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KUNFINI I ZLAMENJA - OZNAKE GRANICA I MEĐA U ISTRI OD SREDNJEG VIJEKA DO NAŠEGA DOBA

CONFINES AND BOUNDARIES - MARKS OF FRONTIERS AND BORDERS IN ISTRIA FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO THE PRESENT PERIOD

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U radu se donose osnovni podaci o planiranom projektu Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli o granicama na Poluotoku tijekom prošlih stoljeća. Rekognosciranjem na terenu, s obzirom na danas postojeće oznake, pokušat će se utvrditi točna državna granična crta između mletačkih i austrijskih posjeda, pojedinih općina te teritorija od osobitoga državnog značenja kao što su bile šume. Planira se da projekt završi objavljivanjem velikog kataloga s brojnim slikovnim priložima i detaljnim općim podacima o kunfinskim oznakama (lokalitet, dimenzije, očuvanost i sl.).

This work brings the basic data about a project dealing with the frontiers that existed on the Istrian Peninsula down the ages, which is planned by the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula. Through fieldwork, bearing in mind the still existing boundaries, we shall make an attempt to reconstruct in detail the frontier between Venetian and Austrian possessions, individual communes and territories of special importance for the state, as was the case with forests. Towards the end of the project a publication of a large illustrated catalogue is planned, which contains detailed information about border marks (location, dimensions, state of preservation and the like).

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Istra, novi vijek, granice, sporne točke, kamene granične oznake

KEY WORDS: Istria, the Modern Age (16th - 19th century), frontiers, contentious points, stone boundaries

I. Uvod

Slaven Bertoša

Uvrlo bogatom istarskom kulturno-povijesnom nasljeđu osobito značenje imaju do danas očuvani raznovrsni materijalni ostaci oznaka granica i međa. Ovim opsežnim interdisciplinarnim i multidisciplinarnim projektom Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli, čiji naslov odgovara naslovu ovog članka, pokušat će se otkriti i detaljno opisati postojeće kunfinske oznake u Istri od srednjovjekovnog razdoblja nadalje¹. Prije svega, analizirat će se državne granične oznake, najviše one iz mletačko-austrijskog perioda istarske prošlosti (XIV. - XVIII. stoljeća), tj. do propasti Mletačke Republike 1797. Već je i do sada pronađeno i nekoliko općinskih graničnjaka, a u nastavku rada očekuje ih se još.

Osobitu važnost imaju kamene oznake kojima su se označavale granice područja od posebnog državnog interesa, primjerice šuma, kojima se u doba Venecije posvećivala velika pozornost. Najznačajnija šuma u Istri bila je Motovunska šuma ili Šuma sv. Marka (*Bosco di San Marco*) u dolini rijeke Mirne. Postoje još šume Vidorno kod Baderne, Kontija kod Vrsara (na sjevernoj strani Limskog zaljeva), Kornarija kod Momjana, Kvanjke kod Pavičina, Kaval ispod sela Peruški, Prim kod Raklja, Sarancan kod Šišana, Magran kod Valture te Ližnjemoro i Šijana kod Pule. S obzirom na to da je nakon propasti Venecije o istarskim šumama nastavila skrbiti Austrija, brojni graničnjaci potječu i iz perioda XIX. stoljeća. Mnogi od njih oštećeni su tijekom prohujalih stoljeća, neki su zatrpani ili čak potpuno uništeni naknadnim promjenama na terenu, a ima i ukradenih.

Na koncu rada na projektu planirano je objavljivanje monografije-kataloga graničnih oznaka, s mnogobrojnim slikovnim priložima. Granične oznake pronađene na području Općine Lupoglav već su uvrštene u znanstvenu monografiju o Lupoglavskoj gospoštiji od XI. do XIX. stoljeća, koja je u tisku kod izdavača "Srednja Europa" iz Zagreba².

¹ Nazivi *kunfini i zlamenja* spominju se u Istarskom razvodu; zlamenje = 'znak, znamen'; kunfin = 'međa, granica, granično područje'. Bratulić, J., 1989, 162, 174. Uz mene, u radu na projektu sudjeluje mr. sc. Tatjana Bradara, viša kustosica Arheološkog muzeja Istre te Nenad Kuzmanović, nezaobilazni istraživač na mnogim terenskim obilascima po Istri. Riječ zahvale svakako valja uputiti i Darku Komšu, ravnatelju Muzeja, na svekolikoj podršci koju daje projektu. Pri pronalaženju starih zemljovida Istre od velike su nam pomoći već i do sada bili djelatnici Centra za povijesna istraživanja u Rovinju - Centro di ricerche storiche di Rovigno, Nives Lazarić Giuricin i Nicolò Sponza, a detaljnije smo te dragocjene povijesne izvore proučili i zahvaljujući nesebičnoj pomoći prof. Giovannija Radossija, direktora spomenute ustanove i vrsnog stručnjaka za mnoge zanimljive teme iz bogate istarske prošlosti.

² Bertoša, S., (u tisku).

I. Introduction

Slaven Bertoša

The heretofore-preserved diverse material remnants of frontier and border marks possess a special meaning in the very rich Istrian cultural-historical heritage. This complex interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary project by the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula, whose name corresponds to the title of this article, will endeavor to discover and describe in detail the still-existing border marks in Istria from the period of the Middle Ages onwards¹. The priority lies on the analysis of state frontier boundaries, for the most part those from the Venetian-Austrian period of Istrian history (14th - 18th centuries), i.e. until the downfall of the Venetian Republic in 1797. To date we managed to discover several communal border marks and we are looking forward to discover many more in the course of the project.

Of paramount importance are stone boundaries that used to mark borders of territories that were of special significance to the state, such as forests, for example, to which a great deal of attention was paid during the Venetian period. The most important forest in Istria was the Motovun forest (*Bosco di San Marco*) that was located in the Mirna River Valley. There are other forests as well, such as Vidorno near Baderna, Kontija near Vrsar (on the northern side of the Lim Channel), Kornarija near Momjan, Kvanjke near Pavičini, Kaval underneath the village of Peruški, Prim near Rakalj, Sarancan near Šišan, Magran near Valtura, as well as Ližnjemoro and Šijana near Pula. Bearing in mind that after the downfall of Venice it was Austria that took care of Istrian forests, we have a large number of border marks that stem from the period of the 19th century. Many of them were ruined in the course of bygone centuries, some of them were buried, or else they were completely dilapidated through subsequent changes on the terrain, and then

¹ The Croatian title of this article, *Kunfini i zlamenja* (Confines and Boundaries), is mentioned in the Istarski Razvod (a legally binding land division in Istria); zlamenje = "mark, boundary"; kunfin = "confines, border, border region". Bratulić, J., 1989, 162, 174. Participating on the work in conjunction with this project are, beside myself, Tatjana Bradara M.A., a senior curator at the Archaeological Museum of Istria, as well as Nenad Kuzmanović, an unavoidable explorer that participated in many field explorations all over Istria. A word of gratitude also goes to the director of the Museum, Darko Komšo, for his all-encompassing assistance that he is rendering to this project. Our colleagues from the Historic Research Center at Rovinj - the Centro di ricerche storiche di Rovigno, Nives Lazarić Giuricin and Nicolò Sponza, were also of great help. We were able to study the precious historical documents in great detail thanks to the unselfish assistance given to us by Prof. Giovanni Radossi, the director of the afore mentioned institution, who is at the same time an accomplished expert when it comes to the many interesting themes stemming from rich Istrian history.



Sl. 1 Kamen-graničnjak na lokalitetu Plošenica, s uklesanim slovima DHM, sjeveroistočno od ruševina starog kaštela Lupoglava. (foto Slaven Bertoša) (DHM = *Dominium Habsburgensis Monarchiae*. Tu mi je graničnu oznaku pokazao 1. studenoga 2009. Nenad Kuzmanović.)

Fig. 1 A border stone at Plošenica, with the hewn letters DHM, located to the northeast of the ruins of the old castle at Lupoglav. (photography Slaven Bertoša) (DHM = *Dominium Habsburgensis Monarchiae*. This border mark was shown to me by Nenad Kuzmanović on November 1, 2009.)

Do danas se o graničnim oznakama u Istri malo pisalo. Sadašnje stanje međaša opisali su dr. sc. Danilo Klen³, mr. sc. Marino Budicin⁴, Christian Gallo⁵ i Anton Meden⁶. Katastik Vincenza Morosinija obradio je dr. sc. Vjekoslav Bratulić⁷. Prema podacima iz ostavštine nekadašnjeg barbanskog načelnika Josipa Antuna Batela, stanje na međama Šumbera, Sutivanca, Barbana i Labina opisao je i autor ovog članka⁸. Također prema arhivskoj građi, na temelju opsežnih istraživanja u Državnom arhivu u Veneciji, međašne je oznake opisao i prof. dr. sc. Miroslav Bertoša⁹. U velikoj monografiji o Istri¹⁰ detaljno je analizirao stanje na tzv. diferencijama. Upravo ću prema tom opisu ovdje ukratko objasniti složeno pitanje

there are those that were stolen.

A publication of a monograph-catalogue of border marks, containing many illustrations, is planned in the final phase of works on this project. Frontier marks discovered on the territory of the Commune of Lupoglav have already been included in a scientific monograph about the Lupoglav dominion from the 11th to the 19th century, which is currently being printed by “Srednja Europa”, the publisher from Zagreb².

To date very little was written about old border marks in Istria. Dr. Danilo Klen³, Marino Budicin⁴ M.A., Christian Gallo⁵ and Anton Meden⁶ described the current state of affairs regarding boundaries. The register of possessions compiled by Vincenzo Morosini was researched by Dr. Vjekoslav Bratulić⁷. Based on information bequeathed by Josip Antun Batel, the former district head from Barban, the author of this article described the state of the boundaries at Šumber, Sutivanac, Barban and Labin⁸. Prof. Dr. Miroslav Bertoša⁹ also made a description of border marks based on archive materials, which he studied in great detail in the State Archives at Venice. In a great monograph dedicated to Istria¹⁰ he compiled a meticulous analysis of so-called differences. Based on this description I shall endeavor to briefly explain the complex questions arising from the Venetian-Austrian frontier here in Istria, in the context of the Modern Age. In other words, in order to be in a position to discover the still remaining border marks on the frontier between Venice and Austria, we should first establish the exact course of that border and afterwards explore it.

II. Venetian-Austrian Differences in Istria

II. 1.

Slaven Bertoša

The Istrian border was important to the Venetian Republic for the simple reason that it was here that it came into contact with its secular rival – the Hapsburg Monarchy. This was a frontier that was important not only for the city on the lagoons but also for a portion of the European West. Both parties defended the insecure and legally poorly defined Venetian-Austrian

³ Klen, D., 1966 – 1967, 5 – 88.

⁴ Budicin, M., 2003, 599 – 642. Budicin, M., 2005, 7 – 10.

⁵ Gallo, C., 2009, 254 – 256. Gallo, C. – Hrka, J., 2007.

⁶ Meden, A., 2003, 3 – 4.

⁷ Bratulić, V., 1980.

⁸ Bertoša, S., 2005, 61 – 75.

⁹ Bertoša, M., 1977, 243 – 262. Bertoša, M., 1994, 165 – 182.

¹⁰ Bertoša, M., 1995.

² Bertoša, S., (in print).

³ Klen, D., 1966 – 1967, 5 – 88.

⁴ Budicin, M., 2003, 599 – 642. Budicin, M., 2005, 7 – 10.

⁵ Gallo, C., 2009, 254 – 256. Gallo, C. – Hrka, J., 2007.

⁶ Meden, A., 2003, 3 – 4.

⁷ Bratulić, V., 1980.

⁸ Bertoša, S., 2005, 61 – 75.

⁹ Bertoša, M., 1977, 243 – 262. Bertoša, M., 1994, 165 – 182.

¹⁰ Bertoša, M., 1995.

mletačko-austrijske granice u Istri u novovjekovnom povijesnom kontekstu. Naime, kako bi se uspjele pronaći sve danas postojeće granične oznake između Venecije i Austrije, valja svakako detaljno utvrditi i proći njihovu međusobnu graničnu crtu.

II. Mletačko-austrijske diferencije u Istri

II.1.

Slaven Bertoša

Istarska je granica za Mletačku Republiku bila važna zato jer se tu ona doticala sa svojim stoljetnim konkurentom – Habsburškom Monarhijom. Radilo se o granici koja je bila značajna za Grad na lagunama, ali i za dio europskog Zapada. Nesigurne i pravno loše definirane mletačko-austrijske granice u Istri branile su obje strane, a najviše seljaci koji su služili u vojnim postrojbama ili se spontano okupljali u poluprivatne pljačkaške skupine, koje su se naoružane suprotstavljale uzurpaciji svojeg područja. Podanici austrijskog nadvojvode (Kraljevci) i podanici Države Sv. Marka (Markolini ili Benečani) jedni su drugima uzurpirali zemljišta, uništavali ljetinu, otimali stoku i palili stočarske stanove. Dakle, mletački su podanici gubili ljetinu i stoku, ali su se i sami zalijetali na područje preko granice da bi otimali i pljačkali. Taktika tih seljačkih prepada u doba rata Cambraiske lige (1508. – 1523.) i Uskočkog rata (1615. – 1618.) svodila se na jurišne prodore preko granice.

Što se tiče službenog naziva država, mletački se posjed u Istri nazivao “La Provincia dell’Istria“ (Pokrajina Istra). Administrativno-politički i teritorijalni pojam “L’Istria Veneta“ (Mletačka Istra), koji se danas koristi u literaturi, nije postojao u tadašnjim dokumentima, nego predstavlja kasniju kovanicu. Područje pod vlašću pazinskog kapetana nazivalo se “Contea di Pisino”, njem. “Grafschaft Mitterburg”, hrv. “Pazinska knežija”. “Contea d’Istria” (Istarska knežija) politički je pojam za čitavo područje austrijske Istre: nasljedne zemlje te male gospoštije i posjede sa slabim razgraničenjem između javnoga i privatnog prava i sa zamršenim upravnim, sudskim i poreznim vezama, koje su često bile podložne promjenama.

Nakon što su 1521. car Karlo V. i njegov brat nadvojvoda Ferdinand podijelili posjede, pazinski je feud formalno postao pridruženi dio kranjskih zemalja, iako do spajanja s Kranjskom, ni ekonomski ni politički, nikad nije došlo. Pazinska knežija bila je od 1374. privatni posjed Kuće Austrije, koja se njome koristila u čestim financijskim transakcijama: često je mijenjala feudalne gospodare, koji su je kupovali ili uzimali u zakup. U drugoj polovici XVII. stoljeća Austrija ju je definitivno prodala, zadržavši samo prava koja su proistjecala iz teritorijalnog suvereniteta.

boundaries in Istria, and this reflected itself mainly on peasants, who served either in military units or gathered spontaneously into semi-private plundering groups, both of which offered armed resistance to the usurpation of what they regarded as their own domain. The subjects of the Austrian Archduke (the Royalists) and the subjects of the Republic of St. Marco (the Marcolini or the Venetians) were engaged in mutual animosities such as the usurpation of land, destruction of crops, cattle rustling, and arson of cattle sheds. Consequently, Venetian subjects were losing their crops and had their cattle rustled, but they too went across the border in order to seize and pillage. In the periods of the Cambrai League (1508 – 1523) and the Uskok War (1615 – 1618), the tactics of these peasant incursions boiled down to onslaughts across the border.

As far as the formal name of the states is concerned, the Venetian dominion in Istria was called “La Provincia dell’Istria” (the Province of Istria). The administrative-political and territorial notion “L’Istria Veneta” (Venetian Istria), which is nowadays used in literature, was non-existent in documentation from that period and is, hence, a neologism coined in later times. The territory under the rule of the captain at Pazin was called the “Contea di Pisino”, in German “Markgrafschaft Mitterburg”, in Croatian “Pazinska knežija”. “Contea d’Istria” (Margraviate of Istria) is a political conception for the entire territory of Austrian ruled Istria: the hereditary lands and small domains as well as estates with a blurred demarcation between public and private law, with complicated administrative, legal and fiscal ties that were often the subject of alterations.

After Charles V and Archduke Ferdinand, his brother, divided their possessions in 1521, the hereditary lands in and around Pazin formally became an associated part of Carniolan lands, even though there never existed neither an economic nor a political union with Carniola. The margraviate of Pazin was, from 1374 onwards, a private property that belonged to the Austrian ruling House that often used it in its many financial transactions: hence it often changed its feudal masters who were either buying or leasing it. In the second half of the 17th century, Austria sold it for good, retaining solely the rights emanating from its territorial sovereignty.

The territory under the rule of the margrave at Pazin had the longest border with the Venetian province of Istria: the remaining, far smaller portions of the boundary line extended themselves alongside the demesnes of Lupoglav, Kožljak and Kršan¹¹.

It is only from the 16th century onwards that we can

¹¹ Idem, 456-460.

Posjed pazinskog kneza imao je najdulju granicu s mletačkom Pokrajinom Istrom: ostali, daleko manji dijelovi granične crte, prostirali su se uz gospoštije Lupoglav, Kožljak i Kršan¹¹.

Problematika graničnog pitanja u Istri može se detaljnije pratiti tek od XVI. stoljeća. Wormski kapituli iz 1521. i Tridentinska sentencija iz 1535. ostavili su mnoge nedefinirane granične prostore. Te nepodijeljene parcele, nazvane "diferencije" (tal. *differenze*), bile su prirodni prostori za zajedničke gospodarske potrebe, ali su se brzo pretvorili u tzv. sporna mjesta (*luochi contenziosi*), odnosno u poprišta stalnih sukoba.

Diferencije su postale, kako je to u svojem izvješću početkom XVIII. stoljeća napisao povjerenik za granicu Andrea Fini, "zlokobno ime" (*nome infausto*) u svijesti istarskog čovjeka s granice¹².

Valja istaknuti i činjenicu da su ljudi oko granice imali mnoge zajedničke interese: spajale su ih gospodarske potrebe, kulturna i jezična bliskost, a razdvajala ih je politička pripadnost.

II. 2.

Duž čitave mletačko-austrijske granice – od rječice Glinščice između Trsta i Milja, do uvale Stupovac podno sela Zagorja, na istočnoj obali Istre – stoljećima je postojala napetost koja je prouzročila bezbrojne sporove i sukobe.

U **Rašporskom kapetanatu** na Bužeštini, uz čitavu granicu, nalazile su se mnoge zemljišne parcele koje su prisvajale obje strane. Najveći su prijepori postojali oko šuma koje su u ovom kraju, uz stočarstvo, bile najvažniji izvor prihoda. Uzurpacije su ugrožavale privatne seljačke interese, ali i općinske prihode blagajne Rašporskog kapetanata, jer su opadale svote plaćene za travarinu. Mnoge sporne oranice nalazile su se na području između Roča i Lupoglava, Lanišća i Semića, Draguča i Pazinske knežije. Veliki su problemi postojali posebice između općine Roč na mletačkoj i gospoštije Lupoglav na austrijskoj strani.

Teške je posljedice ostavio spor oko pašnjaka i šuma na planini **Dober dol** (Montagna Valbona) (1563. – 1574.), gdje je riječki kapetan tek nakon pokretanja spora pristao ukloniti lažne međaše koje su bili postavili njegovi seljaci na štetu onih na mletačkoj strani. Sukobi između nadvojvodinih seljaka i pastira s mletačkog područja, koji su sa stadima iz južne i zapadne Istre ljeti dolazili u planine, nastavili su se i dalje.

follow the problems in conjunction with the boundary line in Istria in more detail. The Worms decrees from 1521, and the Trento Accord from 1535, left many boundary areas undefined. These indivisible plots of land, called "differences" (in Italian *differenze*), were natural areas reserved for mutual economic needs, but they soon became contentious areas (*luochi contenziosi*), i.e., areas of continuous conflicts.

As was pointed out by Andrea Fini, the commissioner for boundaries, in his report from the beginning of the 18th century, differences became an "ominous name" (*nome infausto*) in the consciousness of the Istrian population living on the border¹².

It is also well worth mentioning that people on both sides of the border had their common interests as well: there were united by their common economic needs, their cultural and linguistic closeness, it was political affiliation, though, that divided them.

II. 2.

Alongside the entire Venetian-Austrian frontier – from the Glinščica Creek between Trieste and Muggia, to Stupovac Bay underneath the village of Zagorje on the eastern coast of Istria – there existed tensions that lasted for centuries, which resulted in scores of disagreements and conflicts.

Alongside the entire border running in the district headed by the captain of Rašpor, which is located in the region surrounding Buzet, there were many plots of land that were claimed on both sides of the border. The greatest point of contention were forests that in this region represent, together with cattle breeding, the most important source of income. Usurpations were endangering mainly private peasant interests, but also communal income that was supposed to flow into the coffers of the captain of Rašpor, because the funds that were otherwise due for the usage of grasslands, i.e. for grazing, were diminishing. There were scores of contentious plots of arable land that were located on the territory between Roč and Lupoglav, Lanišće and Semić, Draguč and the margraviate of Pazin. There were huge problems especially between the commune of Roč on the Venetian side of the border, and the Lupoglav demesne on the Austrian side.

There were grave consequences as a result of a conflict that started around contestable grasslands and forests on the mountain of **Dober Dol** (Montagna Valbona) (1563 – 1574), where the captain from Rijeka, after the conflict began, eventually gave in and agreed to remove the bogus border marks that were erected by his

¹¹ Isto, 456 – 460.

¹² Isto, 461 – 463.

¹² Idem, 461–463.

God. 1584. zaoštrio se spor oko korištenja velike šume u blizini **Muna**: dokumenti o teritorijalnoj pravnoj i političkoj pripadnosti te šume nisu se sačuvali, ali postoje međaši koji pokazuju da su se polovicom šume koristili Benečani, a drugom polovicom Kraljevci.

Na područje pod lupoglavskom jurisdikcijom 1586. provalili su seljaci s Labinštine, koji su zapalili sijeno, premjestili kamene međaše i odnijeli sa sobom veću količinu žitarica. Najviše je tom prilikom stradalo selo **Šumber**. Labinjani su 1587. ponovili prepad i zaprijetili da će spaliti Šumber ako se granične oznake vrate na prijašnja mjesta. Osim toga, mletački su se podanici žalili da se seljaci Šumbera hoće dočepati dijelova Raške doline u kojima bi izgradnjom novog korita izmijenili riječni tok i tako upropastili ratarstvo dijela Labinštine.

God. 1587. dogodio se i veliki sukob na spornom području između Lanišća i **Semića**. Mletački podanici iz Lanišća posijali su žito nedaleko Semića, na području koje su Benečani smatrali mletačkim, a Kraljevci austrijskim. Kad je pšenica niknula, stanovnici Semića su je uništili, a žitelji Lanišća uhvatili su i zarobili nekoliko Kraljevaca, odbijajući ih pustiti sve dok se ne naplati šteta nanesena usjevima. Rašporski je kapetan zapovjedio da se sporne parcele opet zasiju, ali su predstavnici nadvojvodine vlasti izjavili da će otjerati svakog seljaka koji tamo to pokuša učiniti. Buzetski rektor nije htio pustiti na slobodu uhvaćene Kraljevce dok austrijske vlasti ne povuku spomenutu izjavu¹³.

Sjeveroistočni dijelovi Rašporskog kapetanata bili su izloženi napadima s područja u vlasti nadvojvode. To se posebice odnosilo na jedanaest sela na Buzetskom krasu, koja su bila jako uništena u Uskočkom ratu.

Krađa i ubijanja stoke bilo je i oko **Grimalde**, sela u Kostelskom markizatu. God. 1560. seljaci Kršikle, Butonege i Prviša (mjesta u Pazinskoj knežiji) uzurpirali su parcele u spornim posjedima oko Grimalde, i to čak i one smještene podalje od međa za koje je bilo jasno da su mletačke. Mletački je povjerenik tada upozorio da ne postoje nikakvi pisani dokumenti o granicama između Kostelskog markizata i Pazinske knežije. Stari ljudi, koji su mogli posvjedočiti o postojanju međa, već su bili umrli. Zato su se sukobi još više zaoštrili, posebice nakon novih naseljavanja. Poneki su feudalni gospodari iskorištavali spomenute okolnosti i pokušali krivotvoriti isprave. Osim toga, način obilježavanja graničnih linija – kamenjem, križevima usječenim u drvo ili stijenu, topografskim znakovima i sl. – nije uvijek mogao odolijevati zubu vremena. Usmeno se sjećanje gasilo, a transformacija ambijenta brisala je i skrivala granične oznake. God. 1542. izbio je spor između pazinskih sela

peasants, encroaching thus upon Venetian land. Conflicts between the archduke's peasants and shepherds from the Venetian territories, who came to the mountains with their herds from southern and western Istria during the summer season, continued unabated.



Sl. 2 Kamen-graničnjak s uklesanim B V 1 sa sjeveroistočne strane vrha Ošalj (1173 m), jugoistočno od Planika i lijevo od puta prema Poklonu. Lokalno ga stanovništvo poznaje pod nazivom Kamen samac, a postoji i vjerovanje da se nekad nalazio na vrhu spomenutog brda. (foto Slaven Bertoša) (I tu mi je graničnu oznaku pokazao 1. studenog 2009. Nenad Kuzmanović.)

Fig. 2 The border mark with the hewn characters B V 1, located on the northeastern side of the peak of Ošalj (1173 m), to the southeast of Planik, and to the left of the road leading towards Poklon. The local inhabitants know this mark as Kamen Samac (Lone Stone), and they believe that the stone was once atop the above-mentioned hill. (photography Slaven Bertoša) (This border mark was likewise shown to me by Nenad Kuzmanović on November 1, 2009.)

A conflict escalated in 1584, the reason were the rights of usage of a large forest in the vicinity of **Mune**: there are no preserved documents regarding the territorial, legal and political affiliation of this forest, however, there are the border marks that survived the centuries, and they show that half of the forest was used by Venetians, and the other half by the Royalists.

In 1586, peasants from the region around Labin stormed a territory that was under the jurisdiction of Lupoglav, burning hay, relocating boundaries and

¹³ Bertoša, M., 1995, 467 – 469.

Kršikle, Boruta i Prviša te mletačkog Draguča. Posebno je povjerenstvo obilježilo granicu, ali sukobi nisu prestajali. Primjer Grimalde pokazuje da su se sporna područja ponekad tako komplicirano ispreplitala s granicom dviju država da je život ljudi na tom području bio nemoguć. U tom je smislu karakteristično izvješće koparskog podestata i kapetana Antonija Basadonne iz 1603. On je proveo istragu nakon što je pazinski kapetan Bernardo Balbi optužio seljake Grimalde da obrađuju ne samo zemlju koja se nalazi u spornim diferencijama, već i parcele koje su oduvijek bile samo pazinske. Također je optužio kostelskog markiza da je 1603. s naoružanim seljacima sa svojeg feuda provalio do Kršikle i Butonege i uništio usjeve žitarica. Koparski je podestat i kapetan za izvršavanje očevida spornog područja i ispitivanje svjedoka angažirao kavaljera Ascanija Amaltea, koji je stigao u Grimaldu i obavio traženi posao. Obišao je sporno područje, ali je samo djelomično uspio rekonstruirati svoju verziju granice. Izbilo je na vidjelo da su neki Kraljevci uzurpirali parcele na općinskom zemljištu Grimalde, ali su desetinu od prihoda plaćali pazinskom knezu, a ne mletačkoj vlasti. Zato je kostelski markiz intervenirao s naoružanim seljacima i uništio ljetinu na spornim njivama, jer je htio da se desetina plaća njemu. Dakle, na primjeru Grimalde nije riječ o pitanju spornog zemljišta, nego se uočava ulazak stranog podanika na tuđe područje, bez priznavanja i izvršavanja podaničkih obveza. Sporne parcele u kontradama grimaldske općine (Podmerišće, Pagubice i Lesišćina) stoljećima su bile poprište sukoba. Zanimljivo je obilježavanje terena koje je 1678. obavio kostelski markiz Zuanne Gravisi, a zapisnik o tome sastavio je njegov potkancelar Petar Sotolić. U tekstu se spominju vrlo zanimljivi toponimi: živa stijena zvana Krasàc u kontradi Podmerišće, na kojoj su usječena dva križa i jedno konjsko kopito, kao znak da je tu tromeđa između Grimalde i Draguča te posjeda austrijskog nadvojvode; stijena u kontradi Črni vroćak u Podmerišću, sa znakovima u obliku križa i konjskog kopita, koja dijeli Grimaldu od Knežije; kamen uz vodeni tok zvan Potòk u kontradi Lesišćina, na kojem su uklesana dva križa, a koji predstavlja granicu između Kostelskog markizata i Knežije; mjesto zvano Polje, također u kontradi Lesišćina, gdje su u stijenu usječeni križevi, a to je granica između Knežije i Venecije; u kontradi Pagubice na visokoj su stijeni usječena dva križa koja dijele Grimaldu od Knežije, itd.¹⁴

Selo **Zamask** se 1535. podijelilo na dva dijela i od tada se u vrelima spominje kao "pola mletačko, pola carsko". Granična je crta zaista prolazila polovicom sela: župna se kuća nalazila na području motovunske općine,

stealing a large amount of cereals. On this occasion the village of **Šumber** incurred most of the damages. The inhabitants of Labin repeated their incursion in 1587 and threatened to burn down Šumber if border marks were to be returned to their previous locations. On top of that, the Venetians protested saying that villagers from Šumber wanted to appropriate parts of the Raša River Valley, where they planned to erect a new river bed and thus deviate water from the river, which would in turn ruin agriculture in parts of the region around Labin.

Further serious hostilities, this time on the disputed area between Lanišće and **Semić**, occurred in 1587. Venetian subjects from Lanišće sowed wheat not far from Semić, in an area that the Venetians considered as their own, and the Royalists as Austrian. When the wheat cropped out the inhabitants of Semić destroyed it, whereupon the peasants from Lanišće arrested a few Royalists, refusing to let them free until damages were paid for the ruined crops. The captain of Rašpor ordered that wheat should again be sown on the contentious plots of land, but representatives of the archduke's power structures countered by saying that they will chase away any peasants that try to do so. The prior from Buzet refused to release the imprisoned Royalists until Austrian authorities retract the above-mentioned statement¹³.

The northeastern parts of the territory under the control of the captain from Rašpor were exposed to raids coming from lands under the control of the archduke. This is especially true in the case of eleven villages in the Karst region around Buzet, which were destroyed in the Uskok War.

Cattle rustling and killing were common occurrences around **Grimalda**, a village in the Pietrapelosa marquissette. In 1560, villagers from Kršikla, Butonega and Prviš (villages in the Pazin margraviate), usurped plots of land from the contestable demesnes located around Grimalda, and not only from them but also from those that were located at a certain distance away from the border, and for which there was therefore no doubt that they belong to Venetians. It was on that occasion that the Venetian commissioner drew attention to the fact that there were no written documents regarding the boundaries between the Pietrapelosa marquissette and the Pazin margraviate. Older inhabitants who could have corroborated the existence of boundaries had already died. The conflicts therefore grew in intensity, and especially with the influx of new settlers. Some feudal lords wanted to take advantage of the described situation

¹⁴ Isto, 469 - 478.

¹³ Bertoša, M., 1995, 467 - 469.

dakle na mletačkom dijelu, a kanonička je crkva bila na pazinskoj strani. Podjela se odrazila i u nazivu sela u službenim mletačkim izvorima te u svakodnevnom govoru tamošnjeg žiteljstva: imenom Zamasco označavao se dio sela pod vlašću pazinskog kneza, a nazivom Zumesco dio na mletačkoj strani. Od pazinskog je naziva nastalo hrvatsko ime Zamask, a od motovunskog talijanski oblik Zumesco. Neriješeni pravno-politički položaj Zamaska zakomplicirao je i gospodarsko-pravne odnose i svakodnevni život podanika. Prijepori su izbijali oko plaćanja *podestarije*, koju su – prema Tridentinskoj sentenciji iz 1535. – zamašćanski Kraljevci trebali davati u Pazin, a zamašćanski Benečani u Motovun. Zajednički mletačko-austrijski posjed bio je obližnji veliki dolac okružen brežuljcima (i danas postoji toponim Zamaski dol). Tridentinski je sporazum odredio da on bude pašnjak, ali se već u XVI. stoljeću pojedine parcele počinju pretvarati u oranice. Dok su tu plodnu dolinu obrađivali starosjedioci Zamašćani, dogovor se poštivao. No kad je nadvojvoda počeo dovoditi koloniste, političko-gospodarska ravnoteža brzo se poremetila. Kada je povjerenik za granice Anzolo Morosini 1678. obilazio diferencije ispod Zamaska, tu je zemlju obrađivalo ⅔ stranih, nemletačkih podanika koji su *podestariju* davali u Pazin. Mletački je predstavnik vlasti optužio pazinskog kneza da naseljavanjem novih obitelji i kupnjom zemlje nastoji povećati svoje područje. Mlečane je smetalo što su neke doseljeničke obitelji iskorištavale šumu u mletačkom dijelu ispod Zamaska. Početkom 1708. Raimondo Fini zabilježio je u svojem izvješću da 20-ak obitelji iz Knežije siječe hrastove u toj šumi: nekontrolirana sječa sprječavala je obnavljanje pa je šuma propadala. Njegov brat Andrea Fini optužio je Pazince da postupno proširuju oranice na zajedničko područje i tako uzurpiraju prostor koji im ne pripada¹⁵.

Među diferencijama osobito mjesto ima i **Kašćerga** (njem. Kaiserfeld), selo na granici Pazinske knežije i motovunske općine, mali feudalni posjed koji je od srednjeg vijeka do XVII. stoljeća promijenio puno gospodara. Tridentinski sporazum Kašćergu spominje kada seljacima dopušta kositi sijeno u diferencijama u Zamaskom dolu, no to se odnosilo samo na neophodnu količinu za vlastite potrebe, tj. za prehranu krupne stoke. Međutim, povećanjem broja seljačkih obitelji, pojavila se i potreba za širenjem oranica i livada. Neprestana težnja feudalnih vlasti da povećaju prihode iz Knežije i s malih gospoštija mogla se ostvariti samo kolonizacijom i povećanjem ratarske i stočarske proizvodnje. Povećana urbarijalna davanja prisilila su seljake da melioriraju postojeće površine i prigrabe one zemljišne parcele koje

by forging documents. In addition to that, the mode of marking the border line – with stone border marks, crosses cut into trees or hewn from rocks, topographic marks, and the like – did not always outlast the ravages of time. Facts transmitted by way of mouth slowly died out, the transformation of the terrain did the rest by effacing and hiding border marks. In 1542, another conflict broke out involving the villages of Kršikla, Borut and Prviš from the Pazin region, and the Venetian village of Draguč. A special commission was appointed to mark the border but the conflicts did not stop. The example from Grimalda shows us that on certain occasions the contestable areas were so completely intertwined with the actual frontier between two states that it made the life of the people living there unbearable. In this respect we have a characteristic report that was compiled in 1603 by Antonio Basadonna, who was captain and administrative head of Koper. He led an investigation after Bernardo Balbi, captain of Pazin, accused villagers from Grimalda of tilling not only plots of land located in contested differences, but also plots of land that were always considered as belonging to Pazin. He also charged the marquis of Pietrapelosa of undertaking a raid in 1603, together with armed peasants from his feudal demesne, in the course of which they reached Kršikla and Butonega, destroying crops on their way. The administrative head and captain of Koper engaged cavalier Ascanio Amalteo to perform an investigation on the scene, including the questioning of witnesses, who duly arrived to Grimalda and executed the requested tasks. He toured the contestable areas, but was able to only partially reconstruct his version of the boundary. It became apparent that some of the Royalists usurped plots that were situated on communal land belonging to Grimalda, but they were nonetheless paying tithes to the Pazin margraviate instead of to the Venetian authorities. It was on these grounds that the marquis of Pietrapelosa intervened with armed peasants and ruined the crops on the contested fields, because he felt that he should be the one to levy tithes. As regards this particular example from Grimalda, here we are not dealing with issues arising out of contestable lands but, moreover, we have a foreign subject who is entering foreign territory without acknowledging and paying the obligations arising from his position as subject. The contestable plots of land in certain regions of the commune of Grimalda (Podmerišće, Pagubice and Lesiščina) were for centuries conflict areas. Of particular interest is the marking out of land that the marquis of Pietrapelosa, Zuanne Gravisi, carried out in 1678, records of which were compiled by his vice-chancellor Petar Sotolić. Very interesting

¹⁵ Isto, 478 – 485.

su desetljećima kao sporni posjedi na granici dviju država stajala poluiskorištene. Zato su Kraljevci češće uzurpirali zemlju u diferencijama nego Benečani. I mali kašćerganski feud sudjelovao je u nezakonitom iskorištavanju spornih parcela. Više vijesti o Kašćergi ima u izvorima iz XVII. stoljeća, ponajprije iz doba Uskočkog rata, kada je selo postalo jedno od uporišta za napade na mletački dio Istre, ali i meta osvete mletačke vojske i naoružanih seljaka. God. 1666. rašporski je kapetan Andrea Valier u izvješću vladi iznio podatak da seljaci Kašćerge prelaze preko granice i obrađuju zemljišta na mletačkoj strani. Feudalni gospodar Kašćerge proširuje svoju vlast nad uzurpiranim posjedima, a iznos desetine plaćene motovunskoj općini stalno se smanjuje. Polovicom 70-ih godina XVII. stoljeća Kašćerga, Zamask i Grimalda spadaju u najspornije točke razgraničenja¹⁶.

Od Zamaska granica se dalje protezala prema **Muntrilju**, gdje su također postojale diferencije, a uz njih i muntriljska Finida, oko koje su izbijali prijepori sa susjednim Kraljvcima. Sporna je bila i kamena lokva Kraljica, tzv. nova diferencija, koju su nakon uklanjanja kamena-medaša otvoreno prisvajali podanici pazinskog kneza iz kontrade Brečevac. O nasrtajima pazinskih podanika osobno se uvjerio i koparski podestat i kapetan Nicolò Contarini, kada je 1708. došao u Motovun da bi pregledao sačuvane listine o granici i ispitao svjedoke napada skupine seljaka iz Tinjana, koji su pobacali kamenje po zasijanoj njivi i tako je uništili¹⁷.

Uz motovunsku je skupinu diferencija problematično bilo i područje **Sv. Lovreča**, s četiri sporna lokaliteta. Tridentinska je arbitraža i tu ostavila prostrana nepodijeljena polja, a nakon velike gospodarske i populacijske krize te pojačane organizirane kolonizacije, sutlovrečke su se granične razmirice još više zaoštrile. Građu o tim prijeporima prikupio je 1710. Benedetto Baseggio, kancelar mjesnog podestata. Diferencija Finida bila je zajedničko zemljište namijenjeno ispaši, a nalazi se nedaleko sela Baderne, ali pod jurisdikcijom Sv. Lovreča. Kraljevci nastanjeni uz granicu optuženi su da krađu sijeno oko lokve Šprahovice i prodaju ga kapetanu u Pazin. Seljaci Sv. Lovreča i Baderne morali su plaćati posebne poljare, koji su pazili da stoka s pazinskog područja ne uđe u njihov dio pašnjaka. God. 1588. na području Finide uočena je stoka austrijskih podanika. Prema izjavama poljara, koje je zabilježio sutlovrečki podestat Marco Bollani, stoku su izveli na pasenje članovi rodova Antolović i Bašić. Kada su poljari stoku htjeli odvesti u Sv. Lovreč i vezati je u središtu mjesta za stup srama (berlinu) dok vlasnici ne plate globu, napala ih je

toponyms are mentioned in the text: a living rock by the name of Krasac in the region of Podmerišće, on which two crosses and a horse hoof were hewn to mark the tripartite border between Grimalda and Draguč and the land tenure of the Austrian archduke; a rock wall in the Črni vroćak region at Podmerišće, with signs in the shape of a cross and a horse hoof, which separates Grimalda from the margraviate; a stone alongside a creek called Potok in the region of Lesišćina, on which two crosses were hewn, representing the border between the marquiesette of Pietrapelosa and Istria; a place called Polje, likewise in the region of Lesišćina, were crosses were hewn into the rock wall, representing the border between the margraviate of Istria and Venetian lands; in the region of Pagubice, on a tall cliff two crosses were hewn, separating Grimalda from the margraviate of Istria, etc.¹⁴

The village of **Zamask** was divided into two parts in 1535, and it is from that period of time onwards that it is referred to in various sources as “half Venetian, half imperial”. The boundary line did indeed go right through the middle of the village: the parish house was located on the territory of the commune of Motovun, i.e. on Venetian land, whereas the canonical church was situated on the Pazin side. This division did not fail to reflect itself in the name of the village as used in official Venetian documents and in everyday speech as spoken by local inhabitants: the section of the village that was under the rule of the feudal ruler from Pazin was called Zamasco, and the Venetian section was called Zumesco. The Croatian name Zamask was derived from the name of the Pazin section, while the Italian variant Zumesco comes from the name of the Motovun section. The unsolved legal and political status of Zamask further complicated economic and legal relations, not to mention the day to day lives of its inhabitants. Controversies arose around the paying of taxes (*podestarije*), which - in accordance with the Trento Accord from 1535 - the Zamask Royalists had to pay in Pazin, and the Zamask Venetians in Motovun. A collective Venetian-Austrian possession was a round Karst valley surrounded by hillocks, which was situated in the vicinity (the toponym Zamaski Dol exists to this day). The Trento Accord stipulated that it should be used as grassland, but already in the 16th century some of the plots of land there were used as arable land. During the period of time when the autochthonous inhabitants of Zamask were tilling this fertile valley, the agreement was honored. But with the influx of colonists sent by the archduke, the political and economic balance was rapidly

¹⁶ Isto, 485 - 489.

¹⁷ Isto, 489 - 492.

¹⁴ Idem, 469 - 478.

iz zasjede skupina Tinjanaca. Koncem 1641. sutlovrečki je podestat zapovjedio županu Baderne da čuva Finidu i da zatečenu stoku Tinjanaca odmah dotjera u kaštel, kako bi se stavila na raspolaganje mletačkim podanicima kojima je potrebna. Druga sutlovrečka diferencija bio je Rušnjak, kontrada smještena sjeveroistočno od kaštela. Spornom je postala tek u XVIII. stoljeću, pa je Tridentinska sentencija iz 1535. ne spominje kao diferenciju. Prema starom sutlovrečkom statutu, pripadala je mletačkom području i na njoj je podestat imao pravo ubirati teratik. No Kraljevci su pogazili međe i počeli uništavati nasade te prijetiti seljacima da teratik ne smiju plaćati mletačkom rektoru. Sv. Silvestar i Fontanelle su kontrade smještene također sjeveroistočno od kaštela. Prema starijim je ispravama podestat i tu ubirao teratik, a Kraljevci su kasnije ta područja proglasili diferencijom.

Granice općine Sv. Lovreč protezale su se od stijene nazvane Baba (koja je tromeda Sv. Lovreča, Kringe i Dvigrada) do lokve Trnòvice (tromede Sv. Lovreča, Motovuna i Pazina). Lokva je tad bila na tridentinskoj crti razgraničenja, nedaleko kontrade Rušnjak. Pazinski kapetan i sutlovrečki podestat nisu uspijevali riješiti pitanje pripadnosti spornih lokaliteta oko nje. Voda za stoku i obližnji pašnjaci u Finidi bili su od velike gospodarske važnosti i ni jedna strana nije drugoj htjela prepustiti isključivo pravo korištenja. Zbog toga su članovi tridentinskoga arbitražnog povjerenstva te lokalitete ostavili na zajedničko korištenje seljacima s obiju strana granice¹⁸.

III. Zaključak

Slaven Bertoša

God. 1750. mletački povjerenik Cristoforo Tarsia obišao je sporne granične točke i opisao ih u svojem izvješću vladi. Spomenuo je rječicu Glinščicu, okolicu sela Ospa i kaštela Socerba iznad Trsta, područje starog Rašpora, Grimaldu i Marčeneglu, Kršiklu, Cerovlje i Butonegu, Zamask, Muntrilj, Kaščergu, Trviž i Tinjan, Kringu, okolicu Dvigrada, Barbanštinu i dolinu Raše, Labinštinu sve do uvale Stupovac¹⁹.

Valja primijetiti da mnogobrojna vrela svjedoče samo o sukobima i sporovima, a ne i o sporazumima. Bilo je jasno da samo propast jedne od sukobljenih strana može dovesti do promjene stanja i smirivanja sukoba. Stjecajem povijesnih okolnosti propala je Mletačka Republika.

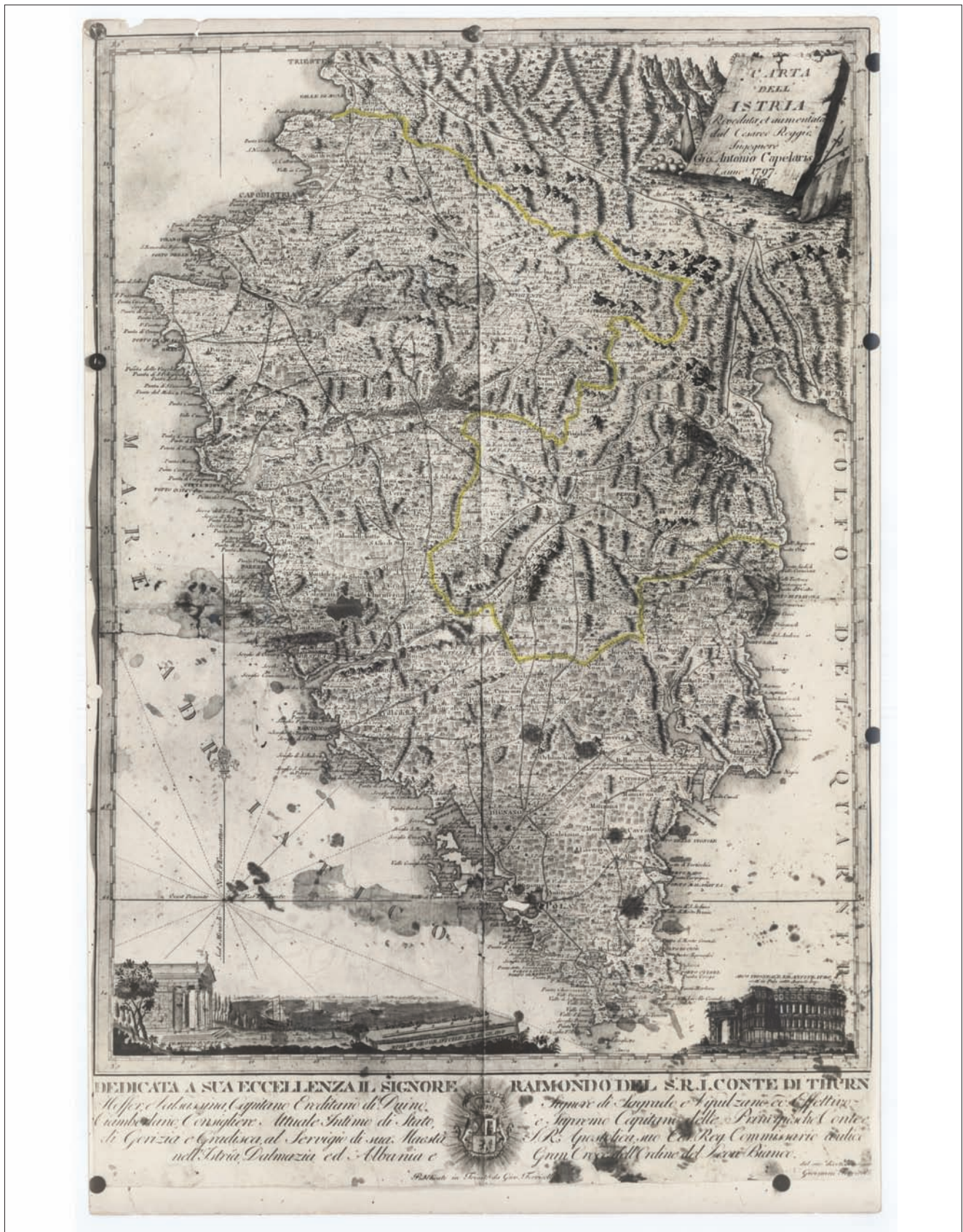
disturbed. When the border commissioner Anzolo Morosini toured the differences located underneath the village of Zamask in 1678, he found out that this land was tilled by two thirds of foreign, non-Venetian subjects who were paying tithes to Pazin. The representative of the Venetian authorities accused the feudal lord at Pazin of trying to enlarge his territory through the settlement of new families and land purchases. The Venetians were very annoyed that some of these newly settled families were using the forests that were located on Venetian territory underneath Zamask. At the beginning of 1708, Raimondo Fini recorded in his report that approximately 20 families from the margraviate of Istria were felling oak trees in this forest: the uncontrolled felling of trees prevented the regeneration of the forest that was thus disappearing. It was his brother, Andrea Fini, who accused the authorities in Pazin of gradually enlarging their arable lands onto areas that were regarded as mutually owned, and by doing so usurping territories to which they had no right¹⁵.

When talking about differences, special mention should be made of **Kaščerga** (in German Kaiserfeld), a village on the border between the margraviate of Pazin and the commune of Motovun, which was a small feudal demesne that from the Middle Ages to the 17th century changed its master many times. The Trento Accord mentions Kaščerga in the context of allowing villagers to harvest hay on differences located at Zamaski Dol, however, that was intended to mean solely in quantities necessary for their own needs, i.e. for feeding their cattle. One of the consequences of the growing number of peasant families, though, was the need to expand arable lands and grasslands. One of the constant aspirations of the feudal authorities was to increase the revenues of the margraviate of Istria, which were coming from small demesnes, and this could be achieved only through colonization and an increase of agricultural activities and cattle-breeding. The increased taxes levied on the basis of feudal law forced the peasants to reclaim the existing land and to seize those plots of land that were for decades contested as differences on the border of the two states, and which were barely used as a result thereof. That was one of the reasons why the Royalists usurped contestable land more often in comparison with the Venetians. The small demesne of Kaščerga likewise participated in the illegal usage of contentious plots of land. There are further pieces of information regarding Kaščerga in sources dating from the 17th century, foremost from the period of the Uskok War, when the village became not only

¹⁸ Isto, 492 - 506.

¹⁹ Isto, 507 - 511.

¹⁵ Idem, 478 - 485.



Zemljovid carsko-kraljevskog inženjera Giovannija Antonija Capelaris iz 1797., na kojem su vidljive i označene granične linije pomoću kojih se dobro može rekonstruirati mletačko-austrijska granica u Istri (kopija iz privatne zbirke obitelji Bertoša).

Map by the royal and imperial engineer Giovanni Antonio Capelaris from 1797, which shows the boundary lines with the help of which we can reconstruct the Venetian-Austrian border in Istria (a copy from the private collection of the Bertoša family).

IV. Materijalni ostaci graničnih oznaka

Tatjana Bradara, Nenad Kuzmanović

“Kunfini i zlomenja - oznake granica i međa u Istri od srednjeg vijeka do našeg doba” prvi je projekt Novovjekovne zbirke Arheološkog muzeja Istre.²⁰ Cilj mu je potvrditi materijalnim ostacima arhivska istraživanja o mletačko-austrijskoj državnoj granici, granicama seoskih općina (komuna), posjedima pojedinih feudalnih gospodstija, granicama državnih i privatnih šuma. Terensko će istraživanje odrediti koliko će se kamenih oznaka odnositi na pojedina stoljeća, s obzirom na to da su mnoge uništene ili se ne nalaze na prvotnome mjestu što će dodatno otežavati tražanje.

Rad na projektu započeo je krajem 2009. / početkom 2010. i dosad je rezultirao mnogobrojnim novim podacima kao i materijalnom potvrdom ranije objavljenih arhivskih istraživanja.²¹

Granice postoje otkad i ljudi. Poznaju ih u starom Egiptu, Babilonu, Rimljani štiju boga Termina - boga međa i granica, zaštitnika posjeda.²² Granice su i prirodna obilježja: lokve, pećine, rijeke, potoci, planine, drveća.

Najstarija oznaka, i najjednostavnija za izradu, je križ uklesan na živoj stijeni kojem veličina varira od 8 do 30 cm. Označavanje križem trebalo je predstavljati područje religiozno zaštićeno tj. nepovredivost samih granica. Iako je najjednostavnija, na terenu je tu oznaku dosta teško pronaći. Razlog je u tomu što je dosta često prekrivena vegetacijom i nije lako uočljiva. Križ se pojavljuje samostalno (Sl. 3) ili udružen sa slovima i/ili brojevima ili u kombinaciji s konjskim kopitom.²³

Jedan od ciljeva je potvrditi i pronaći razgraničenja koja se spominju u *Istarskom razvodu* tj. skupu razvodnih isprava nastalih od 11. do 14. st., a opisuju i uređuju međe između pojedinih istarskih seoskih općina (komuna), njihovih feudalnih gospodara i Mletačke Republike.

Da su se sporovi oko granica nastavili i u kasnijim stoljećima i da se podudaraju s Istarskim razvodom dokaz

one of the strongholds for attacks launched onto the Venetian part of Istria, but also a target for revenge raids by the Venetian army and armed peasants. In 1666, the captain of Rašpor, Andrea Valier, in the report that he compiled for the authorities, revealed the information that peasants from Kašćerga cross the border and till land on the Venetian side. The feudal lord of Kašćerga extended his authority over the usurped land, and revenue from tithes in the commune of Motovun thus steadily decreased. In the middle of the seventies of the 17th century, Kašćerga, Zamask and Grimalda are amongst the most contentious border points¹⁶.

From Zamask the boundary line flowed further towards **Muntrilj**, where differences likewise existed, and alongside them was Finida that was likewise a focal point of discord with the neighboring Royalists. Another contentious spot was the stone pool called Kraljica, a so-called new difference that, after the stone border mark was removed, was openly claimed by subjects of the feudal lord at Pazin stemming from the territory of Brečevac. Nicolò Contarini, the administrative head and captain from Koper, was in a position to see for himself the consequences of raids performed by subjects from Pazin, when in 1708 he arrived at Motovun to go through the preserved documents regarding the boundary line and to question witnesses of an incursion committed by a group of peasants from Tinjan, who threw stones onto a cultivated field and thus ruined the crops¹⁷.

The region of **Sv. Lovreč** was another of those problematic territories when it came to differences as it had four of them, in addition to the group of differences from Motovun. Here there were large plots of land that the Trento Accord left undivided, which, after a big economic and social crisis, and strengthened organized colonization efforts, resulted in an increase of tensions in the Sv. Lovreč border region. Benedetto Baseggio, a chancellor of the local administrative head, gathered evidence regarding these controversies in 1710. The difference of Finida consisted of a collective plot of land that was to be used for grazing; it was located in the vicinity of the village of Baderna but was under the jurisdiction of Sv. Lovreč. The Royalists living along the border were charged with stealing hay around the pool of Šprahovica, which they subsequently sold to the captain in Pazin. Peasants from Sv. Lovreč and Baderna had to pay special field sentries to guard their lands in order to prevent cattle belonging to the Pazin administrative region from entering into their own

²⁰ Zbirka je upisana u Registar kulturnih dobara Republike Hrvatske - Listu zaštićenih kulturnih dobara pod brojem 4599 dana 12. srpnja 2010., a AMI Pula prvi je među arheološkim muzejima u Hrvatskoj koji je osnovao Novovjekovnu zbirku.

²¹ Za područje Furlanije sastavljen je popis svih pronađenih kamenih oznaka. Objavljene su tri knjižice s pripadajućim kartama na kojima se nalaze označene lokacije graničnih oznaka. Coradazzi, M. - Spinato, G., 1993.

²² U Rimu su se 23. veljače slavile Terminalije, Zamarovsky, V., 1985, 319. Riječ se i danas upotrebljava: termine (tal.) - granični kamen, Coradazzi, M. - Spinato, G., 1993, 13; *termin*, Hrvatski enciklopedijski rječnik, 2002., 1321.; u Istarskom razvodu termen - međa, znak međe, zemljište, Bratulić, J., 1989, 171.

²³ Na živoj stijeni u Podmerišću (općina Cerovlje) dokumentiran je uklesani križ i konjsko kopito. Oznaka je tromede između općina Grimalde, Draguča i posjeda austrijskog nadvojvode. Bertoša, M., 1995, 477 - 478.

¹⁶ Idem, 485 - 489.

¹⁷ Idem, 489 - 492.



Sl. 3 Uklesani križ. Granična oznaka u šumi Kontija (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 3 A hewn cross. A boundary mark in the forest of Kontija (photography Tatjana Bradara)



Sl. 4 Tromeđa Sv. Lovreč - Dvigrad - Kringa. Prikaz krilatog lava, iznad slova C. C. (foto Nenad Kuzmanović)

Fig. 4 The tripartite border between Sv. Lovreč - Dvigrad - Kringa. The depiction of a winged lion above the letters C. C. (photography Nenad Kuzmanović)

section of the grasslands. Cattle belonging to Austrian subjects was observed on the territory of Finida in 1588. According to statements obtained from the peasants, which were documented by Marco Bollani, the administrative head at Sv. Lovreč, the cattle was brought there to pasture by members of the Antolović and Bašić families. When the peasants tried to bring the cattle to Sv. Lovreč, in order to tie it to the column of shame (in Italian *berlina*) located in the middle of town, and leave it there until the owners of the cattle paid a fine, they were precluded from doing so by an ambush organized by a group of villagers from Tinjan. Towards the end of 1641, the administrative head of Sv. Lovreč ordered the village prefect of Baderna to guard Finida and to immediately bring the cattle from the villagers of Tinjan to the castle, so as to be able to put it at the disposal of Venetian subjects that needed it badly. Another difference at Sv. Lovreč was Rušnjak, a rural stretch of land located to the northeast of the castle. It became a contentious point only in the 18th century and was therefore not mentioned as a difference in the Trento Accord from 1535. In accordance with the old statute of Sv. Lovreč, it belonged to Venetian territory and on it the administrative head had the right to levy on land. However, the Royalists trampled the boundaries and began to destroy crops, threatening villagers not to pay the levy on land to the Venetian prior. Sv. Silvestar and Fontanelle are territories that are likewise located to the northeast of the castle. According to older documents, the Venetian administrative head there levied on land, and later Royalists declared the region as a difference.

The boundaries of the Sv. Lovreč commune extended themselves from the stone known as Baba (the tripartite border between Sv. Lovreč, Kringa and Dvigrad) to the pool of Trnovica (the tripartite border between Sv. Lovreč, Motovun and Pazin). The pool was then located on the Trento boundary line, not far from Rušnjak. The captain from Pazin and the administrative head from Sv. Lovreč were not able to come up with a solution to the problem of who owns what around the mentioned pool. A source of water for cattle, and the nearby grasslands in Finida were of huge economic importance; hence, none of the sides wanted to give the opposing side exclusive usage rights. That is why members of the Trento arbitration commission left these localities at the disposal of peasants from both sides of the border¹⁸.

¹⁸ Idem, 492 - 506.

je i dokument iz 16. st. o sporu oko granice između Sv. Lovreča – Dvigrada – Kringe koja se nalazila kod kamena zvanog Baba.²⁴ Na kamenu nepravilna oblika s triju se strana nalaze uklesane oznake: na strani Dvigrada slova C C, na strani Svetlovreča slova S. L. ispod kojih se nalazi štit poluokruga oblika, razdijeljen na dvije horizontalne grede, a na strani Kringe slova C. C. i ispod prikaz lava “in moleca”. Na vrhu je uklesan križ (Sl. 4).



Sl. 5 Draguč, lav “in moleca” s godinom 1755 (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 5 Draguč, a lion “in moleca” with the year 1755 (photography Tatjana Bradara)

Na području Istre dosad je pronađeno osamnaest kvadratnih ploča, dimenzija cca 50 x 50 cm, s prikazom lava ili grbom, koje su označavale granicu između Venecije i Austrije.²⁵ Prikaz lava je “in moleca”; frontalno postavljen lav s aureolom oko glave, okrenut na lijevu stranu, sa šapom koja drži otvorenu knjigu bez teksta i raširenim krilima. Upravo ovako prikazana krila sličje kliještima raka koji se na venecijanskom naziva “moleca”.²⁶ Lav je robusno rađen s antropomorfnim karakteristikama.

²⁴ Bratulić, J., 1989, 128 – 130. Bertoša, M., 1995, 502 – 506. Meden, A., 2005, 21.

²⁵ Ploče s lavom nalaze se u Borutu (Poljanice) (1), Buraju (1), Draguču (2), Kamenoj glavici (1), Klinovici (1), Lanišću (1), Motovunu (1), Poreču (1), a ploče s austrijskim grbom u Borutu (Poljanice, Budaki) (2), Cerama (1), Draguču (1), Lanišću (1), Poreču (1), Ročkom Polju (1). Ploče iz Moljevih dvora (1) i Slapca (1) (Draguč) su, nažalost, ukradene. U slovenskom dijelu Istre nalaze se tri s lavom (dvije u Pokrajinskom muzeju Koper i jedna u mjestu Črnotiče). Jedna je dokumentirana u Udinama, a potječe s područja Istre. Sve imaju uklesanu 1755. godinu. Za Borut, Draguč, Lanišće, Motovun, Poreč, Slapac (Draguč), slovenski dio i Udine vidi u: Rizzi, A., 1998, kat. br. 43, 59 – 61, 69, 75, 101, 29, 30, 54, 169; Buraj u: Meden, A., 2005, 21. Za Buraj, Kamenu glavicu, Klinovicu, Lanišće, Ročko Polje, Moljeve dvore vidi u Kuzmanović, N. – Bradara, T., 2010. Grb iz Cera je neobjavljen.

²⁶ *Cancer moenas*. Rizzi, A., 1998, 57 – 58.

III. Conclusion

Slaven Bertoša

In 1750, the Venetian commissioner Cristoforo Tarsia inspected the contentious border points and described them in his report to the government. He mentioned the rivulet of Glinščica, the surroundings of the village of Osp and the castle of Socerb above Trieste, the territory of old Rašpor, Grimalda and Marčenegla, Kršikla, Cerovlje and Butonega, Zamask, Muntrilj, Kaščerga, Trviž and Tinjan, Kringa, the surroundings of Dvigrad, the territories around Barban and the Raša River Valley, and the territory around Labin all the way to the bay of Stupovac¹⁹.

It must be observed that numerous sources mention only the points of discord between the sides, not referring to any agreements reached. It was clear that only the downfall of one of the conflicting parties would result in a different situation and put an end to the conflict. As we know from history, it was the Venetian Republic that failed.

IV. The material remnants of border marks

Tatjana Bradara, Nenad Kuzmanović

“Confines and Boundaries – Marks of Frontiers and Borders in Istria from the Middle Ages to the Present Period” represents the first project of the Modern Age Collection from the Archaeological Museum of Istria.²⁰ The scope of this project is to confirm the archive studies that have been done on the subject of the Venetian–Austrian state frontier, the borders between rural communes, the demesnes of individual feudal lords, and the boundaries of state and private forests. Explorations on the field will determine the number of stone border marks that correspond with a particular century, bearing in mind that many of these were destroyed and that some of them are no longer in their original location, all of which is going to additionally complicate the search.

Work on this project began towards the end of 2009 / the beginning of 2010, and we are already in a position to state that to date it had rendered not only scores of new data but also material evidence of already published archive studies.²¹

¹⁹ Idem, 507 – 511.

²⁰ The collection was included in the Register of cultural possessions of the Republic of Croatia – the list of protected cultural possessions, under number 4599 from July 12, 2010. The Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula is the first amongst archaeological museums in Croatia, which founded a Modern Age Collection.

²¹ A list of all discovered stone border marks was compiled for the region of Friuli. Three booklets with accompanying charts were published, where the locations of these marks were drawn in. Coradazzi, M. – Spinato, G., 1993.

Sve ploče su u gornjem redu datirane godinom 1755 (Sl. 5).

Ploče s grbom imaju štit sroljika oblika s vodoravnom gredom; štit prate dva "roga izobilja", od kojih onaj na lijevoj strani sadrži palminu granu, dok iz desnog "izlazi" grana lovora (?). Na vrhu su dva široka lista iznad kojih je položena kruna na čijoj se sredini nalazi kugla s križem. Ploče su u dva reda datirane godinom MDCCLV²⁷ (Sl. 6).



Sl. 6 Cere, austrijski grb s godinom MDCCLV (foto Nenad Kuzmanović)

Fig. 6 Cere, the Austrian coat-of-arms with the year MDCCLV (photography Nenad Kuzmanović)

Ploče su bile postavljene tj. pričvršćene željeznim spojkaama na oblike većih dimenzija s pravokutnim tijelom, građenim od cigle ili kamena i piramidalnim gornjim dijelom; s austrijske strane bio je grb, a s mletačke lav.²⁸ Dvije ploče s Kamene glavice, jedna s prikazom donjeg dijela tijela lava, a druga s prikazom donjeg dijela austrijskoga grba te donji dio ploče s Klinovice s prikazom lava koji drži knjigu, pronađene su "in situ" tj. na samoj nekadašnjoj granici i potvrda su da su se ploče s prikazom lava i grbom nalazile zajedno.²⁹ Ostale ploče ugrađene su u razne građevine ili se nalaze u muzejima. Polovicom

Borders exist from time immemorial. They were known in ancient Egypt, in Babylon, and the Romans worshiped Terminus – the god of frontiers and boundaries, the protector of demesnes.²² Borders also come in the form of natural features: pools, caves, rivers, creeks, mountains and trees.

The oldest mark, and at the same time the simplest one to execute, was the sign of a cross hewn on live rock, whose size varies from 8 to 30 cm. Areas marked with a cross were supposed to represent religiously protected terrain, i.e. land with untouchable borders. Even though it is so simple, this mark is quite hard to find on the field. The reason being that it is often covered with vegetation and is hence not easily visible. The cross appears either individually or in combination with letters and/or numbers, or in a combination with a horse hoof.²³

Another one of the project goals is to confirm and discover the demarcations that are mentioned in *Istarski Razvod*, i.e. a collection of legally binding land demarcation deeds created in the period from the 11th to the 14th century, describing and determining borders between individual Istrian rural communes, their feudal lords and the Venetian Republic.

A document from the 16th century offers proof that conflicts resulting from boundaries continued unabated in the following centuries and that they concurred with *Istarski Razvod*. In this document we read about a conflict resulting from the disputed boundary between Sv. Lovreč – Dvigrad – Kringa, situated in the vicinity of a stone called Baba.²⁴ On three sides of an irregularly shaped stone there are markings: on the Dvigrad side are the letters C C, on the Sv. Lovreč side the letters S. L. underneath which there is a semi-circular shield divided into two horizontal beams, and on the Kringa side we have the letters C. C. and underneath a depiction of a lion "in moleca". An hewn cross is at the top (Fig. 4).

To date eighteen square slabs were discovered on the territory of Istria, measuring approximately 50 x 50 cm, with a depiction of either a lion or a coat-of-arms, which were used to mark the border between Venice

²⁷ Zahvaljujemo Ondini Krnjak, višoj kustosici iz Arheološkog muzeja Istre na pomoći kod opisa grbova.

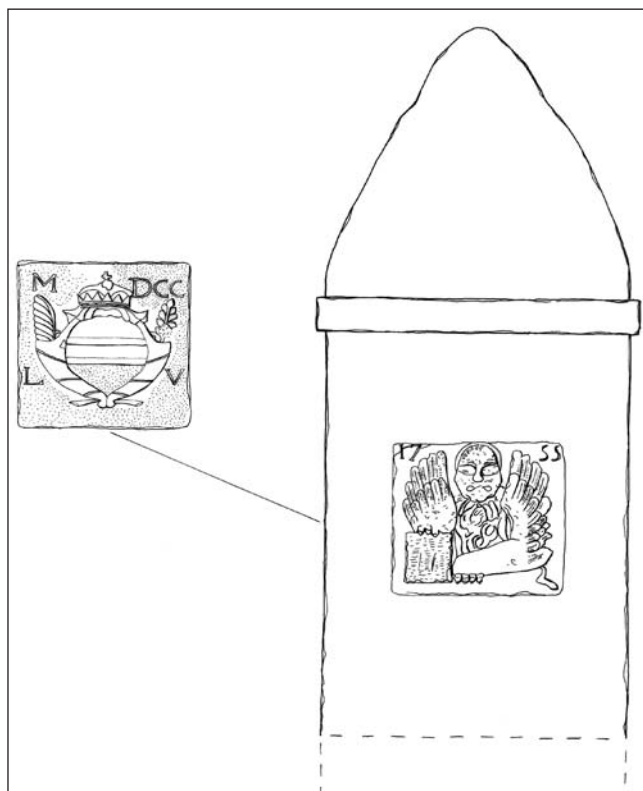
²⁸ U Državnom arhivu u Veneciji, u zbirci *Provveditori Sopraintendenti alla Camera dei Confini*, nalazi se crtež kako je izgledao arhitektonski oblik na koji su postavljane ploče. Crtež s cijenama i troškovima izrade pronađen je u Canalu di Dogna (Furlanija). Coradazzi, M. – Spinato, G., 1993, 102, 132. Slični oblici sačuvani su u mletačkoj laguni s godinom 1791., a označavali su granicu između kopna i mora. U talijanskoj se literaturi taj oblik naziva *cippo*. Armani, E. – Caniato, G. – Gianola, R., 1991, kat. br. 25, 51, 52.

²⁹ Vrhovi Kamena glavica i Klinovica nalaze se u općini Lanišće.

²² Each year on February 23, Romans were celebrating Terminalia, Zamarovsky, V., 1985, 319. The word is still in use today: *termine* (Italian) – border stone, Coradazzi, M., – Spinato, G., 1993, 13; termin, Hrvatski enciklopedijski rječnik, 2002, 1321; in *Istarski Razvod*, termen – a boundary, boundary mark, piece of land, Bratulić, J., 1989, 171.

²³ On a cliff in Podmerišće (the commune of Cerovlje), a hewn cross with horse hoof was documented. It represents a border mark of the tripartite boundary between the communes of Grimalda, Draguč and the estate belonging to the Austrian archduke. Bertoša, M., 1995, 477 – 478.

²⁴ Bratulić, J., 1989, 128 – 130. Bertoša, M., 1995, 502 – 506. Meden, A., 2005, 21.



Sl. 7 Idejna rekonstrukcija arhitektonskog oblika na koji su postavljane ploče (crtež Ivo Juričić)

Fig. 7 The outline reconstruction of an architectonic form onto which the slabs were affixed (drawing Ivo Juričić)

18. st. vode se pregovori između Austrije i Venecije oko definiranja lokalnih graničnih pitanja.³⁰ Godina 1755. vrlo je značajna po tom pitanju za istarsko područje, što bi trebala detaljnije objasniti arhivska istraživanja koja će biti provedena. Slične ploče s prikazom lava i austrijskim grbom pronađene su u Furlaniji i označavale su graničnu liniju³¹ (Sl. 7).

O važnosti istarskih šuma kroz povijest, pogotovo onih u mletačkom dijelu čije se drvo upotrebljavalo kao građevni materijal ili goriva tvar, govore nam razni propisi u kojima su se određivale mjere zaštita šuma kao i nadzor nad njima te su shodno tomu i njihove granice također označavane kamenim oznakama. Poznati su popisi šuma i stabala u njima. Među najznačajnije treba ubrojiti katastik gorivog drva u istarskim šumama pod Venecijom koji je sastavio Fabio de Canal godine 1566.³² Popis sadržava 669 šuma s gorivim drvom koje se nalaze u blizini utovarnih luka. Najopsežniji je Morosinijev popis iz 1775. – 1776. u kojem se nalaze 4.174 šume bez obzira na namjenu drva.³³

³⁰ Cacciavillani, I., 1991, 18 – 32.

³¹ Iz Furlanije su poznati primjeri gdje su lav i grb isklesani na živoj stijeni. Coradazzi, M. – Spinato, G., 1993, 112, 113.

³² Klen, D., 1966. – 1967.

³³ Bratulić, V., 1980. Za pojedine šume naznačeno je da su bile obilježene kamenim oznakama te se navodi njihov broj.

and Austria.²⁵ The depiction of the lion is “in moleca”; a frontally placed lion with an aureole around his head and facing to the left, with a paw holding an open book devoid of text, and spread wings. Thus portrayed wings are very similar to the claws of a crab that in Venetian is called “moleca”.²⁶ The lion is hewn in a robust manner featuring anthropomorphic characteristics. The year 1755 was hewn on the upper line of the slabs (Fig. 5).

The slabs featuring a coat-of-arms have a heart-shaped shield with a horizontal beam; the shield is accompanied by two horns of plenty, the one on the left contains a palm-tree branch, whereas a branch of laurel (?) emanates from the one on the right. Two broad leaves are placed at the top, above which is a crown featuring a sphere with a cross in its middle. The slabs are dated with the year MDCCLV, hewn on two lines²⁷ (Fig. 6).

The slabs were affixed by means of iron clamps onto larger-sized forms with a rectangular body; on the Austrian side was the coat-of-arms, on the Venetian the lion.²⁸ Two slabs from Kamena Glavica, one depicting the lower section of the body of a lion, the other with a depiction of the lower section of an Austrian coat-of-arms, and the lower section of the slab from Klinovica, with a depiction of a lion holding a book, were discovered “in situ”, i.e. on the former border line, and corroborate that slabs depicting a lion and a coat-of-arms were placed together.²⁹ The rest of the slabs were either built into different structures or they are in museums. Talks between Austria and Venice, aimed at resolving local border issues, were held in the middle of

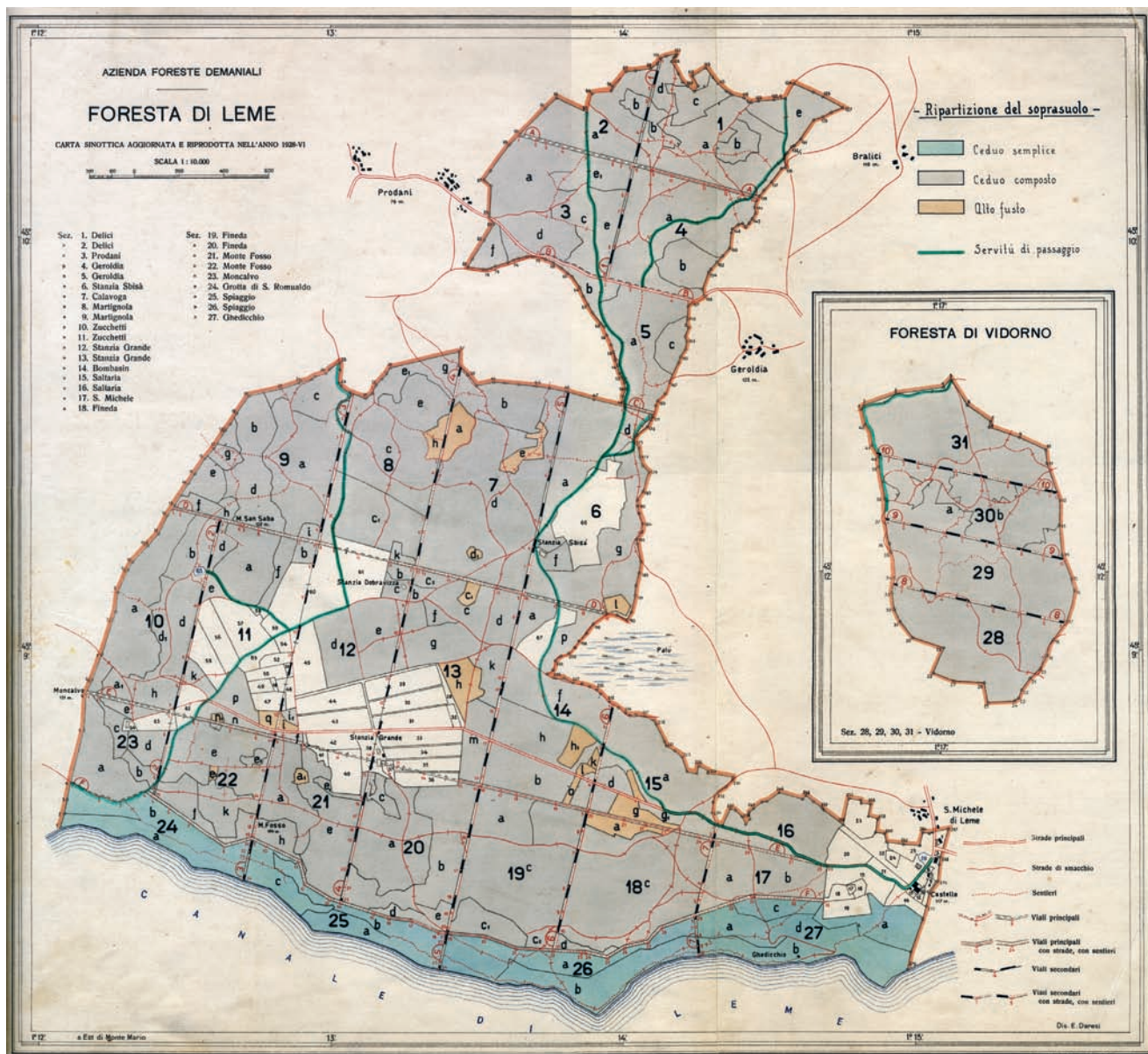
²⁵ Slabs with a depiction of a lion are to be found at Borut (Poljanice) (1), Buraj (1), Draguč (2), Kamena glavica (1), Klinovica (1), Lanišće (1), Motovun (1), Poreč (1), and those with the Austrian coat-of-arms at Borut (Poljanice, Budaki) (2), Cere (1), Draguč (1), Lanišće (1), Poreč (1), Ročko Polje (1). The slabs from Moljevi dvori (1) and Slapac (1) (Draguč) were, unfortunately, stolen. In the Slovenian part of Istria there are three slabs with a depiction of a lion (two in the Provincial Museum at Koper and one in a place called Črnotiče). One is documented at Udine, and stems from the region of Istria. On all of them the year 1755 was hewn. For Borut, Draguč, Lanišće, Motovun, Poreč, Slapac (Draguč), the Slovenian part of Istria and Udine look in: Rizzi, A., 1998, cat. no. 43, 59 – 61, 69, 75, 101, 29, 30, 54, 169; for Buraj in Meden, A., 2005, 21. For Buraj, Kamena glavica, Klinovica, Lanišće, Ročko Polje, Moljevi dvori look in Kuzmanović, N. – Bradara, T., 2010. The coat-of-arms from Cere was not published.

²⁶ *Cancer moenas*. Rizzi, A., 1998, 57 – 58.

²⁷ We thank Ondina Krnjak, senior curator at the Archaeological Museum of Istria, for her help in describing the coats-of arms.

²⁸ At the State Archives at Venice, in the collection *Provveditori Soprintendenti alla Camera dei Confini*, there is a drawing showing the architectonic form onto which the slabs were affixed. The drawing, together with prices and manufacturing costs, was discovered at Canal di Dogna (Friuli). Coradazzi, M. – Spinato, G., 1993, 102, 132. Similar forms were preserved in the Venetian lagoon, with the year 1791, marking the border between the mainland and the sea. In Italian literature this form is called *appo*. Armani, E. – Caniato, G. – Gianola, R., 1991, cat. no. 25, 51, 52.

²⁹ The peaks of Kamena Glavica and Klinovica are located in the commune of Lanišće.



Sl. 8 Plan gospodarenja šumskim dobrom Lim - Vidorno za razdoblje 1928. - 1942. (Piano di assestamento per il quindicennio 1928 - 1942 del gruppo forestale Leme - Vidorno, čuva se u Centro di Ricerche Storiche Rovigno - Centru za povijesna istraživanja Rovinj) (sken Nicolò Sponza)

Fig. 8 The forest-management plan for Lim - Vidorno for the period from 1928 to 1942. (Piano di assestamento per il quindicennio 1928 - 1942 del gruppo forestale Leme - Vidorno, which is kept at the Centro di Ricerche Storiche Rovigno - the Center for Historical Studies at Rovinj) (scanned by Nicolò Sponza)

U Centru za povijesna istraživanja u Rovinju čuvaju se registri s planovima uređenja šuma za razdoblje od 1928. do 1942. god.: Lim (Kontija) - Vidorno (kod Baderne),³⁴ Sv. Marka (okolica Motovuna) - Kornarija (područje Grožnjana),³⁵ Šijana - Ližnjemoro (pulska područje)³⁶. Sastavni dio registra su i karte na kojima je prikazano rasprostiranje šuma te su popisane granične kamene oznake koje su bile vidljive u tom trenutku³⁷ (Sl. 8).

³⁴ Budicin, M. 2002, 407 - 468.

³⁵ Isto 2003, 599 - 642.

³⁶ Isto 2005, 499 - 547.

³⁷ Motovunska šuma imala je 237 granična kamena; Kornarija 73; Kontija 283; Vidorno 42; Šijana 62; Ližnjemoro 18. Obilazak terena dat će stvarnu sliku koliko je sačuvano graničnih oznaka.

the 18th century.³⁰ The year 1755 is very important in this respect for the Istrian region, and more light will be shed on this period in the course of future archive studies. Similar slabs featuring a depiction of a lion and an Austrian coat-of-arms were discovered in Friuli and were used to mark the boundary line³¹ (Fig. 7).

Different regulations speak about the importance of Istrian forests in the course of history, especially those in the Venetian part whose wood was used either as building material or for burning. These regulations

³⁰ Cacciavillani, I., 1991, 18 - 32.

³¹ In Friuli there are examples where the lion and the coat-of-arms were hewn from live rock. Coradazzi, M., - Spinato, G., 1993, 112, 113.



Sl. 9 Kontija, K. K. 142 (foto Tatjana Bradara)
Fig. 9 Kontija, K. K. 142 (photography Tatjana Bradara)



Sl. 10 Kontija, C F 72 (foto Tatjana Bradara)
Fig. 10 Kontija, C F 72 (photography Tatjana Bradara)



Sl. 11 - 11a Kontija. Najveći dio graničnih oznaka iz Kontije pripada austrijskom periodu. Na nekoliko njih uklesana je godina 1793. i C. O. Poznato je da je godine 1793. geometar Pietro Antonio Burco po nalogu Alvisea Contarinija, generalnog upravitelja mletačkog posjeda u Furlaniji (Patria del Friuli), učinio topografski crtež između okruga (distretto) Vrsar i područja Sv. Mihovila na Limu. S druge strane nalazi se K. K. 17 (Budicin 2002, str. 426) (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 11 - 11a Kontija. Border marks from Kontija belong predominantly to the Austrian period. Some of these have the year 1793 hewn on them, as well as the letters C. O. It is known that in 1793 a land surveyor by the name of Pietro Antonio Burco completed a topographical drawing that was ordered by Alviseo Contarini, the general governor of the Venetian possession in Friuli (Patria del Friuli). This drawing was made between the district (distretto) of Vrsar and the territory of Sv. Mihovil na Limu. Located opposite is K. K. 17 (Budicin 2002, page 426) (photography Tatjana Bradara)





Sl. 12 Motovunska šuma, oznaka predjela OTHOCO DE SEGNAC (foto Tātjana Bradara)

Fig. 12 Motovun forest, the marking of district OTHOCO DE SEGNAC (photography Tātjana Bradara)

Projekt je započeo upravo s popisom graničnih oznaka šuma i to šume Kontija koja se rasprostire sjeverno od Limskog kanala, između mora i naselja Kloštar, Gradina i Flengi (Prodani).³⁸ Područje je nekada bilo sastavnim dijelom feuda Sv. Mihovila, a od 1771. u rukama je grofova Coletti sve do 1847. kada postaje državnim vlasništvom.³⁹ Trenutačno su dokumentirane 141 granične oznake, u najvećem broju pravokutnog tijela i ravnoga gornjeg dijela koje potječu iz austrijskog razdoblja. U kvadratnom okviru uklesana su slova K. K. (*Kaiser und König*) i broj (po sistemu tekućih brojeva) (Sl. 9 – 11).

Najznačajnija šuma u Istri bila je Motovunska šuma ili Šuma sv. Marka u dolini rijeke Mirne koja je izravno bila pod *Vijećem desetorice* (*Consiglio dei Dieci*), najvećem tijelu

³⁸ Veliku potporu u radu pružaju nam geodeti iz Geoservis-a u Puli na čelu s ing. geodezije Hrvojem Čuljkom. Za svaki granični kamen označen na karti uzimaju se koordinate te se pomoću GPS-a (satelitskom navigacijom) olakšava pronalaženje na terenu.

³⁹ Naziv Kontija koji se upotrebljava danas potječe od plemićke obitelji Coletti (*Conte Coletti*). Budicin, M., 2005, 9.



Sl. 13 Motovunska šuma, oznaka predjela PIZMAGNECH (čuva se u Zavičajnom muzeju Poreštine) (foto Vltava Muk)

Fig. 13 Motovun forest, the marking of district PIZMAGNECH (kept at the Provincial Museum at Poreč) (photography Vltava Muk)

covered the measures necessary to protect and supervise forests, which necessitated the marking of their borders with boundary stones. We know of forest registers and listings of trees in those forests. Amongst the most important we should include the inventory of burning wood in Istrian forests that were in Venetian possession, which was compiled by Fabio de Canal in 1566.³² This inventory contains 669 forests with burning wood, which are located in the vicinity of loading ports. The most complex one is Morosini's register from 1775 – 1776, which includes 4,174 forests regardless of wood type and destination.³³

At the Center for Historical Studies in Rovinj there are registers containing plans for forest regulation for the period from 1928 to 1942: Lim (Kontija) – Vidorno (near Baderna),³⁴ Sv. Marko (the surroundings of Motovun)

³² Klen, D., 1966 – 1967.

³³ Bratulić, V., 1980. For some of the forests it was indicated that they were marked with stone boundaries and their number is also given.

³⁴ Budicin, M. 2002, 407 – 468.



Sl. 14 Motovunska šum, C X 1779 (foto Tadjana Bradara)
Fig. 14 Motovun forest, C X 1779 (photography Tadjana Bradara)



Sl. 15 Motovunska šuma, N 84 (foto Tadjana Bradara)
Fig. 15 Motovun forest, N 84 (photography Tadjana Bradara)

tadašnje Mletačke Republike, i čija je građa isključivo bila namijenjena mletačkom Arsenalu.⁴⁰ Danas vidljive granične oznake datiraju se u 1779. godinu kada je izvršeno treće označavanje šume.⁴¹ Pojedine oznake

⁴⁰ Klen, D., 1966 - 1967, 12.

⁴¹ Prvo označavanje šume izvršeno je u 14. st., drugo u 16. st. Budicin, M., 2005, 525. Gallo, C. - Hrka, J., 2007, 8. Veliki dio graničnjaka uništen je radovima regulacije toka rijeke Mirne tako da su neki potpuno zatrpani, a neki se jedva vide na površini. Zahvaljujemo upravitelju šumarije Rovinj, Christianu Gallu dipl. ing. šumarstva, na podacima za Motovunsku šumu. Veliku nam pomoć pruža i prof. Livio Prodan iz Trsta u pronalaženju graničnih kamenih oznaka s područja Motovunštine.

- Kornarija (in the region of Grožnjan),³⁵ Šijana - Ližnjemoro (in the region of Pula)³⁶. Charts showing the extent of the forests, and a listing of all stone border marks that were visible at that moment, were likewise constituent parts of the register³⁷ (Fig. 8).

The project started with the listing of forest border marks, beginning with the forest of Kontija that extends itself to the north of Limski Kanal, between the sea and the villages of Kloštar, Gradina and Flengi (Prodani).³⁸ The territory was once a constituent part of the Sv. Mihovil feudal demesne, and from 1771 was in the hands of the counts Coletti, who held it until 1847, when it became a possession of the state.³⁹ We have a total of 141 documented border marks at present, which have for the most part a rectangular body and a level upper section and stem from the Austrian period. The letters K. K. (*Kaiser und König*) were hewn into a square frame, as well as a number (in accordance with the system of consecutive numbers) (Fig. 9 - 11).

The most important forest in Istria was the forest at Motovun or Šuma Sv. Marka, located in the Mirna River Valley, which was under the direct control of the *Council of the Ten* (*Consiglio dei Dieci*), the biggest body of the then Venetian Republic. All the building-material that was gained from this forest went exclusively to the Arsenal at Venice.⁴⁰ We date the nowadays-visible border marks to 1779, when the third marking of the forest was performed.⁴¹ Several boundaries are of greater dimensions (approximately 300 cm) and served to mark a specific district.⁴² They are trapezoidal in shape with a crown-shaped upper section. In the circular part is

³⁵ Idem 2003, 599 - 642.

³⁶ Idem 2005, 499 - 547.

³⁷ The forest of Motovun contained 237 stone boundaries; Kornarija 73; Kontija 283; Vidorno 42; Šijana 62; Ližnjemoro 18. Field exploration will enable us to establish the exact number of preserved border markings.

³⁸ A great deal of assistance is given to us by the land surveyors employed in Geoservis at Pula, headed by Hrvoje Čuljak, engineer of geodesy. For every boundary marked on the chart, coordinates are taken that facilitate their subsequent discovery on the field with the help of GPS (satellite navigation).

³⁹ The name Kontija that is in use at present stems from the aristocratic family of Coletti (*Conte Coletti*). Budicin, M., 2005, 9.

⁴⁰ Klen, D., 1966 - 1967, 12.

⁴¹ The first marking of the forest was executed in the 14th century, the second in the 16th century. Budicin, M., 2005, 525. Gallo, C. - Hrka, J., 2007, 8. A great number of these border marks were destroyed in the course of works executed in conjunction with the amelioration of the Mirna River course, which means that some of them were completely covered with earth, and some of them are barely visible on the surface. We wish to thank Christian Gallo, graduate engineer of forestry and director of the forestry department at Rovinj, for all the data provided regarding the Motovun forest. Professor Livio Prodan from Trieste was likewise of great assistance in the discovery of stone border marks from the region of Motovun.

⁴² Rizzi mentions that there were 28 border stones of this shape in the Motovun forest. Border marks with similar characteristics are also found at Motovun, Livade, Poreč, Oprtalj, Motovun forest. Rizzi, A., 1998, 40, cat. no. 66, 71, 86, 100, 107, 130.



Sl. 16 - 16a, b Velika Kornarija (Cornaria Grande). Natpis: 1754 *TERMINE DEL BOSCO CORNARIA GRANDE DI PUBLICA RAGIONE DESCRITTO ALL'ORDINE PMO III P 311*, s druge strane K. K. N°1/1861 (foto Nenad Kuzmanović)

Fig. 16 - 16a, b Velika Kornarija (Cornaria Grande). Inscription: 1754 *TERMINE DEL BOSCO CORNARIA GRANDE DI PUBLICA RAGIONE DESCRITTO ALL'ORDINE PMO III P 311*, on the reverse side K. K. N°1/1861 (photography Nenad Kuzmanović)

većih su dimenzija (oko 300 cm) i označavale su određeni predjel.⁴² Trapezoidnog su oblika s kružnim gornjim dijelom. U tondu se nalazi prikaz lava “in moleca”, s aureolom, koji izlazi iz valova, s knjigom na tlu otvorenom ili zatvorenom; ispod je bademasti grb iznad kojeg se sa strane nalaze inicijali Z. P., ispod je broj iz serije i natpis predjela. Inicijali Z. P. i grb još uvijek nisu u potpunosti razjašnjeni⁴³ (Sl. 12, 13).

Najveći dio graničnjaka pravokutnog je tijela s polukružnim gornjim dijelom, uklesanim slovima C X (*Consiglio dei Dieci*), ispod godinom 1779 i slovima C. F., (*Confine Forestale* (šumska granica) ili *Catastro Forestale* (šumski katastar) te brojem iz serije⁴⁴ (Sl. 14, 15).

Sačuvale su se impozantne granične kamene oznake šuma Kornarija i Farnè. Za razliku od ostalih prikaza lavova, ovi uz knjigu drže i uspravni mač koji najvjerojatnije simbolizira pravednost. Šuma Kornarija nalazi se kod Grožnjana. U Morosinijevu katastiku spominju se *Corneria Grande* koja je označena s četiri granične oznake i *Corneria piccola* označena sa šest oznaka. Navodi da su šume od javnog značaja s grbom (prikaz lava “in moleca”).⁴⁵ Dosad su poznata tri granična kamena

a depiction of a lion “in moleca”, with an aureole, coming from the waves, with a book on the ground, which is either opened or closed; located underneath is an almond-shaped coat-of-arms above which are the initials Z. P. on the side, underneath is a number from the series and an inscription with the name of the region. The initials Z. P. and the coat-of-arms were not completely clarified to date⁴³ (Fig. 12, 13).

The majority of border stones have a rectangular body with a semi-circular upper section, and have the hewn letters C X (*Consiglio dei Dieci*), underneath which is the year 1779 and the letters C. F. (*Confine Forestale* (forest boundary), or, *Catastro Forestale* (forest cadastre), and a number from the series⁴⁴ (Fig. 14, 15).

The imposing stone border marks from the forests of Kornarija and Farnè were preserved. In contrast to other depictions of lions, these also hold an upright sword alongside the book, which in all probability symbolizes justice. The forest of Kontarija is situated in the vicinity of Grožnjan. Mentioned in Morosini's register of possessions are *Corneria Grande* that is marked with four boundaries, and *Corneria Piccola* marked with six boundaries. He also mentions that forests of public importance were marked with a coat-of-arms (a depiction of a lion “in moleca”).⁴⁵ To date we encountered three border stones dated 1754, i.e.

⁴² Rizzi navodi da su se u Motovunskoj šumi nalazila 28 granična kamena ovakva oblika. Granične oznake sličnih karakteristika nalaze se u Motovunu, Livadama, Poreču, Oprtlju, Motovunskoj šumi. Rizzi, A., 1998, 40, kat. br. 66, 71, 86, 100, 107, 130.

⁴³ Rizzi, A., 1998, kat. br. 100. Radossi G., 1985 - 1986, 387, kat. br. 16.

⁴⁴ Pretpostavka je da se oznake C X i C F odnose na drugo označavanje šume iz 16. st. Budicin, M., 2005, 514, 525.

⁴⁵ Bratulić, V., 1980, 113 - 114 (65), 115 (89).

⁴³ Rizzi, A., 1998, cat. no. 100. Radossi G., 1985 - 1986, 387, cat. no. 16.

⁴⁴ We assume that the marks C X and C F refer to the second marking of the forest from the 16th century. Budicin, M., 2005, 514, 525.

⁴⁵ Bratulić, V., 1980, 113 - 114 (65), 115 (89).

datirana godinom 1754., tj. iz mletačkog su razdoblja. Reutilizirani su za vrijeme austrijske vladavine u 19. st.⁴⁶ (Sl. 16 - 16a).

Šumu Farnè, koja se nalazila između Umaga i Buja također spominje Morosini te navodi da je bila označena s četrnaest graničnih oznaka.⁴⁷ Pet ih je u skoro u cijelosti sačuvano i danas se nalaze u dvorištima kuća.⁴⁸ Dimenzija su do 270 cm s prikazom lava "in moleca", godinom 1754. i natpisnim poljem u kojem se pod prijetnjom smrtna kazne zabranjuje sječa drva i ispaše (Sl. 17 - 17a).

Na području nekadašnje gospoštije Lupoglav⁴⁹, oko Dolenje Vasi, Gorenje Vasi i Lesišćine dokumentirana je serija graničnjaka s pravokutnim tijelom, polukružnim gornjim dijelom i uklesanim inicijalima DHM. Označavali su granice gospoštije i habsburške Istre do 1797., a skraćena se odnosi na *DOMINIUM HABSBURGENSIS MONARCHIAE* (Sl. 18).

Granična oznaka pravokutnog tijela s dvoslivnim gornjim dijelom nalazi se ispod vrha Kupice (općina Lupoglav). S dvije nasuprotne strane sadrži uklesana slova P i L iznad kojih se nalazi križ. Dosad nismo uspjeli u potpunosti razjasniti inicijale te se nadamo da ćemo budućim istraživanjem odgonetnuti na koje se razgraničenje odnose (Sl. 19).

Slična situacija je i s graničnim kamenom za koji smo saznali malo prije predaje rada.⁵⁰ Radi se o graničnoj oznaci pravokutnog tijela s gornjim dijelom u obliku krnje piramide (Sl. 20). S jedne strane nalazi se štit razdijeljen s četiri okomite grede, poluokruglog je oblika i profiliran. Iznad grba broj X X (?). Grb pripada mletačkoj plemićkoj obitelji Grimani⁵¹ koja se ženidbom 1560. spojila s obitelji Morosini u čijem je posjedu bio kaštel u Savičenti.⁵² S druge je strane također štit s tri nazubljene kose grede, poluokruglog je oblika i profiliran. S desne strane nalazi se slovo A, a s lijeve slovo C, ispod je godina MD·LXIII. Grb pripada obitelji Avogadro iz Brescice.⁵³

from the period of the Venetian Republic. They were reutilized during the period of Austrian rule in the 19th century⁴⁶ (Fig. 16 - 16a).

Morosini likewise mentions the forest of Farnè that was situated between Umag and Buje, and goes on by saying that it was marked with fourteen boundaries.⁴⁷ Five of these are almost entirely preserved and are nowadays to be found in the courtyards of private houses.⁴⁸ They measure up to 270 cm, and are equipped with a depiction of a lion "in moleca", the year 1754, and an inscription field stating that tree felling and grazing are prohibited and punishable with the death penalty (Fig. 17 - 17a).

On the territory of the former demesne of Lupoglav⁴⁹, around Dolenja Vas, Gorenja Vas and Lesišćina, we documented a series of border marks with a rectangular body, a semi-circular upper section and hewn initials DHM. They denoted the borders of the demesne and of Hapsburg Istria until 1797; the initials stood for *DOMINIUM HABSBURGENSIS MONARCHIAE* (Fig. 18).

A border mark with a rectangular body and a gable-roof-shaped upper section is located underneath the peak of Kupice (commune of Lupoglav). The hewn letters P and L are located on two opposing sides, all of which is topped by a cross. To date we were not able to entirely explain the initials and we, hence, hope that future studies will provide an answer to what the initials refer to (Fig. 19).

We have a similar situation with a border stone that was shown to us just prior to the completion of the article.⁵⁰ This is a border mark with a rectangular body and an upper section shaped like a truncated pyramid (Fig. 20). Located on one side is a shield divided by four vertical beams, it is semi-circular in shape and worked in a steplike manner. Above the coat-of-arms is the number X X (?). The coat-of-arms belongs to the Grimani⁵¹ family of Venetian noblemen, who was connected through marriage in 1560 with the Morosini family that owned the castle at Savičenta.⁵² On the other side was another shield with three oblique, serrated beams, which was semi-circular in shape and worked

⁴⁶ Budicin, M., 2005, 508. Rizzi, A., 1998, kat. br. 67, 161. Ugussi, L., 1998 - 1999, 9.

⁴⁷ Bratulić, V., 1980, 129 - 130 (162). Prema pričanju mještana šuma je velikim dijelom uništena radovima na trasi ceste Dragonja - Pula tj. na dionici Buje - Nova Vas 1991.

⁴⁸ Rizzi, A., 1998, kat. br. 47, 51 - 53.

⁴⁹ Bertoša, S., 2003, 21 - 34.

⁵⁰ Graničnu oznaku pokazali su Miro i David Matijaš iz Savičente kojima ovom prilikom zahvaljujemo.

⁵¹ Radossi, G., 1985 - 1986, 391 (25).

⁵² Vučić, B., 1996 - 1997, 127.

⁵³ U srednjovjekovnoj Italiji mnoge obitelji nosile su prezime Avogadro. Ono potječe od naziva službe čiji su namjesnici štitili biskupove interese. Avogadro je u sjevernoj Italiji dijalektalni oblik riječi "advocatus", tal. "avvocato". Unutar plemićkih obitelji služba je najčešće bila nasljedna. Zahvaljujemo prof. Alessandru Barberu sa Sveučilišta u Vercelliju, Piemonte (*Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia dell'Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale "Amedeo Avogadro"*) na podacima o obitelji Avogadro.

⁴⁶ Budicin, M., 2005, 508. Rizzi, A., 1998, cat. no. 67, 161. Ugussi, L., 1998 - 1999, 9.

⁴⁷ Bratulić, V., 1980, 129 - 130 (162). As was related by local inhabitants, the forest was devastated on a grand scale in the course of works on the Dragonja - Pula road, i.e. on the segment from Buje to Nova Vas in 1991.

⁴⁸ Rizzi, A., 1998, cat. no. 47, 51 - 53.

⁴⁹ Bertoša, S., 2003, 21 - 34.

⁵⁰ The border mark was shown to us by Miro and David Matijaš from Savičenta, whom we thank on this occasion.

⁵¹ Radossi, G., 1985 - 1986, 391 (25).

⁵² Vučić, B., 1996 - 1997, 127.



Natpis / Inscription:
 N° 6 1754
 TERMINE DEL BOS. FAR
 NÈ DES C^{TO} ALL'ORD PMO
 DELA SER MA S.^A DIVEN:^A
 D'ORD^E DI S. E. LORENZO
 CONTARINI CAP.^O DI RASP.^O
 IN Q^R A BOSCHI RESTA VIE
 TATO SOTO PENA DELLA
 VITA IL LEVAR IL PRNTET.^E
 IL PASCOLAR IL SVEGR.^R
 ID IL TAGLIAR IN QV
 ESTO BOSCO SEN=
 ZA PREGIVD.^O DELLE PV=
 Bliche RA GIONI RIS=
 PETO AI SVEGRI^I CORSI
 FRAN^O BONALDI CANC.^R DI
 S.E
 DAL N° 6 AL N°7 P.^E 322



Sl. 17 - 17a Granični kamen iz šume Farnè (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 17 - 17a The border stone from the Farnè forest (photography Tatjana Bradara)



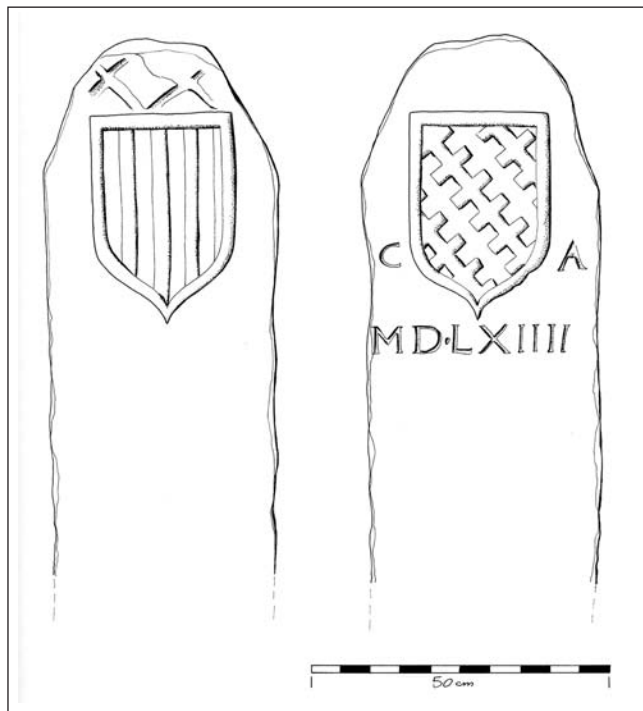
Sl. 18 Granični kamen gospostije Lupoglav (foto Nenad Kuzmanović)

Fig. 18 A border stone from the Lupoglav demesne (photography Nenad Kuzmanović)



Sl. 19 Granični kamen ispod vrha Kupice (foto Nenad Kuzmanović)

Fig. 19 The border stone underneath the peak of Kupice (photography Nenad Kuzmanović)



Sl. 20 Granični kamen iz okolice Savičente (crtež Ivo Juričić)

Fig. 20 The border stone from the surroundings of Savičenta (drawing Ivo Juričić)

Granične oznake najvećim su dijelom od kamena vapnenca, a manjim od pješčenjaka. Dimenzija su od 70 do 300 cm i na njima se može nalaziti godina, slova, broj, križ, grb, lav "in moleca", tekst. Pojedina serija nosi uvijek istu godinu tj. vrijeme označavanja, a brojevi su po sistemu tekućih brojeva i mogu ispred imati slovo N°. Najčešće, na ravnom gornjem dijelu granične oznake, nalaze se urezane linije koje označavaju smjer pružanja granice (dosta često na kamenim oznakama šuma) (Sl. 21). Pojedine granične oznake su reutilizirane u kasnijim razdobljima pa tako nije neobično na graničnom kamenu susresti oznake iz razdoblja Venecije i kasnije iz austrijskog perioda⁵⁴ (Sl. 11 - 11a, 16 - 16a).

Na temelju dosadašnjih istraživanja i usporedbom s nalazima s područja Furlanije kamene granične oznake s područja Istre možemo tipološki podijeliti na:

1. uklesane u živu stijenu (Sl. 3)
2. kvadratne ploče (Sl. 5, 6)
3. pravokutnog tijela s polukružnim gornjim dijelom (Sl. 10, 11, 11a, 14, 16, 16 a, b, 18, 21, 24)
4. pravokutnog tijela s ravnim gornjim dijelom (Sl. 9, 17, 17 a, 25)
5. pravokutnog tijela s dvoslivnim gornjim dijelom (Sl. 19)

⁵⁴ Granične oznake iz šuma Kontija, Kornarija.



Sl. 21 Smjer pružanja šume (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 21 The direction in which the forest extends (photography Tatjana Bradara)

in a steplike manner. Located on the right side is the letter A, and on the left the letter C, underneath is the year MD·LXIII. The coat-of-arms belongs to the Avogadro family from Brescia.⁵³

Border marks were made predominantly of limestone, with only a small portion of them being made of sandstone. Their dimensions range from 70 to 300 cm, and on them we could possibly find a year, letters, a number, a cross, a coat-of-arms, a lion "in moleca", and a text. Individual series are always marked with the same year, i.e. the marking period, whereas numbers go by the consecutive numbers system and could be preceded by the letter N°. In most cases there are incised lines on the level upper section of the border mark, which denote the direction of the boundary line (this is quite often the case on stone marks in forests) (Fig. 21). Some of these marked border stones were reutilized at a later date and it is, therefore, not a rarity to find them carrying signs pertaining to the Venetian period as well as those later ones stemming from the Austrian period⁵⁴ (Fig. 11 - 11a, 16 - 16a).

Based on the studies effected to date and by comparison with finds discovered in Friuli, we can typologically subdivide stone border marks from the

⁵³ In medieval Italy there were quite a few families with the surname of Avogadro. It stems from the name of the function whose lieutenants protected the interests of the bishop. In Northern Italy Avogadro represents the dialectical form of the word "advocatus", in Italian "avvocato". In noble families this function was for the most part hereditary. We thank Prof. Alessandro Barbero from the University of Vercelli, Piemonte (*Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia dell'Università degli Studi del Piemonte Orientale "Amedeo Avogadro"*), for data regarding the Avogadro family.

⁵⁴ Border marks from the forests of Kontija and Kornarija.



Sl. 22 Granična oznaka iz Motovunske šume kao prag - grb, Z P, N 338, MARCENEGLA (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 22 A border mark from the Motovun forest used as a threshold - a coat-of-arms, Z P, N 338, MARCENEGLA (photography Tatjana Bradara)



Sl. 24 Granična oznaka iz šume Kontija kao prepreka na ulici- XXI (foto Nenad Kuzmanović).

Fig. 24 A border mark from the Kontija forest used as a street barrier - XXI (photography Nenad Kuzmanović).



Sl. 23 Granična oznaka iz Motovunske šume kao dovratnik - CX, 1779, CF (foto Tatjana Bradara)

Fig. 23 A border mark from the Motovun forest used as a door-post - CX, 1779, CF (photography Tatjana Bradara)



Sl. 25 Granična oznaka iz šume Farnè, natpis je s donje strane (foto Tatjana Bradara).

Fig. 25 A border mark from the Farnè forest, the inscription is on the lower side (photography Tatjana Bradara).

- 6. pravokutnog tijela s gornjim dijelom u obliku krnje piramide (?) (Sl. 20)
- 7. trapezoidnog tijela s kružnim gornjim dijelom (Sl. 12, 13, 15, 22, 26, 27)

territory of Istria into those:

1. hewn on live rock (Fig. 3)
2. in the shape of square slabs (Fig. 5, 6)
3. having a rectangular body with a semi-circular upper section (Fig. 10, 11, 11a, 14, 16, 16a, 16b, 18, 21, 24)
4. having a rectangular body with a level upper section (Fig. 9, 17, 17a, 25)
5. having a rectangular body with a gable-roof-shaped upper section (Fig. 19)
6. having a rectangular body with an upper section in the form of a truncated pyramid (?) (Fig. 20)
7. having a trapezoidal body with a circular upper section (Fig. 12, 13, 15, 22, 26, 27)

The final goal of this project is, primarily, to save



Snimljeno: 31. 10. 2006.
Shot on: October 31, 2006



Snimljeno: 18. 08. 2009.
Shot on: August 18, 2009

Sl. 26- 27 Granična oznaka iz Motovunske šume koja je označavala predjel PIAMONTE (Završje). Dopremljena je u AMI Pula i nalazi se u Restauratorsko-konzervatorskom odjelu. Radovima na cesti Ponte Porton - Nova Väs skoro je u potpunosti uništen dio graničnih oznaka iz Motovunske šume (foto Christian Gallo)

Fig. 26 - 27 A border mark from the Motovun forest, which was used to mark the territory of PIAMONTE (Završje). It was brought to the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula and is currently in the Restoration-Conservation Department. A portion of the border marks from Motovun forest were almost completely destroyed as a consequence of works on the road from Ponte Porton to Nova Väs (photography Christian Gallo)

Konačni je cilj projekta prvenstveno očuvanje od uništenja i zaborava onih graničnih kamenih oznaka kojima dosad nije posvećen nikakav interes, koje su zanemarene, nepoznate i nedovoljno obrađene.⁵⁵ Pokušat će se dokumentirati sve dostupne i sačuvane granične oznake. Danas ih pronalazimo ugrađene u razne građevine kao pragove, dovratnike, u fasadama, kao klupe ispred kuća, na ulicama (Sl. 22 - 25). Nažalost, jedan je dio uništen atmosferilijama, a najveći je dio stradao prilikom gradnje cesta, raznim zemljanim radovima regulacije toka rijeke Mirne te ostalim zemljanim radovima po poljima, šumama ili urbanizacijom (Sl. 26-27).

⁵⁵ U Dokumentacijskom odjelu AMI-a Pula u *Terenskim i putnim izvještajima* nalazi se izvješće prof. Štefana Mlakara od 5. rujna 1969. u kojem kaže da su prilikom radova u dolini rijeke Mirne nađeni, oboreni, oštećeni i ponovno zatrpani medašni kameni s oznakama CF, tekućim brojem, nazivom kraja, mletačkim lavom i grbom. Navedeno izvješće pronašla je dokumentaristica Katarina Zenzerović. Također se u fototeci nalaze fotografije nekoliko graničnjaka nastale prije 30 - 40-ak god.

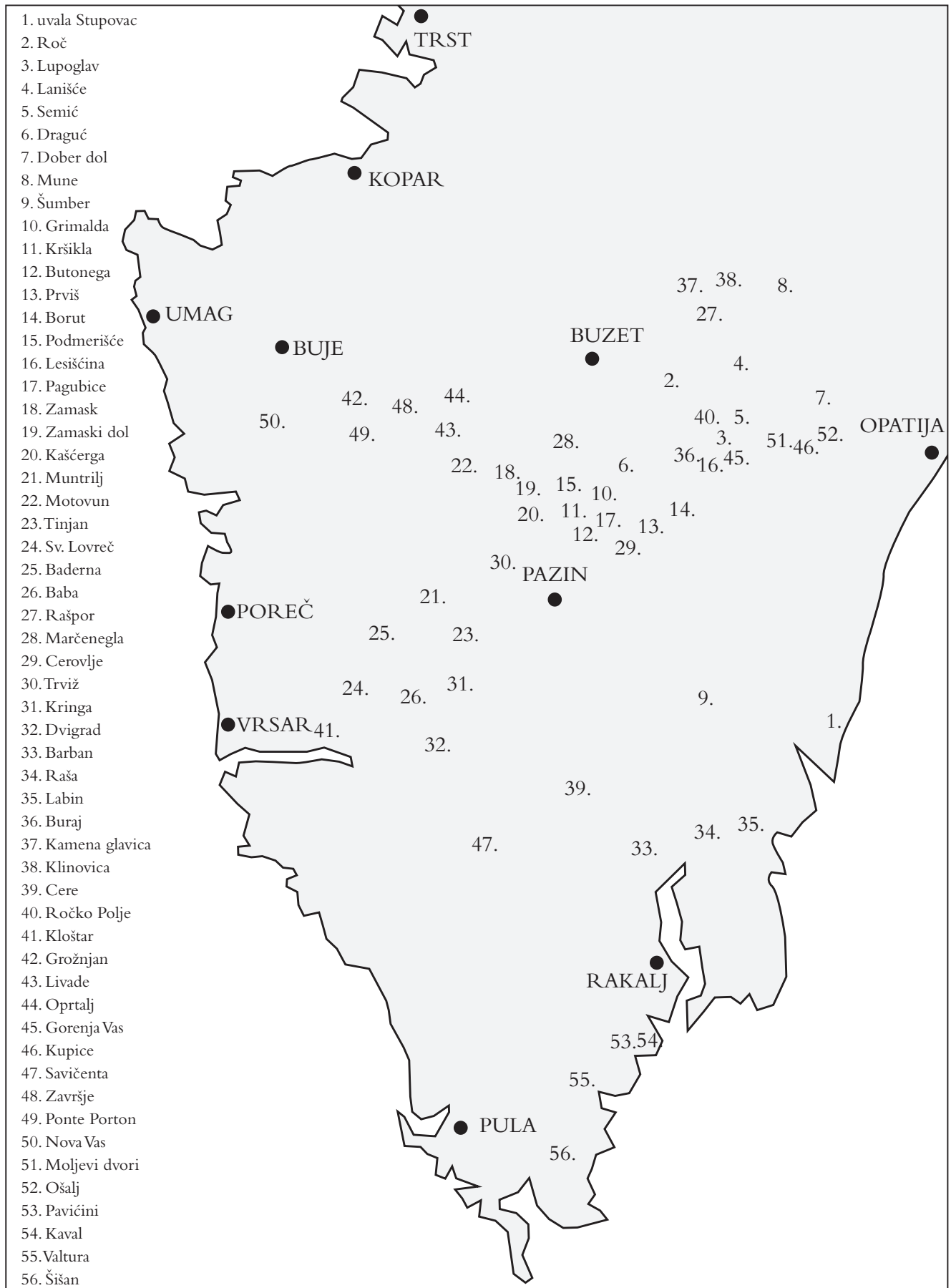
from oblivion and to facilitate the preservation from devastation of those stone border marks that were to date completely forgotten and neglected, and remained thus unknown and insufficiently studied.⁵⁵ Our wish is to document every available and preserved border mark. Nowadays many of them are found built into diverse structures, serving as thresholds and door-posts, we find them on façades, and they also serve as benches in front of houses and on the streets (Fig. 22 - 25). Unfortunately, some were ruined by weathering factors,

⁵⁵ In the Documentation Department of the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula, in the Field and Travel Reports section, we found a report compiled by Prof. Štefan Mlakar, dated September 5, 1969, in which he states that border stones discovered in the course of building activities in the Mirna River Valley, were either knocked down or damaged or else they were covered with a layer of earth. These border stones were marked with CF, they had a serial number, a place name, a Venetian lion and a coat-of-arms. This report was discovered by Katarina Zenzerović, a documentation clerk. Located in the archives are also several photographs featuring border stones, which were taken 30 to 40 years ago.

Dobiveni rezultati istraživanja graničnih oznaka mogu se valorizirati predavanjima i izložbama, ali se isto tako mogu primijeniti i u turističke svrhe. Turistička ponuda Istre mogla bi se obogatiti organiziranjem turističkih staza, odnosno šetnica uz nekadašnje granične oznake što bi turistima omogućilo upoznavanje naše prošlosti razgledavanjem kulturno-povijesnih spomenika u prirodnom okruženju. Svako područje ima svoju povijest, svoju priču, dodatno oplemenjenu ostacima iz prapovijesti, antike, srednjega i novog vijeka pri čemu možemo pratiti njegov razvoj do današnjih dana.

but the majority was ruined during road building and earth-moving activities in conjunction with the amelioration of the Mirna River course, and as a result of other earth works on fields and in forests, or as a consequence of urbanization (Fig. 26 - 27).

The obtained results stemming from explorations of border marks could be valorized with lectures and exhibitions, and they could be likewise used to promote tourism. What Istria has to offer in the field of tourism could be further enriched by organizing hiking paths along the former boundary lines, all of which would enable tourists to better acquaint themselves with our past by seeing our cultural-historical monuments in their natural surroundings. Every region has its history, its tale, additionally enriched by remnants from prehistory, the Roman period, the Middle Ages and the Modern Age, which allows us to follow its development to the present days.



Karta Istre s mjestima koja se spominju u tekstu / Map of Istria with places mentioned in the text

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SAŽETAK

**KUNFINI I ZLAMENJA - OZNAKE
GRANICA I MEĐA U ISTRI OD
SREDNJEG VIJEKA DO NAŠEGA DOBA***Slaven BERTOŠA, Tatjana BRADARA, Nenad
KUZMANOVIĆ*

U radu se donose osnovni podaci o planiranom projektu Arheološkog muzeja Istre u Puli o granicama na Poluotoku tijekom prošlih stoljeća. Rekognosciranjem na terenu, s obzirom na danas postojeće oznake, pokušat će se utvrditi točna državna granična crta između mletačkih i austrijskih posjeda, pojedinih općina te teritorija od osobitoga državnog značenja kao što su bile šume. Planira se da projekt završi objavljivanjem velikog kataloga s brojnim slikovnim priložima i detaljnim općim podacima o kunfinskim oznakama (lokalitet, dimenzije, očuvanost i sl.). Graničnim oznakama u Istri bavio se niz povjesničara i istraživača, među njima: Danilo Klen, Vjekoslav Bratulić, Miroslav Bertoša, Anton Meden, Marino Budicin, Christian Gallo i Slaven Bertoša. Za pitanje granica vrlo su važne bile tzv. diferencije, tj. nepodijeljene parcele, koje su postale sporna mjesta sukoba: primjerice, Dober dol, Mune, Šumber, Semić, Grimalda, Zamask, Kaščerga, Muntrilj i Sv. Lovreč. Stanje se na njima nije smirilo sve do propasti Mletačke Republike, o čemu jasno svjedoče brojna izvješća različitih mletačkih rektora u Istri.

Konačni je cilj projekta prvenstveno očuvanje od uništenja i zaborava onih graničnih kamenih oznaka kojima dosad nije posvećen nikakav interes, koje su zanemarene, nepoznate i nedovoljno obrađene. Pokušat će se dokumentirati sve dostupne i sačuvane granične oznake. Nažalost, jedan je dio uništen atmosferilijama, a najveći je dio stradao prilikom gradnje cesta, raznim zemljanim radovima regulacije toka rijeke Mirne te ostalim zemljanim radovima po poljima, šumama ili urbanizacijom. Danas ih pronalazimo ugrađene u razne građevine kao pragove, dovratnike, u fasadama, kao klupe ispred kuća, na ulicama.

SUMMARY

**CONFINES AND BOUNDARIES - MARKS
OF FRONTIERS AND BORDERS IN
ISTRIA FROM THE MIDDLE AGES TO
THE PRESENT PERIOD***Slaven BERTOŠA, Tatjana BRADARA, Nenad
KUZMANOVIĆ*

This work brings the basic data about a project planned by the Archaeological Museum of Istria at Pula, which regards boundary lines on the Istrian Peninsula in the course of past centuries. Through field work and based on the still existent border marks we shall endeavor to reconstruct the exact course of the state frontier line between Venetian and Austrian possessions, individual communes, and territories of special importance to the state, as were forests. We plan to end the project with a publication of a detailed catalogue enriched with numerous photographs, as well as precise general information regarding border marks (locality, dimensions, state of preservation, etc.). A whole series of historians and explorers were busy studying border marks from Istria, amongst them: Danilo Klen, Vjekoslav Bratulić, Miroslav Bertoša, Anton Meden, Marino Budicin, Christian Gallo and Slaven Bertoša. So-called differences, i.e. not yet divided plots of land that became contentious points and sources of conflict, proved to be of momentous importance for questions regarding borders: for example, Dober Dol, Mune, Šumber, Semić, Grimalda, Zamask, Kaščerga, Muntrilj and Sv. Lovreč. The conflicts on these territories did not cease until the downfall of the Venetian Republic, which can be clearly seen on the basis of numerous reports compiled by diverse Venetian priors in Istria.

The final goal of this project is, primarily, to save from oblivion and to facilitate the preservation from devastation of those stone border marks that were to date completely forgotten and neglected, and remained thus unknown and insufficiently studied. Our wish is to document every available and preserved border mark. Unfortunately, some were ruined by weathering factors, but the majority was ruined during road building and earth-moving activities in conjunction with the amelioration of the Mirna River course, and as a result of other earth works on fields and in forests, or as a consequence of urbanization. Nowadays many of them are found built into diverse structures, serving as thresholds and door-posts, we find them on façades, and they also serve as benches in front of houses and on the streets.