i na otocima? Jesu li seljaci označeni kao servi uvijek imali isti pravni položaj? Je li on bio bliži kmetovskom ili robovskom položaju? Izvora koji bi nam pomogli da odgovorimo na to pitanje ima neusporedivo manje nego u arhivima dalmatinskih gradova, ali i u rijetkoj sačuvanoj građi mogu se naći podaci koji nam omogućavaju bar neke utemeljene pretpostavke.

Who Were the Serfs in the Territory of Medieval Slavonia?

The issue of serfs on the eastern Adriatic coast has received a lot of attention in historiography, from the mid-nineteenth century to, for now, my recently published book. The serfs in Slavonia and inland Croatia attracted considerably less interest from historians. Only a few, such as Nada Klaić and Lujo Margetić, dealt with the issue. Were the serfs part of the rural population with a position similar to the eponymous land cultivators and herders on the coast and on the islands? Did the peasants labelled as servi always have the same legal position? Was it closer to that of the serfs or to the position of slaves? There are incomparably fewer sources that would help us answer that question than in the archives of Dalmatian cities, but even in the rare materials preserved can we find data that allow us to make at least some well-founded assumptions.

Kmetijstvo in kmetijske panoge v poreškem distriktu v 13. stoletju skozi prizmo zakupnih odnosov poreških škofov s prebivalci Poreča

Poreška *lurium episcopaliu Liber I* prinaša preko dvajset zakupnih pogodb, ki so jih sklenili poreški škofje s prebivalci Poreča v drugi polovici 13. stoletja za skoraj izključno obdelovalne površine v poreškem distriktu. Te dopolnjuje seznam zakupnikov ter ozemelj, podeljenih v zakup, iz prve polovice 13. stoletja. Iz vsebinsko ključnih elementov listin – v instrumentih gre za formulo *res*, kjer so navedene vrsta, velikost, namembnost in lokacija zemljišča, najpogosteje opredeljena z mejaši – je mogoče razbrati veliko informacij o kmetijstvu in kmetijskih panogah v poreškem distriktu. Tu v prvo vrsto sodi način fragmentacije zemljišč in njihova velikost, kulture, katerim so podeljena zemljišča namenjena, v nekaj primerih pa tudi način priprave obdelovalne površine za spremembo namembnosti. Informacij o neposrednih obdelovalcih kmetijskih površin – bodisi zakupnikov, ki so sicer v več primerih opredeljeni tudi s poklici, ali drugih posameznikov, katerim so zakupniki dalje zemljišča predali v obdelovanje – nimamo, vendar kljub temu te zakupne pogodbe predstavljajo pomemben vir pri proučevanju kmetijskih dejavnosti prebivalstva na tem območju v 13. stoletju.

Agriculture and Agricultural Activities in the Poreč District in the Thirteenth Century Through the Prism of the Poreč bishops' Lease Relations With the Inhabitants of Poreč

The *lurium episcopaliu Liber I* of Poreč contains over twenty lease contracts concluded between the bishops of Poreč and the inhabitants of Poreč in the second half of the thirteenth century for almost exclusively arable land in the Poreč district. These are supplemented by a list of tenants and leaseholds dating from the first half of the thirteenth century. The key elements of the documents – in the case of the instruments, a formula indicating the type, size, purpose and location of the land, most often defined by the boundaries – provide a wealth of information about agriculture and agricultural industries in the district of Poreč. Here, the method of fragmentation of land and its size, the cultures for which the granted land is intended, and in some cases also the method of preparing the cultivated area for a change of use belong to the first category. We do not have information on the direct cultivators of agricultural land – either the lessees, who are also defined by professions in many cases, or other individuals to whom the lessees handed over the land for cultivation – nevertheless, these lease agreements represent an important source for studying the agricultural activities of the population in this area in the thirteenth century.

Granične *diferencije*: sukobi dugoga trajanja vodnjanskog komuna sa susjedima (14. – 16. st.)

Pedesetak godina nakon što se izdvojio iz pulske općinske jurisdikcije, Vodnjan je dobio svog vlastitog načelnika i uskoro se krenuo razračunavati sa susjedima oko međa (*kunfina*). U izvorima se spominje svađa s Pulom 1389., Balama 1414. te nešto kasnije s Barbanom i Savičentom. Ovaj potonji trajao je gotovo dva stoljeća. Razmjenjivala su se razdoblja mirne koegzistencije s razdobljima zapljena žitarica i stoke, razdobljima napada i intenzivnijih pokušaja rješavanja problematike tzv. *diferencije*. Rašporski su kapetani u tim razgraničenjima imali važnu ulogu, no u brojnim su im slučajevima kao suci bili pridruženi i načelnici drugih gradova (piranski i porečki načelnici ili pak pulski knez). Ponekad su pitanje *diferencija* u Istri rješavali posebni mletački dužnosnici (*oratori*), kao primjerice 1448. Pietro Valier. Napetosti između susjeda intenzivirale bi se u trenutku u kojem se jedna strana osjetila moćnijom, uglavnom zbog toga što je s druge strane došlo do sukcesije vlasništva.

Preko opsežnih arhivskih izvora, u ovome radu će se pokušati odgovoriti na pitanja što su bili *kunfini* i zašto su bili sporni, koji je bio gospodarski značaj graničnih lokaliteta i zašto su se uopće susjedni komuni tako dugo svađali radi toga, te tko su bili tzv. vjerodostojni svjedoci koji su davali iskaze u procesima razgraničavanja. Također, prema iskazima brojnih svjedoka, prikazat će se neki od elemenata svakodnevnog života pastira, ratara i stočara 15. i 16. stoljeća koji ukazuju na odnos prema prirodi, radu, migracijama, susjedima, vlasti...

Border Differentie (Contentious Points): Long-Standing Disputes Between the Commune of Vodnjan and its Neighbours (Fourteenth to Sixteenth Centuries)

About fifty years after it severed ties with the municipal jurisdiction of Pula, Vodnjan got its own mayor and soon began to settle accounts with its neighbours over the borders (*kunfini*). The sources mention a dispute with Pula in 1389, with Bale in 1414 and somewhat later, with Barban and Savičenta. The latter lasted for almost two centuries. Periods of peaceful coexistence alternated with periods of confiscation of grain and livestock, periods of attacks and more intense efforts to solve the problem of the so-called *differentie*. The captains of Rašpor played a vital role in these demarcations, although they were frequently joined by mayors of other cities (the mayors of Piran and Poreč or the prince of Pula) in their role of judges. Sometimes the issue of *differentie* in Istria was resolved by special Venetian officials (*orators*), such as Pietro Valier in 1448. Tensions between the neighbours would intensify when one side felt more powerful, mostly because the other side experienced ownership succession.

Using extensive archival sources, this paper will try to tackle the issue of *kunfini* and answer why they were contested, look at the economic significance of the border areas and find out why the neighbouring communes fought about it over such long periods of time, and finally, deal with the so-called reliable witnesses who testified in the demarcation processes. Furthermore, the testimonies of numerous witnesses will give an account of some elements of the everyday life of shepherds, farmers and herders in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, describing their relationship with nature, work, migrations, neighbours, authorities, etc.

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Selo u gradu – primjer Rovinja i Novigrada u 16. st.

Grad i njegov distrikt neodvojivo su povezani – gospodarski, vjerski, kulturno. Grad se oslanja na svoj distrikt, a distrikt na grad. Mnogi stanovnici grada, premda su obitavali u samom gradu, načinom života i radom bili su vezani za ruralna gradska područja. Neki su posjedovali zemlju i životinje, a neki samo radili na zemlji i čuvali životinje. U radu se analiziraju posjednici životinja prema popisima stanovništva iz 1596. koji su sačuvani i za Rovinj i za Novigrad. Posebno se analiziraju kućanstva kojima su nositeljice bile žene i ona kojima su nositelji bili muškarci, potom vrste životinja i njihov broj za pojedino kućanstvo. Uz spomenuto, promatraju se i statutarni propisi oba grada, te odredbe koje su gradovi donosili o životinjama i o zemljištima (oranicama, poljima, vrtovima). Također, i postojeće povijesnodemografske analize upućuju na to da su poljski radovi uvelike utjecali na način života i rada ne samo seoskog već i gradskog stanovništva.

The Village in the City – The Example of Rovinj and Novigrad in the Sixteenth Century

The city and its district are inextricably linked – economically, religiously and culturally. The city relies on its district, and the district relies on the city. Despite living in the city, numerous city dwellers were connected with rural city areas through their way of life and work. Some of them owned land and animals, whereas others only worked on the land and looked after the livestock. This paper analyses animal owners according to the preserved 1596 population census for Rovinj and Novigrad. The households headed by women and those headed by men are analysed separately, as are the types of animals and their number in a particular household. The paper also deals with the statutory regulations of both cities and the provisions the two cities passed concerning the livestock and the land (arable land, fields, gardens). Furthermore, the existing historical and demographical analyses also indicate that farm work considerably affected the way of life for both rural and urban population.

* Ovaj je rad sufinancirala Hrvatska zaklada za znanost projektom “Topografija vlasti: istočnojadranski gradovi u srednjovjekovnim prostorima vlasti” (TOPOS), br. IP-2019-04-2055. | This paper was co-funded by the Croatian Science Foundation under the project no. IP-2019-04-2055 “Topography of Power: Eastern Adriatic Cities in Medieval Spheres of Power” (TOPOS).

Život stanovnika rapskoga distrikta početkom ranoga novog vijeka

Temeljem sadržajne analize rapskih notarskih spisa, odredaba komunalnoga statuta, apostolske vizitacije rapske komune Augustina Valiera (1579.) te narativnih izvora, autorica će u izlaganju razložiti više manjih mozaičnih tema kojima bi se dobila cjelovitija slika svakodnevnoga života seljaštva koje je nastanjivalo sela rapskoga distrikta u drugoj polovici 16. stoljeća. U prvom redu, raščlanile bi se dvije osnovne grane djelatnosti kojima su se rapski seljaci bavili, a to su obrada zemlje i stočarstvo (ovčarstvo i kozarstvo), a što je bilo izrazito važno za prehranu i odijevanje stanovništva komune, u okolnostima Mletačko-osmanskih ratova, uskočkih prepada i pljački rapskoga teritorija, opće gospodarske nestabilnosti na Jadranu, povremenih klimatskih nepovoljnih prilika itd. Nadalje, kroz različite tipove ugovora razmotrio bi se kolonatski odnos između vlasnika zemlje i stoke (patricijata, bogatoga građanstva, Crkve) i kolona, koji su živjeli u rapskim selima i tu zemlju obrađivali. Kroz testamentarne legatate razložit će se i povezanost stanovnika komunalnoga distrikta sa seoskim bratovštinama i lokalnom crkvom, a te su institucije označavale i središte njihova duhovnog i društvenog života. Pratit će se veza stanovnika distrikta s lokalnim klerom, koje je imalo važnu ulogu u *cura animarum*. Analizirat će se i pitanje galijota, veslača vojnika na mletačkim galijama, budući da je Mletačka Republika regrutirala ljudstvo sa svojih prekomorskih stečevina u vojne jedinice raspoređene na galijama, u rapskome slučaju, vojnu službu na mletačkim galijama ponajviše su obnašali pojedinci iz redova seljaštva. Podatci iz navedenih vrela pogodni su za analizu pojedinih toponima i hagiotoponima u rapskom distriktu, pa će i taj segment biti dodatno rasvijetljen.

The Life of the Inhabitants of the Rab District at the Beginning of the Early Modern Era

Based on the content analysis of the notary records of Rab, the provisions of the communal statute, Augustin Valier's (1579) apostolic visitation to the Rab commune and narrative sources, the author will explain several smaller mosaic themes in her presentation aimed at providing a more comprehensive picture of the everyday life of the peasantry that inhabited the villages of the Rab district in second half of the sixteenth century. Firstly, the paper explores the two basic branches of activity the Rab peasants engaged in, i.e., land cultivation and animal husbandry (sheep and goat farming), of vital importance for the nourishment and clothing of the population of the commune in the context of the Venetian-Ottoman wars, the Uskok raids and plundering of the Rab territory, the overall economic instability in the Adriatic, the occasional unfavourable climate conditions, etc. Furthermore, different types of contracts illustrate the colonate relationship between the landowners and the livestock (patricians, wealthy citizens, the Church) and the coloni who lived in villages of Rab and cultivated the land. An analysis of testamentary legacies will shed light on the connection of the residents of the communal district with the village fraternities and the local church - the core institutions of their spiritual and social life. The paper will also investigate the connection between the inhabitants of the district and the local clergy, which played an important role in the *cura animarum*. The issue of galeotti, the galley soldiers who rowed in Venetian galleys, will also be examined since the Republic of Venice recruited its soldiers who served in military units on galleys in its overseas possessions. In the case of Rab, military service on Venetian galleys was mostly performed by individuals from the ranks of the peasantry. The data contained in the mentioned sources is suitable for an analysis of individual toponyms and hagiotoponyms in the Rab district, and therefore that segment will be additionally explored.

Simboli i rituali na “dnu piramide”

U istraživanju simbola i rituala historiografija se, u pravilu, usmjerava prema samom vrhu srednjovjekovne hijerarhije. Kraljevi i carevi, pape i biskupi prirodni su magneti za istraživanje, kako zbog toga što izvori, od diplomatskih do narativnih, u najvećoj mjeri nastaju na njihovim dvorovima, pa i po njihovoj narudžbi, tako i zbog toga što je jedan od glavnih ciljeva upotrebe simbola i rituala legitimacija postojećeg sustava vlasti u čijem su sjedištu upravo ti isti vladari, svjetovni ili sakralni. Pečati, zastave, grbovi, krunidbe, uzdizanja u viteštvo, raskošna vjenčanja i svečani pogrebi samo su neki od najčešćih primjera koji su u središtu historiografskog istraživanja u posljednjih stotinjak godina te je razumljivo da je najveći dio pažnje usmjeren upravo na njih. No, unatoč donekle pristranom pogledu koji stvaraju srednjovjekovni izvori, simboli i rituali nisu samo i isključivo domena elita, već su oni univerzalni. Sakralni rituali bili su dostupni i takozvanome običnom čovjeku, seljaku ili građaninu, grbove i zastave koristili su i gradski cehovi, a okupljanje zajednice na svetkovine važnih lokalnih svetaca karakteristika je i gotovo svih malih zajednica, od komuna do sela. Ruralni svijet Istre nije bio ništa drugačiji. Dok je kolegij izbornika svečano zasjedao kako bi izabrao njemačkog, odnosno rimskog kralja, u selima diljem Istre lokalni suci su se nalazili kako bi izabrali svoga župana koji je, kao i kakov kralj ili car, morao upriličiti iskaz drevnog, možda i praiskonskog rituala darežljivosti, odnosno *largesse*. Demonstrativno, simboličko ponašanje u vojnim sukobima nije samo odlika teško oklopljenih i uniformiranih plemića, već i malih seoskih zajednica koje su jednako spretno baratale jezikom i rječnikom simboličke artikulacije spornih pretenzija u sukobima sa susjedima ili sa svojim feudalnim gospodarima. U ovome radu predstaviti će se pregled upotrebe simbola i rituala odozdo, od strane onih kojima historiografija često dodjeljuje isključivo ulogu statista.

Symbols and Rituals at the “Bottom of the Pyramid”

In the study of symbols and rituals, historiography is normally oriented towards the very top of the medieval hierarchy. Kings and emperors, popes and bishops are natural magnets for research, both because the sources, from diplomatic to narrative, are predominantly made at their courts, even upon their request, since one of the main goals of using symbols and rituals is legitimizing the existing system of government, at whose core are these very rulers, be it secular or religious. Seals, flags, coats of arms, coronations, knighting ceremonies, sumptuous weddings and solemn funerals are some of the most typical instances in the focus of historiographic study in the last hundred years and are therefore understandably given greatest attention. Yet, notwithstanding the somewhat biased view formed by medieval sources, symbols and rituals are not solely and exclusively the domain of elites – they are universal. Sacred rituals were accessible to the so-called ordinary man, peasant or citizen, coats of arms and flags were also used by city guilds, and the gathering of the community on the occasion of festivities of important local saints characterised almost all small communities, from communes to villages. The rural world of Istria was not any different. While the electoral college sat solemnly to elect the German or Roman king, local judges gathered in villages throughout Istria to elect their prefect who, much like a king or an emperor, had to enact an ancient, if primordial, ritual of generosity, i.e., *largesse*. Expressive, symbolic behaviour in military conflicts does not distinguish only heavily armoured and uniformed nobility, but also small village communities that equally skilfully used the language and vocabulary of symbolic articulation of disputed claims in conflicts with their neighbours or their feudal lords. This paper will present an overview of the use of symbols and rituals from below, by those to whom historiography often gives only the role of extras.

* Rad je financiran putem projekta: “ReCogniSeMe – Rituali, ceremonije i simboli hrvatskog srednjovjekovlja u europskom kontekstu (800. – 1600.)” Hrvatske zaklade za znanost (šifra: IP-2020-02-3702; voditelj dr. sc. Robert Kurelić) | This paper has been financed by the Croatian Science Foundation (HRZZ) project IP-2020-02-3702: “ReCogniSeMe-Rituals, Ceremonies and Symbols of the Croatian Middle Ages in the European Context (800-1600)” (principal investigator: Robert Kurelić, PhD).

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Organizzazione produttiva e paesaggio agrario nei villaggi dell'Urbario del contado di Pisino del 1578

Nel 1578 fu approvato l'Urbario del contado di Pisino, emanato cinque anni prima. Potremmo definire questo documento come un resoconto del territorio della Contea di Pisino d'epoca, ricco di descrizioni geografiche, cognizioni amministrative, informazioni boschive, misure e toponimi in uso, prerogative signorili, i confini interni ed esterni, nozioni demografiche e urbane.

Prendendo spunto dalla copia del documento conservata al Museo civico di Pisino, si presenteranno, dopo alcune nozioni sulla struttura degli insediamenti e demografiche, gli aspetti particolari dell'organizzazione produttiva e del paesaggio agrario, soffermandosi sulla proprietà collettiva e privata, la strutturazione del paesaggio agrario, le misure in uso, gli affitti dei mulini, l'elezione delle cariche comunitarie e le loro prerogative.

Data la vastità del documento e la sua complessità, l'esame sarà generico ed eventualmente ci si soffermerà su qualche località campione.

L'Urbario che si conserva al Museo civico di Pisino, consta anche degli Urbari di Paspbergh (con Possert, Lettai, Susgneuiza, Berdo, Groblich), e di Cosgliacco, che non sono stati presi in considerazione.

Organization of Production and the Agricultural Landscape in the Villages of the 1578 Urbarium of the County of Pazin

The Urbarium of the County of Pazin, which had been issued five years earlier, was approved in 1578. This document can be defined as a historical account of the contemporary territory of the County of Pazin, rich in geographical descriptions, administrative knowledge, forest information, measurements and toponyms in use, prerogatives of the lords, internal and external borders, demographic and urban notions.

Based on a copy of the document kept at Pazin City Museum, after some observations on the structure of settlements and demographic trends, the paper explores particular aspects of the organization of production and the agricultural landscape, focusing on collective and private property, the structuring of the agricultural landscape, the measures in use, mill leases, the election for the governing offices and their prerogatives.

Given the vastness and complexity of the document, the research will be generic, possibly underlining some sample locations.

The Urbarium held in Pazin City Museum also encompasses the Urbaria of Asperg (with Pozert, Letaj, Šušnjevica, Brdo, Groblich) and Kožljak, which have not been taken into consideration.

Iz habsburške perspektive: veći nameti, veća vrijednost Pazinske knežije

Autorica na temelju urbara i kupoprodajnih ugovora u svom izlaganju govori o položaju seljaka u središnjoj Istri u 16. stoljeću. Pazinska knežija predstavljala je rubni dio Svetog Rimskog Carstva i Unutarnje Austrije koji je bio izložen velikoj osmanskoj opasnosti. Vlasti su zbog učestalih pojava kuge i habsburško-mletačkih sukoba provodile politiku naseljavanja pri čemu su doseljenici bili u povlaštenom položaju. Habsburške vlasti su smjenjivale kapetane koji su zloupotrebljavali svoj položaj, ali su urbarom željele povećati namete kako bi podigle vrijednost Pazinske knežije te ju kupoprodajnim ugovorima stavile kapetanima na raspolaganje. Karlo II. je, nakon smrti svog oca Ferdinanda I., 1564. dobio na upravljanje Unutarnju Austriju, čiji je dio bila i Pazinska knežija koja se nalazila pod habsburškom vlašću od 1374. godine. Karlo II. Unutarnjoaustrijski želio je u odnosu na Urbar iz 1498. povećati urbarijalne namete kako bi mogao dobiti veću cijenu za Pazinsku knežiju. Zbog nezadovoljstva povećanjem nameta dolazilo je do seljačkih buna koje su silom ugušene, ali su utjecale na izmjene urbarijalnih davanja.

From the Habsburg Perspective: The Higher the Levies, the Higher the Value of the County of Pazin

Based on the urbaria and the commercial agreements, the author explores on the position of peasants in central Istria in the sixteenth century. The County of Pazin was the peripheral part of the Holy Roman Empire and Inner Austria that was vulnerable to the great Ottoman threat. Due to frequent plague outbreaks and Habsburg-Venetian conflicts, the authorities implemented the policy of settlement, whereby the settlers had a privileged status. The Habsburg authorities dismissed the captains who abused their position, using the urbarium to increase the levies in order to raise the value of the County of Pazin and put it at the captains' disposal through commercial agreements. After the death of his father Ferdinand I, in 1564, Charles II was granted management of Inner Austria comprising the County of Pazin that had been under Habsburg rule since 1374. In relation to the Urbarium of 1498, Charles II of Inner Austria wanted to increase urbarial levies in order to get a higher price for the County of Pazin. Dissatisfaction with the increase in levies led to peasant uprisings, which were stifled, although they did lead to a change in urbarial levies.

“I zato za mirneje živet kmeti z gospodum i gospoda z kmeti vaveki” – seljaštvo kroz prizmu primorskih statuta

Ovaj rad dotiči će se teme položaja i svakodnevice seljaštva koje je obitavalo na područjima Kastavske gosposštije i grada Rijeke tijekom kasnog srednjeg vijeka. Analizom sadržaja kastavskog, veprinačkog, riječkog i statuta Mošćenica ovo izlaganje predstaviti će kakav je bio pravni položaj seljaštva na tim područjima, posebice u njihovim pravima i obvezama prema lenkim gospodarima. Također, u izlaganju će se predstaviti određene partikularnosti vezane uz seljaštvo, odnosno kako ih se u statutima naziva *kmetima*. U radu će se prikazati i djelatnosti kojima su se pripadnici tih društvenih skupina najčešće bavili na ovim područjima. Od ratarstva, stočarstva, vinogradarstva, pčelarstva, sječe i prodaje drva te u primorskim dijelovima komuna, ribarstva, pa sve do raznih zanatskih zanimanja, poput mesarstva, trgovine vinom i izrade proizvoda kućne radinosti (npr. kovači ili kalafati), koje predstavljaju djelatnosti koje se vezuju uz pripadnike seljaštva.

“And therefore for a more peaceful life of serfs with lords and lords with serfs forever” – Peasantry Through the Prism of Coastal Statutes

This paper explores the topic of the position and everyday life of the peasantry that lived in the territories of the Kastav lordship and the city of Rijeka in the late Middle Ages. Through an analysis of the content of the statutes of Kastav, Veprinac, Rijeka and Mošćenica, it presents the legal position of the peasantry in these territories, especially as regards their rights and obligations towards their lieges. Furthermore, the paper sheds light on some particularities related to the peasantry, i.e., *serfs*, as they are called in the statutes, as well as the activities in which the members of these social groups most often engaged in these territories – from farming, animal husbandry, viticulture, beekeeping, cutting and selling wood, and fishing in the coastal parts of the communes, as well as various crafts, such as butchery, wine trade and handicrafts manufacturing (e.g., blacksmiths or caulkers), i.e., activities associated with the peasantry.

***Histerreicher*, stanovnici Istre prema Valvasoru**

U izlaganju će se predstaviti seljani, ponajviše središnje Istre u 17. st., na temelju djela Johanna Weicharda Valvasora *Slava Vojvodine Kranjske*. Naime, sa željom da u spomenutom djelu predstavi svoju domovinu Kranjsku i njen peti dio koji naziva *Histerreich*, Valvasor putuje Istrom sedamdesetih godina 17. st. Zapisuje, bilježi i komentira gradove, trgovišta i župe, prirodne karakteristike krajolika, a posebno stanovnike Pazinske knežije – *Histerreichere*. Opisuje ih pomalo fabulariziranim, ali ujednačenim stilom. Bavi se njihovim izgledom i odjećom, jezikom i vještinama, a ponajviše ga fasciniraju neobični običaji *Baura* – seljana i njihov odnos prema strancima.

Histerreicher su na Valvasora ostavili snažan, pomalo mitski dojam, svojom bogobojaznošću i praznovjermom, radinošću i pragmatizmom. Uz kadkad ironičan pristup pokazuje dobro razumijevanje demografskih i ekonomskih prilika, kao i povijesnih činjenica koje su utjecale na ponašanja i obrede jedne prilično izolirane i nehomogene zajednice. S obzirom da je Valvasorovo djelo do sada još uvijek vrlo malo korišteno u istraživanjima te nedovoljno poznato široj hrvatskoj javnosti, u izlaganju će se upozoriti na mogućnosti njegova istraživanja te na važnost geografskih, etnografskih i vjerskih podataka koje donosi o tadašnjoj Istri i njezinu stanovništvu.

***Histerreicher*, Inhabitants of Istria According to Valvasor**

The paper deals with peasants, mostly from central Istria of the seventeenth century, based on Johann Weichard Valvasor's work *The Glory of the Duchy of Carniola*. Namely, wishing to present his homeland of Carniola and its fifth part, which he calls *Histerreich*, in the aforementioned work, Valvasor travelled throughout Istria in the 1770s. He notes, records and comments on towns, market towns and parishes, natural features of the landscape, and especially the inhabitants of the County of Pazin – *Histerreichers*. They are described in a fictionalized but uniform style. Dealing with their appearance and clothes, language and skills, Valvasor is most fascinated by the unusual customs of *Baurs* – peasants and their attitude towards foreigners.

The *Histerreichers* left a strong, somewhat mythical impression on Valvasor, with their piety and superstition, hard work and pragmatism. Occasionally using an ironic tone, he shows a good understanding of demographic and economic circumstances, as well as historical facts that affected the behaviours and rituals of this rather isolated and nonhomogeneous community. Given that Valvasor's work has been scarcely used in research and insufficiently known to the wider Croatian public, the paper will indicate the possibilities of its research and the importance of the geographical, ethnographic and religious data it provides about Istria and its population at the time.

Sela zadarskoga i ninskoga okružja u rascjepu između crkvene desetine i ekskomunikacije u ranome novom vijeku (16. – 18. st.)

Na temelju arhivskoga gradiva – prvenstveno arhiva Zadarske i Ninske biskupije – nastoji se razjasniti u kojoj su mjeri obveze težaka u selima zadarskoga i ninskoga okružja (kopnenoga i otočnoga područja), s obzirom na podavanje crkvene desetine tijekom ranoga novog vijeka (16. – 18. st.), bile uvjetovane strahom od moguće ekskomunikacije, odnosno crkvene kazne. Nadalje, nastojat će se utvrditi jesu li prijetnje ekskomunikacijom uopće urodile plodom kada je u pitanju podavanje desetine te u kojoj su mjeri, kada i na koga bile primijenjene. Uz to, analizom zapisa o načinu, (ne)redovitosti i poteškoćama povezanim s podavanjem crkvene desetine tijekom ranoga novog vijeka, pokušat će se prikazati percepcija crkvenoga poreznoga sustava iz optike težaka u odnosu na zemljoposjednika (u ovom slučaju na crkvene institucije) i obrnuto. Postavljeni istraživački ciljevi stavit će u korelaciju i komparirati s dosadašnjim spoznajama objavljenima u znanstvenoj literaturi.

Villages of the Zadar and Nin Area in the Rift Between Church Tithes and Excommunication in the Early Modern Era (Sixteenth Through Eighteenth Centuries)

Archival material – primarily the archives of the Diocese of Zadar and Nin – served as the basis for an attempt at clarification to what extent the obligations of the labourers in the villages of the Zadar and Nin area (mainland and island), in view of the payment of church tithes in the early modern era (sixteenth through eighteenth centuries), were governed by fear of possible excommunication, i.e., church punishment. Furthermore, efforts will be made to determine whether the threats of excommunication bore any fruit as regards tithing and to what extent, when and to whom they were used. In addition, by analysing the records concerning the manner, the (ir)regularity and the difficulties associated with the payment of church tithes in the early modern era, an attempt will be made to illustrate the perception of the church tax system from the labourer's perspective in relation to the landowner (in this case, church institutions) and vice versa. The research objectives will be correlated and compared with prior knowledge published in academic literature.

Marino Martinčević

Zavičajni muzej Poreštine – Museo del territorio parentino, Poreč
Museum of the Poreč Territory, Poreč

Desetine porečkog kaptola početkom 17. stoljeća

Autor će objasniti ulogu i udio koju je imala desetina u prihodima porečkih kanonika početkom 17. stoljeća, razdoblju demografskih i ekonomskih kriza. Na temelju sačuvanih podataka o prikupljenoj desetini u razdoblju 1601.-1634. godine bit će izloženi temeljni trendovi kretanja desetine, kao i utjecaj raznih endogenih i egzogenih čimbenika na taj prihod porečkih kanonika.

Tithes of the Poreč Chapter in the Early Seventeenth Century

The author will explain the role and the share of the tithe in the income of the canons of Poreč at the beginning of the seventeenth century, a period of marked demographic and economic decline. The preserved data on the tithe collected from 1601 to 1634 will be used to present the fundamental tithe trends and the influence of various endogenous and exogenous factors on the income of the canons of Poreč.

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“Slan kot Čič”. Čiči in njihovi načini preživetja v poročilih v 18. stoletju

V absolutistični monarhiji je mobilni del prebivalstva predvsem zaradi želenega nadzora nad moško populacijo predstavljal vedno večji politični problem, ki ga je monarhija poskušala rešiti z vedno bolj represivnimi sredstvi. Za predvsem v 16. stoletju kolonizirano prebivalstvo v zalednem pasu med Reko, Koprom in Buzetom in sicer premskem, novigrajskem, sočerbškem, pazinskem in sosednjih zemljiških gospostvih je zaradi okoljskih in klimatskih razmer veljalo, da živi na zelo nerodovitnem terenu in da lahko preživijo zgolj od kombinacije preživetja z neagrarnimi dejavnostmi. Čeprav socialne in ekonomske prostore v zaledju Trsta in Reke zaznamujeta vsaj dve skupini mobilnega kmečkega prebivalstva – kramarjev: Čiči in Kočevarji, so med njimi večje razlike. Oznako “Čič” v 18. stoletju nadenejo moškim, ki se ukvarjajo s “tihotapljenjem soli” “na konjih”. Proti koncu 18. stoletja postajajo Čiči intenzivno kriminalizirani in glavni problem javne varnosti komercialnih cest. Četudi so “Čiči” živeli tudi na prostoru Beneške republike, jih viri habsburške provenience označujejo kot “domače” v monarhiji naseljeno prebivalstvo. V prispevku bodo predstavljeni drobci iz vsakdana Čičev kot se kažejo v kazenskih in drugih dokumentih v 18. stoletju.

“Salty like Čič”. Čiči and Their Means of Survival in the Eighteenth-Century Reports

In the absolutist monarchy, the mobile part of the society represented an ever-increasing political problem mainly due to the desired control over the male population, which the monarchy tried to solve with increasingly repressive means. Due to environmental and climate conditions, the population colonized mainly in the hinterland between Rijeka, Koper and Buzet, i.e., Prem, Novigrad, Sočerb, Pazin and the neighbouring land lordships was considered to be living on very infertile soil and could survive only from a combination of subsistence and non-agrarian activities. Although the social and economic space in the hinterland of Trieste and Rijeka are characterized by at least two groups of mobile peasants or hawkers, i.e., “Čiči” and “Kočevarji”, there are major differences between them. In the eighteenth century, the name “Čič” was given to men engaged in “salt smuggling” “on horseback”. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the Čiči became intensely criminalized and a major public safety problem for commercial roads. Although the “Čiči” also lived in the territory of the Venetian Republic, sources of Habsburg provenance refer to them as a “native” population of the monarchy. The paper will present bits and pieces of everyday life of the Čiči as reflected in criminal and other eighteenth-century documents.

Sela i seoske kuće na istarskom sjeveru u fondu Franciskanskog katastra

Franciskanski katastar, rađen prvenstveno radi uvođenja poreza zemljišta, u svojim analizama zadire u gotovo sva polja života stanovništva u prvoj polovici XIX. stoljeća. Kvantitativni podaci i kvalitativni opisi koji su sadržani u elaboratima pružaju detaljnu sliku gospodarskog, socijalnog i demografskog stanja te predstavljaju neiscrpan izvor podataka. U ovom radu posebno će se obraditi podaci koji se odnose na sela, odnosno stambene kuće, gospodarske zgrade i štale na području Buzeta, Lanišća i Oprtija. Elaborati i karte fonda donose podatke o veličini sela, ali i o materijalu gradnje pojedinih kuća, krovnom pokrovu i katnosti, što pruža uvid u tradicionalne materijale gradnje te ekonomski status žitelja. Na istarskom sjeveru početkom XIX. stoljeća seoske su kuće još uvijek bile velikim dijelom pokrivenе slamom i kamenim škrlama, kanalica nije bila dostupna svakom domaćinstvu. Popisivači su na terenu kuće seljaka ocijenili uglavnom kao skućene i neudobne prostore za život koji se ne razlikuju mnogo od štala.

Villages and Rural House in the Istrian North in the Franciscan Cadastral Records

In its analyses, the Franciscan cadastre, established primarily with the aim of introducing land tax, touches on almost all areas of the life of the population in the first half of the nineteenth century. Quantitative data and qualitative descriptions contained in the surveys provide a comprehensive insight into the economic, social and demographic state and represent an inexhaustible source of data. This paper will particularly deal with the data concerning villages, i.e., residential houses, farm buildings and stables in the area of Buzet, Lanišće and Oprtalj. Cadastral surveys and maps provide information on the size of the village, the construction materials of individual houses, the roof covering and the number of floors, which helps understand traditional construction materials and the economic status of the population. Rural houses in the north of Istria in the early nineteenth century were for the most part still covered with straw and stone slates – clay tiles were not accessible to every household. On-site census takers evaluated peasant homes as largely cramped and uncomfortable living spaces, not much different from barns.

Vpliv Parenčane na istrsko podeželje

Ob koncu 19. st. so italijanski nacional liberali v istrskem deželnem zboru takorekoč izsilili od države železniško povezavo med Trstom in Porečem. Slovanska poslanska manjšina se je temu, po njenem povsem italijanskem projektu, ki povezuje predvsem italijanska mesta v notranjosti z obalo, vztrajno in intenzivno upirala, vendar je bila preglasovana. Zato je bila deležna glasnih kritik svoje volilne baze. V prispevku bo prikazano, kakšno srečo so imeli podeželski Slovani ob progji, ker njihovi sonarodnjaki v regionalnem parlamentu niso uspeli v svoji nameri.

Ob svojem prihodu je železnica prinesla v vas dve osnovni dobrini, ki ju je tu konstantno primanjkovalo, železo in denar (gotovino), ter jo dobesedno izstrelila, katapultirala v 20. st.

Nazorno bo to prikazano na primeru Kaštela po podatkih iz popisa prebivalstva v letu 1910. Druga istrska železnica ni nikoli pomenila kakršnokoli grožnjo hitrejšemu in cenejšemu ladijskemu prevozu, toda v vas je prinesla redne (državne) službe in ustvarila sloj, razred vaščanov, ki finančno ni bil odvisen od vremena. S prihodom železnice se je na podeželju pojavila še ena naprava, s pomočjo katere je (poleg cerkvenih zvonov) vaško prebivalstvo merilo oz. determiniralo čas.

The Influence of the Parenzana on the Istrian Countryside

At the end of the nineteenth century, the Italian national liberals in the Istrian regional parliament virtually coerced the state to establish a railway connection between Trieste and Poreč. The Slavic parliamentary minority persistently and intensely resisted this, as they saw it, all-Italian project that mainly connected Italian inland cities with the coast, but was outvoted. For this reason, it received loud criticism from its electoral base. The paper will show how lucky the rural Slavs along the route were that their compatriots had failed in their intention in the regional parliament. Upon its arrival, the railway brought to the village two basic goods that were constantly in short supply – iron and money (cash) – and literally launched or even catapulted it into the twentieth century. This will be clearly shown in the example of Kaštel based on the data from the 1910 census. The second Istrian railway never posed any threat to faster and cheaper shipping, but it brought regular (state) services to the village and created a tier or class of villagers that was not financially dependent on the weather. The arrival of the railway brought along another device in the countryside, which, in addition to church bells, the village population used to measure or determine time.

Momjanština dugog trajanja i nagle depopulacije. Svakodnevnica seljaka Momjanštine prema svjedočanstvima kazivača

Rad prikazuje svakodnevni život seljaka na Momjanštini kako su ga doživjeli kazivači rođeni dvadesetih i tridesetih godina prošlog stoljeća. Istraživanje je obavljeno tijekom 2009., 2010. i 2011. za potrebe razrade dijela stalnog postava Etnografskog muzeja Istre koji je posvećen vinaru iz Momjana. Istraživanje su obavili Niki Fachin, Dario Marušić i Tajana Ujčić. Kako bi se razumio širi kontekst istraživanje je konačnici obuhvatilo gotove sve aspekte svakodnevne stanovnika Momjana, te pripadajućih sela i zaselaka, ali i šireg područja kojemu su gravitirali. Sjećanja kazivača sežu u doba prije Drugog svjetskog rata kada je Momjanština vrvjela ljudima, stokom, i kada je sva obradiva zemlja bila kultivirana, a šume održavane. Radi se o dijelu Istre koji nije oskudijevao vodom, pa se sadilo sve što je omogućavalo da velike obitelji budu samodostatne i da se suviškom od prodaje drva, grožđa, vina, maslinovog ulja i voća (uglavnom trešanja) poboljšaju životni uvjeti. Nakon Drugog svjetskog rata to je područje doživjelo drastičnu depopulaciju koja je promijenila živote onih koji su ostali i onih koji su otišli, ali i krajolik u kome su odrastali ili starjeli.

The Momjan Area of Long Duration and Sudden Depopulation. The Daily Life of Peasants from the Momjan Area According to the Informants' Testimonies

This paper portrays the daily life of the peasants from the Momjan area seen through the eyes of the informants born in the 1920s and 1930s. The research was carried out in 2009, 2010 and 2011 by Niki Fachin, Dario Marušić and Tajana Ujčić for the purpose of developing part of the permanent exhibition of the Ethnographic Museum of Istria, which is dedicated to a winemaker from Momjan. In order to understand the wider context, it ultimately encompassed almost all aspects of the everyday life of the inhabitants of Momjan and the related villages and hamlets, as well as the wider area they gravitated to. The informants' memories go back to the pre-World War II era when the area was teeming with people and livestock, when all arable land was cultivated, and the forests were maintained. This part of Istria did not lack water, and therefore people grew everything that enabled large families to be self-sufficient and to improve their living conditions with the surplus from the sale of wood, grapes, wine, olive oil and fruit (mainly cherries). After World War II, the area underwent a drastic depopulation that transformed the lives of those who stayed and those who left, as well as the landscape in which they grew up or grew old.

