

EDITORS' NOTE

By contrast to previous issues, FONTES No. 3 is not dedicated to one topic only. In this issue, we bring two content-related units of historical sources, one regarding the life and the social system of mediaeval Dalmatian towns, and the other that sheds light upon the events of the revolutionary year of 1848. We also added contributions to the history of Jews in Croatia and to the history of the book.

Under the general title of *Decrees and proclamations of Rectors of mediaeval Dalmatian towns (Odredbe i proglašeni knežova srednjovjekovnih dalmatinskih gradova)* Josip Barbarić, Jozo Ivanović and Josip Kolanović present the texts of the decrees and the proclamations that the rectors of Split, Šibenik and Zadar issued when entering their service in the 15th and the 16th century. This historical source is known in the historical literature and has been used by researchers of the late Middle Ages of Šibenik and Zadar in their papers. Sources of this sort have, however, not been published yet. Their singularity consists in the fact that they shed light on the everyday, social and political life of the mediaeval coastal towns. When entering their service, the Rectors pointed out the most common offences that were committed in the towns and defined punishment for the offenders. From a certain point of view, we could say that listing specific offences and defining an adequate punishment reflect the life of a town, as seen from a negative perspective. All three proclamations have certain characteristics in common (protection of morals, security and cleanness of the town, preventing smuggling and trade abuse, etc.), whereas some details are specific for each town. The Rectors' decrees relied on the already existing statutes and reformations, but also contained new regulations, conditioned by the specifics of place and time. As a whole, these decrees and proclamations are an extraordinarily important source of historic data on the everyday life of the mediaeval coastal towns. In a certain sense, they are regulatory rules, through which the Rectors, when entering their service, pointed out specific problems of life very clearly, while at the same time trying to define the direction of proper behavior and the maintenance of the norms of communal existence. Through these regulations, the Rectors protected the economic advantages of the town. The example of the proclamations of Zadar shows that they were taken over by the new Rector from the previous one, one after another. On the other hand, the Rectors adopted some regulations afterwards, during their service. We bring

three proclamations here, from different periods (the 15th and the 16th century). The original texts were found in the State archives in Split and Zadar and the Collection center in Šibenik. It seems obvious that further research will discover similar sources concerning other towns during the time of their subordination to the sovereignty of Venice.

The unpublished manuscript of the Statute of Mošćenice from 1501 (Neobjavljeni rukopis Mošćeničkog zakona iz 1501. godine) the article of Lujko Margetić, a member of the Academy of Sciences is dedicated to legal problems. The text of the Statute of Mošćenice had been published before, but based on a 17th century copy. This text, kept in the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb, is older and its content represents an addition to the research of the situation at the beginning of the 16th century. It indicates the changes in social relations occurring after 1661, when the relations of the community towards its feudal master and the Austrian authorities in Graz were re-defined.

Both these articles, the proclamations of the Rectors of Dalmatian towns and the newly published text of the Statute of Mošćenice from 1501, show that the legal regulations and decrees of the authorities are an extremely important source for the research of specific social patterns and everyday life.

The second unit consists of materials concerning the year 1848. We emphasize that this issue of the periodical was supposed to be published in 1998, to mark the 150th anniversary of the revolutionary year of 1848. Under the title *Events in Zagreb in March and April of 1848 reported in the letters to Bishop Juraj Haulik (Zbivanja u Zagrebu u ožujku i travnju 1848. prema pismima upućenima biskupu Jurju Hauliku)*, Josip Kolanović publishes sources from the Archiepiscopal archives in Zagreb, that is from the presidential records of Bishop Juraj Haulik. These are letters that the court prefect Franjo Zengeval and the Zagreb canons directed to Bishop Juraj Haulik, in which they informed him of the events in Zagreb and Croatia. Bishop Haulik was in Bratislava since the end of 1847, where he took part in the Hungarian Assembly. In the second half of March, he moved to Vienna. The letters written to Bishop Juraj Haulik between March 17th and April 21st 1848, published here, illustrate daily events in Zagreb (the appearance of the first leaflets, the meetings of the town hall of Zagreb, the Grand Assembly, the editing of "Narodna zahtijevanja", etc.). In the second article, entitled *Bishop of Zagreb Juraj Haulik and the inauguration of Vice-Roy Josip Jelačić (Zagrebački biskup Juraj Haulik i ustoličenje bana Josipa Jelačića)*, Josip Kolanović highlights the reasons why Bishop Haulik did not inaugurate the Croatian Vice-Roy Josip Jelačić. He was in fact inaugurated by Josip Rajačić, a Patriarch from Srijemski Karlovci.

A separate entity dedicated to the topic of the year 1848 comprises sources published by Sanja Lazanin under the title *An attempt at reconciliation between*

Croats and Hungarians in the summer of 1848 (Pokušaj pomirenja Hrvata i Madara u ljeto 1848). As the title shows, the documents published here highlight the Croatian-Hungarian relations during the time of the attempt at reconciliation - pacification in July of 1848. Documents are published from the papers of Aleksandar Bach, which are kept in the *Allgemeine Verwaltungsarchiv* in Vienna (Nachlass Bach). These are letters by Vice-Roy Josip Jelačić, directed to the Archduke Ivan, starting from July 1st 1848. This was followed by the information of the Hungarian Ministry of the "Illyrian rebellion", which, through palatine Stjepan was sent to Archduke Ivan on July 4th, 1848. Accompanying the German text (which is a translation from Hungarian), the Croatian translation published in *Novine dalm. hërv. slavonske* (July 27th and 29th as well as August 1st 1848, No. 79, 80 and 81) is published here, the letter of palatine Stjepan to Archduke Ivan as well as the commentary of the points of pacification, worked out by a special committee of the Croatian Assembly, which was sent to Vienna with the purpose of pacification.

The events of 1848 are in part highlighted through the contribution of Nikolina Krtalić, *Memories of Stjepan Pejaković of the events of 1848 and 1861 in the letters to Josip Torbar of 1897 and 1898 (Sjećanja Stjepana Pejakovića na događaje 1848. i 1861. Dopisivanje Josip Torbar – Stjepan Pejaković tijekom 1897. i 1898.)*. Stjepan Pejaković primarily presents his memories of Josip Juraj Strossmayer and Josip Jelačić, and emphasizes the need to collect information of their life and their work. In that sense, he presents his memories of people and events, primarily from 1848, but also of a later period, to Josip Torbar, Chairman of the Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb. Pejaković also refers to his book *Actenstücke zur Geschichte des kroatisch-slavonischen Landtages und der nationalen Bewegung von Jahre 1848* (Vienna 1861) and talks about the need of publishing a new edition and the intention of publishing the 1848 records of the Croatian Assembly in Croatian.

In the third group, we bring two papers of a different content. Vid Lončarić in his paper *Decree of the town hall of Varaždin from 1811, regulating the allowed number of Jews in Varaždin, their rights and obligations (Uredba Poglavarstva grada Varaždina iz 1811. o dopuštenom broju, pravima i obvezama Židova u Varaždinu)* publishes documents important for the history of Jews in Croatia at the beginning of the 19th century. Roman Galić, doctor of electromechanical science, in his work *List of books of priest Petar Karštelan, from Poljica, from 1802 (Knjižnica kapelana Petra Karštelana, Poljičanina iz 1802. godine)* published a list outlining the library of a priest from Poljica, originally written in Bosnian cyrillic script. This work is not only an addition to the history of the book in Croatia, but also illustrates the broad cultural and intellectual interests of

EDITORS' NOTE

a priest. Roman Galić, Sc. D., apart from the great professionalism he showed in the field of radio and television communication, was also an enthusiast in the fields of literature and Croatian history. The text published here is but a part of the manuscripts written in Bosnian cyrillic script, which were collected by him with affection and donated to the Croatian State Archives.

In the end, as usual, we bring reviews and presentations of the published historical sources.

Translated by Iva Krtalić-Muiesan