

## 8. Istarski povijesni biennale | 8° Biennale storica istriana | 8<sup>th</sup> Istrian History Biennale

Međunarodni znanstveni skup | Convegno scientifico internazionale | International Scientific Conference

### *Artisani et mercatores:*

o obrtnicima i trgovcima na jadranskom prostoru | artigiani e commercianti in area  
adriatica | About Craftsmen and Merchants in the Adriatic Area

Zavičajni muzej Poreštine – Museo del territorio parentino  
Poreč – Parenzo  
11 – 13/5/2017

## KNJIGA SAŽETAKA LIBRO DEI RIASSUNTI | BOOK OF ABSTRACTS



Poreč, 2017.



## 8. istarski povijesni biennale

### VIII. ISTARSKI POVIJESNI BIENNALE

*Artisani et mercatores:  
o obrtnicima i trgovcima  
na jadranskom prostoru*

POREČ

Zavičajni muzej Poreštine

Museo del territorio parentino

Galerija Sinčić

11. – 13. svibnja 2017.



program

#### ČETVRTAK, 11. svibnja 2017.

**Dolazak sudionika skupa u „Valamar Riviera Hotel“  
u poslijepodnevnom satima**

18.00 **OTVORENJE SKUPA**

Predstavljanje zbornika radova VII. Istarskog povijesnog  
biennala: *Religio, fides, superstitiones...*

*o vjerovanjima i pobožnosti na jadranskom prostoru*

Zbornik će predstaviti: Dean Krmac, Robert Kurelić, Marija  
Mogorović Crljenko

19.00 **I. dio**

**Zdenka Janeković Römer** (Zagreb): Džore Gostinjin (13. - 14.  
stoljeće), *habitor Ragusii*, građanin bez građanskog prava

**Donata Degrassi** (Trst): Gli artigiani nell'Italia comunale:  
nuove prospettive nelle ricerche degli ultimi decenni

**Darja Mihelič** (Ljubljana): Pomorski trgovski tokovi v Trst  
(1759 in 1760)

**RASPRAVA**

20.00 **Svečana večera**

#### PETAK, 12. svibnja 2017.

09.00 **II. dio**

**Irena Benyovsky Latin** (Zagreb): Obrtnici u dubrovačkim  
predgrađima 13. stoljeća

**Josip Banić** (Budimpešta): *Pro honore, utilitate et  
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(1334. - 1350.)

**Gaetano Benčić** (Poreč): Qualche considerazione  
sull'estrazione, lavorazione, commercio e artigianato della  
pietra istriana nel Medioevo e nell'Età moderna

**STANKA**

10.45 **III. dio**

**Savo Marković** (Bar): Jadranske trajektorije *De Ruggiis*

**Sabine Florence Fabijanec** (Zagreb): Mirodijari i  
veletrgovci začinima. Korištenje i promet začina na  
hrvatskoj jadranskoj obali u srednjem vijeku i početkom  
modernoga doba

**Paola Pinelli** (Firenca): Mercanti toscani a Ragusa  
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**Meri Kunčić** (Zagreb): Obrti tekstilne, kožarske i drvne

djelatnosti - temelji privrede kasnosrednjovjekovnoga Raba

**Marija Mogorović Crljenko** (Pula): Vjenčani dar kod  
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**Lia De Luca** (Venecija): Commercio e suppliche: alcuni  
spunti

**RASPRAVA**

13.00 **Ručak**

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

18.00 **IV. dio**

**Danijela Doblanić Šuran** (Pula): Karnjeli u Istri - *modus  
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**Marco Romio** (Venecija): Conflitti e mercanti nell'Istria  
moderna

**Jakov Jelinić** (Pazin): Uzbuna u Taru - iz župne crkve  
nestala srebrna Gospina kruna

**Furio Bianco** (Udine): Tessitori, sarti e calzolari.  
L'emigrazione dalla montagna carnica in Istria (secoli XV-  
XVIII)

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Parenzo e Albona sul finire del Settecento

**RASPRAVA**

#### SUBOTA, 13. svibnja 2017.

10.00 **V. dio**

**Dragica Čeč** (Kopar): Problem varnosti trgovskih poti

**Denis Visintin** (Pazin): Tessitori di Carnia in Istria

**Urška Bratož** (Kopar): Gospodarsko življenje mesta Koper  
v drugi polovici 19. stoletja

**Ivica Pletikosić** (Ljubljana): Neagrarne djelatnosti na  
piranskom selu na početku 20. stoljeća

**ZAKLJUČNA RASPRAVA**

12.30 **Izlet**



## 8. istarski povijesni biennale

### THE 8<sup>TH</sup> ISTRIAN HISTORY BIENNALE

*Artisani et Mercatores:  
About Craftsmen and Merchants  
in the Adriatic Area*

POREČ

The Museum of the Poreč Territory

Sinčić Art Gallery

11<sup>th</sup> – 13<sup>th</sup> May 2017



## programme

### THURSDAY, 11<sup>th</sup> May 2017

#### Participants' registration at Valamar Riviera Hotel - Afternoon

#### 18.00 **OPENING PLENARY**

Introduction to the Conference Papers of the 7<sup>th</sup> Istrian History Biennale: *Religio, fides, superstitiones...: Faith and Piety in the Adriatic Area*

Conference Papers will be introduced by: Dean Krmac, Robert Kurelić, Marija Mogorović Crljenko

#### 19.00 **Session 1**

**Zdenka Janeković Römer** (Zagreb): Džore Gostinjin (Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries), *Habitator Ragusii*, A Citizen Without Citizenship Rights

**Donata Degrassi** (Trieste): Artisans in Italian Communes: New Research Perspectives Over the Past Several Decades

**Darja Mihelić** (Ljubljana): Maritime Trade Flows to Trieste (1759 and 1760)

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### 20.00 **Gala Dinner**

### FRIDAY, 12<sup>th</sup> May 2017

#### 09.00 **Session 2**

**Irena Benyovsky Latin** (Zagreb): Craftsmen in Dubrovnik's Suburban Areas in the Thirteenth Century

**Josip Banić** (Budapest): *Pro honore, utilitate et commodo*: Margraviate of Istria and Market Privileges of the Aquileian Patriarch Bertrand of Saint-Geniès (1334 – 1350)

**Gaetano Benčić** (Poreč): Stone Craftsmanship in Istria From the Middle Ages to the Modern Era

#### **BREAK**

#### 10.45 **Session 3**

**Savo Marković** (Bar): Adriatic Trajectories *De Ruggiis*

**Sabine Florence Fabijanec** (Zagreb): Spicers and Spice Merchants. Spice Usage and Spice Trade on the Croatian Adriatic Coast in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Era

**Paola Pinelli** (Firenze): Tuscan Merchants in Dubrovnik in the Fifteenth Century

**Meri Kunčić** (Zagreb): Crafts in Textile, Leather and Wood Industry - Mainstays of Economy in Late Medieval Rab

**Marija Mogorović Crljenko** (Pula): Wedding Gifts of Rovinj's Artisans at the Turn of the Seventeenth Century

**Lia De Luca** (Venice): Commerce and Petitions: Some Suggestions

#### **DISCUSSION**

#### 13.00 **Lunch**

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

#### 18.00 **Session 4**

**Danijela Doblanović Šuran** (Pula): Carnians (Karnjeli) in Istria - *Modus Vivendi* - The Example of Savičenta in the Early Modern Era

**Marco Romio** (Venice): Conflicts and Merchants in Modern Istria

**Jakov Jelinčić** (Pazin): Uproar in Tar: Our Lady's Crown Disappears from the Parish Church

**Furio Bianco** (Udine): Weavers, Tailors and Shoemakers. Emigration to Istria from the Carnian Mountains (Fifteenth Through Eighteenth Centuries)

**Luca Pizzolon** (Venice): Conflicts and Turmoil About Wine in Poreč and Labin at the End of the Eighteenth Century

#### **DISCUSSION**

### SATURDAY, 13<sup>th</sup> May 2017

#### 10.00 **Session 5**

**Dragica Čeč** (Koper): The Issue of Trade Route Safety

**Denis Visintin** (Pazin): Carnian Weavers in Istria

**Urška Bratož** (Koper): Economic Life of the City of Koper in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century

**Ivica Pletikosić** (Ljubljana): Non-Agricultural Activities in Piran's Countryside at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century

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**Džore Gostinjin (13. - 14. stoljeće), *habitor Ragusii*, građanin bez građanskog prava**

Plemići, građani, stanovnici, stranci, stanovnici okolice grada – to je općeprihvaćena historiografska slika gradske komunalne hijerarhije, nastala s gledišta političke participacije, piramida komunalnog društva koju čini nekoliko skupina gradskih stanovnika s točno određenim političkim i društvenim položajem, pravima i obvezama. No, odgovara li doista taj kruti, shematski model stvarnosti srednjovjekovnog gradskog života? Uvid u građu pokazuje da društvene uloge i pozicije nisu bile tako jednostavno razvrstane, naprotiv bile su raznolike i bogato nijansirane. Život i djelovanje Džore Gostinjina, stanovnika Dubrovnika, trgovca i brodovlasnika, krajem 13. i prvih desetljeća 14. stoljeća, samo je jedan od primjera pojedinaca koji su probijali ograde tako rigidno odijeljenih *ordines*. Bio je stanovnik Dubrovnika, izuzetno uspješan poduzetnik, dobro društveno pozicioniran, iako se afirmirao daleko od političke pozornice i nije imao formalno građansko pravo. Prozopografska istraživanja dubrovačkih trgovaca u 13. i 14. stoljeću pokazuju kako je poduzetništvo pružalo put afirmacije i stvaralo različite kriterije i strategije društvenog uspona i pozicioniranja pojedinaca te socijalne distinkcije, neovisno o političkom sudjelovanju pa i o pravnoj definiciji njihova statusa.

**Džore Gostinjin (Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries), *Habitor Ragusii*, a Citizen Without Citizenship Rights**

Nobles, citizens, inhabitants, foreigners, inhabitants of suburban areas – this is the generally accepted historiographical picture of the communal hierarchy of urban centres according to the principle of political participation - the pyramid of communal society consisting of several groups of city dwellers whose political and social status and rights and obligations were precisely defined. Yet, does this strict schematic model correspond to the reality of medieval life? An examination of sources reveals that rather than being classified simply, the social roles and positions were varied and richly nuanced. The life and work of Džore Gostinjin, an inhabitant of Dubrovnik, a merchant and a ship-owner, at the end of the thirteenth century and the first decades of the fourteenth, is only one of many examples of breaking the limits of the rigidly delineated *ordines*. He was an inhabitant of Dubrovnik and an exceptionally successful entrepreneur with a high and respected position in society despite his having won recognition far from the political arena and being deprived of formal citizenship rights. A prosopographical study of Dubrovnik's merchants in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries shows that entrepreneurship provided a path to success. It established different criteria and strategies for social mobility, social positioning and social distinction regardless of political participation, even regardless of one's legal status.

**Gli artigiani nell'Italia comunale: nuove prospettive nelle ricerche degli ultimi decenni**

Per molto tempo, vale a dire fino agli anni 60-70 del secolo scorso, in Italia gli artigiani dell'epoca medievale sono stati considerati quasi esclusivamente da un punto di vista giuridico-istituzionale. Si sono studiate quindi le loro associazioni – le Arti o Corporazioni – sia come organismi che regolamentavano la produzione e i rapporti tra i membri, sia per il peso che tali gruppi avevano all'interno della vita politica delle città comunali, in particolare là dove prevalse una forma di reggimento che proprio sulle Corporazioni si fondava. Tale modello storiografico basava la propria conoscenza del mondo artigiano quasi esclusivamente sugli statuti delle Arti ed ebbe indubbiamente il merito di promuovere l'edizione di tali fonti.

A partire dagli ultimi decenni del Novecento questa visione cominciò ad essere percepita come troppo riduttiva e schematica rispetto alla realtà della vita e dell'attività del mondo artigiano. L'analisi della documentazione notarile ha portato risultati molto significativi, nonostante le difficoltà derivanti dalla mole di materiale da visionare. Questo tipo di ricerca si è indirizzata soprattutto all'esame di singole realtà cittadine, per le quali è stato possibile prendere in considerazione fonti di tipo diverso - come statuti cittadini e statuti corporativi, atti notarili, deliberazioni comunali, eventualmente statuti di confraternite, fonti narrative, libri di memorie - e collegarle in una visione complessiva. Nuove suggestioni sono venute alla ricerca storica grazie all'apporto di discipline autonome ma vicine, in particolare l'archeologia medievale e la storia dell'arte. Esse hanno contribuito a focalizzare l'attenzione degli studiosi su quello che era il centro dell'attività degli artigiani, vale a dire la produzione dei manufatti che uscivano dalla loro bottega. È stata data così nuova attenzione alle tecniche di

**Artisans in Italian Communes: New Research Perspectives Over the Past Several Decades**

For a long time, i.e. until the 1960s and 1970s, the study of artisans in medieval Italy was almost exclusively rooted in the juridical and institutional point of view. Major attention was given to their associations – Guilds or Corporations – either as entities which controlled production and relations between their members, or for the weight these groups had in the political life of communes, particularly in the places where the forms of government were predominantly founded on these very Corporations. Such historiographic model based its understanding of artisanal life almost exclusively on guild statutes, which undoubtedly had the merit of promoting the publication of these sources.

From the last decades of the twentieth century onwards, this approach was considered to be too narrow and schematic considering the reality of artisans' life and activities. The analysis of notarial documentation yielded very important findings, despite the difficulties derived from the bulk of the material to be analysed. This type of research chiefly focused on the evaluation of single city units, which comprised various types of sources such as city statutes and corporation statutes, notarial acts, commune resolutions, any available statutes of fraternities, narrative sources and memoirs weaved all together into a comprehensive overview.

Historical research took advantage of new insights owing to the contribution of autonomous but related disciplines, notably medieval archaeology and art history. Consequently, scholars gave more attention to the core of artisans' activity, i.e. the manufacture of products that came out of the workshops. This in turn focused fresh attention to the production techniques and their subsequent transformations, as



produzione; al loro variare nel corso del tempo, a seguito processi di sperimentazione e tentativi di miglioramento dei prodotti; al formarsi di uno specifico sapere tecnico, proprio del mestiere; alle modalità di trasmissione di queste conoscenze; alle migrazioni degli artigiani e al trasferimento, in seguito a ciò, di tecnologie e saperi. Ciò ha aperto ad una nuova comprensione del valore, anche culturale, dell'attività artigianale nel mondo medievale.

Ulteriori piste di indagine si sono indirizzate all'analisi della presenza degli artigiani all'interno della società cittadina, considerata non solo nelle sue istituzioni, ma come risultato di una pluralità di relazioni tra gruppi e persone che ne facevano parte. Le ricerche, condotte da vari storici, hanno cercato di capire la considerazione sociale attribuita al mondo artigianale, sia nel suo insieme che nelle diverse articolazioni di mestiere. Interessanti discussioni sono nate attorno al problema della mobilità sociale: si sono studiate le possibilità di crescita economica e di acquisizione di prestigio sociale connesse con la pratica dei diversi mestieri; i processi di inurbamento dalle campagne legati all'apprendimento di un'attività artigianale; ma si sono prese in considerazione anche le situazioni – verificatesi soprattutto dal Trecento in poi – in cui tali benefici furono persi e la pratica di un mestiere non fu più legata alle opportunità di ascesa sociale ed economica.

well as the processes of experimentation and attempts to improve products; the development of technical knowledge of various professions; the ways these findings were transferred; the artisans' migrations and the respective transfer of technologies and skills. It opened up new perspectives on the value, including the cultural importance, of artisanal activity in the Middle Ages.

Further research directions comprised an analysis of the presence of artisans within the civic society, seen not only as part of institutions but also as a result of plurality of relations between groups and persons belonging thereto. Numerous historians have tried to understand the social dimension of artisanal life both in its totality and in various professional associations. A very stimulating debate arose around the issue of social mobility which included the research of opportunities of economic growth and acquisition of social prestige associated with the practice of various professions; processes of the urbanisation of the countryside associated with the acquisition of artisanal activity; without ignoring various circumstances, notably those that arose from the fourteenth century onwards, in which these benefits were lost and the practice of a particular profession was not associated with opportunities for social and economic advancement.

**Pomorski trgovski tokovi v Trst  
(1759 in 1760)**

Beneška republika je dolga stoletja obvladovala in nadzorovala plovbo po Jadranu. Glavno istrsko pristanišče pod beneško oblastjo je bil Koper, njegov habsburški konkurent pa je bil Trst, ki je pritegoval trgovino s Kranjske in iz zalednih dežel. Vloga in pomen Trsta v pomorskem prometu sta od 15. stoletja dalje rasla. Benetke so po sredi 17. stoletja izgubljale na svoji moči, njihov monopolni položaj pa je slabel. Kljub temu pa so še naprej pozorno spremljale razvoj pomorskega prometa v Trstu, ki je 1719 pridobil status svobodnega pristanišča. Benetke so informacije o njem dobivale prek obveščevalnega sistema: koprski agent v Trstu je podatke posredoval koprskemu podestatu, ta pa jih je pošiljal kolegiju petih modrih za trgovino v Benetke.

V beneškem državnem arhivu je ohranjeno tovrstno obveščevalno gradivo (tudi?) za čas od avgusta 1759 do konca 1760. Pred dobrega četrta stoletja je izšlo v obliki znanstvenokritične objave, ki vključuje številne tabele in sezname, npr. o tipih in poreklu ladij, o mesečnih frekvencah prihodov plovil v Trst, o lastnikih in kapitanih ladij, o frekvenci krajev, od koder so priplula plovila v Trst, o blagu, merah in embalaži itd. Trst je bil destinacija trgovskih plovil, ki so plula pod beneško (60%), avstrijsko (14%), papeško (10%), neapeljsko (8%), otomansko (3%), dubrovniško (2%), genovežansko (1%), dansko, cesarsko, holandsko, angleško, romansko, jeruzalemsko, maltežansko, špansko zastavo, izhodiščni kraji – vir jih omenja blizu 150), od koder so se podajala na pot, pa so bili pogosto isti. V tej zvezi prednjačijo Benetke (11%), Rovinj (8%), Koper in Piran (po 5%), Gorro (4%) itd.,

Nekaj blaga, ki je prispelo v Trst po morju, je ostalo v Trstu in se v njem konsumiralo, večji del pa je bil namenjen nadaljnjemu transportu po kopnem v

**Maritime Trade Flows to Trieste  
(1759 and 1760)**

For centuries, the Republic of Venice controlled and supervised navigation on the Adriatic Sea. The main Istrian port under Venetian rule was Koper, while its Habsburg rival was Trieste, which attracted trade from Carniola and hinterland countries. The role and significance of Trieste in maritime transport had been growing since the 15<sup>th</sup> century. After the mid 17<sup>th</sup> century, Venice lost its importance and its monopolistic position grew ever weaker. In spite of that, it still carefully observed the development of the maritime traffic in Trieste, which had obtained the status of a free port in 1719. Venice received intelligence on Trieste through its information system: a Koper agent in Trieste would forward the information to the Koper *podesta*\*, who in turn forwarded the intelligence to the College of Five Wise Men in connection with the trade to Venice.

The Venetian State Archives have kept this kind of intelligence (also?) for the period from August 1759 to the end of 1760. A good quarter of a century ago, it was published in the form of a scientific and critical text, which included a number of tables and lists, e.g. on types and origins of ships, frequency of the monthly arrivals of vessels to Trieste, owners and captains of ships, frequency of places from which vessels departed to Trieste, goods, sizes and packaging, etc. Trieste was the destination of trade vessels that sailed under Venetian (60%), Austrian (14%), Papal (10%), Neapolitan (8%), Ottoman (3%), Dubrovnik (2%), Genovese (1%), Danish, Imperial, Dutch, English, Roman, Jerusalem, Maltese and Spanish flags, whereas the starting points (the source lists nearly 150 of them) of their departure were often the same. In this respect, the predominant cities were Venice (11%), Rovinj (8%), Koper and Piran (5% each), Gorro (4%), etc.

Some of the goods that arrived in Trieste by sea also remained and were used there, while a larger part was to be further transported by land to the hinterlands. On the other hand, Trieste also received goods from the hinterlands. These were mainly transitory goods, intended to be shipped further by sea. Sources covered by the said publication do not give any information for this segment of trade.

The publication summarizes miscellaneous goods that were shipped to Trieste, thus leaving the door open for further research, e.g. for the analysis of the origins of various goods that would arrive to Trieste, which is what this contribution will be dedicated to. All the places from which different kinds of cargo was shipped in the direction of Trieste amounted to nearly 150, and the contribution will be

covering a little more than 20 of those that were prominent in respect to the share of cargo shipped to Trieste. It will reveal the network of routes of various goods that arrived to Trieste from both coasts of the Adriatic Sea in order to meet the needs of the outer and inner hinterlands.

zaledje. Po drugi strani se je v Trst stekalo tudi blago iz zaledja. Tudi to je bilo predvsem prehodno blago, namenjeno odvozu po morju. Viri, ki jih je zajela omenjena objava, podatkov za ta segment trgovine ne vsebujejo.

Objava je sumarno povzela raznovrstno blago, ki so ga plovila tovorila v Trst, pustila pa je odprta vrata za nadaljnje raziskave, npr. za analizo porekla raznovrstnega blaga, ki je prihajalo v Trst. Prav temu bo namenjen prispevek. Vseh krajev, iz katerih so na plovilih tovorili v Trst raznovrstno blago, je bilo blizu 150, prispevek pa bo zajel nekaj nad 20 tistih, ki so v dovažanju tovorov v Trst po deležu izstopali. Razkril bo podatke o mreži poti različnega blaga, ki se je z obeh obal Jadrana stekalo v Trst, da bi zadostilo potrebam tržaškega bližnjega in oddaljenega zaledja.

**Obrtnici u dubrovačkim predgrađima 13. stoljeća**

U izlaganju će se ubicirati nekretnine koje su posjedovali odnosno koristili obrtnici u dubrovačkim predgrađima 13. stoljeća. Stanovanje i gospodarska aktivnost obrtnika u prostoru predgrađa pratit će se u odnosu na planiranje grada, političke i pravne okolnosti, obiteljsku strukturu, vrste obrta, migracije i rezidencijalnu mobilnost. Ovakvo istraživanje može doprinijeti poznavanju života obrtnika u Dubrovniku, ali i rasvijetliti urbani razvoja grada u 13. stoljeću.

**Craftsmen in Dubrovnik's Suburban Areas in the Thirteenth Century**

This paper sets out to identify the real estate owned or used by craftsmen in Dubrovnik's suburban areas in the thirteenth century. Craftsmen's residence and economic activity in suburban areas will be traced in relation to town planning, political and legal circumstances, family structure, types of crafts, migrations and residential mobility. In addition to contributing to our knowledge of the life of craftsmen in Dubrovnik, this research may shed light on the urban development in the thirteenth century.

***Pro honore, utilitate et commodo: Markgrofovija  
Istra i sajamski privilegiji akvilejskog patrijarha  
Bertranda de Saint-Genièsa (1334. – 1350.)***

Srednjovjekovni sajamski privilegiji polivalentni su politički instrumenti koji zbog svojih mnogih dalekosežnih posljedica zaslužuju posebnu pažnju povjesničara. Preko službenih ustanovljenja godišnjih sajmovi srednjovjekovni su vladari ulazili u prisijske odnose s privilegiranim zajednicama, nerijetko stvarajući nove regionalne centre te jače veze između organa centralne vlasti i urbanih središta s određenom razinom uživane lokalne autonomije. Upravo je ova međuigra između središnje vlasti, širih regionalnih političkih i ekonomskih čimbenika te privilegirane zajednice, ključna sastavnica svake analize sajamskih privilegija. Na temelju detaljne analize sajamskog privilegija akvilejskog patrijarha Bertranda de Saint-Genièsa (1334. – 1350.) izdanog 1336. godine bužetskoj komuni, rad će sagledati položaj i ulogu akvilejskih posjeda u Istri unutar mreže političkih i ekonomskih sila u regiji, poimence Venecije i grofova Goričkih. Usporedbom s ostalim trgovinskim privilegijima patrijarha Bertranda, izvorima koji su dijelom neobjavljeni i čiji se prijepisi čuvaju u Udinama (Biblioteca Comunale di Udine, *Fondo Principale*, b. 899), izlaganje će kontekstualizirati ulogu dodjele sajmovi u politici ovoga osebujnog crkvenog princa srednjovjekovne Europe, te dodatno osvijetliti položaj Markgrofovije Istre unutar svjetovne države akvilejskih premeta. Na kraju, prilog nastoji pridonijeti popularizaciji istarskog srednjovjekovnog izvornog materijala koji, nažalost, nije analiziran u suvremenim radovima posvećenim povijesti Akvilejskog patrijarhata.

***Pro honore, utilitate et commodo: Margraviate of  
Istria and Market Privileges of the Aquileian  
Patriarch Bertrand of Saint-Geniès  
(1334 – 1350)***

Medieval market privileges are polyvalent political tools rightfully deserving of historians' special attention due to their many far-reaching consequences. The officially organised annual cycle of trading fairs provided medieval monarchs with the opportunity to build firmer relationships with the privileged communities, oftentimes creating new regional centres and forging a stronger link between the central authorities and the urban centres which enjoyed some degree of local autonomy. The interplay between the central authorities, broader regional political and economic players and the privileged community is the key component of any analysis of market privileges. Based on a meticulous analysis of market privileges granted to the commune of Buzet in 1336 by the Aquileian patriarch Bertrand of Saint-Geniès (1334 – 1350), this paper presents an investigation into the position and role of Aquileian possessions in Istria within the network of regional political and economic powers, namely Venice and the Counts of Gorizia. Drawing on comparisons with other trade privileges granted by the patriarch Bertrand, partly unpublished sources whose transcripts are kept in Udine (Biblioteca Comunale di Udine, *Fondo Principale*, b. 899), this paper will contextualise the role of grants of fairs in the context of the policy of this remarkable ecclesiastical prince of medieval Europe and shed new light on the position of the Margraviate of Istria within the secular state of Aquileian prelates. Finally, this work seeks to contribute to the popularisation of these early medieval Istrian primary historical documents which, unfortunately, have been shunned in contemporary studies devoted to the history of the Aquileian Patriarch.

**Qualche considerazione sull'estrazione,  
lavorazione, commercio e artigianato della  
pietra istriana nel Medioevo e nell'Età moderna**

Il calcare istriano è stato, e rimane, un materiale tra i più caratteristici per l'Istria, ed è molto famoso anche oltre i confini regionali. In questa sede saranno esposti alcuni dati storici, editi e inediti, riguardanti l'estrazione, la lavorazione e il commercio della pietra d'Istria durante il Medioevo e la prima età moderna. Sebbene nell'affrontare l'argomento si sia partiti da considerazioni estetiche sui manufatti artistici e architettonici prodotti in pietra d'Istria, per l'occasione abbiamo voluto evidenziare gli aspetti tecnici ed economici legati alla sua lavorazione e alla sua diffusione, soprattutto a Venezia. Per questo forniremo un elenco dei tagliapietre e possibili botteghe presenti in Istria tra XIII e XVI secolo. Ove possibile si cercherà, inoltre, di ricostruire le circostanze in cui avveniva la lavorazione della pietra, individuando le cave, i metodi estrattivi, nonché il processo di lavorazione e di commercializzazione del materiale.

**Some Thoughts on Quarrying, Processing,  
Trade and Craftsmanship of Istrian Stone in the  
Middle Ages and the Modern Era**

The Istrian limestone was and remains one of the most characteristic materials of Istria, greatly appreciated even beyond the regional borders. This paper presents some of the available historical records, both published and unpublished, regarding the quarrying, processing and trade of Istrian stone from the Middle Ages to the early modern period. Although the issue broached derives from aesthetic considerations on the artistic and architectural artefacts crafted from the Istrian stone, this contribution highlights some technical and economic aspects of its processing and distribution, particularly in Venice, and provides a list of stonemasons and any workshops active in Istria between the thirteenth and sixteenth centuries. Where possible, we will attempt to reconstruct the circumstances in which the stone was processed and identify the quarry, the respective quarrying and processing methods and sale of this material.

**Jadranske trajektorije *De Ruggiis***

Rod Ruggi jedan je od najznačajnijih predstavnika barskog patricijata. Bilježi se u izvorima od XIV. v., a od 1571. g., kada dolazi do ubrzanog iseljavanja i nestajanja barskih patricijskih familija, dijeli takvu sudbinu. Kako izgleda, 1608. g. bez potomaka umire njegov posljednji pripadnik. Međutim, za okolnosti slabe sačuvanosti i oskudnosti izvora barske povjesnice, izdanci ovoga roda relativno su dobro dokumentovani. Posvjedočeni su u mnogim zbivanjima njihovog vremena, kao i brojnim zvanjima u komunalnoj upravi i crkvenoj hijerarhiji. Tipični su reprezenti istočnojadranskog plemstva, koje je rodbinskim, bračnim i poslovnim vezama osiguravalo svakovrsni društveni prestiž dugog trajanja na širokom prostoru od Venecije i Istre do sjevernoalbanskih pristaništa.

Usredsređenošću na zanimanja, profesionalnu strukturu, veličinu posjeda i ekonomiku pripadnika ovoga roda u kasnom srednjem i ranom novom vijeku, nastoje se utvrditi obilježja i aspekti njegovog staleškog uspona. Analitički i komparativno, prati se suodnos Ruggija sa drugim, ponajprije srodničkim familijama i rodovima, i ukazuje na specifičnosti, uticaj i važnost trgovačkog udruživanja, teritorijalnih orijentacija i aktivnosti njegovih članova. Nastoji se utvrditi korelacija između pojava oblika, sastavnica i opsega ekonomskih poduhvata pripadnika ovoga roda i opšteg privrednog razvitka grada. U tom cilju, u rasponu od nekoliko vjekova, posmatraju se i razvoj i intenzitet trgovačkog prometa i tranzita u Baru, modaliteti poslovanja i finansijskih ulaganja, područja uvoza i izvoza roba, potrošnja i potražnja pojedinih artikala, trgovinska povezanost višeg staleža sa strukturama vrhovne vlasti. Ukazuje se na vrijednost brojčanih podataka, pogotovo u kontekstu kreditiranja, rizika, akumuliranog i investiranog kapitala. Arhivskim se izvorima,

**Adriatic Trajectories *De Ruggiis***

The Ruggi were one the most important noble families in Bar. First mentioned in the sources of the fifteenth century, the family was to share the vicissitudes of fate of other patrician families of Bar. The year 1571 marked the beginning of an accelerated emigration and disappearance of these families. The last Ruggi apparently died childless in 1608. Yet, notwithstanding the limited availability of historical sources for Bar, the descendants of this kinship group are relatively well documented. The records reveal their participation in various events and indicate the many positions they held in the communal administration and church hierarchy. They are typical examples of eastern Adriatic nobility whose kinship, marital and business connections ensured all kinds of enduring social privileges in a broad geographical area stretching from Venice to Istria and northern Albanian ports.

An insight into the occupations, professional structure, estate size and economics of the family members in late medieval and early modern periods determines the features and aspects of their class mobility. The paper deals with comparison analysis of the Ruggis' relationship with other, predominantly related families and kinship groups, and indicates the distinctiveness, influence and significance of trade associations, territorial orientations and activities of its members. It sets out to determine the correlation between the manifestations, components and scope of economic endeavours of representatives of the clan members and the overall economic growth of the city. The paper therefore spans several centuries focusing on the development and intensity of trade and transit in Bar, business modalities and financial investments, import and export of commodities, expenditure and demand for goods and trade connections between the upper classes and sovereign authorities. It highlights the importance of numerical data,

razmatranim uz istoriografska saznanja, potvrđuje da se manje vidljive tendencije, ali i značajniji procesi i pretežitosti mogu uočiti i razumjeti ukoliko se analiziraju multidisciplinarno, komplementarnim pristupom i sa različitih perspektiva. Egzemplarno, prilažu se neobjavljeni izvori iz Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku, koji, osim što doprinose prozopografskoj analizi, oslikavaju višestruke komponente javnih i privatnih životnih praksi, interesa i djelatnosti pripadnika roda Ruggi sa aspekta imovinske diferencijacije, ali i nadolazećih političkih, društvenih i kulturnih promjena.

notably in the context of crediting, risk, capital accumulation and invested capital. An investigation of archival materials drawing on historiographical findings proves that some less visible tendencies and significant and prevalent processes may well be discerned and understood if they are analysed using a multidisciplinary and complementary approach and different views. The unpublished materials kept at the State Archives in Dubrovnik are enclosed as examples that contribute to the prosopographical analysis and portray the multifaceted components of both public and private lives, interests and activities of members of the Ruggi family from the viewpoint of ownership differentiation and the coming political, social and cultural changes.



**Mirodijari i veletrgovci začinima.  
Korištenje i promet začina na hrvatskoj  
jadranskoj obali u srednjem vijeku i početkom  
modernoga doba**

Mirodijari (*speciarius*) su specijalizirani trgovci začinima koji su uvelike utjecali na svakodnevicu hrvatskih obalnih komuna. Naime, začini ne samo da poboljšavaju kvalitetu hrane, nego su korisni i za liječenje, a upotrebljavaju se i u raznim obrtničkim djelatnostima. Mirodijar je u komunalnom životu neizostavan djelatnik koji pripravlja šećer, papar i razne biljne mješavine. Iako posvuda raspršena, izvorna građa može pružiti bogate informacije o ulozi začina na istočnojadranskom prostoru. Pojedine statutarne odredbe spominju travarstvo, a književna djela travarice, dok bilježnički spisi ukazuju na djelatnost mirodijara. Historiografija je već utrla put spoznaji načina primjene začina za bojadisarski ili kožni obrt, dok su carinske prijave bogate obavijestima o uvozu začina na našoj obali. Osim pregleda djelatnosti mirodijara u komunalnome životu s težištem na načinu korištenja začina, predstaviti će se dalmatinski i drugi veletrgovci koji morskim putem dovoze toliko dragocjene začine, povezujući time istočni Mediteran s Jadranom.

**Spicers and Spice Merchants  
Spice Usage and Spice Trade on the Croatian  
Adriatic Coast in the Middle Ages and Early  
Modern Era**

Spicers (*speciarius*) were specialised spice merchants with a rather large impact on the daily life of the Croatian coastal communes. In addition to enhancing food quality, spices are also used in medicine and in various crafts. The spicer is an indispensable protagonist of communal life who prepared sugar, pepper and a variety of herbal remedies. Though widely dispersed, primary sources can provide valuable information on the role of spices in the eastern Adriatic. Herbalism is referred to in some statutory provisions, works of literature contain references to feamle herbalists, whilst notarial acts mention the spicer's activity. Historiography has already paved the way for the knowledge of the use of herbs in the dyer's or leather trade, whereas customs registrations abound in notifications on the import of spices on the Croatian coast. Besides a review of the various activities that the *speciarius* performed in the communal life focusing on the manner of using spices, this paper deals with wholesalers from Dalmatia and elsewhere who transported the highly appreciated spices via maritime routes, thus connecting the eastern Mediterranean with the Adriatic.

**Mercanti toscani a Ragusa (Dubrovnik) nel  
XV secolo**

Nel XV secolo Ragusa fu impegnata in un vorticoso giro d'affari che combinava il commercio terrestre nei Balcani e in Levante con quello marittimo. Sostanzialmente tre furono le merci attorno cui Ragusa costruì la propria fortuna, richiamando l'attenzione di numerosi operatori e compagnie italiane, molte delle quali toscane: argento, grano e panni. Questi mercanti intravidero ampie possibilità di profitto anche in altre merci che provenivano dall'interno balcanico e venivano commercializzate sulla piazza di Ragusa, in particolare cera, rame, ferro, piombo, cuoio, pelli, cremisi, ma anche schiavi ed animali, soprattutto cavalli.

Utilizzando la corrispondenza e la contabilità commerciale conservata negli archivi toscani, oltre alla documentazione notarile dell'archivio di Dubrovnik, l'intervento si propone di delineare il vivace quadro quattrocentesco dei rapporti commerciali della città adriatica, evidenziando come la presenza a Ragusa degli operatori toscani non costituisca affatto un fenomeno marginale e periferico.

**Tuscan Merchants in Dubrovnik in the  
Fifteenth Century**

In the fifteenth century, Dubrovnik boasted a thriving business activity which combined continental commerce in the Balkans and the Levant with maritime commerce. Basically, there were three commodities upon which Dubrovnik built its good fortune, i.e. silver, wheat and textile, which lured numerous workers and companies from Italy, many of which were Tuscan. These merchants saw ample opportunities to make profits, even in commodities that came from the Balkan interior and were traded in Dubrovnik's market, most notably wax, copper, iron, lead, hides and skins, red pigment, even slaves and animals, especially horses.

Drawing on correspondence and commercial accounting records kept at Tuscan archives and on notarial records held by the Dubrovnik Archive, the purpose of this paper is to sketch the outlines of a lively fifteenth-century picture of commercial relations in this Adriatic city, highlighting the fact that the presence of Tuscan workers in Dubrovnik was not in the least a marginal or peripheral phenomenon.

**Obrti tekstilne, kožarske i drvne djelatnosti – temelji privrede kasnosrednjovjekovnoga Raba**

Knjige rapskih bilježnika druge polovice 15. st. otkrivaju da se najveći broj obrtnika djelatnih u rapskoj komuni u tom razdoblju bavio obradom tekstila, kože i drva. Ne iznenađuje to obzirom na tradicionalne okosnice rapskoga gospodarstva – ribarstvo, pomorsku trgovinu, poljoprivredu i stočarstvo, posebice uzgoj ovaca te blizinu šumom bogatog hrvatskog kopna gdje se, osobito u Krasnom, nabavljala drvena građa. Unutar triju navedenih skupina djelatnosti djelovali su obrtnici vrlo raznolikih zanimanja te nejednake razine umijeća – velik broj krojača, samo jedan bojadisar, veći broj postolara, kožara i krznara te velik broj brodograditelja, stolara, bačvara i samo jedan izrađivač vesala, koji su pružali svoje usluge stanovnicima komune. Uvidom u strukturu obrtnika tih djelatnosti primjećujemo većinski udio domaćih majstora, za razliku od nekih drugih djelatnosti, primjerice medicinske struke, gdje je bio veći udio stranaca. Niz sačuvanih ugovora o šegrtovanju govori podosta o uvjetima stjecanja prava na bavljenje pojedinim obrtima. Prisutnost majstora na mjestu gastalda pojedinih bratovština, zatim spominjanje kao svjedoka i izvršitelja oporuka, svjedoči o njihovom društvenom ugledu. Ponekad češći spomen pojedinih obrtnika u bilježničkim spisima dopušta znatniju rekonstrukciju njihovog društvenog, materijalnog i obiteljskog statusa.

**Crafts in Textile, Leather and Wood Industry – Mainstays of Economy in Late Medieval Rab**

Notarial records for Rab in the second half of the fifteenth century reveal that a clear majority of craftsmen active in the commune of Rab in the said period engaged in textile, leather and wood processing activities. This hardly comes as a surprise considering the traditional cornerstones of Rab's economy – fishing industry, maritime trade, crop and livestock farming, especially sheep-farming, and the vicinity of the forest-rich Croatian mainland which served as a source of timber, notably Krasno. The three groups of activities encompassed craftsmen of disparate skill levels active across a wide range of occupations – a great many tailors, a single dyer, a major number of shoemakers, tanners and furriers and a fairly large number of shipbuilders, carpenters and barrel makers, with only one oar maker, all of whom offered their services to the inhabitants of the commune. An insight into the structure of craftsmen involved in these activities indicates a predominant share of local master craftsmen, in contrast to some other activities like the medical profession which had a larger proportion of foreign practitioners. Numerous preserved apprenticeship contracts speak volumes about the terms of acquiring the licence to practice crafts. Evidence of master craftsmen being appointed as the *gastaldi* of confraternities and their mention as witnesses and executors serves to confirm their social standing. Occasionally, a more frequent mention of particular craftsmen in notarial records allows for a more substantial reconstruction of their social, material and family status.

**Vjenčani dar kod rovinjskih obrtnika na  
prijelazu 16. u 17. st.**

Na temelju podataka iz najstarije matične knjige vjenčanih Rovinja u razdoblju od sedamdeset godina (1564.–1633.) autorica analizira vjenčani dar kod rovinjskih obrtnika. Naime, prilikom sklapanja braka mladenka je dobivala miraz od roditelja, uzmirazje od zaručnikove obitelji te vjenčani dar ili basatik od zaručnika. Spomenuta tri dara poznavala su sva tri tipa braka koja su se sklapala u srednjovjekovnoj i ranonovovjekovnoj Istri—brak na istarski način, na mletački način te na slavenski način. U spomenutoj matičnoj knjizi rijetko je zabilježen tip braka koji je sklopljen, što i nije neobično budući da su prema slovu statuta svi brakovi koji su sklapani na području istarskih komuna smatrani sklopljenima na istarski način, osim ako izričito nije bilo zabilježeno da je brak sklopljen na neki drugi način. U radu će se analizirati koje su obrtničke struke zabilježene u najstarijoj rovinjskoj matičnoj knjizi vjenčanih, te će se analizirati brakovi koje su sklapali rovinjski obrtnici, odnosno njihova djeca i to u slučajevima kada je izričito navedeno da se radi o određenom obrtniku. Razmatrat će se visina i vrsta vjenčanog dara kod rovinjskih obrtnika u slučaju kad se radi o obrtnicima ženicima i o nevjestama koje su bile kćeri obrtnika. Nastojat će se usporediti visina vjenčanog dara kod rovinjskih obrtnika s prosječnim vjenčanim darom u cijelom mjestu te kod rovinjskih plemenitih građana. Također će se nastojati analizirati visina vjenčanog dara kod pojedinih obrtničkih struka.

**Wedding Gifts of Rovinj's Artisans at the Turn  
of the Seventeenth Century**

The author's analysis of wedding gifts of Rovinj's artisans is based on the records of Rovinj's oldest register of marriages for a seventy-year period (1564–1633). In fact, at the time of the marriage, the bride received dowry from her parents, indirect dowry from the bridegroom's family and a wedding gift or *basatik* from the bridegroom. These three gifts were exchanged in all three types of marriage solemnised in the medieval and early modern Istria, i.e. Istrian, Venetian and Slavic marriage. The said registry very rarely reports the type of marriage solemnized, which is not unusual seeing that the provisions of the statute ruled that all the marriages solemnised in the territory of Istrian communes were considered solemnised the Istrian way, unless it was not explicitly stated that the marriage was solemnised differently. This paper analyses artisanal professions recorded in the oldest Rovinj's register of marriages and examines the type of marriages solemnised by Rovinj's artisans and their children provided that the profession was explicitly stated. It will discuss the value and type of wedding gifts of Rovinj's artisans in the case that bridegrooms were artisans and brides were artisans' daughters. The value of wedding gifts of Rovinj's artisans will be compared with the average wedding gifts in the entire town and the gifts of Rovinj's nobles. Finally, the paper explores the value of wedding gifts of some artisanal professions.

**Commercio e suppliche: alcuni spunti**

*“Mi offero io Nicolò Pelegrini da Pirano divotissimo suddito e servo di Vostra Serenità di condur a tutte mie spese da Stato alieno anime mille in quella [Pola] città, tra huomini et donne, a quali mi obliigo, overo chi da me haverà commissione, di dar lane per fabricar grisi et rasse...”*

L'intervento, dopo aver inquadrato il complesso tema delle migrazioni in Istria, si concentra su alcuni esempi di intraprendenza commerciale emersi attraverso l'analisi delle Suppliche conservate in Archivio di Stato di Venezia nel fondo Collegio (la citazione da filza 30, 27/01/1639). In particolare espone e contestualizza un progetto di investimento a Pola nel 1639 ed alcune proposte fatte da ebrei alla Repubblica di Venezia per avviare un'attività a Parenzo tra il 1620 ed il 1640.

**Commerce and Petitions: Some Suggestions**

*“Mi offero io Nicolò Pelegrini da Pirano divotissimo suddito e servo di Vostra Serenità di condur a tutte mie spese da Stato alieno anime mille in quella [Pola] città, tra huomini et donne, a quali mi obliigo, overo chi da me haverà commissione, di dar lane per fabricar grisi et rasse...”*

Following the contextualisation of the complex issue of migrations in Istria, the paper focuses on some examples of commercial entrepreneurship emerging from the analysis of petitions stored at the State Archives of Venice in the collection Collegio (reference: filza 30, 27/01/1639). More precisely, it presents and sheds light on an investment project in Pula in 1639 and some proposals submitted by the Jews to the Republic of Venice to launch an activity in Poreč between 1620 and 1640.

**Karnjeli u Istri – *modus vivendi* na primjeru  
Savičente u ranom novom vijeku**

Poznato je da su se stanovnici planinskih predjela zbog škrtosti zemlje okretali djelatnostima poput trgovine i obrta. Tako je bilo i sa stanovnicima Karnijskih Alpi u sjeveroistočnoj Italiji. Budući da su u praksi zadržavali vrlo žive kontakte s rodnim krajem (tzv. *Patria del Friul*), trgovačku i obrtničku djelatnost obavljali su na geografski ne mnogo udaljenom teritoriju, stoga je Istra bila njihov prirodni izbor djelovanja. Niz je karnijskih prezimena do danas preživjelo na istarskom prostoru (Cleva, Fabris, Gortan, Rovis i sl.). Karnjeli su uglavnom dolazili kao obrtnici (ponajviše tkalci, ali bavili su se i drugim obrtima) pa se u izvorima najčešće spominju kao *mistro* (meštar). Vrlo često su na početku samo dio godine boravili u Istri, dok bi ostatak godine proveli u Karniji.

U Savičenti su u razdoblju od 17. do 19. stoljeća bila prisutna karnijska prezimena Calimeri, De Caneva, De Franceschi, Fabris, Fiorencis, Gortan, Gonan, Lupieri, Merlin i Zanco. Uglavnom su se bavili obrtima, a s vremenom su stjecali i određeni imovinski status te kupovali nekretnine i time postali među imućnijim stanovnicima u mjestu.

Na temelju raznovrsnih izvora (matične knjige, knjige stanja duša, popisi davanja, izvješća mletačkih upravitelja, korespondencija i sl.) pokušat će se rasvijetliti način života i uspinjanja Karnjela na društvenoj ljestvici te njihov status u društvu, odnosno odnos ostalih stanovnika prema njima.

**Carnians (*Karnjeli*) in Istria – *Modus Vivendi* –  
The Example of Savičenta in the  
Early Modern Era**

It is a well-known fact that the inhabitants of barren mountainous regions tended to turn to activities such as trade and crafts, as was the case with the inhabitants of the Carnian Alps in north-eastern Italy. Seeing that they maintained very close contacts with their homeland (the so-called *Patria del Friul*), their trade and artisanal activity took place within a more limited geographical domain, which in turn made Istria the natural choice for their business endeavours. A great many Carnian surnames in Istria have survived to this day (Cleva, Fabris, Gortan, Rovis and similar). Most newly-arrived *Karnjeli* were craftsmen (mainly weavers, though they were also involved in various other crafts), hence they are generally mentioned in the sources as *mistro* (master). At first, they used to spend only part of the year in Istria, whereas the other part was spent in Carnia.

Carnian surnames Calimeri, De Caneva, De Franceschi, Fabris, Fiorencis, Gortan, Gonan, Lupieri, Merlin and Zanco were present in Savičenta from the seventeenth through the nineteenth centuries. Chiefly engaging in crafts, they eventually achieved a certain ownership status and acquired property thus becoming some of the most affluent local inhabitants.

Drawing on a variety of sources (parish registers, parish family books or *Liber Status Animarum*, lists of offerings, reports of the Venetian governors, correspondence and similar) this paper sheds new light on the *Karnjeli's* lifestyle, their climbing the social ladder, their social standing and the attitudes of other inhabitants towards them.

**Conflitti e mercanti nell'Istria moderna**

Nel 1639 Ruggero Tarsia, dopo un lungo soggiorno a Costantinopoli alle dipendenze del bailo veneziano, fece ritorno a Capodistria. Con sua grande sorpresa e sconcerto ritrovò in patria una situazione tale da spingerlo a scrivere immediatamente una supplica al Collegio, una delle più rilevanti magistrature veneziane. Il fratello Giacomo, tutore delle sorelle, era stato barbaramente ucciso da Andrea Superiori, rampollo di una delle più importanti famiglie mercantili della città.

Questa vicenda, rintracciata nel grande archivio veneziano dei Frari, illustra le dinamiche di un conflitto che si collocava in un clima di tensioni che, in quel torno di anni, caratterizzava l'intera società istriana.

Il mio intervento partirà da questa vicenda per cogliere aspetti e problemi che nel corso del Seicento caratterizzavano la vita economica e politica dei ceti dirigenti locali ed in particolare di esponenti della mercatura protesi a conquistare nuovi spazi.

**Conflicts and Merchants in Modern Istria**

It is the year 1639 and Ruggero Tarsia returns to Koper after a lengthy stay in Constantinople where he was employed on behalf of the Venetian *bailo*. Much to his surprise and dismay, the situation in his homeland was such that he immediately filed a supplication to the *Collegio*, one of the most important Venetian *magistrature*. In fact, his brother Giacomo, guardian of their sisters, was barbarically murdered by Andrea Superiori, the scion of one of the town's most prominent merchant families.

This event, traced at the extensive Venetian Archives on the Campo dei Frari, illustrates the dynamics of the conflict that sprang from a tense climate typical of the entire Istrian society of that period.

The starting point of this paper is the said incident. It aims to grasp the characteristic economic and political problems faced by the local ruling classes in the seventeenth century, particularly by merchants who strove to expand their presence across new regions.

**Uzbuna u Taru – iz župne crkve nestala srebrna  
Gospina kruna**

U arhivskom fondu Općina Novigrad (HR-DAPA-4) koji se čuva u Državnom arhivu u Pazinu, nalazi se svezak, tzv. volum (knjiga), iz vremena službe podestata Zan Piera Barozzija u kojemu se, uz ostalo, čuvaju i kazneni procesi (*Processi criminali*). Unutar istih čuva se i kazneni proces zbog krađe srebrne krune s glave Gospina kipa koji se nalazio na glavnom oltaru župne crkve u Taru. Izlaganje će pratiti proces koji se vodio od 25. ožujka do 1. prosinca 1683., odnosno od prijave krađe, potjere za osumnjičenim Paulom Girettom, pozlatarom rodnom iz Udina, njegovog uhićenja, saslušanja i bijega iz tamnice do konačne osude u odsutnosti.

**Uproar in Tar: Our Lady's Crown Disappears  
from the Parish Church**

The archival collection of the Municipality of Novigrad (HR-DAPA-4) kept at the State Archives in Pazin contains a volume dating back to the times of the rule of podestà Zan Piero Barozzi, which, among other thing, keeps criminal cases (*Processi criminali*). The said records comprise the criminal case involving the theft of the silver crown that adorned the head of the statue of Our Lady on the main altar of the parish church in Tar. This paper focuses on the process held from 25 March to 1 December 1683, i.e. theft report, pursuit of the accused Paulo Giretto, a gilder native of Udine, his arrest, hearing and escape from prison to a final judgment in absentia.



**Tessitori, sarti e calzolai.****L'emigrazione dalla montagna carnica in Istria  
(secoli XV-XVIII)**

Obiettivo della mia relazione è quello di mettere in evidenza alcuni aspetti dell'emigrazione in Istria di artigiani (quasi esclusivamente tessitori e calzolai) provenienti dai villaggi di una piccola vallata della montagna carnica (Pieve di Gorto). I flussi migratori avvennero senza interruzione a partire soprattutto dalla fine del '400 e avevano inizialmente un carattere temporaneo, anche se nuclei crescenti di artigiani, pur mantenendo solidi legami con i paesi d'origine, cominciarono con maggior frequenza a stabilizzarsi *loco et foco* in ogni contrada istriana, nel dominio veneziano e nelle terre austriache.

In area veneta, tra la fine del Seicento e nel corso dei primi decenni del Settecento diversi artigiani in qualità di *novi habitanti* ottennero da Venezia l'autorizzazione a risiedere nei villaggi e in alcuni casi di poter usufruire di terre e di beni demaniali.

Basandomi su un vasto ed eterogeneo materiale archivistico (in particolare protocolli notarili, archivi giudiziari, anagrafi parrocchiali, corrispondenza privata) ho ricostruito la biografia di alcune famiglie che, tra le altre, ho ritenuto esemplari per comprendere i meccanismi attraverso i quali si giunse ad una loro fattiva integrazione nelle comunità: Corva, Spinotti, Pellizzari (Grisignana e Verteneglio), Rovis (Gimino) Miccoli (Pingente e Rozzo). Nel corso di alcune generazioni queste famiglie modificarono le rigide regole interne che fino ad allora avevano contrassegnato la loro permanenza in Istria. Pur continuando a conservare legami con la vallata carnica, modificarono il sistema matrimoniale; strutturarono l'impresa artigianale allargandola ad apprendisti e *famigli* carnici e istriani, soggetti a precise regole contrattuali; diversificarono la loro

**Weavers, Tailors and Shoemakers.****Emigration to Istria from the Carnian  
Mountains (Fifteenth Through  
Eighteenth Centuries)**

The objective of this paper is to highlight some aspects of artisans' emigration to Istria (almost exclusively weavers and shoemakers) from the villages of a small valley in the Carnian mountains (Pieve di Gorto). Migratory influxes continued uninterrupted from the end of the fifteenth century onwards. At first, the migrations were temporary, although the thriving nuclei of artisans increasingly settled *loco et foco* in each Istrian *contrada* under Venetian rule and in the Austrian lands despite the firm ties they retained with their homeland.

In the Venetian territory, from the end of the seventeenth century and during the first decades of the eighteenth century, various artisans were granted an authorisation from Venice to stay in the villages as *novi habitanti* and, in some cases, enjoy the usufruct of public land and public goods.

Based on a vast and heterogeneous archival material (particularly notarial protocols, judiciary archives, parochial registries, private correspondence), the author reconstructed the biography of some typical families to illustrate the mechanisms of their factual integration into the communities: Corva, Spinotti, Pellizzari (Grižnjan and Vižinada), Rovis (Žminj) Miccoli (Pićan and Roč). Over the course of several generations, these families ultimately altered the rigid internal rules characterising their initial stay in Istria. Though they continued to foster their contact with the Carnian valley, they changed the marriage system; they extended the artisanal activity to include the apprentices and Carnian and Istrian *famigli* subject to precise contract regulations; they also diversified their activity in other areas (financial and agricultural): they secured prestigious jobs for their

attività anche in altri comparti (finanziario e agricolo): garantirono a figli e nipoti posizioni di prestigio (notai, medici, imprenditori). Alla fine del Settecento il completamento della crescita economica e sociale. Diventano proprietari fondiari, assumono sempre più spesso incarichi pubblici, entrano a far parte delle élites locali, e, attraverso la concessione di crediti e la locazione dei terreni di proprietà, sono in grado di disporre di vaste clientele e di intraprendere carriere politiche in ambito locale.

children and grandchildren (notaries, doctors, entrepreneurs). The end of the eighteenth century witnessed the completion of economic and social growth. They became landowners, held public office, became members of the local élite, and, owing to the granting of credits and lease of the plots of land, had a vast clientele and political careers at the local level.

**Conflitti e tumulti per il vino a Parenzo e Albona  
sul finire del Settecento**

Nella seconda metà del Settecento, al crepuscolo del dominio veneziano sulle terre dell'Istria, le due comunità di Albona e Parenzo furono scosse da tumulti tali da suscitare l'intervento del Consiglio dei Dieci, una delle più importanti magistrature lagunari.

Alla base di queste vere e proprie rivolte si nascondevano in realtà contrapposizioni che nell'ambito delle due comunità si enucleavano nella vendita di uno dei prodotti più importanti dell'economia istriana. I tumulti, sviluppatisi di seguito ad un aumento del prezzo del vino, rivelavano in realtà l'importanza assunta da questo genere alimentare nella vita economica e sociale della penisola.

**Conflicts and Turmoil About Wine in Poreč and  
Labin at the End of the Eighteenth Century**

In the second half of the eighteenth century, in the twilight of the Venetian dominion over the Istrian lands, the two communities of Labin and Poreč were affected by the turmoil whose intensity triggered an intervention of the Council of Ten, one of the major governing bodies of the Republic of Venice.

In reality, divergences within these two communities concerning the sale of wine, one of the most important products of Istrian economy, lay at the heart of these true and proper revolts. The turmoil that arose in the aftermath of an increase in the price of wine was to reveal the importance of this foodstuff for the economic and social life on the Istrian peninsula.

**Problem varnosti trgovskih poti**

Z razglasitvijo svobodnih pristanišč Trsta in Reke in povečanjem trgovskega prometa v njih se je ponovno odpiralo tudi vprašanje varnosti trgovskega in vsega drugega prometa (zlasti logistike povezane s finančnimi posli). Še posebej po relativni dograditvi komercialne ceste Dunaj – Trst (1726-1728) in komercialne ceste, ki je povezovala Trst in Reko. Drugo pereče vprašanje je bilo povezano z omejitvami kramarske trgovine, ki so bile povezane z monopolom za prodajo številnih proizvodov in tudi splošnim omejevanjem mobilnosti prebivalstva, ki bi smelo potovati samo še s potnimi listi. Na obeh cestah so postali pereč problem ropi. V prispevku bodo predstavljeni nekateri odmevni ropi pri Trstu in na Reški cesti, pri katerih so sodelovali tudi Čiči, nekdanji kolonisti, ki so bili v 18. stoletju posebej inkriminirani kot tihotapci konj in soli.

**The Issue of Trade Route Safety**

The proclamation of Trieste and Rijeka as free ports and the cities' growing trade traffic once again introduced the issue of the safety of trade and other traffic routes (especially the logistics related to financial affairs). This topic was especially prominent following the relative upgrade of the commercial road Vienna – Trieste (1726-1728) and the commercial road connecting Trieste and Rijeka. Another pressing issue was related to the 'junk' trade restrictions, which were connected with the monopoly for the sales of numerous types of products and the general limitations pertaining to the mobility of the population, which was to travel only with passports. On both roads, robberies became a pressing problem. This contribution will be presenting some high-profile robberies occurring around Trieste as well as on the Rijeka road, in which former colonists known as *Čiči* also took part. In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the latter were criminalized as smugglers of horses and salt.

**Tessitori di Carnia In Istria**

Una delle forme artigianali più diffuse in Istria nei secoli passati era la tessitura, originata dai tessitori provenienti dalla Carnia. La loro presenza era maggiore nell'Istria interna, minore lungo la costa. Originariamente, la loro presenza era stagionale. A partire dal XVII secolo si trasformò in un fenomeno d'insediamento definitivo, dovuto in primo luogo ai matrimoni.

Ovviamente, non vennero in Istria soltanto tessitori, ma anche altri mestieranti specializzati: muratori, bottai, fabbri, scalpellini, ecc., che si concentrarono soprattutto in alcune località – simbolo della loro emigrazione e della loro presenza: Stridone, Corridico, Visignano, Momiano, S. Vincenti, Buie, Gimino, S. Petro in Selve, Torre, ecc. Comunità che divennero simbolo d'organizzazione e d'autosufficienza interna proprio perché la presenza artigianale garantiva loro tutto il necessario.

In questo contesto, per alcune località, vedi ad esempio Stridone o Corridico, la tessitura rivestì un ruolo importante, data la presenza di telai e tessitori attivi fino a pochi decenni fa. La mia indagine si concentrerà soprattutto sui tessitori di Stridone, la cui arte era nota anche oltre i limiti dell'odierna Repubblica di Croazia, ed in particolare sulla famiglia Punis, d'origine carnica, il cui ultimo tessitore, Italo, era attivo fino a qualche decennio fa.

**Carnian Weavers in Istria**

Weaving, one of the most widespread forms of craftsmanship in Istria in the past centuries, was brought by weavers from Carnia. Their presence was major in continental Istria and minor along the coast. At first only seasonal, starting in the seventeenth century, it evolved into the phenomenon of definitive settlement primarily due to marriages.

Clearly, weavers were not the only specialised workers to come to Istria. There were also masons, coopers, blacksmiths, stone cutters, etc., and they chiefly concentrated in certain localities – symbols of their emigration and their presence: Zrenj, Kringa, Višnjan, Momjan, Svetvinčenat, Buje, Žminj, Sv. Petar u Šumi, Tar, etc., communities that were to become symbols of organisation and internal self-sufficiency precisely due to the presence of artisans which guaranteed they had everything they needed.

In this context, as in the case of Zrenj or Kringa, weaving performed an important role in some localities given the presence of looms and weavers active until only a few decades ago. My research focuses on the weavers from Zrenj whose art was well-known beyond the limits of today's Republic of Croatia, particularly on the Punis family of Carnian origin whose last weaver, Italo, was active until recently.

**Gospodarsko življenje mesta Koper v drugi polovici 19. stoletja**

Prispevek bo namenjen opazovanju prisotnosti obrti (v najširšem smislu) in trgovine v mestu Koper v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Poklicne strukture, v kateri so zajeti tako obrtniki in trgovci, kot tudi nekateri drugi poklici, katerih delo je bilo tesno povezano z dejavnostjo prvih in drugih, bodo deležne kvantitativne obdelave. Iz nekaterih podatkov, ki nam dovoljujejo vpogled v najožjo enoto, v kateri je zajet urbani prostor (mestna skupnost), se bo skušalo razbirati vso pestrost obrtniškega življenja v Kopru v času avstrijske nadoblasti, kot dopolnilo sočasni uradni statistiki, ki omogoča vpogled zgolj v večje teritorialno-upravne enote. Prispevek se bo deloma dotaknil tudi socialno-zdravstvenega varstva v mestu; le-to je bilo namenjeno prav poklicnim skupinam, katerih delo je bilo v veliki meri (a ne izključno) vezano na pomorski značaj mesta, ki ga industrializacija v tem času še ni dosegla.

**Economic Life of the City of Koper in the Second Half of the Nineteenth Century**

This contribution will be dealing with the presence of crafts (in the broadest sense) and trade in the city of Koper in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Occupational structures, which included both craftsmen and merchants, as well as some other professions whose work was closely connected with the activity of both the former and the latter, will be quantitatively dealt with. Based on some data that allow insight into the smallest unit covering urban space (urban community), we will try to analyze the diversity of craftsmanship in Koper during Austrian domination, complementing the current official statistics which merely allows an insight into larger territorial and administrative units. The contribution will partly also address the city's social and health care system, which was intended for professional groups of people, whose work was largely (though not exclusively) related to the maritime significance of the city, which was at the time still intact by industrialization.

**Neagrarne djelatnosti na piranskom selu na početku 20. stoljeća**

Izlaganje se temelji na arhivskom gradivu Piranskog arhiva. Među njegovim blagom nalaze se i upisnici popisa stanovništva iz 1910. za piransku općinu, u kojoj su tada ulazile i katastarske općine Kaštel i Savudrija. Slika predočena tim gradivom najpotpunije prikazuje ekonomski sastav stanovništva i raširenost obrta i trgovine na tom području sjeverozapadne Istre. Jaka piranska ekonomija inkorporirala je Savudriju i Kaštel te ih prilagodila svojim potrebama, koje su uglavnom zadovoljavali koloni. Popis stanovništva iz 1910. zatekao je piransku općinu u jeku industrijske revolucije. Jedna od njezinih posljedica bila je povećanje gotovine u opticaju, a to je pogodovalo širenju obrta i trgovine na piranskom selu. Zbog "tanke" granice između obrta i industrije obrađen je i savudrijski kamenolom Kanegra, čije je otvaranje izazvalo pravi imigrantski val, što je gotovo za desetinu povećalo broj stanovnika Savudrije.

**Non-Agricultural Activities in Piran's Countryside at the Dawn of the Twentieth Century**

This presentation is based on archival materials kept at the Piran Archives. Its treasures comprise the records of the 1910 census for the municipality of Piran which then encompassed the cadastral municipalities of Kaštel and Savudrija. The picture painted by the archival materials provides the most comprehensive presentation of the population economic status and the distribution of crafts and trade in the north-eastern Istria. Piran's vigorous economy incorporated Savudrija and Kaštel adapting them to suit its needs which were mainly fulfilled by the colonists. The 1910 census caught the commune of Piran in the midst of the industrial revolution. One of its consequences was an increase in currency in circulation, which favoured the expansion of crafts and trade in Piran's countryside. Considering the "thin" line between crafts and industry, the research also covers the quarry of Kanegra at Savudrija whose establishment was to generate a genuine wave of immigration and increase the number of inhabitants in Savudrija by almost one-tenth.

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**Potpora | Sostegno | Support**

Ministarstvo znanosti i obrazovanja Republike Hrvatske  
Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske  
Istarska županija – Regione Istriana  
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