

bala za dobro i korist ovlaštenika, članova zemljišne zajednice. Takvu svoju ulogu zemljišne zajednice su obavljale do 1945. godine, do Zakona o nacionalizaciji kada su ukinute.

LITERATURA I GRAĐA

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SUMMARY

LAND CO-OPERATIVES OF THE FORMER ĐAKOVO DISTRICT

Land co-operatives are a special kind of collective land owning of feudal origin over the woods, pasture-grounds, plough-fields and meadows, with the aim to enable the members of the land co-operative to make good use of the common landed property. Till 1848, during feudalism, Feudal law from 1774 made it obligatory for all landed proprietors to determine the area of woods and pasture-grounds, which would be used by farmers, woods for firewood, building material and other purposes, and pasture-grounds for grazing. Ownership, maintenance and protection of these areas were done by landed proprietors, who decided how much firewood and building material would each household get, which depend on the size of the farm and member of households. The Law from 17.05.1857 orders the landed proprietors to settle the relations with the farmers, to separate the pasture-grounds from landed property and to settle the usufruct of woods of farmers in the same quantity as according to the valid Feudal law. Separated areas are registered into common property of country communes. At that time 22523 cad. acres and 951 sq. cards of pasture-grounds and 8864 cad. acres and 85 sq. cards of woods, were separated from the Diocese Đakovo land-property. Separated areas were registered to 53 communes, which was their number in the former Đakovo district.

After separation from the land-property, these estates of the community went through many changes, confused management, despotism, which caused great damage to the woods, while the pasture-grounds were abandoned and decaying. To preserve these estates for permanent usage, Parliament of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia passed a Law on the land co-operative on 25th April 1894. The land co-operative is composed of the assembly of representatives, who gained that right according to the feudal Law. Management and expert economising with the land co-

operative were established by government Act from 4th March 1874 and the Law from 20th March 1897. Expert work with woods is performed by district forester with watchers, and for other estates no regulations were brought, and parish councils had control over them.

After the Law on land co-operatives regulation was passed in 1894, the real work began in 1897 and was completed by 1901, when finally the land separated from the land-properties was established, the expert management was appointed and councils of the land co-operative elected. All the land communities in the former Đakovo district had 644 cad. acres of plough-fields, 16 cad. acres of gardens, 133 cad. acres of meadows, 6,813 cad. acres of pasture-grounds, 11,124 cad. acres of woods, 407 cad. acres of reeds and 3,020 cad. acres of infertile land, all together 22,171 cad. acres. There were 4,458 representatives, members of the land community, 426 families with the authorised right, and 18 parishes, 43 schools and 9 notaries also had authorised right, total of 4,954 users in 1,775 farms. The age of woods was 150 years, and the estimated value was 1,720,719 forints. The representative could not cadastrely burden the authorised right, nor it could be the object of seizure. Authorised right in the land community was inherited without legal proceedings.

Land community did not only ensure the usage of woods for fuel and construction material to its members, and pasture-grounds for grazing, but also enabled economic, educational, traffic and other development of the country. By its financial and other help many schools were built in former Đakovo district, as well as many buildings, roads, draining canals, bridges, and also financed commassation.

The important activity of the land community was help in economic improvement, especially cattle -breeding. Till 1898 in the former Đakovo district there were no bulls and boars of highbred sort, except government approved 77 bulls which were divided to the villages, and later on some more were bought. New sorts of cows gave more milk, which enabled foundation of dairy co-operatives, the products of which were sold in bigger centres. New sorts of cows enabled better meat quality, and thus caused greater demand. The better sort of pigs gave more meat and less fat. The new sort of horses enabled faster and better cultivation, instead of slow oxen.

Without help of the land community there would be no faster development in the country, especially cattle breeding, there would be no greater crops in agriculture, new sorts of seeds with greater crops, new roads, canals and education. These activities were performed by the land communities till 1945, when their possessions were nationalised.