

MEDIEVAL RURAL SPACE

SREDNJOVJEKOVNI RURALNI PROSTOR
SREDNJEVEŠKI RURALNI PROSTOR



PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS

Department of History of the Catholic University of Croatia

Milko Kos Historical Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of
Sciences and Arts

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

MEDIEVAL RURAL SPACE

SREDNJOVJEKOVNI RURALNI PROSTOR

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(Hrvatsko katoličko sveučilište, Ilica 244, HR 10000 Zagreb, October 16th - 17th, 2024)

PROGRAM AND ABSTRACTS



Organized by:

Department of History of the Catholic University of Croatia

Milko Kos Historical Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts

Scientific and organizational committee:

Prof. Dr. Hrvoje Kekez, president

Dr. Tomislav Matic, secretary

Dr. Branimir Brgels

Dr. Boris Golec

Dr. Matijaž Bizjak

The international scientific conference was organized as part of the research project "Topography of the Medieval Zagreb County (14th-16th century)" (IP-2020-02-8706) financed by the Croatian Science Foundation.

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Introduction

It is a well-known fact that vast majority of European pre-modern population lived in rather small rural communities. Despite this, urban history took the lead in the methodological and theoretical development of the research of interaction between space and communities in medieval and early modern Europe. By the mid-20th century, urban history had already developed a series of methodological innovations, integrating methods and research concepts from various disciplines within the humanities and social sciences. At the same time, research of medieval and early modern history outside of urban centers continued to develop within the framework of so-called agrarian history, which primarily focused on economic issues, mostly within the framework of quantitative approaches to historical research. However, by the end of the 20th century, an interdisciplinary approach began to be increasingly used in the study of rural spaces, and research on rural areas was enriched with new methodological approaches and theoretical concepts.

The emergence of academic platforms dedicated to rural history (such as the journals *Rural History*, *Historia Agraria* and the *European Rural History Conference*) significantly advanced innovations in this research field. The interdisciplinary approach is best demonstrated by focusing on topography, toponymy, cultural landscape, and the heritage landscape of medieval and early modern rural spaces. Opportunities and new approaches created by the development of rural history motivated us to organize this conference. News regarding the field of rural history at the European historiography level can be followed through several platforms accessible to all historians. We would like to open a channel of communication that will enable researchers who study South-Eastern (Central) Europe to link with the broader rural history research network and present their work to a wider audience. At the same time, we would like to offer an overview of the current situation and research in the mentioned region and, most importantly, suggestions for future research.

This conference is organized as part of the research project "Topography of the Medieval Zagreb County (14th-16th century)" (IP-2020-02-8706), in collaboration with the Department of History of the Catholic University of Croatia and the Milko Kos Historical Institute of the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts.

Scientific and organizational committee

PROGRAM

October 16th, 2024

10:00 – conference opening and welcoming speech

10:15 – 11:00 – Keynote – **Isabel Alfonso**: *Dealing with Past, Dealing with Present*

11:00 – 11:15 – coffee break

11:15 – 12:00 – **I session**

Moderator: Hrvoje Kekez

- Julio Escalona – *Local Landscapes and Human Minds. Notes on the Scales of Spatial Knowledge in the Early Middle Ages*
- Matjaž Bizjak – *Village under the Castle. A Special Type of Medieval Rural Settlement*
- Bartłomiej Dźwigala – *Rural Space in the First Two Decades of Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1118)*
- Branimir Brgles – *Development of Late Medieval Settlements in the Sava Valley*

12:30 – 14:30 – lunch break

14:30 – 15:45 – **II session**

Moderator: Valentina Janković Barbarić

- Armando Torres Fauaz – *Between Hired Personnel and 'boni viri'. Measuring Land and Revenue in the Duchy of Burgundy (12th-14th century)*
- Hrvoje Kekez – Krešimir Regan – *Castle in Medieval Rural Landscape. The Zrin Castle as Possible Origin Seat of Medieval Gora County*
- Yuriy Zazuliak – *The Law of the Land (ziemskie prawo) and Peasant Customs in Late Medieval Galicia*
- Tomislav Matić – *Sacral Landscape. Distribution of Parish Churches in Medieval Gorica Archdeaconry of the Diocese of Zagreb*

15:45 – 16:00 – coffee break

16:15 – 17:15 – **III session**

Moderator: Tomislav Matic

- Silvija Pisk – *‘Properties Worth their Weight in Gold’ – Half Century of Conflict over Lland*
- Danko Dujmović – Nikolina Belošević – *Medieval Rural Landscape. The Example of Galizane in Istria*
- Robert Skenderović – *Having Magnates for Neighbors. Pretensions of the Šubićs of Zrin to the Totuševina Estate in the First Half of the 16th Century*

17:15 – 17:30 – coffee break

17:30 – 18:30 – **IV session**

Moderator: Branimir Brgles

- Erasmo Castellani – *Negotiating Sovereignty. The Articulation of Rural Knowledge in the Management of Natural, Political, and Economic Dangers in Sixteenth Century Venice*
- Valentina Janković Barbarić – *Rural Space and People on the Estates and in the Documents of Chernkoczy Family During 16th Century*
- Matea Jurić Matulić – *Ottoman Threat and Everyday Life in Rural Societies in the Middle of 16th Century. Ottoman Prisoners from Steničnjak Estate in 1565*

19:00 – dinner

October 17th, 2024

- 10:00 - field trip (Ozalj and Samobor castles)
- lunch will be provided
- estimated return 16:00

ABSTRACTS

Prof. Dr. **Isabel Alfonso**

Instituto de Historia of CSIC

Madrid, Spain

Dealing with Past, Dealing with Present

- Keynote -

Dealing with the past. Dealing with the present, is the title of the Introduction to *Conflict, Language, and Social Practice in Medieval Societies**, a Festschrift book recently dedicated to me by some of my colleagues. The volume gathers a selection of my papers translated into English, each one preceded by a commentary by a colleague. This Introduction, in interview format, outlines the key aspects of my professional career. In this presentation, I would like to take this introduction, as well as the contributors' commentaries to my work as a departure point to offer a personal reflection on a few points that I deem essential in the development of my research on Rural History.

* *Conflict, Language, and Social Practice in Medieval Societies. Selected Essays of Isabel Alfonso* (edited by Julio Escalona, Álvaro Carvajal Castro and Cristina Jular Pérez-Alfaro, Brepols, 2024). *With Commentaries by Jean Birrell, François Bougard, Warren Brown, Peter Coss, Wendy Davies, Chris Dyer, Ros Faith, François Foronda, Paul Freedman, Piotr S. Górecki, John Hudson, André Evangelista Marques, Jesús Rodríguez Velasco, Phillipp Schofield, Stephen D. White, Chris Wickham.*

Isabel Alfonso is Investigadora Científica at the Instituto de Historia of CSIC in Madrid. She has published on medieval rural history (manorial Cistercian system, peasant communities, etc.) and also on legal and sociopolitical history. She is co-editor of *Lucha política: Condena y Legitimación en la España Medieval* (Lyon: ENS, 2004); and *Building Legitimacy: Political Discourses and Forms of Legitimation in Medieval Societies* (Leiden: Brill, 2004). She is currently doing work on litigation and peasant political culture.

Dr. **Julio Escalona**

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Local Landscapes and Human Minds

Notes on the Scales of Spatial Knowledge in the Early Middle Ages

In many cultures, detailed knowledge of rural space constitutes a corpus of information, ideas and values that are brewed and adapted day after day by the people living in each locality. In the early middle ages, in the absence of centralised spatial records, such as polyptichs (which were rare), or cadastres (which hardly existed), non local people could only gain access to high-resolution spatial information by interacting with local actors. This Dense Local Knowledge, created and maintained by local people is an often overlooked, yet crucial component of social structuration in this period. This paper aims to present the question as such and suggest some avenues to investigate it.

Julio Escalona (Madrid, 1963) obtained his PhD from the Universidad Complutense of Madrid in 1996, and then followed post-doctoral research training at University College London (1997-1999) and the Instituto de Historia - CSIC (2000-20003). He is currently Investigador Científico (Senior Researcher) at the Instituto de Historia -CSIC. His research focuses on the history and archaeology of European societies of the High and Middle Ages, along two main strands: (1) The relationship between territory, society and power; (2) Historical memory, political discourse and documentary forgery. Continuously since 2005 he has directed research projects funded by the Spanish Government through different programmes. He has given 100+ presentations at conferences and research seminars in Europe and the United States, and organised conferences and workshops within the framework of said projects. He has published 70+ articles and book chapters, as well as 5 co-edited volumes, including (with A. Reynolds) *Scale and scale change in the Early Middle Ages. Exploring landscape, local society and the world beyond* (Turnhout: Brepols, 2011) and (with O. Vésteinsson, and S. Brookes) *Polity and Neighbourhood in Early Medieval Europe*, (Turnhout, 2019).

Dr. Matjaž Bizjak

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Village Under the Castle – a Special Type of Medieval Rural Settlement

In the context of medieval colonization, which was mostly conducted by landlords (nobility), different types of settlements developed with specific functions that met the needs of the seigneuries. A special type of settlement developed in the immediate vicinity of the castle as a centre of seigneurie. It is characterized by an emphasized role in craft and other service activities, which in the initial autarkic phase of seigneurie satisfied the needs of the upper class of the population in the castle. With favourable conditions, a certain number of these settlements developed into markets or towns, while some have retained their rural character, with the remains of specific development still visible today, e.g. in a special land division. In the paper, the author will present this type of settlement based on source material from Upper Carniola, the alpine region of the north-western part of Slovenia.

Matjaž Bizjak has been employed at the ZRC SAZU Historical Institute in Ljubljana as a medievalist since 1997. In the years 1992-2003, he studied at the Universities of Ljubljana and Budapest (CEU). During his professional career, he intervened in various areas of medieval history research (economic history, history of the nobility, ecdotics). In recent years, he has mainly devoted himself to historical topography research, especially within the framework of the national project Slovenian Historical Topography (co-financed by ARIS and SAZU).

Dr. Bartłomiej Dźwigala

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Rural Space in the First Two Decades of the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem (1099-1118)

Rural areas in the Latin East have always received attention from scholars, but the last few decades have seen the publication of a number of ground-breaking studies that have brought new insights into this complex subject. Works by Ronnie Ellenblum (*Frankish Rural Settlement in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem*, 1998; *Crusader Castles and Modern Histories*, 2007) or Adrian Boas (*Crusader Archeology. The Material Culture of the Latin East*, 1999; *Domestic Settings. Sources on Domestic Architecture and Day-to-Day Activities in the Crusader States*, 2010) have shed new light on many aspects of rural space in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem and opened up new directions for further research. The aim of my paper is to characterise the processes that took place in a rural space in the specific context of the establishment of the Latin kingdom in the Holy Land. In this paper I will explore an important question: what role did rural space play from the perspective of the royal court? It seems that the importance of the management and development of rural space has been understudied and should be reconsidered. I also intend to explore the cultural aspects of rural space in the Latin kingdom. For the Latin Europeans, these areas were perceived as a holy land where biblical stories took place. This had a strong influence on the perception of certain places that were considered to be associated with biblical narratives. Because of this attitude towards the Holy Land, the rural space remains an important area of research in crusader studies. There are various types of source material that can be explored, starting with diplomatic and narrative evidence. However, a number of pilgrimage accounts should not be neglected. In addition, archaeology provides the historian with a significant body of research which is also crucial

Bartłomiej Dźwigala, PhD: MA (2011) and PhD (2015) in medieval history (Card. Stefan Wyszyński University); MA (2014) in neo-Latin philology (University of Warsaw, Institute of Classical Studies). From 2016 to present I work as an assistant professor of medieval history at Card. Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw; from 2019 to present I hold an office of a vice-director of the Institute of History. My main research interests include the crusades, the Latin East (1099-1291), culture, literature and art in the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem. My research articles appeared, among others, in the *Journal of Ecclesiastical History*, *Revue d'Histoire Ecclesiastique*.

Dr. Branimir Brgles

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Development of Settlements in the Zagreb Area During the Late Middle Ages

The lecture will discuss the development of settlements in Zagreb County in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It will be based on examples from the centre of the county, which experienced particularly intense social and environmental change. Specifically, the geographical focus will be on the Sava River valley in Zagreb County, while the research focus will be on historical evidence of intense social and economic transformations and environmental impacts. During the later Middle Ages, the micro-region of the Sava valley was home to a number of very different types of landed estates. Not only the town of Gradec and the seat of the diocese of Kaptol, but also a number of various types of estates. From an environmental point of view, everyday life near the river was full of serious problems. Seasonal flooding was one of the obvious reasons for farmers to move away from the area. This made the settlements near the Sava River demographically unstable and extremely dynamic. Many of the aforementioned aspects have been studied using standard historical methods. In this research, however, we adopted an interdisciplinary approach, using historical toponymy and anthroponymy.

Branimir Brgles completed his secondary education in Zagreb, graduated in 2009 from the History Department of the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb, where he also enrolled in the post-graduate doctoral study of the early modern period. Since March 2009, he has been employed at the Institute for Croatian Language and Linguistics, at the Department of Onomastics and Etymology, as an assistant on the project Onomastic and Etymological Research of the Croatian Language. In March 2015, he defended his doctoral thesis Population and topography of the Susegrad and Donja Stubica manor (1450 - 1700). He continued his education at universities in Vienna, Graz and Lancaster. He deals with various aspects of late medieval and early modern history, especially with transcription and interpretation of historical sources with special emphasis on historical anthroponymy and toponymy. By researching historical sources and applying an interdisciplinary research approach, he connects the micro-level of history and language with broader structural models and syntheses of regional history.

Dr. Armando Torres Fauaz

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Between Hired Personnel and Boni Viri

Measuring Land and Revenue in the Duchy of Burgundy (12th – 14th Century).

The practices of governance and administration became more sophisticated in the Burgundian region throughout the 12th and 14th centuries, far before the Valois dynasty took over the duchy. In regard to the exercise of measuring land and calculating revenue, professional personnel came into the service of dukes, counts, and bishops during the second half of the 13th century, and became abundant and more stable after the ducal *Chambre des Comptes* became more firmly instituted and stratified. However, the basic measuring practices and procedures never really changed substantially. They basically consisted in going to the fields or markets and interrogating witnesses, called *boni viri* or its equivalents, in order to determine the truth via their testimony, which afterward could feed more complex calculations. This presentation will examine how, in the frame of this circulatory method of information, legal practices and tradition affected administrative procedures, what were the role and features of valid witnesses, and how was expertise understood and valued.

Armando Torres Fauaz is the current Executive Director of the Masters in Applied History at the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica. He received his M.A. from the University of Utrecht, the Netherlands, in 2009 and his PhD from the University of Burgundy, France, in 2014. He works as a researcher and professor at the Universidad Nacional de Costa Rica, and he is an associate member of the LIR3S research laboratory (UMR 7366) at the University of Burgundy. His research interests are focused towards socio-legal studies in France from the 11th to the 14th century. He is also a founding member of the Red Latinoamericana de Estudios Medievales, which brings together researchers from 14 universities and research centres in five Latin American countries. He has published three books, *Las relaciones vasallo-feudales* (EUCR, 2013), *La Edad Media en perspectiva latinoamericana* (2018), *El juicio de Arariba, 1570* (2023), and several research papers and articles in Argentina, Brazil, France, Germany, Mexico and Spain.

Prof. Dr. **Hrvoje Kekez**

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Dr. **Krešimir Regan**

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Castle in Medieval Rural Landscape

The Zrin Castle as possible Origin Seat of Medieval Gora County

During the High Middle Ages in Croatian historical land, much like in the broader territories of the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia, counties (Lat. Comitatus, Cro. županija) served as fundamental administrative-territorial units. In the Kingdom of Croatia, the concept of counties had already been articulated in the mid-10th century as documented in Byzantine Emperor Constantine VII Porphyrogenitus' work *De Administrando Imperio*. Notably, the emperor's omission of any mention of the counties north of the Kapela Mountain, encompassing the medieval Slavonia areas, suggests a lack his of awareness of these regions. Yet, medieval counties in the medieval Slavonia started to emerge in preserved sources toward the late 12th and throughout the 13th century. Among these counties was the County of Gora, first documented in written sources in 1209. This county extended around present-day Zrinska Mountain and was demarcated by the rivers Kupa, Sava, and Una. By the middle of the 14th century, it became part of the expanded Greater Zagreb County. Since the Early Middle Ages, counties maintained central hubs, typically fortified locations that served as focal points for economic, judicial, political, and social activities within individual county. While attempts have been made to identify the central fortification of Gora County, primarily searching near the modern settlement of Gore, a medieval toponym preserving its name, this presentation contends the new approach by arguing that the original seat of Gora County was the Zrin castle. The first mention of Zrin castle dates to 1295, yet the construction of this castle is believed to precede this date considerably. To substantiate this claim, the presentation will scrutinize the functional topography of Gora County, emphasizing changes in social structures and ownership relations within the examined area.

Hrvoje Kekez (Zagreb, 1980) graduated from the Classical High School in Zagreb (1998), and graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Zagreb in 2004 with a double major in history and informatics (major: archival studies). In 2012, he defended his doctoral thesis "The noble lineage of the Babonić princes until the end of the 14th century" at the Croatian Studies of the University of Zagreb, and in the same year at the Department of History of the Croatian Catholic University, he was elected to the scientific-teaching position of docent, then in 2017 to the scientific- the teaching position of associate professor and from 2023 to the position of full professor. During his studies, he trained at the Institute of Medieval Studies, University of Leeds, United Kingdom (2009 - 2010), and in 2014, he was a postdoctoral researcher at the Nanovic Institute for European Studies, University of Notre Dame, Indiana, United States of America. States. Scientifically, he deals with the research of the medieval Slavonic and Croatian nobility, but also with the problems of medieval urbanism, historical topography and the period of the Ottoman threat, and the study of Croatian heraldic heritage.

So far, he has independently and co-authored three scientific monographs, as well as eleven expert-popular monographs, as well as forty scientific papers and dozens of professional papers in various foreign and Croatian scientific journals and anthologies. He gave numerous presentations at international and domestic scientific meetings held abroad and in Croatia, and was the leader of three scientific projects, including the project "Topography of the medieval Zagreb County (14th-16th centuries)" financed by the Croatian Science Foundation (2021-2025).

Krešimir Regan (Zagreb, 1974) graduated from the Fifth Gymnasium in 1993. In 1997, he graduated with a degree in Geography from the Faculty of Science and Mathematics and a degree in History from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb. In 2001, he earned his master's degree in History with a thesis titled "The Unification of the Territory of the Banovina of Croatia: The Territorial Unification of the Sava and Littoral Banovinas with Eight Newly Acquired Districts." In 2002, he graduated from the Reserve Officers' School at the Fran Krsto Frankopan Croatian Land Army Training Center at the Petar Zrinski Croatian Military Academy, and that same year, he enrolled in doctoral studies in History at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, where he earned his PhD in 2006 with a dissertation titled "Serbian Politics in the Banovina of Croatia." He was appointed as a research associate in 2009, promoted to senior research associate in 2011, and in 2018 was promoted to the title of scientific advisor. Since 1999, he has been the head of the Archives of the Croatian Democratic Union in Zagreb, and since 2000, he has been employed as a research fellow at the Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography. From 2009 to 2013, and again from 2018, he has been a member of the Scientific Council of the Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography. His scientific work is focused on contemporary Croatian political history, with an emphasis on the Banovina of Croatia (1939-1941), historical geography, the study of Croatian fortification heritage, and related topics, especially in the late medieval and Renaissance periods (12th-16th centuries), as well as the research of early Christian, pre-Romanesque, and Romanesque sacred heritage. He is the author of several dozen scientific papers in domestic and international periodicals and collections, as well as several books, either individually or in collaboration with others. He received the "Rikard Jorgovanić" literary award in 2018 for his book "Medieval and Renaissance Fortresses of Hrvatsko Zagorje" and the "Vjekoslav Klaić" award for the popularization of history in 2019 for his book "Croatian Historical Atlas."

Dr. Yurii Zazuliak

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The Law of the Land (ziemskie prawo) and Peasant Customs in Late Medieval Galicia

The official introduction of the Polish land law and land offices as well as the extension of estate privileges for the local nobility in Galicia (Red Ruthenia) in the period 1430-1434 ended the almost century long period of the establishment of the Polish rule in the region. The present paper discusses how the new institution of the Polish land law was interrelated with and influenced the numerous local peasant customs, which regulated peasant mobility. The paper tends to highlight the role of the legal practice based on the norms and procedures of the Polish land law as a crucial social legal process for institutionalizing and transforming diverse customs concerning peasant mobility into a distinct type of legal institution of the land and local lordship, known as the law of peasant transit (*pravo vykhodu*). On the other hand, it also intends to show the limits of that institutionalization due to the local legal pluralism, which shaped important contexts for the functioning of the Polish land law.

Yurii Zazuliak obtained his PhD from the Medieval Studies Department of the Central European University in Budapest in 2018, defending the thesis *Enmity, Dispute, and Noble Community in the Late Medieval Kingdom of Poland: Evidence of the Rus' palatinate, 15th – Beginning of 16th Centuries*. He has been teaching courses in Ukrainian and English at the Ukrainian Catholic university in Lviv since 2014. From 2003 until 2021 he was working as a research fellow at the Institute of Ukrainian Studies of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine. He was, among others, awarded fellowships of the Harvard University and Alexander von Humboldt Stiftung.

Dr. Tomislav Matic

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Sacral Landscape

Distribution of Parish Churches in Medieval Gorica Archdeaconry of the Diocese of Zagreb

The Gorica Archdeaconry was one of the largest and most contested areas in the medieval Diocese of Zagreb. It lay on the crossroads between Slavonia, Croatia and the Holy Roman Empire, and it shared a border with several other dioceses. Its landscape was very diverse, ranging from swamplands in the north, to wooded hills in its central and western parts, to high mountains intersected by deep ravines in the south. This paper will attempt to present and describe the positions of parishes comprising the archdeaconry, with the purpose of determining the population centers and the policies behind the spatial distribution of diocesan ecclesiastical institutions in the Middle Ages. This attempt is hampered by the disappearance of several parishes in the previous centuries, due to which additional attempts had to be made to reconstruct the position of parishes mentioned in medieval lists. The starting point for this reconstruction will be the lists of parishes of the Diocese of Zagreb from 1334 and 1501. We will present the logical structure of these lists and the way in which it related to the spatial distribution of parishes. We will also study how this distribution changed between the making of the two lists, and propose possible reasons for this change.

Tomislav Matic obtained his doctoral degree in medieval history from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb in 2017. He studied at the Università Ca' Foscari in Venice and the Catholic University Pázmány Péter in Budapest. He is employed as a research associate at the Croatian Institute of History since 2022. Previously he taught at the Catholic University of Croatia in Zagreb for ten years. His work was supported by several institutions, including the Hungarian State Balassi Institute, the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Fulbright Program. He was engaged as a researcher at the University of Oxford, the Austrian Institute of Historical Research of the University of Vienna and the Center for Early Global Studies of the University of California – Los Angeles. He participated in the organization of six scientific conferences and presented at over thirty. Among his works are two popular-scientific books, over twenty research papers and a series of popular-scientific articles. He was awarded the Vjekoslav Klaić Award for his contribution to the popularization of science. His newest monograph is *Bishop John Vitez and Early Renaissance Central Europe – A Humanist Kingmaker*.

Dr. Silvija Pisk

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'Properties Worth their Weight in Gold' – Half a Century of Conflict over Land

A large number of late medieval disputes were fought over possessions and problems related to possessions and property rights. The Pauline monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary on Garić (Moslavačka gora) was among the largest feudal lords in the late medieval County of Križevci. At the same time, the noble family Čupor de Monoslo ruled the nearby large medieval estate of Moslavina. In almost 150 years of coexistence, the relations between the Paulines and the Čupor ranged from good neighborly to hostile, which, in addition to long-term litigation, included various forms of violence on both sides. However, the longest conflict between the Paulines and the Čupor de Monoslo was fought over three estates - Kosovac (Upper and Lower), Palična and Marijaševac. Namely, with small interruptions, the conflict lasted for about fifty years, and several generations of Čupor and heads of monasteries failed to end it, despite the mediation and interference of the heads of the Pauline order and the rulers of the Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom. The aim of the paper is to show the genesis of the conflict over the aforementioned properties and to try to figure out why exactly these properties were important to their presumed owners. Was it a matter of strategic placement of them, especially fertile land or estates with mills? Was it a question of prestige, spite of those involved or something else? Namely, in the late Middle Ages, the Pauline monastery of the Blessed Virgin Mary was the central religious institution in the area of today's Moslavina. Since its foundation, the monastery has been receiving properties as a gift, buying them or acquiring them with a pledge. Of course, in some cases, conflicts arise over gifts, neighbors demand reambulations, and various forms of violence occur. However, in the almost three hundred years of the monastery's existence, the longest-running conflict between the Garić Paulines was over the possessions of Kosovac, Palična and Marijaševac. It did not even end with the death of the last Čupor de Monoslo, but continued with the noble Erdödy family.

Silvija Pisk was born in Kutina in 1976. Since 2007, she teaches an elective course "Medieval castles in Croatia and Slavonia" at History Department of Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences in Zagreb. Her scientific interests are directed toward medieval themes, with special emphasis on medieval castles and monasteries (especially Pauline monasteries in Slavonia). She participates in numerous national and international scientific conferences and publishes her works in various scientific journals on a regular basis.

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Medieval Rural Space in the Example of Galižane in Istria

On the road between Vodnjan and Pula lies Galižana – a settlement which is today populated by about 1500 inhabitants and one of the oldest ones in Istria. Galižana has been continually inhabited since prehistoric times. In the Antiquity it had been the center of the territory belonging to the Roman colony of Pula, as well as the crossroads of the most important local Roman roads, which ran between Trieste and Pula, and Fažana and the port of Krnica in the Raša Bay. In this presentation we will describe the organization of the rural cultural landscape of the area of Galižana in the Antiquity and the Middle Ages, and its transformation during the medieval period. Special attention will be paid to sacral buildings in the area and the elements of liturgic furnishings that are preserved within them. Through a selection of examples pertaining to receptions of influences of stonemasons' workshops, we will demonstrate the relation of the rural space of Galižana with Pula as the main urban center of the area. We will analyse how the local rural community developed ideas about furnishing its churches, and to what degree and at what pace did it accept models arriving from the city.

Nikolina Belošević graduated in art history and history from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Rijeka in 2012. In February 2019 she obtained a PhD in art history by defending the thesis “Pre-Romanesque Stone Liturgical Sculpture in the Diocese of Pula”. She is employed as a teaching assistant at the Department of Art History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Rijeka. She participated in the international research project “Francia media – Cradles of European Culture”, the internal project of the University of Rijeka “SREBAK – Medieval Monuments of Kvarner”, and others. She is currently leading the project “Contextualization of Roman and Early Medieval Sculpture on the Island of Krk Based on Mineralogical-Petrographic and Chemical Analysis of Stone”. She is a member of the organization committee of the periodic international scientific conference organized by the Center for Iconographic Studies and assistant editor of the journal IKON. She initiated the periodic international conference “Migrations, Identities and Context of Medieval Art in the Kvarner Region” and edited one of its proceedings. She participated in the project “Rijeka 2020 – European Capital of Culture” by creating cultural tourist routes in Rijeka.

Danko Dujmović was born in 1979 in Kutina. He graduated in art history and history at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Zagreb. He obtained his PhD in medieval studies from the same institution in 2015 by defending the thesis “Elements of Cultural Landscape in Written Sources from the 11th until the 13th Century in the Bishopric of Zagreb between the Sava and Drava River”. From 2003 until 2008 he worked at the Museum

of Arts and Crafts in Zagreb and in 2007 he obtained the degree of museum educator. From 2008 he worked as a junior assistant on the project "The Romanesque Art Between the Sava and the Drava and European Culture" led by Dr. Vladimir P. Goss. From 2015 he is employed at the Department of Art History of the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of the University of Rijeka. He participated in the projects "Francia media - Cradles of European Culture", "Medieval Monuments of Kvarner" and "Migrations, Identities and Context of Medieval Art in the Kvarner Region". His interests include the medieval cultural landscape and historic monuments of continental Croatia, primarily the area of Moslavina.

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Having Magnates for Neighbours

Pretensions of the Šubićs of Zrin to the Totuševina Estate in the First Half of the 16th Century

After the Šubić of Bribir family acquired Zrin in 1347, over the next two centuries they sought to further expand their large estate between the Una and the Kupa River by annexing smaller surrounding estates. The neighboring possession of the Totuševina was attractive to them from the beginning because it territorially adjoined their property. It included at least a dozen villages and stretched on both sides of the Sava River, having also an important economic and geostrategic significance. The Blinja fortress had a special significance as the center of the Totuševina estate. In their attempt to take over Totuševina, Šubićs (then also called the Zrinski family - counts of Zrin) were encouraged by the fact that at the beginning of the 16th century it changed several owners. In 1522 and 1523, Count Nicholas III of Zrin, the lord of Zrin at the time, tried to take Blinja from the then owner John Bánffy by force, but he failed. The following year, in 1524, the possession of Totuševina came under the control of captain Petar Keglević. Although Keglević already had a reputation in Croatia and Slavonia as an experienced warrior, after the takeover of Totuševina he too faced the attacks of Count Nicholas III of Zrin. Documents on raids from 1528, 1529, 1531 and 1532 have been preserved. According to the records, the raids were becoming more frequent and escalated in 1531. In addition, Keglević and Nicholas III of Zrin sued each other in 1532 over the village of Selci, which both claimed belonged to their property. This presentation will show what the records of the raids from the mentioned years reveal and how they can be presented through economic and eco-historical analysis. The cessation of attacks after 1532 can be connected with the increasing insecurity of the entire area from Ottoman attacks and the increasing strengthening of Petar Keglević's position in Croatia and Slavonia. The conflict between counts of Zrin and Keglević is even more intriguing if one takes into account that after the fall of Jajce in 1528, the territory of the estates of Zrin and Totuševina was practically on the front line of the Habsburg-Ottoman border, and that counts of Zrin and Keglević simultaneously supported Ferdinand of Habsburg in his conflict with Ivan Zapolja for the Hungarian-Croatian throne.

Robert Skenderović obtained his doctoral degree in early modern history from the University of Zagreb in 2005. He is employed as a senior researcher at the Croatian Institute of History, branch in Slavonski Brod. His work was supported by several institutions, including the Institute for East European History of the University of Vienna and the Hungarian Academy of Science. He participated in the organization of eleven scientific conferences and presented at almost fifty. He is the author of two monographs and editor of four conference proceedings. He received the "Mirjana Gross" award for the best historical book of 2018 for the monograph "History of the Danube Croats of Bunjevac and Šokac: from immigration to the downfall of the

Austro-Hungarian Monarchy" (Zagreb-Subotica 2017). In 2014 he received Croatian Science Foundation grant for the scientific project "From virgin forests to ploughland: the History of Slavonian Forests from the Middle Age to the Dawn of the Twentieth Century" and in 2020 he received the grant for his second scientific project „S(c)lavoni(j)a: Concept, Scope and Border Position in the Middle Ages and Early Modern Period“. His recent topics of interest are historical demography of rural societies and ecohistory.

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Negotiating Sovereignty

*The Articulation of Rural Knowledge in the Management of Natural, Political, and Economic
Dangers in Sixteenth Century Venetian Republic*

The Venetian office of the Savi esecutori alle acque was, from the 16th century, in charge of regulating and dealing with issues related to the lagoon, ports, and seashores, but also rivers, riverbanks and dikes. In several reports on their on-site surveys, the opinions of the senators charged with this office are archived together with the measurements and observations drafted by the proti (engineers and technical experts), as well as the letters, petitions and questionnaires submitted by the local inhabitants – landowners, fishermen, and peasants alike. These documents show, on the one hand, the role played by local empirical knowledge in the political decision-making process. Both Venetian senators and the engineers took the local population's first-hand experiences of the environmental changes very seriously, as they provided the most reliable understanding of any specific place. On the other hand, these documents open a window on the political negotiation between the government of the Republic and the rural communities and their different definitions of risk.

Erasmo Castellani is a research fellow at Ca' Foscari University, working on the Cariplo foundation project: "The Emergence of Risk Society: Managing Danger and Uncertainty in Early Modern Venice." He earned his PhD in History at Duke University, working on questions of empires, sovereignty and subjecthood in the Early Modern Mediterranean. His prior experience includes work on legal anthropology, practices of governance, political communication, and epistemic practices in Venice and its territories between the 16th and the 19th centuries through extensive archival research in Italy, Greece, Croatia, Montenegro, and American collections. He has worked on digital humanities projects, organizing a database of Venetian petitions (Voices from Istria, co-sponsored by Ca' Foscari and Primorska University, Koper) and collaborating with the Venice Interactive Visual Atlas (VIVA) project at Duke. His current research focuses on the one hand on the interplay of social micro-management with the central politics of the Venetian Republic, and on the other on the dialogical relationship between Venetian environmental praxes, its political philosophy, and the myth of the Most Serene Republic.

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Rural Space and People on the Estates and in the Documents of the Chernkoczy family during the 16th Century

The estates of the noble Chernkoczy family, which can be traced in archival documents from the first half of the 14th century until their biological disappearance in the 18th century, during the 16th century extended near the Zagreb city settlements of Gradec and Kaptol, in Zagrebačko polje (Campus Zagrabiensis), right next to the southern bank of the river Sava, where their main family estate (patrimonium) of Črnkovec was also located. From the middle of the 15th century, members of the family appeared as county officials (noble judges), and during the later period some of them were sworn officers of the judicial court of Croatian ban and collectors of the royal taxes. The earliest documents preserved in the Chernkoczy family archive dates to the first half of the 16th century. These are mainly grant deeds, various property lists and legal and property documents which originate from the office of Croatian Ban or were issued by the Cathedral Chapter of Zagreb. The goal of this paper is to explore and present the Chernkoczy estates, based on the mentioned family documents, as part of the rural space of the Zagreb County during the 16th century, with a closed look on some of its characteristics - from natural ones, through toponyms and names of the settlements to a possible insight into social relations and daily lives of the people at the estates. The presentation will focus on the topographic and toponymic features of the mentioned micro space, as well as natural features and borders on the Chernkoczy family estates, the significance of landed property, types of land, methods of management of landed property, and the attitude towards the natural environment. By comparison with historical maps, an attempt will be made to outline a picture of this part of Zagreb County during the 16th century and to compare it with today's situation, with the aim of analysing the surviving topographical nomenclature. The social potential and relationships of the owners and their familiars and subjects will also be analysed, as well as the general social environment to which they belonged. In the form of anthroponomic research, the paper will also extract and analyse the names and surnames of the persons recorded in the documents. The sixteenth century was the era of strong Ottoman military presence in the Zagreb County. Although it is not directly visible in the mentioned Chernkoczy family documents, it can be read indirectly in the form of certain social movements and changes in settlements, which also will be sketched and exemplified.

Valentina Janković Barbarić was born in 1980 in Zagreb (Croatia). She obtained her PhD in Early Modern History in 2013 at Postgraduate Doctoral Studies at the Department for Croatian Studies of University of Zagreb. Since 2012 she has been employed at the Department of History of Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb where she currently works as assistant professor and teaches courses in Croatian and European early modern history. Her academic interests are cultural and social history of early modern Croatia and Europe, history of noble

families, identities of Croatian nobility, history of women and of everyday life. She participated in 3 scientific projects of Catholic University of Croatia and currently she is the head of one of University's scientific projects. She also participates in two scientific projects financed by the Croatian Scientific Foundation and presented papers in numerous international and domestic conferences.

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Ottoman Threat and Everyday Life in Rural Societies in the Middle of 16th Century

Ottoman Prisoners from Steničnjak Estate in 1565

Researching a particular historical period, event, or location within existing historiography typically relies on the study of historical sources such as wills, legal documents, land surveys, donations, inventories, and similar records. The ability to delve into the everyday lives, local history, and social structures of a particular area, especially in rural contexts, largely hinges on the preservation and accessibility of archival materials. An illustration of this type of research can be seen in the study of the fortified stronghold of Steničnjak and of a historical source that depicts daily life within rural community, alongside the looming threat from the Ottomans. The stronghold of Steničnjak stands out as one of the less explored but exceptionally vital defensive bastions within the Kingdom of Hungary-Croatia. Presently, Steničnjak exists solely in the form of ruins, nestled in an abandoned landscape between today's Karlovac and Sisak-Moslavina counties, situated amidst rugged and difficult terrain. Historically, the Steničnjak estate is noted as one of the most extensive estates in Croatian historical territory. Therefore, historical sources related to this region are of great importance for researching the history of Ottoman wars in this area, as well as for tracing historical trends, exploring local history, everyday life, as well as historical anthroponymy, toponymy, and topography. The examined source consists of a list of 501 individuals taken into captivity by the Ottoman enemy in 1565. The source is located in the "Lymbus" collection of the National Archives of the Hungarian State Archives (Magyar Nemzeti Levéltár Országos Levéltára), with the list of captives spanning four pages, their names recorded in Croatian. The aim of this paper, based on the mentioned list, is to track elements of social structure, roles, and status of the recorded individuals, while utilizing anthroponomic analysis as a tool to deepen our understanding of the origins of specific individuals and their families.

Matea Jurić Matulić graduated in history (major: Ancient and Middle Ages) at the Catholic University of Croatia in 2020. Since 2021, she has been employed as a research assistant at the Catholic University of Croatia, Department of History as part of the scientific project financed by the Croatian Science Foundation "Topography of the Medieval Zagreb County" (IP-2020-02-8706). In the same year she enrolled in the postgraduate doctoral study in History at the Catholic University of Croatia under the mentorship of Prof. Dr. Hrvoje Kekez and commentorship of Dr. Branimir Brgles. During her studies, she participated in several scientific-research projects and specialist workshops, including the project "Perceptions of Croatian, Slavonian and Dalmatian Elites in the Late Middle Ages and Early Modern Ages", financed by the Catholic University of Croatia under the mentorship of Associate Professor Ph.D. Hrvoje Kekez. Also, she participated in two student professional meetings and is the winner of several awards and departmental recognitions, such as the Rector's commendation for the best academic success in academic year 2019/2020 and recognition of the Department of History for the best graduation thesis.

