

MISLI ZNALCA: prof. dr. sc. Kristijan Juran

THOUGHTS OF AN EXPERT: Kristijan Juran, PhD, Professor



Prof. dr. sc. Kristijan Juran rođen je 13. srpnja 1974. u Beckumu u Njemačkoj. Godine 1993. započeo je dvopredmetni studij povijesti i povijesti umjetnosti na Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru na kojem je diplomirao 2000. godine na temu *Naseljenost šibenskog područja između kasne antike i ranog srednjovjekovlja*. Godine 2004. upisao je *Povijest hrvatskog pomorstva* pri Filozofskom fakultetu u Zadru. Nakon dvije godine zaposlen je kao znanstveni novak na znanstvenom projektu pod nazivom *Toponimija neistraženih sjevernodalmatinskih otoka i obale* pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. Vladimira Skračića. Od 2005. postaje asistent u Centru za jadranska onomastička istraživanja Sveučilišta u Zadru. Od 2007. surađuje u znanstvenom projektu *Onomastica Adriatica* pod vodstvom prof. dr. sc. Vladimira Skračića. Početkom akademске 2007./08. godine vodi izborne kolegije Povjesna toponomija Dalmacije i Povjesna antroponomija Dalmacije na Odjelu za povijest Sveučilišta u Zadru. Iste akademске godine započinje s održavanjem izbornog kolegija Hrvatska povjesna toponomija na Odjelu za

Professor Kristijan Juran, PhD, was born on July 13th 1974 in Beckum, Germany. In 1993 he enrolled in a double-major study of history and art history at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar, from which he graduated in 2000, with the theme *Population of the Šibenik Area Between Late Antiquity and the Early Middle Ages (Naseljenost šibenskog područja između kasne antike i ranog srednjovjekovlja)*. In 2004 he took up the postgraduate study of Croatian maritime history at the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. After two years, he became a research assistant on the scientific project *Toponymy of Unexplored North Dalmatian Islands (Toponimija neistraženih sjevernodalmatinskih otoka)* under the supervision of Vladimir Skračić, PhD. Later on, he has worked as an assistant at the Centre for Adriatic Onomastic Research of the Zadar University since 2005. Since 2007 he is an associate of Professor Vladimir Skračić, PhD, in the scientific project *Onomastica Adriatica*. In the academic year 2007/08 he started lecturing elective courses of *Historical Toponymy in Dalmatia* and *Historical Anthroponomy in Dalmatia* at the Department of History. The same

etnologiju i kulturnu antropologiju. Godine 2009. obranio je doktorsku disertaciju naslova *Otok Murter u razdoblju mletačke uprave (1412. – 1797.)* pod mentorskom palicom prof. dr. sc. Josipa Vrandečića. Sljedeće je godine izabran u znanstveno-nastavno zvanje docenta. Bio je voditelj Centra za jadranska onomastička istraživanja Sveučilišta u Zadru od 2012. do 2014. godine. Od 2013. zaposlenik je Odjela za povijest na kojem do danas izvodi obvezne kolegije koji se tiču hrvatske povijesti ranog novog vijeka te izborne kolegije: Povjesna toponimija istočnojadranskog prostora, Glagoljica i hrvatska čirilica u povijesnim vrelima, Antroponimija dalmatinskih komuna i njihova zaleđa u srednjem i ranom novom vijeku. Godine 2015. izabran je u zvanje izvanrednog profesora. U veljači 2021. godine izabran je u znanstveno-nastavno zvanje i na radno mjesto redovitog profesora. Dosad je objavio pet monografija i desetke drugih znanstvenih radova. Primarni mu je fokus na ruralnim zajednicama i zemljишnim posjedima, konkretno na društvenim odnosima i strukturama, demografskim procesima, antroponimijom, topografijom, toponimijom, vlasničko-pravnim odnosima i tako dalje. Na toj smo osnovi zaključili da je prof. dr. sc. Kristijan Juran prava osoba za odgovore na brojna pitanja koja povezuju prošlost i sadašnjost – kako pojedinca, tako i zajednice.

Ovaj se intervju nadovezuje na profesoreve kolegije koje izvodi na Odjelu za povijest zadarskog Sveučilišta, konkretno uz kolegije novovjekovne povijesti i antroponimije dalmatinskih komuna i njihova zaleđa u srednjem i ranom novom vijeku. Pomoću intervjuja željeli smo se upoznati s profesorovim interesima i razmatranjima glede naše prošlosti i našeg istraživanja prošlosti po pitanju obiteljske, subregionalne i regionalne povijest, kao i njezine interakcije sa sadašnjosti.

academic year, he also lectured an elective course of *Croatian Historical Toponymy* at the Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology at the University of Zadar. In 2009 he defended his doctoral thesis entitled *The Island of Murter in the Period of Venetian rule 1412–1797 (Otok Murter u razdoblju mletačke uprave 1412–1797)* under the supervision of Professor Josip Vrandečić, PhD. The following year he was elected to the scientific-teaching title of assistant professor. He was also Head of the Centre for Adriatic Onomastic Research of the University of Zadar from 2012 until 2014. Since 2013, he is an employee of the Department of History at the University of Zadar, where he works as an Assistant Professor and holds courses in Croatian History of Early Modern Period and elective courses: Historical toponymy of the eastern Adriatic area, Glagolitic alphabet and Croatian Cyrillic in historical sources, Anthroponymy of Dalmatian communes and their hinterland in the Middle and Early Modern Ages. In 2015, he was elected associate professor. In February 2021, he was elected to the scientific-teaching title and to the position of full professor. So far, he has published five monographs and dozens of other scientific papers. His primary focus is on rural communities and land holdings, specifically on social relations and structures, demographic processes, anthroponymy, topography, toponymy, property-legal relations and so on. Based on that, we concluded that Professor Kristijan Juran, PhD, is the right person to answer numerous questions that connect the past and the present, both of the individual and the community.

This interview builds on the professor's courses he teaches at the Department of History of the University of Zadar, specifically with the courses that deal with Early Modern history and anthroponymy of Dalmatian communes and their hinterland in the Middle and Early Modern Ages. Through this interview we wanted to get acquainted with the professor's

Što Vas je zainteresiralo u istraživanju novog vijeka koji je na neki način definirao Vašu znanstvenu karijeru?

Nije to bio trenutak prosvjetljenja. Daleko od toga. Tijekom studija sam u svakom povijesnom razdoblju, doduše ne i na svakom kolegiju, nastojao pronaći sadržaje koji me privlače. Moglo bi se reći da sam u tome uglavnom uspijevao. Isprrva sam preferirao staru povijest jer sam je valjda smatrao mističnom, monumentalnom i filmičnom, a takvo su što sugerirala i predavanja pokojnog profesora Čače. Novi vijek, priznajem, u početku me nije oduševljavao sadržajem, ali me privukla dostupnost i brojnost sačuvanih izvora. Tako sam se počeo baviti lokalnom poviješću tapkajući najprije u mraku dokumenata pisanih glagoljicom, a onda sam stidlivo počeo čitati i stare talijanske zapise. Još uvijek učim, i čitati i tumačiti, ne samo novo, nego iznova i staro. Eto, do danas sam ostao na području mikroistorije, posvećen takozvanim „malim“ temama i „malim“ ljudima dalmatinskoga podneblja, u razdoblju od 15. do 18. stoljeća.

Što mislite, zašto su ljudi fascinirani svojim podrijetlom, još uže gledano, svojim prezimenom? Što je to toliko romantično da se vežemo uz neke ljude koji su živjeli prije 50, 100 i više godina pa osjećamo potrebu saznati nešto više o njihovim životima? Ovo pitanje polazi iz razmišljanja da mi s tim ljudima (pojedinačno) dijelimo samo određeni postotak genetskog koda, a njihov životopis ni na koji način ne obogaćuje naš. Fascinantna je potreba proučavanja predaka prezimenjaka koji su, realno gledajući, genetski ravnopravni s ostalim precima, a jedino što s njima dijelimo više nego s ostatima je drugi član našeg imenskog obrasca.

Očito je i to da ni sami niste imuni na „fascinaciju“ podrijetlom koju ja ipak ne

interests and considerations regarding our past and our research of the past in terms of family, subregional and regional history as well as its interaction with the present.

What interested you in researching the Modern Age that in some way defined your scientific career?

It was not a single moment of enlightenment, far from it. During my studies I tried to find content that attracted me in every historical period, although not in every course. It could be said that I mostly succeeded in doing that. At first I preferred ancient history because I guessed I considered it mystical, monumental and cinematic, which was also suggested by the lectures of the late professor Čače. Modern Age, I admit did not animate me at first with its content but I was attracted by the availability and the number of preserved sources. So I began to deal with local history, firstly tapping in the dark of Glagolitic documents, and then I started to read older Italian records as well. I am still learning both reading and interpreting both old and new texts. So, to this day I remained in the field of microhistory, dedicated to the so called “small” topics and “small” people of Dalmatia in the period from the 15th to the 18th century.

Why do you think people are fascinated by their background, even more narrowly, by their last name? What is so romantic about bonding with some people who lived 50, 100 or more years ago that we feel the need to learn a little more about their lives? This question starts from the idea that we share with all these people (individually) only a certain percentage of the genetic code, and their lives in no way enrich ours. The need to study the ancestors with whom we share surnames is fascinating since, realistically speaking, they are

bih nazao „romantičnom“. Zapravo, kao da ste postavili pitanje zašto se uopće baviti poviješću. Možda zato što tragajući za korijenima, obiteljskim, seoskim, gradskim, etničkim, nastojimo odrediti svoje mjesto u prostoru i vremenu – ne samo ovom prizemnom, nego i metafizičkom. Nisam, naravno, stručnjak za metafiziku, pa to ostavljam vama i drugima na prosudbu. S druge strane, prezime nas bitno određuje u ovom konkretnom svijetu. Kao uostalom i osobno ime, nadimak ili pseudonim. Prate nas čitava života. Teško ih se riješiti iako su ponekad smetnja. Osobno ime barem možeš promijeniti, ali nadimak jok. Kad su geni u pitanju, svatko se može pravdati da je takav kakav jest, sa svim manama, jer ih je naslijedio od nekoga svoga pretka. Ili se hvaliti „dobrim genima“. A pretke, naravno, tražimo po obiteljskoj tradiciji i prezimenu, metodom koja ponekad odšeta stranputicom. To što sam ja Juran ne znači da su moji pretci došli iz Jurandvora na otoku Krku, kao što je mislio jedan moj rođak, niti da je prvi Juran imao išta s Bašćanskom pločom.

Živeći u Dalmaciji, čuli smo dosta prezimena koja vuku svoje korijene iz vremena Osmanskog Carstva, no postoje li originalna prezimena u današnjoj Dalmaciji i, naravno, današnjoj Hrvatskoj, za koja se sa sigurnošću može reći da potječu još iz vremena ranog i razvijenog srednjeg vijeka s prostora Dalmacije, Slavonije i Hrvatske, pa i prije, zato što se stječe dojam da su se prezimena razvila tek za vrijeme novog vijeka s obzirom na njihovo tursko, mletačko ili mađarsko podrijetlo?

Ako ste htjeli reći da su pretci velikog broja današnjih stanovnika Dalmacije, pogotovo njezina kontinentalnog dijela, nekad živjeli unutar granica Osmanskoga

genetically equal to other ancestors, and the only thing we share with them more than with others is our surname.

It is obvious that you yourself are not immune to the “fascination” of origin, which I would not call “romantic”. In fact, it is as if you are asking the question of why to deal with history at all. Perhaps because by searching for our family, rural, urban, and ethnic roots we try to determine our place in space and time, not only on this mundane surface, but also in metaphysical. I am not, of course, an expert in metaphysics, so I leave that to you and others to judge. On the other hand, our surname essentially determines us in this particular world, as well as our first name, nickname or pseudonym. They follow us throughout our lives. They are hard to get rid of, although they are sometimes a nuisance. At least you can change your first name, but a nickname, nope. When it comes to genes, anyone can justify being who they are, with all the flaws, because they inherited them from one of their ancestors. On the other hand they can also brag about the “good genes” they received. And our ancestors, of course, are sought after by family tradition and surname, a method that sometimes goes astray. The fact that I am Juran does not mean that my ancestors came from Jurandvor from the island of Krk, as one of my cousins thought, nor that the first Juran had anything to do with the Baška tablet.

Living in Dalmatia we have heard that a lot of surnames have roots from the time of the Ottoman Empire, but are there any original surnames in today's Dalmatia, and of course today's Croatia? Those surnames that you can say for a fact that they originate from the Early and High Middle Ages from the area of Dalmatia, Slavonia and Croatia. Or even periods before that because there is an impression

Carstva, to je točno. Isto je tako točno da se mnoga prezimena na tom prostoru ne prekinuto nasljeđuju već 300 i više godina. No priobalni i otočni gradovi, pa i neka ruralna naselja, mogu se pohvaliti dugotrajnjim prezimenskim kontinuitetima jer su osmansko-mletački ratovi na njih imali mnogo manji demografski utjecaj. Pogotovo to vrijedi za plemstvo kod kojega se prezimena javljaju ranije u odnosu na ostale društvene grupacije. Tako su od 12., odnosno 13. stoljeća do danas opstali, primjerice, rodovi Celio-Cega u Trogiru i Grisogoni u Splitu. Originalnost nekoga prezimena više bih vezao uz njegovu jezičnu neobičnost, rijekost ili vezanost za određenu užu sredinu, nego za starinu. Kad je prije neki dan u sklopu nekakvoga radio-kviza voditelj postavio pitanje odašte je podrijetlom kanadski pjevač Michael Bublé, odmah mi je „zazvonio“ u glavi Trogir jer mi se po mojemu blijedom sjećanju učinilo da to prezime „pripada“ Trogiru. I dobro mi se učinilo. Tako su prezimena zapravo i identitetske oznake nekoga mjesta, zajednice, uže ili šire, a ne samo pojedinača. Na drugi dio pitanja mogu samo reći da je glavnina hrvatskih prezimena doista nastala u ranom novom vijeku bez obzira na njihovo jezično podrijetlo. To je zapravo vrijeme kada se prezimena ustaljuju i konačno administrativno „cementiraju“, potkraj 18. stoljeća.

Kada bi netko želio otkriti nešto više o svom prezimenu i podrijetlu, što bi trebao napraviti? Koji bi mu bili koraci pri otkrivanju, „granjanju“ svoga obiteljskog stabla?

Prvi bi korak bio razgovor s članovima obitelji i prenošenje na papir obiteljske predaje o podrijetlu, doseljenju i značenju prezimena, naravno, ako takva predaja postoji. Valjalo bi onda pročitati nešto od temeljne literature o hrvatskoj

that surnames have developed in Modern Age because of their Ottoman, Hungarian and Venetian origin.

If you wanted to say that the ancestors of a large number of today's inhabitants of Dalmatia, especially in its continental part, once lived within the borders of the Ottoman Empire, that is correct. It is also correct that many surnames in this area have been inherited continuously for more than 300 years. However, some coastal and island towns, as well as some rural settlements, can boast with longer-lasting surnames, as the Ottoman-Venetian wars had a much smaller demographic impact on them. This is especially true for the nobility, where surnames appear earlier than within other social groups. Thus the families Celio-Cega in Trogir and Grisogoni in Split have survived from the 12th or the 13th century until today. I would associate the originality of a surname more with its linguistic strangeness, rarity or attachment to a certain narrow environment, rather than to antiquity. When the host of a radio show asked the question from where does Canadian singer Michael Bublé come from, Trogir immediately "rang" in my head, because in my pale memory it seemed to me that that surname "belongs" to Trogir, and I was right. Thus, surnames are in fact identity marks of a place or a narrower or wider community, and not just individuals. Regarding the second part of the question, I can only say that the majority of Croatian surnames really originated in the Early Modern Age, regardless of their linguistic origin. This is actually the time when surnames were established and finally administratively "cemented" by the end of the 18th century.

If someone wanted to find out more about their surname and background, what should they do? What should be their steps in discovering, or "branching" their family tree?

antroponomiji i općenito o metodologiji genealoških istraživanja. To nije teška zadaća. Tek nakon toga treba uroniti u matične knjige krštenih, vjenčanih i umrlih, popise stanovništva i slične izvore i to od najmlađih prema starijima. Mnogi amateri i to lako svladaju jer se radi o kratkim zapisima koji se kronološki redaju po propisanim obrascima. Najteže je zapravo svladati različite rukopise od kojih su neki, blago rečeno, švrakopisi. Ako za određeno naselje nisu sačuvane starije matične knjige, postupci su komplikiraniji jer se treba uhvatiti u koštač s drugim vrstama dokumenata, često jezično i sadržajno šarolikih, uz neizvjestan ishod. Tu je već potrebno nešto više od odgovornoga amaterizma.

Gledajući ukupno područje Dalmacije i zazeći u područje Hercegovine, kod starijih se ljudi znaju čuti nazivi poput *vlah*, *šperac* i *bodul*. Koje je podrijetlo tih naziva i zašto su oni toliko prihvaćeni kod naših starijih ljudi? Imaju li oni pogrdno ili pak puko identificijsko značenje?

S jedne je strane odgovor na ovo pitanje jednostavan: svi su ti nazivi i pogrdni i identificijski, a o kontekstu ovisi na koju stranu naginju. Ponekad ni kontekst nije dovoljan da se razluči jedno od drugoga. S druge je strane odgovor kompleksan i traži osvrt antropologa ili lingvista. Oni su od mene mjerodavniji sugovornici.

Dalmacija kroz čitavu svoju povijest poznaje migracije selo-grad tako da mi danas poznamo "fetive" stanovnike u odnosu na kasnije doseljenike. U čemu leži ljudska potreba da ističe svoje fetivo podrijetlo, najčešće u nekom elitističkom smislu?

Takvo je isticanje valjda svjesna ili nesvjesna obrana vlastitoga identiteta koji se uostalom i gradi u opreci prema drugome. Isto je tako i odraz razumne ili nerazumne

The first step would be to talk to family members and put on paper the family tradition about the origin, migrations and meaning of the surname, of course, if such tradition exists. The next step is to read some of the basic literature on Croatian anthroponomy and the genealogical research methodology in general, which is not a difficult task. Only after that should we immerse ourselves in the registers of the baptized, married and deceased, censuses and similar sources, from the youngest to the oldest. Many amateurs easily master this, because these are short records that are arranged chronologically according to the prescribed patterns. The hardest part is actually mastering different manuscripts, some of which are, to put it mildly, scribbles. If older registries have not been preserved for a particular settlement, the procedures are more complicated, as other types of documents, often linguistically and substantively diverse, need to be tackled, with an uncertain outcome. This requires something more than just responsible amateurism.

Analyzing the area of Dalmatia and entering Herzegovina, older people can be heard using the terms like *vlah*, *šperac* and *bodul*. What is the origin of these names and why are they so accepted by our older people? Do they have a derogatory or mere identifying meaning?

On the one hand, the answer to this question is simple: all of these names are both derogatory and identifying, and it depends on the context of usage to which side they lean. Sometimes even the context is not enough to distinguish one from the other. On the other hand, the answer is complex and requires the review of anthropologists or linguists. They are more authoritative interlocutors on this topic than I am.

bojazni za vlastitu egzistenciju, osjećaja ugroženosti od ljudi drugačijih navika, a vjerojatno i iskaz uvijek prisutne potrebe opiranja novinama. Sve to vrijedi za bilo koje vrijeme i bilo koju socijalnu sredinu.

U kolikom je obujmu piratstvo bilo prisutno na Jadranu tijekom novog vijeka i je li Omiš bio jedan od glavnih jadranskih piratskih centara ili je ta priča o „omiškim gusarima“ malo preuvečana?

Sve je u povijesti, pogotovo onoj staroj, za koju nedostaje pouzdanih i raznovrsnih vrela, donekle preuvečano, preumanjeno ili izobličeno. Priča o omiškim gusarima, koje se opravdano naziva i piratima, sazdana je na pouzdanim srednjovjekovnim zapisima. Druga je stvar što se ta priča, poput mnogih drugih iz hrvatske povijesti, recimo ona o Gupčevoj bunji ili ona o pomorskom sukobu između Neretljana i Mlečana, pretvara posljednjih godina u turistički povjesni spektakl. To je, naravno, legitimno. Samo treba znati i održati razliku između romantizirane promidžbene slike povijesti i njezine znanstvene interpretacije.

Naša ruralna područja poznaju etnički i religijski monolitna sela. Ta su sela stara i po nekoliko stoljeća i često graniče sa selima čije je stanovništvo drugog etničkog ili konfesionalnog opredjeljenja. Što mislite, koja je tajna višestoljetnog čuvanja „čistoće“ tih sela. Jesu li upravo ta sela dokaz da je ideal kozmopolitizma upravo to – samo ideal?

Kozmopolitizmu tu i nije mjesto. Po tomu kako ste postavili pitanje više ima smisla govoriti o vjerskoj i nacionalnoj nesnošljivosti ili kampanilizmu. S obzirom na hrvatsku situaciju, naravno da su dominanti odnosi na koje neizravno ukazujuće oni između hrvatskog i srpskog, odnosno katoličkog i pravoslavnog stanovništva.

Throughout its history Dalmatia has known rural-urban migrations so today we recognize older inhabitants who originate from a certain place and later settlers. What is the human need to emphasize its older origins, most often in some elitist sense?

Such an emphasis is probably a conscious or unconscious defense of one's own identity, which is, after all, built in opposition to the other. It is also a reflection of a reasonable or unreasonable fear for one's own existence, a feeling of being threatened by people with different habits, and probably an expression of the ever-present need to resist anything new. All this is valid for any time and any social environment.

To what extent was piracy present on the Adriatic during the Modern Age, and was Omiš one of the main Adriatic pirates centers or is the story of Omiš pirates too exaggerated?

Everything in history, especially the older one, for which there is a lack of reliable and varied sources, is somewhat exaggerated, diminished or distorted. The story of the Omiš pirates, who are justifiably called pirates, is based on reliable medieval records. It is a whole other thing that this story, like many others in Croatian history, such as the one about Matija Gubec's revolt or the one about the maritime conflict between the Neretvans and the Venetians, has turned into a tourist historical spectacle in recent years, which is of course legitimate. One only has to be aware of and maintain the difference between a romanticized promotional image of history and its scientific interpretation.

Our rural areas have many religiously and ethnically monolithic villages. These villages are several centuries old and often border with villages whose population is of another ethnic

Izvođenje njihove povijesne suprotstavljenosti često se traži u vjerskoj netrpeljivosti između pravoslavne i katoličke vlaške populacije doseljene za osmanskih osvajanja. Ta se netrpeljivost kroatizacijom katoličkih Vlaha i srbzacijom onih pravoslavnih pretočila u etničku, odnosno nacionalnu, opstalu velikim dijelom do danas. Naravno, to je pojednostavljena shema procesa koji je bio mnogo slojevitiji. Ali „čistoća“ sela, koju spominjete, kao i ona koju ne spominjete, a koja nema veze s etnjama i religijama, često je takva i zbog gospodarske i društvene zatvorenosti seoskih zajednica općenito, pogotovo onih u geografski izoliranim i negostoljubivim predjelima. Protočnost i miješanje stanovništva sve su donedavno, do pojava turizma, bile gotovo neprimjetne pojave i na dalmatinskom priobalju i otocima, dakle na „homogenom katoličkom prostoru“. A da ne govorimo o slučajevima netrpeljivosti između susjednih naselja na tom istom prostoru koje često kontinuirano tinja sve dok se na vidiku ne pojavi zajednički neprijatelj.

U Irskoj je jedan od glavnih predmeta osnovnog obrazovanja poznavanje irskog jezika iako je on rijetko u stvarnoj uporabi, ali je bitan za nacionalni identitet. Mislite li da bi učenike u osnovnim ili srednjim školama, bilo s onim strukovnim ili gimnazijskim programima, trebalo podučavati pismu glagoljice i tako je približiti učenicima kao dio hrvatskog nacionalnog identiteta?

Ako se zadržimo na jezičnom aspektu ove usporedbe s Irskom, rekao bih najprije da u hrvatskom obveznom obrazovanju mora biti mjesta za zavičajne idiome. Glagoljica pak kao pismo doista je jedno od najprepoznatljivijih biljega hrvatskoga povijesnog identiteta, pa i za nju treba biti mjesta u kurikulima. Dijelom

or confessional orientation. What do you think is the secret of keeping the “purity” of these villages for centuries? Are these villages the proof that the ideal of cosmopolitanism is only that – just an ideal?

Cosmopolitanism does not belong there. By the way you asked the question it makes more sense to talk about religious and national intolerance or campanilism. Considering the Croatian situation, of course the dominant relations that you indirectly point to are those between the Croatian and Serbian, that is, the Catholic and Orthodox population. The source of their historical opposition is often sought in the religious intolerance between the Orthodox and Catholic Vlah populations that came to Croatia during the Ottoman conquests. This intolerance with the Croatisation of the Catholic Vlachs and the Serbianisation of the Orthodox ones turned into an ethnic or national one, which has survived to a large extent to this day. Of course, this is a simplified scheme of a process that was much more layered. But the “purity” of the village, which you mention, as well as the one you do not mention which has nothing to do with ethnicities and religions, is often due to the economic and social isolation of rural communities in general, especially those in geographically isolated and inhospitable areas. Until recently, before the emergence of tourism, the flow and mixing of the population were almost imperceptible on the Dalmatian coast and islands, which is the “homogeneous Catholic area”. Not to mention the cases of intolerance between neighboring settlements in the same area, which often smolders continuously, until a common enemy appears in sight.

In Ireland, one of the main subjects of primary education is knowledge of the Irish language, although it is rarely in actual use but is

tako i jest iako u skromnom opsegu unutar nastavnih sadržaja hrvatskog jezika i književnosti te povijesti. Ne mislim da glagoljica treba biti obvezni predmet, ali mislim da joj treba davati šansu kroz izborne i izvannastavne programe. U mnogim hrvatskim školama takvi programi postoje, kao primjerice u Osnovnoj školi Sveti Filip i Jakov i Osnovnoj školi Zadar-ski otoci, uglavnom zahvaljujući entuzijazmu, ali i nikad dovoljno honoriranom trudu njihovih nastavnika i profesora.

Postoji li neko razdoblje u povijesti hrvatskog novog vijeka koje je još uvijek nedovoljno istraženo ili je slabo potkrijepljeno literaturom, ali i izvorima?

Ne bih rekao da postoje izraziti problemi u podzastupljenosti određenih podrazdoblja ili političko-geografskih cjelina, odnosno onoga što se zove hrvatskim povijesnim prostorima. Zapravo, istraživača je sve više, radovi su sve brojniji, a povjesni su izvori sve dostupniji. Upravo iz tih činjenica proizlazi pitanje svih pitanja, barem kad je riječ o nastavi: kako na pregledan način prezentirati hrvatski rani novi vijek kao sintezu. Kad bi netko i naumio napisati sintezu, do izlaska iz tiska ona bi već zastarjela. Malo karikiram, ali nije todaleko od istine. Može li se uopće sinteza napisati iz jednoga pera? Mogu li s druge strane brojna suradnička kompetentna pera dati koherentnu cjelinu? Hoće li se to ostvariti projektom Povijest Hrvata Matice hrvatske koji već pokazuje određene slabosti, sadržajne i organizacijske? Kako povezati odvojene povijesti Istre, Dalmacije, Dubrovnika, Hrvatske, Slavonije, Boke i Bosne? Za razliku od sinteznog pogleda, istraživanja pojedinačnih događaja i procesa pružaju mnoštvo mogućnosti; u igri su nove metode, novi teorijski pristupi, novi alati za obradu podataka... Meni su

important for national identity. Do you think that students in primary or secondary schools, whether those with vocational or high school programs, should be taught the Glagolitic alphabet and thus bring it closer to students as part of the Croatian national identity?

If we stay on the linguistic aspect of this comparison with Ireland, I would first say that there must be room for native idioms in Croatian compulsory education. The Glagolitic alphabet, on the other hand, as a letter, is indeed one of the most recognizable markers of Croatian historical identity, so there should be room for it in the curricula as well. In part this is the case, albeit to a modest extent, within the teaching content of the Croatian language and literature and history. I don't think Glagolitic should be a compulsory subject, but I think it should be given a chance through elective and extracurricular programs. In many Croatian schools, such programs exist, such as the Sveti Filip i Jakov primary school and Zadar-ski otoci primary school, mainly due to the enthusiasm, but also never enough honored effort, of their teachers and professors.

Is there a period in Croatian Modern Age that is still insufficiently researched or is poorly supported by literature or sources?

I would not say that there are significant problems in the underrepresentation of certain periods or political-geographical units, or what is called Croatian historical space. In fact, there are more and more researchers, more and more papers, and more and more available historical sources. It is from these facts that the question of all questions arises, at least when it comes to teaching: how to present the Croatian Early Modern Age as a synthesis in a clear way. Even if someone intended to write a synthesis, it would be obsolete by the time it got published. I exaggerate a bit, but this is not

to ugodne spoznaje jer se dominantno bavim mikrohistorijom, ali netko mora pisati i udžbenike.

Što biste poručili mladim, perspektivnim i ambicioznim studentima humanističkih znanosti koji bi željeli jednoga dana postati aktivni sudionici znanstvene zajednice?

Vratio bih se odgovoru na prethodno pitanje: izazova je mnogo, istraživačke su mogućnosti poticajne i da, još uvijek ima nesebičnih profesora i mentora. Tko u sebi prepozna „humanistički“ nemir, naći će prostora iako se čini da ga je zbog turizma našega svagdašnjega sve manje i da ćemo opstati jedino u dehumaniziranim poslovnim ambijentima. Reći ćete na prvu: to i nisu baš neke ohrabrujuće i poticajne riječi... Možda je tako, a možda upravo suprotno.

far from truth. Can a synthesis even be written by just one person? Can, on the other hand, a number of collaborative competent experts give a coherent whole? Will this be achieved with the project History of Croats by Matica Hrvatska, which already shows certain weaknesses, in terms of content and organization? How to connect the separate histories of Istria, Dalmatia, Dubrovnik, Croatia, Slavonia, Boka and Bosnia? Unlike the synthetic view, research into individual events and processes provides a multitude of possibilities; new methods, new theoretical approaches, new data processing tools... These are pleasant insights for me, because I predominantly deal with micro-history, but someone has to write textbooks as well.

What would you say to young, promising and ambitious humanities students who would like to one day become active participants in the scientific community?

I would return to the answer to the previous question: there are many challenges, research opportunities are stimulating, and there are still selfless professors and mentors. Whoever recognizes “humanistic” unrest in oneself, will find space, although it seems that due to our everyday tourism it is less and less, and that we will survive only in dehumanized business environments. You will say at first: these are not some encouraging words ... Maybe so, but maybe just the opposite.