

## TOPOGRAPHY OF THE VÉRVÁR AND OTOK ESTATE IN THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

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The paper explains the distribution, based on sources and historiographical works, of settlements on the Věrvár and Otok estate in the Vukovo County in Hungarian-Croatian Kingdom in the Late Middle Ages. The central part of the paper is the analysis of medieval documents with lists of settlements from 1437, 1446 and 1476. A brief overview of the ownership of the estate was made and the issue of the Selna estate becoming property of the Otok estate was presented. According to the lists of settlements and the years stated in them, geographical maps of the estate were made.

**Keywords:** estate, late Middle Ages, Otok, topography, Věrvár, Vukovo County

### INTRODUCTION

The distribution of counties, estates, or other territories in the Middle Ages has been the subject of research by historians, archaeologists, and other scholars related to historical topography. A hundred years ago, there was an increasing number of authors who dealt with the placement of individual units in space in a specific period. This is especially important for the area of the lower interfluvium of the Drava, Sava, and Danube, because at the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> century the geographical picture of this area changed significantly due to the arrival of the Ottomans. In the context of these events on the territory of the Vukovo (Valkó) County, among other things, there was the Věrvár or Otok estate. Since the geographical picture of the Vukovo County, and thus the observed estate, changed significantly due to the Ottoman conquests,

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displacement, destruction of villages, their relocation, etc., it is necessary to determine the geographical image of the Otok estate in the late Middle Ages.

Data on the place and property of Otok in the Vukovo County in the Middle Ages are preserved in relatively late sources. Namely, the oldest sources about this place and property date back to the first half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century, that is, to 1428. Nevertheless, due to the relatively well-preserved sources with lists of settlements on the estate, it is possible to create a clearer geographical image of the area in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. There are three charters, from 1437, 1446, and 1476, listing the settlements on the Věrvár or Otok estate, which can be used to determine which settlements existed on the estate, why the estate was expanded in the third charter, and why some of the villages do not appear in the last source.<sup>1</sup> The originals used in the paper are kept in the State Archives of the Hungarian National Archives in Budapest, and they are accessed via the website *Hungaricana* ([www.hungaricana.com](http://www.hungaricana.com)). The manuscript of Pál Engel “Valkovarmegye” served as an aid in selecting the appropriate sources. In addition to medieval sources, the Ottoman tax census of the Sanjak of Sirmia from around 1570 was used to determine the (dis)continuity of the settlement’s existence after the last known medieval charter from 1476. The secondary sources used in the paper include works by Croatian and Hungarian historians written on topics closely or partially related to the one dealt with in this paper.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> MNLOL, DL, 43761, 44167; DF, 263377.

<sup>2</sup> Dezső Csánki, *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* (Budapest: Kiadja a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia), 1894; Josip Bösendorfer, *Crtice iz slavonske povijesti s osobitim obzirom na prošlost županija križevačke, virovitičke, požeške, cisdravske baranjske, vukovske i srijemske te kr. i slob. grada Osijeka u srednjem i novom vijeku* (Osijek: Tiskom knjigo i kamenotiskare Julija Pfeiffera, 1910); Bruce W. McGowan, *Sirem sancaği mufassal tahrir defteri* (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi, 1983); Pál Engel, „Valkóvarmegye“, manuscript; Danijel Jelaš, „Rekonstrukcija srednjovjekovne urbane mreže Vukovske županije na temelju analize centralnih funkcija“ (doktorska disertacija, Sveučilište u Zagrebu, 2018); Danijel Jelaš, *Gradovi donjeg međurječja Drave, Save i Dunava u srednjem vijeku*. (Slavonski Brod: Hrvatski institut za povijest – Podružnica za povijest Slavonije, Srijema i Baranje, 2020)

## PROPERTY OWNERSHIP

Pál Engel, according to Danijel Jelaš, states that the area of the Vértvár or Otok estate before 1403 was most probably owned by Ladislaus Görögmezei Vér of the Zsombok family and his son Nikola, who lost their property after taking part in the rebellion against King Sigismund of Luxembourg.<sup>3</sup> The first mention of Otok in sources, from 1428, informs that Otok was owned by John of Alšan (Alsáni). After his death in 1437, Sigismund granted the estate to the Talovac family. On that occasion, Sigismund issued a charter with all the settlements listed on the estate, which is also the first source with a list of settlements on the estate. According to this document, it can be established that the probable centre of the estate was the castle of Vértvár, while Otok is mentioned as an *oppidum*. Therefore, the title of the paper distinguishes the names of one estate as the Vértvár estate, or later the Otok estate, although it is actually a single estate, its administrative centre probably having been moved due to a change of ownership.<sup>4</sup> The next mention of ownership of Otok and its settlements dates back to 1446. Before 1446, Frank Talovac donated the castle and 23 places to the Kelemen Berzsényi family, and later that year he sold the remaining 24 places to him.<sup>5</sup> Finally, in 1476, by a treaty before the Banoštor (Kő) Chapter, the Talovac family sold the Otok estate to the Archbishop of Kalocsa, Gabriel Motičinski, and his brother Sigismund; since there are no sources of changes in ownership, the estate probably remained in the hands of their heirs until the arrival of Ottomans.<sup>6</sup> The last document also states that the Selna estate had become property of Otok. However, until 1513, these settlements became the property of the Barka estate, which was in the area of today's territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Therefore, the Selna estate is shown within the Otok estate only in 1476.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Pál Engel, „Valkóvármegye“, manuscript, s. v. Atak, Vértvár; Danijel Jelaš, „Rekonstrukcija“, 178.

<sup>4</sup> MNLOL, DL, 43761, 44167; Engel, „Valkóvármegye“ s. v. Atak; Jelaš, „Rekonstrukcija“, 178; Danijel Jelaš, *Gradovi*, 41; Due to all the above, it can be said that until 1446 it was actually the Vértvár estate, and after that the Otok estate.

<sup>5</sup> MNLOL, DF, 263377; Engel, „Valkóvármegye“ s. v. Atak.

<sup>6</sup> Jelaš, „Rekonstrukcija“, 178.

<sup>7</sup> MNLOL, DF, 233512.



**Map 1.** Location of the property in Vukovo county

## SOURCES ON SETTLEMENTS OF POSSESSIONS

### Medieval Sources

During the 15<sup>th</sup> century, three different lists of settlements belonging to the Vervár or Otok estate were recorded in the sources. The earliest source is the charter in which the King Sigismund of Luxembourg grants the estate to the Talovci family in 1437. According to the charter, the Vervár estate included 38 villages, the Vervár castle, and the Otok market town. The settlements are listed in the following order, and the orthography is transferred from the source: Dobrosewcz, Vithkowcz, Klechyncz, Milkowcz, Kopchewcz, Brankowcz, Gerdowcz, Radenowcz, Merenowcz, Ztrahynyncz, Zwynygerm, Markowcz, Jacobowcz, Gradyncz, Beskowcz, Wyd, Zkrotyncz, Werdy, Chytertysthye, Kemetyncz, Godenowcz, Crysewzaad, Hlapotyncz, Hatino, Ceryany, Myllysyncz, Berdo, Rosyncz, Moztacz, Borenowcz, Sywaczno, Wyrowzkawaz, Zlobochyna, Halmos, and Zelyncz.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167. A copy of this document is available at [www.hungaricana.com](http://www.hungaricana.com), but it should be noted that it is only partially preserved, that is, parts of the text are missing. Nevertheless, the part of the text relating to the settlements of the estate has been preserved and it is possible to fully determine which settlements were constituents of the estate at that time.

Another source with a list of settlements on the Otok estate dates from 1446, and on that occasion the property had the following settlements: Athak, Wdwarhel, Balynocz, Wydkocz, Brankocz, Mychochkwrt (Mychechkwrt?), Lapochyncz, Bordocz (Berdocz), Ozdanocz, Ord, Chetherhekhel, Mylczocz, Gradyncz, Gysnobalkzadz, Hathyn, Glubocz, utraque Werfalwa, Zlobodnyak, Sywachyn, Zelna, Gwdenowcz, Borsyncz, Mylsyncz, Borenowcz, Myrenowcz, Therech, Dobnasewcz, Clesyncz, Opthewch, Rylywowcz, Markowcz, Bez-kowcz, Wydezywcz, Wydeychywc, Halmaas, Zlawkowcz, Dymytrowathy, and Sagreowcz.<sup>9</sup>

The last known list of the Otok estate dates from 1476, in which we find the following settlements: Godinowczy, Zkorothynczy, Verdi, Chetherthek-heli, Kemethincz, Crisewzad, Hlaphothyncz, Hathyn, Czeriancz, Milsincz, Berdo, Rosincz, Mozthacz, Boriuolcz, Dobrosewcz, Wythkowcz, Clethynczcz, Milkow Kopchenowacz, Radenuoacz, Zelinczi, Sagrowcz, Jakobowcz, Gradincz, Markowcz, Zwynnigerm, Videsewcz, Ozdanowcz, Mythrasewcze, Chreth, Reskowacz, Dymytrowacz, Werfalua alia Werfalwa, Werwaachyhele, Zlobod. In addition to these settlements, the Otok estate now included the settlements located on the Selna estate, which were as follows: Dragmilczy, Therthawcze, Kopcza, Bosnyaczy, Kwmanowczy, Swsalinczy, Chedoyewchy, Repowchy, Bwchye, Grabowczy, Mreseyze, Thwer Cruthanowczy, Dradwsczi, Budizlawczi, Koronynczy, Papowczy, Derskowczy, Drwgowczy,<sup>10</sup>

According to the cited and known sources with lists of settlements on the Otok estate, the last known charter, the one from 1476, that is, 1478, when the Selna estate settlements were integrated, records the Otok estate at its largest. The settlement of Selna is already mentioned as part of the estate in the document from 1446, but on that occasion, the settlements that belonged to the Selna estate in 1476 are not mentioned. It is possible that the settlements were already under the jurisdiction of the Otok estate at that time, but since the

<sup>9</sup> MNLOL, DF, 263377.

<sup>10</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520. Bösendorfer and Csánki in transcripts of parts of this document state that at that time there were 76 settlements on the Otok estate. In this paper, the settlements that are listed as part of the Otok estate and those that found themselves on the property since the Selna estate became property of the Otok lords and were not initially part of the property in previous charters. Dezső Csánki, *Magyarország történelmi földrajza a Hunyadiak korában* (Budapest: Kiadja a Magyar Tudományos Akadémia, 1894); Josip Bösendorfer, *Crtice iz slavonske povijesti s osobitim obzirom na prošlost županija križevačke, virovitičke, požeške, cisdravske baranjske, vukovske i srijemske te kr. i slob. grada Osijeka u srednjem i novom vijeku* (Osijek: Tiskom knjigo i kamenotiskare Julija Pfeiffera, 1910). The same list of settlements of the Otok estate is available in the document of King Matthias Corvinus from 1478, which confirms the sale of the estate. The orthography of the names of the settlements is somewhat different, but all the settlements are listed in the same order as in the document from 1476. MNLOL, DL, 74531.

available sources do not provide any information about this, it is not possible to draw a conclusion.

### **Ottoman sources**

After the arrival of the Ottomans in the lower area between the Drava, Sava, and Danube rivers and the conquest of the Vukovo County, the Otok estate as a territorial-administrative unit ceases to exist. However, based on certain Ottoman sources, specifically the Tax Census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570 and other tax censuses mentioned by Engel in his manuscript, it is possible to determine the status of certain settlements that were at one time within the estate.<sup>11</sup>

According to the Tax Census, the settlements in the Nijemci subdistrict (*nahiye*) were: Borinovci, Gardovci / Gerdovci, Hlapotinci, Jakobovci, Križevci, Milkovci, Milišinci, Slobodnjaci, and Szvinigerm. The villages in the mentioned subdistrict were: Cerjan, Gradinci, Hatino, Moštač, Otok, Ozdanovci, Skorotinci, Vitkovci, and Verdi, and the lands in the Nijemci subdistrict were Klečinci and Vėrfalva (Virovi). Within the Ivankovo subdistrict there was the desert Halmos and the village of Slakovci, while the village of Selna was part of the Posavina subdistrict.<sup>12</sup>

### **LOCATION OF THE SETTLEMENT ON THE PROPERTY**

Medieval sources with lists of settlements were used to determine the exact or approximate location of settlements on the Vėrvár or Otok estate in the Late Middle Ages, because the settlements were listed according to their exact location or the place, they were near to. Then, the analysis uses Ottoman defters (tax censuses), early modern maps of the so-called First Military Survey of the Slavonian military border from 1780 and the Second Military Survey from the 1860s, Engel's map of the Kingdom of Hungary from around 1500 and modern-day maps in the Republic of Croatia. According to the cited sources, it is possible to determine, or at least to suggest an approximate location of most settlements, while there are settlements for which it is not possible to determine the geographical location.

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<sup>11</sup> McGowan, *Sirem sancađi*.

<sup>12</sup> McGowan, *Sirem sancađi*, 414-417, 420, 422, 425-427, 477, 479, 490, 492; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Szvinigerm (Disznóbalkány).

## Determinable locations

It is possible to determine the position for the settlement of Brdo in the 15<sup>th</sup> century. Engel placed it on his map southeast of Otok and southwest of Milišinci, which corresponds to two sources with lists from the 15<sup>th</sup> century that place it after Milišinci. In the manuscript, Engel referred to Csánki and Heller-Nehring. On the map of the so-called Second Military Survey from the second half of the 1860s for this area we find the toponym Brdo, which may correspond to the version of the name from medieval sources „Berdo“. Therefore, it can be concluded that the settlement of Brdo was probably located here.<sup>13</sup>

Borinovci is mentioned in all medieval sources with lists of places on the Otok property, which always place it near Dobroševac and Mostać. The tax census of the Sanjak of Sirmia states that the settlement was located near Vitkovci. The early modern map of the first military survey does not contain this or a similar toponym. Engel referred to the Csánki and Heller-Nehring studios during his ubication of this location, and on the map, he placed the village east of Cerjanc and west of Dobroševci, which seems acceptable.<sup>14</sup>

The settlement Cerjanc, mentioned in all the medieval sources and in two Ottoman tax censuses, was probably located near Hlapotinci, as stated in the tax census of the Sanjak of Sirmia. Csánki claimed that the settlement was located southeast of Otok, but Engel located the settlement southwest of Otok, which is in accordance with the aforesaid defter, and, therefore, a more probable location.<sup>15</sup>

Cret is mentioned as part of the estate in all the medieval documents with lists, near Skorotinci and Dimitrovac, or Mitraševci and Reskovac. Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, placed it northwest of Otok. There is

<sup>13</sup> Pál Engel, *Magyaroság a középkor végen: Digitális térkép és adatbásis a középkori Magyar Királyság településeiről. / Magyarország in the Late Middle Ages: Digital vector map and attaching database about the settlements and landowners of medieval Magyarország. [CD-ROM] (Budapest: TÉRINFO Bt, Magyar Tudományos Akad Akadémia Történettudományi Intézet, 2001.); Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>; Otok, Google karte, accessed on 15 July 2021, <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Otok/@45.1171252,18.9177849,13z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x475c64ba05b7b1e9:0x43e4dd07aa66fed4!8m2!3d45.1464084!4d18.8838649!5m1!1e4>*

<sup>14</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, „Valkóvármegye” s. v. Borinovc; Engel, *Magyaroság a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>15</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 302; Engel, „Valkóvármegye” s. v. Cerjanc.

no other information about the location of the settlement, but Engel's location can be considered acceptable, since it is based on medieval sources.<sup>16</sup>

Četvrtilište was probably located in the northwest of the Otok estate, not far from today's Komletinci, which corresponds to the medieval sources that locate it near Verdi. Also, such a position coincides with the data from the Ottoman tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570, and it was also located here on Engel's map of Hungary.<sup>17</sup>

The village Dobroševci was probably located southwest of Vitkovci, because all the medieval sources place it near Vitkovci, or Borinovci, whose location was somewhat farther east. According to Csánki, Engel placed it in the immediate vicinity of Vitkovci, and although there is no other information about the location of this settlement, Engel's location can be accepted.<sup>18</sup>

Gardovci / Gerdovci is listed in the medieval documents as being near Brankovci and Vihrovci, and its location was probably north of Vitkovci. In the tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570, it is listed as belonging to Vitkovci and Gradinci. The map of the Second Military Survey includes the toponym Grodovac, which may indicate the medieval name of this settlement; this map places Grodovac where, according to medieval sources, Gardovci / Gerdovci would stand. According to Csánki, McGowan, and Heller-Nehring, Engel placed them in the same area, so it can be said that the village was located in the vicinity of Vitkovci, as shown on the map.<sup>19</sup>

The settlement Gradinci is mentioned in all the medieval lists as being located between Jakobovci and Reskovac, or Jakobovci and Markovci. Ottoman defters report that the village belonged to the Nijemci subdistrict and that it lay near Jakobovci and Gardovci. The map of the First Military Survey does not contain such a toponym in this area. Engel, according to Csánki and

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<sup>16</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Cret; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001.

<sup>17</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, Sirem sancaği, 413; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Csütörtökhely (Csetertistye); Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Jelaš, "Rekonstrukcija", 96.

<sup>18</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, Magyarország, 302; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Dobroševc; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001.

<sup>19</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, Magyarország, 310; McGowan, Sirem sancaği, 415, 422; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Gardovc (Gerdovc); Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 20 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>



Heller-Nehring, located the settlement northwest of Otok and not far from the Gardovci, so its location can be taken as acceptable.<sup>20</sup>

The village Hatino is mentioned in all the medieval sources as being between Hlapotinci and Cerjanc. Ottoman tax lists list it as part of the Nijemci subdistrict. Engel located it on his map to the very north of the estate, but in the manuscript, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, he stated that the village was located southeast of the Otok. This claim corresponds to the medieval and Ottoman sources, so it can be said that Engel's map is inaccurate in the case of Hatino and that the village should be sought southeast of the Otok.<sup>21</sup>

Nearby Hatino was probably Hlapotinci. In addition to being mentioned in the medieval sources, the tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia provides information that it is a wasteland near Cerjanc. The map of the Second Military Survey from 1868 includes the toponym Lapovača, which Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, states correspond to the position of the medieval Hlapotinci. Since the above area coincides with the medieval sources, it can be said that Engel's location is acceptable.<sup>22</sup>

Klečinci is mentioned in the medieval sources as being located between Vitkovci and Milkovci, and in the tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570 as land belonging to the village of Vitkovci. Early modern maps do not contain a similar toponym, and Engel located the village, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, southwest of Otok, about 2 kilometres east of Vitkovci, which coincides with the above sources, so its location can be considered acceptable.<sup>23</sup>

Merenovci should be sought on the western borders of the estate, and in the medieval sources they are located between Vihrovci and Strašinci. The map of the Second Military Survey places the toponym Merinovce about 4 to 5 kilometres west of Otok so the medieval Merenovci was probably also located in that area.<sup>24</sup>

<sup>20</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 312; McGowan, *Sirem sancaği*, 422; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Gradinc; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>21</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 315; McGowan, *Sirem sancaği*, 425; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Hatin (o); Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>22</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 316; McGowan, *Sirem sancaği*, 415; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Hlapotinc; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=-2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>, accessed on 20 July 2021.

<sup>23</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaği*, 414; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Klecsinc; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>24</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 333; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Merenovc; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second

Milkovci is listed as part of the property in all the sources with lists, between Klečinci and Kopčevci, or Klečinci and Brankovci. In the Ottoman tax censuses, it is described as a wasteland near Gradinci in the Nijemci subdistrict. It was probably located west of Otok and south of Gradinci, and the toponym of the map of the Second Military Survey “Miltovci” corresponds to the location of Milkovci from the medieval and Ottoman sources, so it can be said that the village was probably there in the Late Middle Ages.<sup>25</sup>

Milišinci is mentioned in all the medieval documents with lists of settlements on the property near Cerjanc and Brdo and in the tax list of the Sanjak of Syrmia near Cerjanc; it was probably located east of Otok, that is, between Otok and Komletinci, where it was placed by Engel, who supported his decision by Csánki and Heller-Nehring. This position coincides with the toponym Miliš Blata, found on the map of the Second Military Survey, and roughly corresponds to the probable medieval location of the village.<sup>26</sup>

Moštač is mentioned in all the medieval sources with censuses as being near Borinovci and Rosinci, and in Ottoman defters as a village in the Nijemci subdistrict. According to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, Engel located it southwest of Brdo, which corresponds to the toponym Moštac from the map of the Second Military Survey. The medieval village was probably located in the same or the approximate area, so it can be said that Engel’s location is acceptable.<sup>27</sup>

The location of the medieval *oppidum* Otok corresponds to the location of today’s town of Otok in the Vukovar-Srijem County. Apart from the medieval

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Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 20 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>25</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sančaži*, 422; Engel, “Valkóvármege” s. v. Milkovc; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 21 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>26</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sančaži*, 415; Engel, “Valkóvármege” s. v. Milsinc (Milisinc); Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végén*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 21 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>27</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sančaži*, 417; Engel, “Valkóvármege” s. v. Mosztacs; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végén*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

sources with lists of settlements on the estate of the same name, the location can be corroborated by the Ottoman tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570, when Otok was listed as a village in the Nijemci subdistrict. Furthermore, the toponyms “Ottok” and “Otok” are found on the maps of the First and Second Military Surveys in the Habsburg Monarchy. Therefore, it can be concluded that the position of the medieval market town of Otok is known.<sup>28</sup>

Ozdanovci is also mentioned in all the medieval sources with lists of settlements on the Otok property and in the Ottoman lists, where they are mentioned near Hrastovci, Maruševci, and Ervenica. The toponym Osdanovačka Livadička is located in the same area on the map of the Second Military Survey; Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, located the village in the same place, so it can be concluded that this was its location in the Late Middle Ages.<sup>29</sup>

Skorotinci is mentioned as part of the estate in all the medieval sources as being between Cret and Verdi, or Godinovci and Verdi, which indicates that their location should be sought north of Otok. This view is supported by the Ottoman sources, which provide information that Skorotinci is a village in the subdistrict of Nijemci and it listed after Verdi. In approximately the same place, the map of the Second Military Survey places the toponym Skorotince, and Engel also located the village there, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring. It can therefore be concluded that this location is acceptable.<sup>30</sup>

Slakovci is mentioned as part of the Otok estate only in the document with a census from 1446. The position of the medieval village probably corresponds

<sup>28</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 416; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Atak; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végén*, 2001; Slavonian Military Border (1780) – First Military Survey, mapire.com, pristup ostvaren 24.7.2021., <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/firstsurvey-slavonia-mf/?layers=156&bbox=2101434.3455011183%2C5642168.753014766%2C2114323.539395706%2C5646879.18488284>; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, pristup ostvaren 24.7.2021., <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>; Otok, Google Maps, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://www.google.com/maps/place/Otok/@45.1171252,18.9177849,13z/data=!4m5!3m4!1s0x475c64ba05b7b1e9:0x43e4dd07aa66fed4!8m2!3d45.1464084!4d4.88386>

<sup>29</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 420, 426, 427; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Ozdanovci; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végén*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>30</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 492; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Skorotinci; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végén*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

to the current position of the village of the same name, which is a part of the municipality of Stari Jankovci. Since Slakovci castle is mentioned there as early as 1491 and forms its own estate, it can be said that in the second half of the 15<sup>th</sup> century the Otok estate borders the Slakovci estate in the north.<sup>31</sup>

Slobodnjaci is mentioned as part of the estate in all the medieval censuses, located near Věrvár, and in Ottoman censuses as near Vitkovci. On the map of the Second Military Survey, the toponym Slobodnjaci is located south of Otok, which may correspond to the medieval position of the village. This location was also suggested by Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, so it can be considered acceptable.<sup>32</sup>

In earlier chapters, it was explained that the settlement of Selna was already a part of the Otok property in 1446, while the settlements within that property entered the jurisdiction of the Otok in the 1476 census. Ottoman defters, transmitted by Engel in his manuscript, inform that the village is located in the Posavina subdistrict. On a map of Kingdom of Hungary from around 1500, Engel located Selna southeast of Bošnjaci, corresponding to studies by Csánki and Heller-Nehring, which state that the village probably lay around Bošnjaci.<sup>33</sup>

Szvinigerm or Disznóbalkány is a village mentioned in all the lists of estate in the medieval documents, and it lay near Strašinci, Markovci, and Vidoševci. The Ottoman defter 1000 states that Szvinigerm is a wasteland in the Nijemci subdistrict, near Privlaka and Ozdanovci. On his map, Engel placed the village in the very northwest of the estate, which corresponds to the medieval and the Ottoman source. Although later maps do not contain similar toponyms, Engel's location can be accepted as accurate.<sup>34</sup>

The village of Šivačno is part of the estate in all the medieval documents and was probably located near Slobodnjaci. The map of the Second Military Survey places the toponym Živačine in approximately the same place, which

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<sup>31</sup> MNLOL, DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 477; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Szlakovc; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>32</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 415; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Slobodnjaci (Szlobocsina, Szlobodnjak); Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, *mapire.com*, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>33</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; McGowan, *Sirem sancaži*, 490; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Szelna; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

<sup>34</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Szvinigerm (Disznóbalkány); Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001.

probably corresponds to the position of the medieval settlement. Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, also placed it on his map in that place.<sup>35</sup>

Udvarhely (Dvoristye, Bród) is listed as a part of the Otok estate in the spring of 1446; after 1491, it is located within the Slakovci estate. It was probably located north of Bosut between Slakovac and Otok. In the tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570, it is stated within the subdistrict of Ivanovo. The map of the First Military Survey contains the toponym Dvoristie southeast of Otok, but this toponym cannot be linked to the medieval village. Engel's location is more acceptable; according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, it placed the village south of Slakovci and northeast of Skorotinci.<sup>36</sup>

Vérvár was probably located southwest of Otok, as Engel showed it on his map according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring. This can also be explained by the medieval sources that cite it near Slobodnjaci and Šivačno. Although there is no other information about the location of this settlement, Engel's location can be accepted.<sup>37</sup>

Vitkovci was probably located southwest of Otok, which can be supported by the medieval sources, in which it is mentioned as being near Klečinci, as well as in Ottoman sources, which place it near Klečinci and Gardovci. The map of the First Military Survey in contains the toponym Vitkovcze in the mentioned area, and Engel located the village in the same place on his map.<sup>38</sup>

The village of Verdi is mentioned as a part of the estate in all the medieval documents and in the vicinity of Skorotinci and Četvrtilište; the Ottoman defters list it as a village in the subdistrict of Nijemci. The map of the Second Military Survey contains the toponyms Vrdovo, Verdovo, and Malo Verdovo,

<sup>35</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Zsivacsino; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 24 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>36</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Udvarhely (Dvoristye, Bród); Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Slavonian Military Border (1780) – First Military Survey, mapire.com, accessed on 25 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/firstsurvey-slavonia-mf/?layers=156&bbox=2101434.3455011183%2C5642168.753014766%2C2114323.539395706%2C5646879.18488284>

<sup>37</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Vérvár; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001.

<sup>38</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Vitkovci; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Slavonian Military Border (1780) – First Military Survey, mapire.com, accessed on 25 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/firstsurvey-slavonia-mf/?layers=156&bbox=2101434.3455011183%2C5642168.753014766%2C2114323.539395706%2C5646879.18488284>

whose locations probably correspond to the location of the medieval village of Verdi. Engel has located the village in a similar area, so this location can be taken as acceptable.<sup>39</sup>

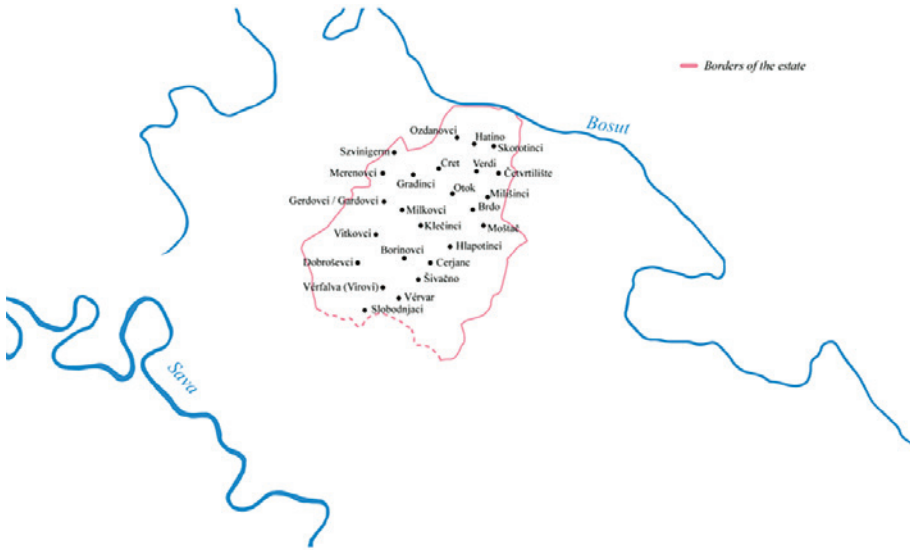
Věrfalva (Virovi) is a village that is a part of the estate in all the medieval documents, and was located near Šivačno, Slobodnjaci, Dimitrovac, and Věrvár. The tax census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570 lists the land of Virovi as being near Vitkovci. Engel also depicted the village in this area, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, so this location can be accepted.<sup>40</sup>



**Map 2.** Location of the settlements in 1437

<sup>39</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Verdi; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 25 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/second-survey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>40</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Věrfalva (Virovszka-vasz); Engel, Magyarország a középkor végen, 2001.



**Map 3.** Location of the settlements in 1446

### Unspecified locations

Villages Beskovci, Brankovci, Dimitrovac, Godenovci, Halmos, Jakobovci, Kemetinci, Kopčenovac, Križevci, Markovci, Radenovci, Reskovac, Rosinci, Sagrovci, Strašininci, Vidoševci, and Zelinci are listed as part of the property in all the medieval documents or in two of them, but it is not possible to determine either exactly or approximately where found.<sup>41</sup>

The four settlements that are mentioned exclusively in the document from 1446, and which cannot be located with certainty, are: Balinci (Baly-nocz), Gluboc, Maresovci, and Mychechkwrth.<sup>42</sup> Three villages, Mitraševci, Vihrovci, and Zolky, are mentioned only in the document from 1476 and it is not possible to locate them.<sup>43</sup>

<sup>41</sup> MNLOL, DL, 44167, 74520; DF, 263377; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 281, 320; McGowan, *Sirem sancađi*, 422, 479; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Brankovc, Halmos, Jakobovc.

<sup>42</sup> MNLOL, DF, 263377.

<sup>43</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Vihrovci.

## SETTLEMENTS OF THE SELNA PROPERTY WITHIN THE OTOK PROPERTY

### Determinable locations

Bebrina was probably located in the very south part of the estate near the Sava, that is, along the current border of the Republic of Croatia with Bosnia and Herzegovina. This is evidenced by the toponyms Bebrina and Beberna, which are shown in the corresponding area on the maps of the First and Second Military Survey. According to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, Engel placed the village in the same place, so it can be said that this location is acceptable.<sup>44</sup>

The position of the medieval Bošnjaci probably matches the location of today's village of Bošnjaci. This is supported by the Ottoman sources, which claim that the village was located in the Posavina subdistrict, and the map of the Second Military Survey, which contains the toponym Bošnjaci. It is in the same place that Engel depicted the village on his map of Hungary from around 1500, as well.<sup>45</sup>

The village of Bučje was probably located northwest of and near Bošnjaci and Karaševo, about which data are provided by Ottoman sources, which state that the village was located near Karaševo in the Posavina subdistrict. The map of the Second Military Survey locates the toponym Bučje north of Bošnjaci. Engel also placed the village in the approximately same area, so it can be said that its location is acceptable.<sup>46</sup>

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<sup>44</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Bebrina; Engel, *Magyaroság a középkor végen*, 2001; Slavonian Military Border (1780) – First Military Survey, mapire.com accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/firstsurvey-slavonia-mf/?layers=156&bbox=2101434.3455011183%2C5642168.753014766%2C2114323.539395706%2C5646879.18488284>; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>45</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Tapu defteri 1000, 97; McGowan, *Sirem sancađi*, 499; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Bosnyaci; Engel, *Magyaroság a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>46</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Tapu defteri 1000, 98; McGowan, *Sirem sancađi*, 495; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Bucsy 1; Engel, *Magyaroság a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>



It is possible that the position of the village Drškovci corresponds to the toponym Deržkovac, which is located southwest of Bošnjaci on the map of the Second Military Survey. Engel located the village southeast of Bošnjaci, so it is not possible to say with certainty where the village was, but it was probably south of Bošnjaci, so it is still possible to determine the approximate location of the village.<sup>47</sup>

The geographical location of the village Karaševo can be identified using the medieval source from 1476 that says that it lay near Bučje. Additionally, Ottoman sources testify that it was located in the Posavina subdistrict, and the map of the Second Military Survey contains the toponym Karaševac, which probably corresponds to the position of the medieval village. Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, located the village in the same area, so this location is acceptable.<sup>48</sup>

Village Milevci (Melovci) was probably located south of Bošnjaci, where the map of the Second Military Survey places the toponym Milevce. The village was also located by Engel, who substantiated his claims with studies by Csánki and Heller-Nehring, so it can be said that the location of this village in the Late Middle Ages is well known.<sup>49</sup>

Nezitić-selo was probably located northwest of the Bošnjaci, where the maps of the First and Second Military Surveys locate the toponyms Njessitova and Nježilovo. This location was transmitted in his manuscript by Engel, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring, but he did not show the village on his map of Hungary. Nevertheless, it is possible to conclude that the village was probably located in this area in the Late Middle Ages.<sup>50</sup>

<sup>47</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Derzskovci; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végén, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

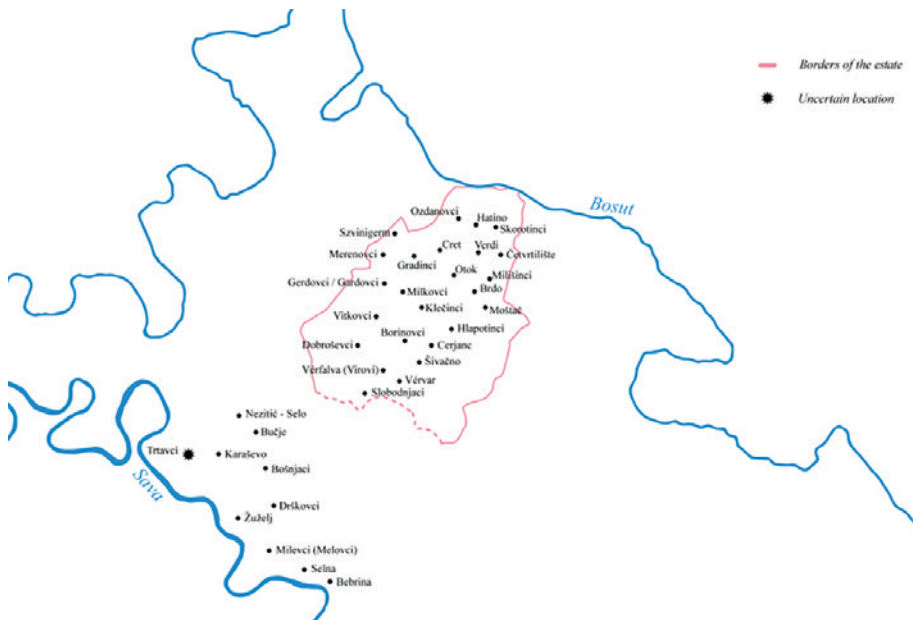
<sup>48</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; DF, 233512; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Karasevo; Engel, Magyarország a középkor végén, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/second-survey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>49</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Milevci (Melovci); Engel, Magyarország a középkor végén, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>50</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" s. v. Nezitityszelo; Slavonian Military Border (1780) – First Military Survey, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com>

In the Tax Census of the Sanjak of Syrmia from around 1570, Trtavci is listed as a wasteland near Županja, and Csánki and Heller-Nehring also list this location. The village probably lay near Karaševo, Bučje, and perhaps between Županja and Bošnjaci.<sup>51</sup>

Žuželj was probably located south of Bošnjaci along the Sava River. Engel showed it on his map in the same place, according to Csánki and Heller-Nehring. This coincides with the map of the Second Military Survey, which contains the toponym Žuzelj in that place. Therefore, it can be said that Engel's location is acceptable.<sup>52</sup>



**Map 4.** Location of the settlements in 1476

com/en/map/firstsurvey-slavonia-mf/?layers=156&bbox=2101434.3455011183%2C5642168.753014766%2C2114323.539395706%2C5646879.18488284; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 26 July 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

<sup>51</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; McGowan, *Sirem sančaži*, 489; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Tertavci.

<sup>52</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Engel, “Valkóvármegye” s. v. Zsuzselj; Engel, *Magyarország a középkor végen*, 2001; Croatia (1865-1869) Second Military Survey of the Habsburg Empire, mapire.com, accessed on 5 August 2021, <https://maps.arcanum.com/en/map/secondsurvey-croatia/?layers=9&bbox=2100835.8925610674%2C5640156.941020781%2C2107280.489508361%2C5642512.1569548175>

## Unspecified locations

Villages Budislavci, Čedojevci, Dragmilci, Dragušci, Drugovci, Đurkovo Selo, Grabovci, Izinci, Kopča, Koroninci, Krutanovci, Kumanovci, Milivojci, Miloradić Selo, Milotitić Selo, Peručević Selo, Popovci, Repovci, Slad(en)ovo Selo, Slav(n)inić Selo, Sušalinci, Tomislavci, and Tvrđišić Selo are mentioned either only in the document from 1476 or in the document from 1513 with the settlements of the Barka estate. Csánki briefly mentions them as lying near Bošnjaci, but their exact position cannot be determined.<sup>53</sup>

## CONCLUSION

The geographical distribution of the Vėrvár and Otok estate during the 15th century can be determined with the analysis of medieval, Ottoman, and early modern sources and secondary literature that (in)directly deals with this estate. The analysis of individual medieval documents with lists of settlements determined which settlements were a part of the estate at some point in the 15<sup>th</sup> century and proved that it is possible to determine the exact or approximate location of most settlements that were part of the Otok property. On the other hand, it is not possible to determine the approximate geographical location of several settlements, but it is possible, according to sources, to conclude that they probably lay near a settlement; still, this is not enough to determine their location. The situation is different regarding the document from 1476, when settlements belonging to the Selna estate became part of the Otok property. For most of the settlements located within the Selna estate, it is not possible to determine the exact geographical location, most likely because a significant number of them are mentioned as belonging to a particular estate in only one or two of the medieval documents. Given that only about thirty settlements from the Otok estate (including the Selna estate) are mentioned in the Ottoman sources, which in turn significantly help determine the geographical location of these settlements, it is possible that due to the proximity of medieval Bosnia these settlements disappeared during the early Ottoman conquest between the Drava, Sava, and Danube rivers.

Apart from the distribution of settlements on the estate, as part of the historical-topographic analysis of the estate it is possible to analyse church institutions, which were a part of the estate; furthermore, roads that connected

<sup>53</sup> MNLOL, DL, 74520; Csánki, *Magyarország*, 299-300, 306, 312, 314, 325-327, 334, 342, 344, 346, 349, 354, 358; Engel, "Valkóvármegye" S. v. Budislavci, Csedojevci, Dragmilci, Dragusci, Drugovci, Gyurkovoszelo, Grabovci, Izinci, Kopcsa, Koroninci, Krutanovci, Kumanovci, Milivojci, Miloradityszelo, Milotityszelo, Reitysevlov, Tverdisityszelo.

places within the estate and the estate with other estates of the lower interfluvium could be examined. Also, more detailed research related to property ownership and the like is possible. According to all of the above, it can be said that medieval sources with lists of estate settlements significantly contribute to historical and topographic analyses, and if later sources, maps, and secondary literature are utilised, it is possible to determine the topography of an individual estate very well. For more detailed historical-topographical research of the Vévár and Otok estate, new historical, archaeological, and possibly ethnographic research is needed.

## LIST OF SOURCES AND REFERENCES

### ARCHIVES

#### State Archives of the Hungarian National Archives (MNLO)

##### Diplomatic Archive (DL) Collection

Document signature	Date	Document content / Place
44167	9/27/1437	List of settlements on the Vévár estate
74520	2/3/1476	List of settlements on the Otok estate
74531	6/12/1478	List of settlements on the Otok estate

##### Collection of photographs of medieval diplomas (DF)

Document signature	Date	Document content / Place
233512	3/2/1513	List of settlements on the Barka estate
263377	7/26/1446	List of settlements on the Otok estate

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## APPENDICES

Table 1. List of settlements in medieval censuses<sup>54</sup>

Name of place in paper	1437	1446	1476	Ottoman sources
Balinci	-	Balynocz	-	-
Bebrina (S)	-	-	Bebryna	-
Beskovci	Beskowcz	Bezkwocz	-	-
Borinovci	Borenowcz	Borenowcz	Boriuolcz	Borinovci
Bošnjaci (S)	-	-	Bosnyaczy	Bošnjaq
Brankovci	Brankowcz	Brankocz	Brankowcz	-
Brdo	Berdo	Berdo	Berdo	-
Bučje (S)	-	-	Bwchye	Bučije
Budislavci (S)	-	-	Budizlawcz	-
Cerjanc	Ceryany	Czerna (!)	Czeriancz	Čiryān
Cret	Chreth	Therech (!)	Chreth	-
Čedojevci (S)	-	-	Chedoyewchy	-
Četvrtilište	Chytertysthye	Chetherhekhel	Chetherthekheli	Čitvirdište, Čitvirtište
Dimitrovac	Dimitrowcz	Dymytreowathy	Dymytrowacz	-
Dobroševci	Dobrosewcz	Dobnasewcz (!)	Dobrosewcz	-
Dragmilci (S)	-	-	Dragmilczy	-
Dragušci (S)	-	-	Dradwsczi	-
Drškovci (S)	-	-	Derskowczy	-
Drugovci (S)	-	-	Drwgowcz	-
Đurkovo Selo (S)	-	-	Gywrkowyzelo	-
Gardovci / Gerdovci	Gerdowcz	Bordocz (Berdocz) (!)	Gardowcz	Girdofci, Girdofči
Gluboc	-	Glubocz	-	-
Godenovci	Godenowcz	Gwdenowcz	Godinowczy	-
Grabovci (S)	-	-	Grabowczy	-
Gradinci	Gradyncz	Gradyncz	Gradincz	Giradinči
Halmos	Halmos	Halmaas	Halmos	Holmoš
Hatino	Hatino	Hathyn	Hathyn	Hătino, Hătina
Hlapotinci	Hlapyncz	Lapochyncz	Hlapythyncz	Lăpotinče
Izinci (S)	-	-	Izinczi	-
Jakobovci	Jacobowcz	Jakornbacz (?)	Jakobowcz	Yăqobivči
Karaševo (S)	-	-	Karesev	Qirāš
Kemetinci	Kemetyncz	Kemethycz	Kemethincz	Kimetinči
Klečinci	Klechyncz	Clesyncz	Clethyncz	arazi-i Kilečinci
Kopča (S)	-	-	Kopcza	-
Kopčenovac	Kopchewcz	Ophewch (!)	Kopchenowacz	-

<sup>54</sup> An "S" was placed next to the names of the places that came under the jurisdiction of the Otok estate as part of the Selna estate.

Name of place in paper	1437	1446	1476	Ottoman sources
Koroninci (S)	-	-	Koronynczy	-
Križevci	Crysewzaad	Crisewzad	Crisewzad	Qiriž
Krutanovci (S)	-	-	Cruthanowczy	-
Kumanovci (S)	-	-	Kwmanowczy	-
Maresovci	-	Maresowcz	-	-
Markovci	Markowcz	Markowcz	Markowcz	-
Merenovci	Merenowcz	Myrenowcz	Merenowcz	-
Mychechkwrth	-	Mychechkwrth	-	-
Milevci (Melovci) (S)	-	-	Melowczy	-
Milkovci	Milkowcz	Mylczocz	Milkowcz	Milčivči
Milišinci	Mylysycz	Mylsyncz	Milisincz	Mišinči
Milivojci (S)	-	-	Milywoyczy	-
Miloradić Selo (S)	-	-	Miloradighzelo	-
Milotitić Selo (S)	-	-	Milothighzelo	-
Mitraševci	-	-	Mythrasewcze	-
Moštač	Moztacz	Mozchecz	Mozthacz	Mostāč
Nezitić Selo (S)	-	-	Nezythgzelo	-
Otok	Athak	Athak	Athak	Otoq
Ozdanovci	Ozdanowcz	Ozdanocz	Ozdanowcz	Ozdānivče, Ozdānofči, Ozdānivāč
Peručević Selo (S)	-	-	Perwchewigzelo	-
Popovci (S)	-	-	Papowczy	-
Radenovci	Radenowcz	Rylywowcz (!)	Radenouacz	-
Repovci (S)	-	-	Repowchy	-
Reskovac	-	-	Reskowacz	-
Rosinci	Rosyncz	Borsyncz (!)	Rosincz	-
Sagrovci	-	Sagreowcz	Sagrowcz	-
Skorotinci	Zkorotyncz	Zkerothyncz	Zkorothynczy	Isqīrotinče, Isqīrotinči
Slad(en)ovo Selo (S)	-	-	Zladenowozelo	-
Slakovci	-	Zlawkowcz	-	Islāvqivče, Islāvqivči
Slav(n)inić Selo (S)	-	-	Zlanynighzelo	-
Slobodnjaci	Zlobochyna	Zlobodnyak	Zlobodnyachy	Islobodinče; Islobodiniq
Strašinci	Ztrahynyncz	-	Ztrahinincz	-
Sušalinci (S)	-	-	Swsalinczy	-
Selna	-	Zelna	Zelna	šlānīnik, Islānīnik nam-i diger Islānik, Islāniči, Islānči

Name of place in paper	1437	1446	1476	Ottoman sources
Szvinigerm	Zwynygerm	Gysnobalkan	Zwynnigerm	Isviniġirim
Šivačno	Sywaczno	Sywachyn	Szywachino	-
Tomislavci (S)	-	-	Thomizlawczy	-
Trtavci (S)	-	-	Therthawcze	ťirnāvči
Tvrdišić selo (S)	-	-	Thwerdissygzelo	-
Udvarhely (Dvoristye, Bród)	-	Wdwarhel	-	Idvorište
Věrvár	Weruar	Werwara	Werwarahale	-
Vidoševci	Wydosewcz	Wydeysewcz	Videsewcz	-
Vihrovci	-	-	Wyhrowcz	-
Vitkovci	Vitkowcz	Wydkocz	Wythkowcz	Vitqīvče, Vidqīvči
Verdi	Werdy	Ord	Verdi	Virda
Věrfalva (Virovi)	Wyrowzkawaz	Werfalwa	Werfalua alia Werfalwa	arazi-i Virivā
Zelinci	Zelnycz	Zellyncz	Zelinczi	-
Zolky	-	Zolky	-	-
Žuželj (S)	-	-	Swsoli	-