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Upor podložnikov gospostva Švarcenek med tolminskim puntom

IZVLEČEK

Članek analizira uporniško dogajanje leta 1713 na območju gospostva Švarcenek (sedež zemljiškega gospostva v bližini Podgrada pri Vremah), razbito zemljiško gospostvo z vasmami na Krasu do Sežane in Povirja, v Vremški dolini in Brkinih. Z metodološko kritičnim pristopom analizira nekaj konceptov zaslišanj švarceneskih podložnikov različnih starostnih skupin, ki so imeli v vaški skupnosti različne poklicne in družbene vloge. Njihova zaslišanja so primerjana s prvimi uradnimi poročili, ki so jih o dogodkih v tem mejnem gospostvu napisali najpomembnejši uradniki dveh dežel – Kranjske in Goriske – ter vplivnega mesta Trst.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

mentalitete, plemstvo, podložniki, upor, gospostvo Švarcenek, sodni protokoli, 1713

ABSTRACT

SERF REBELLION IN THE ŠVARCENEK SEIGNIORY DURING THE TOLMIN PEASANT REVOLT

The article analyses a rebellion that took place in 1713 in the territorially discontinued Švarcenek seignior (with its seat near Podgrad pri Vremah) that encompassed villages scattered across the Karst to Sežana and Povirje, Vremška dolina and Brkini. Using the critical methodological approach it analyses some concepts of interrogating serfs of different age groups who played various vocational and social roles in the village community. These interrogations were compared to the first official reports on the developments in this border seignior that were drawn up by the most important officials of two provinces—Carniola and Gorizia—and the influential city of Trieste.

KEY WORDS

mentalities, nobility, serfs, revolt, Švarcenek seignior, court protocols, 1713

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S U M M A R Y

Serf rebellion in the Švarcenek seignior during the Tolmin peasant revolt

The study of interrogations of the rebels from the seignior of Švarcenek (Germ.: Schwarzenegg, It.: Nigrignano), who raised the last major collective protest during the revolt of 1713 and played different roles in village communities, portrays a relationship between the most frequent representations of rebels and random data that reveal a more dynamic picture of the men behind the rebellion. The interrogations of the rebels reflect the typical representations of rebels and the course of the revolt as constructed by the nobility. Whereas judges established some circumstances of the rebellion based on *corpus delicti*, they never interrogated the alleged rebels in regard to other facts surrounding the rebellion. Therefore, the interrogations, and particularly the concepts thereof, should be considered with great methodological care, especially because they lacked some parts of interrogation—i.e. the question catalogue. The serfs of the Švarcenek seignior were captured by the army from the Military Frontier for their connections with the revolt and interrogated in front of the commission appointed by the emperor acting as provincial prince. Some were held in the castle dungeons in the provincial capital for months, but eventually all were released. By an order of the provincial prince, one serf received the singular punishment of his bond being forfeited. Unlike other areas where the revolt was unfolding, this rebel was the only one to be punished in the Švarcenek seignior. He was a toll-collector – a low-ranking official, but also an active rebel. Although the seignior suggested to the investigating commission that all his serfs should be subject to preventive punishment, the court's final ruling shows that his petition bore no fruit. During the course of the trial it was established that the serfs were emboldened by rebels in other seigniories and that the event that triggered the rebellion was the arrival of the messenger who presented the seignior with an order to hand over the *urbarium* of his estate. Despite all methodological reservations, the aforementioned sources provide a unique insight into the world of village communities. They reveal the ways in which public affairs were settled, the manner of communication and protest, problems relating to the enforcement of rights, and finally the susceptibility for utopian ideas that were a result of rumoured successes of serfs in other seigniories and especially rumours regarding the abolition of all taxes.