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ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION AND COUNCILOR FAMILIES IN THE ROVINJ CENSUS OF 1595/6

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ABSTRACT

In the early modern period, Rovinj had healthier air compared to many other Istrian coastal communes, leading to a significantly higher population than places like Pula or Poreč. Its strategic location and a stable connection to Venice also attracted many settlers. This is confirmed by the first known census of Rovinj from 1595/6, which shows that a large proportion of surnames were linked to newcomers. This paper describes the census, examines the enumeration method and the time of data collection, assesses the accuracy and reliability of the data, and analyzes the population's origins based on surnames and descriptors, the titles and names of household heads, and councilor families.

Key words: Rovinj, Istria, census 1595/6, population

LA PROVENIENZA DELLA POPOLAZIONE E LE FAMIGLIE DEI CONSIGLIERI NEL CENSIMENTO DI ROVIGNO DEL 1595/6

SINTESI

All'inizio dell'età moderna, Rovinj/Rovigno godeva di un'aria più salubre rispetto a molti altri comuni costieri dell'Istria, il che contribuì a farle acquisire una popolazione significativamente più numerosa rispetto a centri come Pula/Pola o Poreč/Parenzo. La posizione strategica della città e i suoi solidi collegamenti con Venezia attirarono numerosi nuovi abitanti. Questo è testimoniato dal primo censimento noto di Rovigno, risalente al 1595/1596, che rivela come una parte significativa dei cognomi appartenesse a immigrati. L'articolo esamina questo censimento, analizzando il metodo di registrazione, il periodo

di raccolta dei dati, l'accuratezza e l'affidabilità delle informazioni. Inoltre, esplora le origini della popolazione attraverso lo studio di titoli, cognomi e nomi dei capifamiglia e delle famiglie dei consiglieri.

Parole chiave: Rovigno, Istria, censimento del 1595/6, popolazione

INTRODUCTION¹

In the early modern period, Rovinj/Rovigno had a reputation for healthier air compared to other Istrian coastal towns.² Encircled by walls, it attracted numerous settlers from neighbouring areas on the Istrian peninsula and beyond. The earliest known census of Rovinj dates back to 1595–1596, and it was documented by Bernardo Benussi in 1882 (Benussi, 1886). At that time, the census, under the title *Rovigno 1595 Descrittione di tutti gli abitanti di Rovigno et di animali*, was stored in the Municipal Archives of Rovinj (Archivio Municipale di Rovigno) (Benussi, 1886, 138). Today, this census, along with others from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, is preserved in the State Archives in Rijeka (DARI, Census 1595/6, book (from now on: b.) 1).

- 1 This paper was co-funded by the Croatian Science Foundation under project no. IP-2019-04-2055 “Topography of Power: Eastern Adriatic Cities in Medieval Spheres of Power” (TOPOS) and Institutional project of Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Faculty of Humanities: “Population of Rovinj in the Early Modern Period.”
- 2 In horographies as well as the reports of Venetian rectors, the unhealthy air in certain Istrian towns was a constant topic. In the mid-seventeenth century, Novigrad/Cittanova Bishop Giacomo Filippo Tomasini wrote: *Ha li giorni, e le notti tutto l'anno simili a quei, che Venezia, e tutta la Lombardia hanno. Per conseguenza gode un aria temperata, anzi quella parte, che si discosta dalli monti, e dall' Alpi Giulie, e s'avvicina al mare, non sente molto freddo, fuorché con li venti, onde resta la campagna attissima tutto l'anno al pascolo degli animali. Quindi occorre che i' inverno li pastori si partono dalli monti del Cragno, della Carintia, ed altri luoghi alti, e vengono a svernare qui le loro pecore, e capre. Ma siccome questa parte marittima gode di questa temperatura, così resta però molto insalubre, e nemica della natura umana e ciò per i venti australi, siroco, ostro, garbino, come disse Strabone, che la distolgono. E quei luoghi che sono più esposti ai suddetti venti, restano miserabilmente per l'intemperia dell'aria affatto distrutti, e disabitati. Tra quali principali sono Umago, Città Nova, Parenzo, e Pola. Anzi è comune opinione de' più intendenti, che l'aria dell'Istria sia tutta poco salutare; onde monsignor Cardinale Agostino Valiero che fu visitator apostolico di questa provincia solea dire che l'Istria era l'ospitale degl'italiani, vedendosi in prova questo suo detto. Restano però d'aria più buona Capo d'Istria, Pirano, Isola, o Rovigno, come esposti alla tramontana, e coperti dai venti cattivi* (Tomasini, 1837, 15–16). The wider Pula/Pola environs, as well as Novigrad, Umag/Umago and their surroundings, were counted among the particularly unhealthy areas. Poreč/Parenzo lost about 75% of its population due to malaria in the final two decades of the sixteenth century (Bertoša, 1995, 54; Schiavuzzi, 1889, 423–447). Rovinj was one of those places where the air was not entirely healthy, but not dramatically unhealthy either. Horographer Fr. Leandro Alberti noted that the zone of unhealthy air was one around Lim Bay and running to Dvigrad, while in Rovinj and the nearby islands of Sveta Katarina (St. Catherine), Sveti Andrija (St. Andrew; today Crveni otok/“Red Island”) and Sveti Ivan na Pučini (St. John on the Open Sea/San Giovanni in Pelago), the air was not entirely healthy (Schiavuzzi, 1889, 424). In 1623, Andrea Contarini, the captain of Rašpor, noted in his report that the unhealthy air (*corruption d'aria*) was due to poor management, i.e. the carelessness of the inhabitants themselves, who did not repair the ruins and did not maintain the town's hygiene (Bertoša, 1978–1979, 497; Cigui, 2013, 198); a few years later (1626), the Istrian provveditore, Giulio Contarini, ordered the reclamation of some marshes in Poreč and Umag (Cigui, 2013, 198). Compared to other cities in Venetian Istria (western coast) with the exception of Koper/Capodistria, which still had the highest population, Rovinj had the most residents. For example, in 1554, the number of inhabitants in cities (excluding districts) was: 1,789 in Rovinj, 594 in Pula and 780 in Poreč. At the end of the sixteenth century, Rovinj had a population of approximately 2,600 (1595/6). At the beginning of the seventeenth century (1601) Poreč had only 300 inhabitants, and Pula 579 (1613). The declining population trends in Pula and Poreč continued during the seventeenth century (Ivetic, 1997, 311, 315–316). According to the 1658 census, Rovinj had approximately 3,780 inhabitants (DARI, Census 1658, b. 1).

The census consists of 56 numbered pages, with this note written on the last page: *Tratta dal Volume civile del N. H. S. [nobil homo signor] Giacomo Minotto fu podestà Precessore essistente in questo pubblico Archivio di Rovigno. Florio Spongia Nodaro Pubblico e Vice Archivista*. Despite this, questions about the methodology underlying the census remain unresolved. For instance, who conducted the census and what criteria were employed remain unclear. How long did it last, and how much did its preparation cost? Additionally, whether the enumerator gathered information door-to-door or required residents to report to his office is not specified (Madunić, 2009, 28).

A total of 2,614 residents, 539 households and 4,398 animals were recorded in this census.

The first 60 entries are dated 1595 and the rest of the census is dated March 31, 1596. However, it is certain that the census (i.e., the rest of the census) could not have been conducted in a single day, so it is more likely that the census lasted for a time and that in the end the date of its completion was recorded. Cross-referencing the census with baptismal registers, many children listed in the census were not recorded in the baptismal register for 1594 or 1595, indicating gaps in the birth register. Conversely, some children whose baptisms were recorded help approximate the census dates. For instance, Nicolò, son of Domenego Venier and Euphemia Verzo, baptized on April 1, 1595, is listed as five months old in the census, suggesting an entry date around September 1595. Similarly, Griguor, son of Pasqualin Malusa and Martina, born on August 6, 1595, is listed as six months old, implying a census date in February 1596. Other entries indicate a lengthy enumeration process, as evidenced by deaths of household heads recorded in that period, such as Francesco da San Vincenti and Nicoletto Salata. Francesco died in March 1596, but he does not appear in the census; the head of the household listed in the census is his widow Mattia, while Nicoletto Salata died in February and he was listed prior to his death in February 1596.

The purpose of the census remains the subject of speculation. It may have been aimed at estimating the population or assessing the material conditions for taxation purposes (Madunić, 2009, 28). However, aside from listing animals, the census details neither occupations nor real estate ownership, which might have been relevant for tax assessment. It is plausible that the Venetian administration intended to account for adult males for defense or labor purposes and to estimate food supply needs during grain shortages.

It is a census of inhabitants and animals. The census format lists inhabitants on the left and animals on the right, starting with the household head. Male ages are generally recorded, but female ages are noted only occasionally. All household members are listed, including wives, children, other relatives, and any household help (*fameio*, *massara*, *fante*, *garzone*, *fantesca*), with the ages of children and siblings recorded more frequently than those of mothers and adult women. The age data are sometimes imprecise, indicating only the number of children below a certain age.

Despite these limitations, the census allows for the reconstruction of Rovinj's family structures, immigration patterns and economic activities. Each household's livestock is registered, including horses, mares, donkeys, cows, oxen, bulls, sheep, and small livestock (*animali minuti/menudi*). The term *animali grossi* occasionally appears, likely indicating the total number of large livestock. Sheep are often denoted by the term *animali minuti* and grouped in units (herds) of 40 (*quarnaro*).³ For example, the list specifies *anemali menudi quarnara 14*, which would mean 560 sheep. Then when the *animali minuti* are listed only by number, it is very likely that this means both sheep and goats.⁴

There is a convenient analogy to the Novigrad census, which was compiled at almost the same time, in 1596, and which, besides household members, also lists large and small livestock.⁵ Both censuses were quite likely motivated by the severe famine that had affected the Mediterranean zone in the 1590s (Rowlands, 2001, 49), so it is possible that this was one of the reasons why the Republic of Venice conducted censuses in the mid-1590s, i.e., in order to prepare for the eventuality of securing provisions for its population.

Benussi questioned the comprehensiveness of the census, noting discrepancies between the recorded population of 2,614 in 1595/6 and the 5,000 inhabitants mentioned in Angelini's 1600 chronicle. He furthermore questioned the list's completeness because surnames mentioned in numerous documents in the Rovinj archive for the period from 1500 to 1600 (Zenvinum, Candutio, Leuco, Barberolo, Baruta and Cathena) are missing from the census of 1595/6. Regarding Benussi's doubts about the authenticity of the 1595/6 census due to the number of inhabitants cited in 1600, it is clear that one data set is definitely incorrect. It is our opinion that the number of inhabitants cited in 1600 is much less likely than the total population indicated by the 1595/6 census. Namely, according to the census from 1595/6, the population was significantly less than in 1600: 2,614. If both figures are correct, it would mean that Rovinj's population almost doubled in just five years, and other relevant sources indicate no such a thing. Subsequent censuses in 1655 recorded 3,695 inhabitants, aligning more closely with Bishop Tomasini's mid-seventeenth-century estimate of 4,000 inhabitants: *Fa il luogo in tutto anime 4,000. Questo luogo e cresciuto da 60 over 70 anni in qua...* (Tomasini, 1837, 424; Benussi, 1886, 139). If their information is correct, and if we

3 *Quarnar/quarner* is a measure for a herd of sheep (Pavlovsky, 2000). Cf. 1508. 30 Giugno—*Facendo suppliche il Comune di Barbana, perché avanti il principio della guerra quei di Pola gli tolsero 85 quarnera di pecore, che sono, 40, per quarner* (SM, 88).

4 Only *animali menudi* (without specification if they are goats or sheep) are mentioned in the Rovinj Statute (STRV, b. 1, art. 26, 38, 51).

5 List of men, women, children, large and small livestock for Novigrad, Brtonigla and Tar from 17 April 1596. (*Die 17 Aprilis 1596, Descrittione delli huomeni, Donne, Putti, Animali grossi et menuti de Cittanuoua, Verteneglio, et Torre, Fatta in virtù di lettere del Cl.mo S.r Pod.à di Capodistria*). This list was partially (only for Novigrad) published by Marino Budicin (1988–1989, 102–103; DAPA-4, b. 41, f. 675–681; Mogorović Crljenko, 2006, 30–33, 67–68, 87–88).

assume that Angelini's population figure from 1600 is also correct, the number of inhabitants decreased significantly, and the sources again indicate nothing of the sort. Moreover, Tomasini spoke of an increase in the population in the period from the end of the sixteenth to the mid-seventeenth century.

Registry books can also serve as a reference point to verify the reliability of census data. Those from Rovinj were preserved for those baptized as of 1560, married as of 1564, and those who died as of 1553 (Jelinčić et al., 2004–2006, 170–176). Unfortunately, it seems that the information in the register of baptisms for 1595 and 1596, when the list was created, is not complete. This is stated at the very beginning of the register of baptisms in 1587–1612: *Si avvertisce che in più lochi delli battesimi non appare il proprio carattere de battezzanti, per quello che erano state dispartite le carte, con pericolo di perdersi, come anco si comprende essersi molte andate a male, et sono per altra mano registrate*. According to the aforementioned register of baptisms, there were 48 baptisms in 1595 and 28 in 1596. If we calculate the birth rate with these data, the result is too low for that period: 13.4 per thousand. Approximately twenty years later, the number of baptisms was significantly higher: 124 in 1613, and 122 in 1614. If we assume a typical birth rate of 35 to 40 per thousand for that time, the number of inhabitants in those years could range from 3,000 to 3,500. Such figures correspond to the previously mentioned words of Bishop Tomasini. According to the average number of baptisms for the five-year period from 1653 to 1657,⁶ 162.6, and the population according to the 1655 census, the birth rate was 44 per thousand, while according to Tomasini's population data, it would be a probably more realistic 40 per thousand. For comparison, the birth rate in Savičentia in 1613 was roughly 34.7 per thousand (Doblanović, 2017, 39).

Additional historical data, such as Fabio de Canal's 1566 forest statistics, testify to 1,947 inhabitants in Rovinj and Rovinjsko Selo (Klen, 1966–1968, 51). It is far more likely that by the beginning of the seventeenth century the number of inhabitants increased by about 500, rather than, as Angelini asserted in his chronicle, the population being 5,000. In summary, the 1595/6 census of Rovinj provides a valuable, albeit imperfect, snapshot of the town's demographic and economic conditions, although the clerics and town officials obviously not listed should be added to the number. Namely, Rovinj was an ecclesiastical chapter, and its chapter house was home to numerous clergymen (Teklić, 2021, 34–66). Moreover, Rovinj was home to several permanently occupied monasteries on the islands of Sveti Andrija, Sveta Katarina, and Sveti Ivan na Pučini (Benussi, 1977, 276–279).

Town officials such as mayors, chancellors, chamberlains and others were not encompassed by the census (STRV, book 1, art. 1–25). These officials, along with members of the Venetian administration temporarily residing in the town during their service, were typically not locals. Venetian policy preferred appointing

6 123 in 1653, 160 in 1654, 173 in 1655, 192 in 1656 and 165 in 1657.

non-locals to prominent civilian and military positions in both the *Domini di Terraferma* and the *Stato da Màr* (Madunić, 2009, 44–45). The podestàs were Venetians who generally brought their own chancellors, cavaliers and other assistants (Rizzi, 2017). While the census records some notaries active in Rovinj at the time, it does not explicitly identify them as such. This information is discernible from the notary registers of that period. It is plausible that the census recorded those who were citizens of Rovinj but excluded those who only rendered their services there. The census also omits military personnel, such as captains and officers, if any were present. However, many town officials and military personnel can be identified through other registers, such as baptismal, marriage and death records, although their official roles are not noted in the census (Madunić, 2009, 40–45; Bertoša, 2002, 235–244, 385–404). For example, the cavalier of Rovinj podestà Angelo Giustiniano was *miser* Alberto Bardeletto, whose daughter was baptized in Rovinj on May 13, 1592 (DAPA-429, Collection of Registers (from now on: CR), Register of Baptisms (from now on: RB) for Rovinj, 1587–1612, f. 53v). From a baptism record dated May 20, 1589, we learn that the chief's cavalier was *ser* Batistella, and the godfather at his daughter's baptism was the podestà's assistant (*coadiutor del detto Magnifico*) Zuanne da Citadella, indicating his foreign origins (DAPA-429, CR, RB for Rovinj, 1587–1612, f. 53v).

Whether other members of the town administration were Venetians remains uncertain. There is a possibility that some of them were recorded in the census, but without any indication of occupation or function. For instance, the occupation was not recorded for the notaries Tommaso Cadenazzo or Cristoforo Sponza, Antonio Fachinetti, Domenego Moscarda and Iacomo Bello, who were active in Rovinj at that time.⁷

A hospital had been active in Rovinj since 1475; however, whether individuals accommodated in charitable institutions were included in the population census is also unclear.⁸ Another pertinent question is, who exactly was encompassed by the census—whether it included only inhabitants of the town (specifically the island in the narrower sense) or also the residents of the wider Rovinj district, as well as foreigners and newcomers. According to the surnames in the census,

7 The notarial materials generated by the work of Tommaso Caenazzo (1585–1595), Cristophoro Sponza (1586–1589) and Antonio Fachinetti (1556–1600) are held in the archives of the SIASP in Trieste/Trst, while the materials of notary Iacomo Bello (1597–1634) and Domenego Moscarda (1602–1637) are held in the State Archives in Pazin.

8 In 1475, a hospital for the poor, sick and infirm dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy and St. Lawrence was established in Rovinj. It was financed by the fraternity's revenues, and had separate sections for the care of men and women. In addition to the hospital, the literature also mentions the existence of a lazaretto in Rovinj (Schiavuzzi, 1892, 385, 394; Benussi, 1970, 168–170; Glesinger, 1989, 126–127; Karbić, 1991, 67; Mogorović Crljenko, 2002, 111, 116).

it is evident that the residents of Rovinjsko Selo were not included.⁹ It is likely that only present residents were recorded in the census, and not those who were absent for various reasons. This approach was similarly employed in the Zadar census from the early sixteenth century (1527), where only individuals then present in the town were listed, excluding those outside the town due to service in the Venetian navy. Madunić noted by way of analogy that other Venetian censuses of specific Dalmatian communes encompassed persons in the town, i.e., a given census recorded the number of the people present at that moment. In addition to the aforementioned, the census also included foreigners residing in the town for extended periods, but not those persons who were absent for a similarly extended period due to the performance of any type of formal service (Madunić, 2009, 29–30). Therefore, it can be inferred that the Rovinj census, similar to the Novigrad census and others conducted by the Venetian administration in Dalmatia, was primarily intended for the needs of the central government rather than local administration. It recorded individuals on whom the Venetian authorities could rely in case of war or public works and those for whom sustenance would have to be provided in case of shortages or famine. Namely, as a rule, it was not possible to produce enough grain for the town's population, so it had to be purchased (Madunić, 2009, 31). This is proven by the list of buyers of fodder, grain and other types in Novigrad, Brtonigla and Tar from 1596 (*Nota di tutte le biade, formenti et altre sorti di Verteneggio et Torre insieme con Cittanoua con la nota di quelli che hanno comprato biade l'anno MDLXXXVI*) (DAPA-4, b. 41, f. 727–742; Mogorović Crljenko, 2006, 103–104).

Doubts about the completeness of the 1595/6 census based on the absence of surnames recorded in other documents from the Rovinj archives dated to the period from 1500 to 1600 were partially questioned by Benussi himself with arguments supporting the reliability of the census (Benussi, 1886, 140). It is important to note that during this period, many surnames were just becoming established. Frequently, information about a person's origin or profession was provided along with the name, eventually evolving into surnames. For example, in the 1595/6 census, the head of the household was listed as *miser Francesco Pergoli*. In the 1600 register of deaths, the death of his wife *Francesca* was recorded, with the surname noted as a nickname *detto Pergoli* (DAPA-429, CR, Register of Deaths

9 Rovinjsko Selo emerged at the site of Vallis de Lacu Verzo, 7 kilometers from Rovinj. In 1526, Morlach families originally from the Zadar hinterland settled there (Ivetic, 1993, 373). Canon Tomaso Caenazzo, the Rovinj ecclesiastical chapter's archivist, wrote about the Morlach settlers in the Rovinj area and cited a series of transcripts of various documents containing their claims. Among them is the one which records that representatives of the residents of the so-called *Villa Morlachorum*: S. Giorgius Brancovichio, Milcho Gradovichio, Dominico de Piezo de Zara, Iacobo Sorzichio, Guido Vratovichio, Barichio Sorzichio, Mathaeo Starichio, Rado Gradovichio, Guido Gionta, Thomasio Sachochio et Nicola de Craise omnibus Murlachis came to the Rovinj podestà Leonardo Malipiero in 1531 with a request to solve certain problems (Caenazzo, 1885, 135). The surnames Brainovichio, Gradovichio, De Piezo, Sorzichio, Vratovichio, Starichio, Gionta, Sachochio and De Craise do not appear in the Rovinj census of 1595/6.

(from now on: RD) for Rovinj (1553–1601), f. 124v). Four years earlier, on January 26, 1596, the widower Francesco married Franceschina Gaiarducci. It was noted that he was the son of the late Giovanni Gabriel Fiorentino. His wife was recorded as a godmother at a baptism as *Francesca consorte de mistro Francesco depentor*. On September 30, 1624, his daughter Maria Pergolis *figlia del pittore meser Francesco* was married. Additionally, *miser* Francesco, in his capacity as a wedding witness on June 20, 1598, was recorded as *Depentor da Firenze habitante di Rovigno*, and on June 8, 1616, he was serving the same role as *Francesco Pergoli pittore toscano*. By connecting various sources, including registers of baptisms, marriages and deaths, as well as notary records (DAPA-532, Domenico Moscarda, 5th protocol, f. 8r), we discovered that Francesco Pergolis was a Florentine painter (Radossi & Pauletich, 1977–1978, 311; Mlacović et al., 2019, 168). In some sources, he is referred to as *depentor*, while in others he is called *detto Pergolis*. This discrepancy highlights the potential for incorrect conclusions if only one source is consulted, such as the 1595/6 census.

Francesco Solis is also listed in the census. Another source reveals his nickname as Barberolo (DAPA-429, CR, RB for Rovinj (1587–1612), f. 29v, January 20, 1591). The surname Barberolo is among those that Benussi noted as being recorded between 1500 and 1600, specifically in 1580, but it does not appear in the 1595/6 census. This case illustrates how nicknames often became surnames. For example, Cristoforo Segalla was recorded in the 1595/6 census. Four years later, he was listed in the register of deaths as Cristoforo Segalla *detto Brunello* (DAPA-429, CR, RD for Rovinj (1553–1601), f. 124r, 1600). Concurrently, the surname Brunel/Brunello appears in the register of marriages among young men in 1585, 1592, and 1615. Registry book entries often explicitly state that a name is a nickname rather than a surname. This period was marked by the ongoing process of forming permanent surnames from first names, last names, nicknames, places of origin, occupations, or distinguishing features (Frančić & Milovan, 2019, 73–76; Šimunović, 2006, 368–380). The examples below further confirm this trend.

According to the register of deaths, on September 20, 1590, the daughter of Anzolo, known by the nickname *sopra nome di Bei Occhi* (“of the Beautiful Eyes”), was buried, and on September 29 of the same year, the son of Matthio *Delle Belle Parole* (“of the Beautiful Words”) was also buried. These individuals do not appear under those nicknames in the 1595/6 census, making it difficult to determine their corresponding surnames. There are three heads of household named Anzolo/Angelo listed in the 1595/6 census: Anzolo Buranello (age 28), Anzolo da Venezia (age 40), and Angelo Moroso (age 50). Angelo Moroso was married in Rovinj on October 12, 1572, and Anzolo Bevilaqua de San Nicolo da Venezia on June 24, 1573. It is possible that Anzolo Buranello is actually Anzolo of the Beautiful Eyes, but this remains speculative.

An additional control element was used to verify the completeness of the census: confirming whether the names and surnames of the fathers of children baptized from January 1, 1595, to March 31, 1596 (the last date in the census), were also present in

the list. According to the Rovinj register of baptisms, 52 children (including a pair of twins) were baptized in Rovinj during this period. Of the 51 fathers, 35 may be directly identified as household heads in the 1595/6 census. Additional sources (marriage and death registers) reveal fathers who died before the child's baptism and cases in which fathers were listed with one surname in the census and another in the baptismal register. For example, the baptism of Francisca, daughter of *ser* Iseppo Zuanon and *donna* Betta, was recorded on April 23, 1595 (DAPA-429, CR, RB for Rovinj (1587–1612), f. 47v). There is no record of Iseppo Zuanon and Betta's wedding in Rovinj before 1595, but on October 28, 1578, *ser* Iseppo Rotta and *donna* Isabetta were married. In the census, seven children are listed in the household of fifty-year-old *ser* Iseppo Rotta, including a one-year-old daughter. *Zuanon* was likely a nickname for *ser* Iseppo or the Rotta family (in the register of baptisms he was recorded on April 18, 1594, he was recorded as *ser Iseppo Rota detto Zuanon*). This process of cross-referencing various records highlights the challenges and intricacies of historical demographic research. The use of nicknames, variations in the recording of names, and the gradual establishment of surnames during this period complicate the accurate identification of individuals across different documents. Nonetheless, through meticulous comparison of records, researchers can piece together more complete and accurate historical narratives.

An interesting example from the census pertains to a household headed by a woman named Mattia Rizza (she lived with her 18-year-old daughter at the time). From the register of baptisms, we learn that she was the widow of Antonio Greco, called *della Riccia* ("of Curly"). Their son was baptized on May 6, 1594, when Antonio Greco was still alive. He is recorded as *Antonio Greco della Riccia* and Mattia as *detta Riccia*.

Some of the children baptized from January 1, 1595, to March 31, 1596, were most likely recorded in households to which their fathers belonged (either the households of their own fathers or their brothers), but it is difficult to say how many. Among the fathers of children baptized in the 1595–1596 period (until March 31), 41 surnames appear, of which only two (Rochello and Zuanon) are not present in the census, and Zuanon, as already stated earlier, was the nickname of Iseppo Rotta.

A comparative analysis of households listed in the census alongside records of infants baptized between 1594 and March 31, 1596, revealed certain discrepancies and limitations inherent in the sources themselves. Notably, age data in documents from that era were often imprecise and frequently rounded. Despite this, the census of 1595/6 documented 48 households wherein the ages of children were specified in months. It is plausible that there were more infants present, considering that in some instances, children's ages were provided only as cumulative figures, such as three sons under the age of 5 or four daughters under the age of 8, among others. However, among the infants identified in these 48 households, only 14 of them (29.2%) corresponded to individuals baptized between 1594 and 1596. This discrepancy suggests a potential incompleteness in the Registers of baptism or inaccuracies in the recording of fathers' names, further complicated

by the flexibility of surnames during this period. It is worth noting that the oldest baptism entries were initially recorded on slips of paper and subsequently transcribed into registers, potentially leading to errors or omissions in the process (Doblanović Šuran & Mogorović Crljenko, 2019, 13).

ORIGIN OF THE POPULATION BASED ON SURNAME FROM THE 1595/6 CENSUS

Among the 539 households listed, surnames were not recorded for 12 of them (2.2%), rather only an ancestor's name was noted. However, among the remaining 527 surnames, they can be categorized into several groups based on their likely origin. Firstly, there are surnames suggesting the bearer's origin from both nearby and more distant regions, 165 in all or 30% of the total. It is important to note that surnames may not always directly indicate origin, as some names like Ive, Pergolis, Stoccada, or Salata are also associated with immigrants from Split, Tuscany, Venice, and Friuli, among other places. Additionally, surnames like Ferrarese, present in Rovinj before 1595/6, may represent established families rather than newcomers. Surnames can provide clues about immigration patterns and tendencies, but determining the exact time of arrival in the town and how long the status of newcomer persisted requires cross-referencing different sources. For instance, Mathio Pedich, also known as Valentin and called Valco, from Savičenta, migrated to Rovinj in the late 1530s due to a conflict with the local captain. His involvement in a dispute over the demarcation between Vodnjan and Savičenta dates back to 1553, indicating his enduring ties to these areas. Pedich's testimony during this dispute revealed his occupation as a bell-ringer in Rovinj, suggesting his established presence in the community by then. His mention of woodcutting activities in Savičenta 35 years prior to 1553 indicates his long-standing connection to the area. He passed away in Rovinj in April 1556, and his death was recorded as *ser Mathio da San Vincenti hostiar* in the Rovinj registry, reflecting his origin and occupation. His story provides insight into individual experiences of migration and settlement in historical contexts (DAPA-429, CR, RD for Rovinj (1553–1601)). In the oldest Rovinj marriage register from the latter half of the sixteenth century (1564–1640), the following are recorded as witnesses at weddings: *ser Domenego de San Vincenti ostiario quondam Rigo* (1575), *ser Domenego da San Vincenti ostiario* (many in the 1590s, last time in 1600), *ser Zuan da San Vincenti hostiario* (1618), and *meser Zuanne da S. Vincenti q. meser ostiario*; among the marriages we find *Michelina da San Vincenti* from the household of *ser Zuanne*, who was also an *ostiario*, and *Domenica da San Vincenti* from the late *Piero detto Ostiario*. The post of church porter was held by members of the da Sanvincenti family for a time. It is plausible that they were descendants of the bell-ringer Pedich, although no explicit evidence of this can be found in the available sources. If indeed they were, then the association with their place of origin persisted for four generations.

Titles

Unlike certain other censuses of similar character,¹⁰ the recording of titles in the Rovinj census is apparently incomplete and inconsistent. Namely, the titles next to the names of household heads are listed in only 18.7% of cases (104 out of a total of 539 household heads, 71 male and 33 female). Interestingly, there were more female household heads with a title (a third, 33/99) compared to male heads (about 16%, 71/440).

The listed titles include: *domino* (1), *eccellente signor* (1), *ser* (44), *misier* (13), *mistro* or *magister* (12), and, for female household heads, *donna* (33).

Sixty-four-year-old Antonio Perinis was recorded in the list as a *domino*, and 76-year-old Alessandro Iustignano as a distinguished gentleman (*eccellente signor*). His occupation is impossible to ascertain from the sources.

The title of master (*mistro*, *magistro*) in the list from 1595/6 was held by: Bortolo and Francesco *di mistro* Giacomo Calafà, Vettor Calafà Carà, Marco Ciprioto, Piero q. Piero Furlan, Zorzi Marangon, Astolfo, Nicolò and Zuanne Moscarda, Francesco Milanese, Bortolo Pellizzaro, Simon Sartor and Pelegrin Visintin. Parts of master artisan's surnames also suggest their trade: shipbuilders, carpenters, furriers and tailors. From the register of baptisms, we learn that *mistro* Astolfo Moscarda was a mason (*muraro*) (DAPA-429, CR, RB for Rovinj (1587–1612), f. 99r, June 10, 1595).

The list's scribe drew a distinction between *miser* and *ser*. While *ser* should be an abbreviation of *miser*—with both terms serving as abbreviations, the former for *signor* and the latter for *mio signor*—differentiation between the two titles has also been observed in other sources, where *miser* is hierarchically above *ser* (Doblanović Šuran, 2019, 83–84). It is also noteworthy that the titles from the list do not always correspond to those assigned to the same individuals in parish registers or notary records. In certain locations, such as Zadar and Venice, the titles *ser* and *meser* were associated with citizens (*cittadino*) or patricians (Madunić, 2009, 40). In the Rovinj census, the title *meser/miser* was held by members of councillor families (Mogorović Crljenko & Doblanović, 2015; Mlacović et al., 2019; Mogorović Crljenko, 2019; Doblanović Šuran & Mogorović Crljenko, 2020). For instance, among the prodigious Sponza family, three household heads—Giusto, Cristoforo q. Francesco, and Antonio q. Biasio—as well as Zuanbatista Basilisco, Iacomo Bello, Manolo Caluzzi, and Nicolo detto Caluci (listed in the census as Nicolo Zavarno, identified in baptismal records as Nicolo Grego da Cirigo, a Greek from the island of Kythira, south of the Peloponnese) held the title of *miser*. Additionally, Zuanne Solis, Dorligo da Veggia (Krk), Domenico da Venezia, Zuanne da Capodistria (Koper), and the painter Francesco Pergoli from Florence were also titled *miser*. Other sources reveal that Cristoforo Sponza, the son of the late Francesco, and Iacomo

10 For example, for Zadar from 1527, cf. Madunić (2009, 35–36).

Bello were Rovinj notaries during that period.¹¹ The majority of individuals in the census were conferred the title of *ser*. Several household heads from families associated with the council bore this title, including Bichiachi (2), Brionese, Burla (3), Caenazzo/Cadenazzo (3 out of 7), Di Vescovi (2 out of 20), Iotta (3 out of 9), Quarantotto (1 out of 5), Segala (1 out of 8), and Sponza (5 out of 32). Additionally, individuals with the surnames Albanese, Birola, Ciprioto, da Fasana, da Sebenico, Ferarese, Furlan, Gambello, Lanzetto, Longo, Lussin, Medelin, Moro, Pavan, Perini (2), Rota, Sbisà, and Vendrame also held the title of *ser*.

According to Benussi, in 1595/6, there were fourteen councillor families: Basilisco, Bello, Bichiachi, Brionese, Burla, Caenazzo, Calucci, Giotta, Leonardis, Pesce, Quarantotto, Segala, Sponza, and Vescovi (Benussi, 1970, 79–80; Budicin, 1992, 128–129). Of these, the Leonardis surname is missing from the census, and none of the householders with the surname Pesce are associated with any title. In addition to the surnames of the councillor families, the titles *miser* and *ser* were also associated with household heads whose surnames suggest newcomer origins or are known to be newcomers from other sources (e.g., Pergolis). It is evident that the titles were not exclusively reserved for members of councilor families, rather they were also accorded to more respectable and wealthy citizens. Based on this, it is clear that the titles of household heads were not consistently recorded.

Madunić observed that in Zadar almost everyone with a title resided inside the ramparts, with very few living in the town's suburbs (Madunić, 2009, 39). However, based on existing sources, such a conclusion cannot be drawn for Rovinj because in the census is not precisely stated where in the town someone lives.

Councilor families

The census does not list the occupations of individual household heads, rather only those of the domestic staff in said households. Therefore, it is not possible to determine how many families were engaged in specific trades, seafaring, or commerce from the census data. Additionally, the census does not provide insights into the family sizes of particular occupational groups. However, based on surnames, which were still in the formational phase during this period, we can identify those associated with councilor families. Fourteen such families existed during the census period, and by the end of the eighteenth century, three more families were admitted to the Council. As previously mentioned, the census does not include the Leonardis family, which Benussi listed as members of the town Council or as registered in the book of noble citizens (*Libro dei nobili*) during the census period (Benussi, 1970, 78–80).

11 Materials generated by the activities of the aforementioned Rovinj notaries are held in the fund DAPA-532, Rovinj Notaries.

The exact number of members on the Council during the census period is unknown. However, in 1755, the Council had 361 members, as recorded by Budicin (1992, 128–129). It is noteworthy that this figure reflects a significant time gap of 160 years, during which demographic and socio-political circumstances likely underwent considerable changes. Therefore, the number of Council members in the census period may have differed. Despite this uncertainty, the census provides valuable insights into the size and demographic status of certain families. By examining the data, we can determine the relative size of these families, irrespective of whether all of their branches had Council members or not. Additionally, the census allows us to identify families that may have been demographically threatened during this period (cf. Table 2).

The average number of councilor family members in the observed period was five. The largest kinship group was Sponza, which had 38 families and 182 members (an average of 4.78 members per family), and 4 domestic staff members. Among the household heads, two bore the title *miser* and five *sir*, while three female heads were addressed as *donna*. Only four families had domestic staff, three families each with one servant (*fameio*) and one family with a single maid (*massera*). The aforementioned family group was not very rich in animals either, as 14 families (36.8%) owned a single animal. Most had one to three heads of cattle and a horse or a donkey, while one family owned four head of cattle, and one owned four bulls and two horses. The next largest kinship group was the Vescovi clan, which had 22 families, i.e., 95 members (an average of 4.31 members per family) and two servants. Two household heads bore the title as *sir*, and one head bore the title *donna*. In this family, 8 (36.3%) families also recorded ownership of animals (all title holders had them), mostly one to three heads of cattle and one to two horses or mares, although most owned a single head of cattle. They are followed by three kinship groups, Caenazzo, Iotta and Segalla, each consisting of 8 families, the Quarantotto clan, which had 6 families, while based on the number of families (and members), the most demographically threatened were clans with three families, Bichiachi (12 members in total), Burla (15 members) and Pesce (7 members), two families, Bello (10 members) and Caluzzi (17 members), and one family each, i.e. Basilisco (15 members) and Brionese (5 members). Two families from the Iotta clan stand out as the wealthiest in terms of animal ownership, headed by Piero *q. ser* Domenego and *ser* Nicolò, as well as a family from the Segalla clan headed by Domenego, and the Tomaso's family from the Caenazzo clan. Out of 104 families, only 10 had domestic staff in the household, mostly one member each, and only two families had more servants, i.e., Zambattista Basilisco's family had 3 *fanti*, and while a family of 4 servants (*fameio*) was employed by the aforementioned Piero *q. ser* Domenego from the Iotta clan, who was also one of the wealthiest livestock owners.

Names

The names of male and female household heads are recorded in the census. The male pool of names was more numerous than the female, but this is probably a difference resulting from the smaller number of female household heads. According to the 1595/6

census, 73 different names were recorded among male household heads, and only 44 among female heads. The most common male names were Domenego, Zuanne (Zanetto) and Francesco. Those three names have been linked to virtually a third of household heads. The female household heads (mainly widows) were fewer, and among them the most common name was Eufemia (Fumia), after Rovinj's patron saint (10%). Catarina, Domenega (Meneghina) and Antonia were common female names (Table 3). According to the Rovinj Register of Baptisms (1560–1587) covering the period from 1560 to 1566, most of the baptized girls were named Eufemia (8.8%), followed by Francisca (7.3%), Maria (6.9%), Catarina (6.9%), Domenega (6.2%) and Zuanna (5.1%). Among baptized boys in that same period, the most common name was Zuanne (14.4%), while Francisco (10.8%), Domenego (7.9%), Piero (7.2%), Matteo (5%) and Giacomo were also common (5%) (Doblanović Šuran, 2017a, 226). The names of household heads in so-called councilor families do not deviate. Namely, among the household heads with councilor surnames, a third were named Domenego, Francesco and Zuanne.

IN LIEU OF A CONCLUSION

The census of 1595/6 stands as the oldest known enumeration of Rovinj's population, providing a detailed list of households (a total of 539) and its members. However, it is evident that certain segments of the population were not encompassed by the census, such as members of the Venetian administration and clergy.

Surnames had not yet been standardized during this period, resulting in individuals being identified by various descriptors, nicknames, or occupations, which could change from one generation to the next. Nonetheless, the census sheds light on patterns of immigration to Rovinj.

From the analysis of the surnames recorded in the 1595/6 census, several conclusions can be drawn about the origin and migration patterns of the population in Rovinj. Among the 527 recorded surnames, 30% (165 surnames) suggest origins from both nearby and distant regions. This diversity in surnames points to a significant level of migration and interaction with other areas. Surnames may not always directly indicate geographic origin. For example, names like Ive, Pergolis, Stoccada, and Salata are linked to regions such as Split, Tuscany, Venice, and Friuli. Additionally, some surnames like Ferrarese were already present in Rovinj before the census, implying established local families rather than recent immigrants. To accurately determine the time of arrival and the duration of a family's status as newcomers, cross-referencing multiple historical sources is necessary. The recorded surnames reveal a diverse and complex picture of migration, with many families having origins from various regions.

Titles were recorded for only 18.7% of household heads nevertheless the variety of recorded titles indicates a hierarchical structure and differentiation in social status among the population. Members of councilor families often held titles like *meser/miser*, signifying their higher social standing. Titles were not exclusive to councilor families but were also given to respected and wealthy citizens, indicating that social status and economic power could grant similar recognition.

During the census period fourteen councilor families existed in Rovinj but the census does not include the Leonardis family. The average number of councilor family members in the observed period was five. The largest kinship group was Sponza, which had 38 families and 182 members.

Male household heads had a wider range of names (73) compared to female heads (44), likely due to the smaller number of female household heads. Common male names included Domenego, Zuanne, and Francesco, which were linked to about a third of male heads, while Eufemia, Catarina, Domenega, and Antonia were prevalent among female heads.

Although the analyzed census contains numerous shortcomings, the data it contains enable the observation of certain tendencies in terms of migration routes, population structures, but also the size and composition of households as well as the economic orientation of the population, which will be analyzed in a subsequent paper.

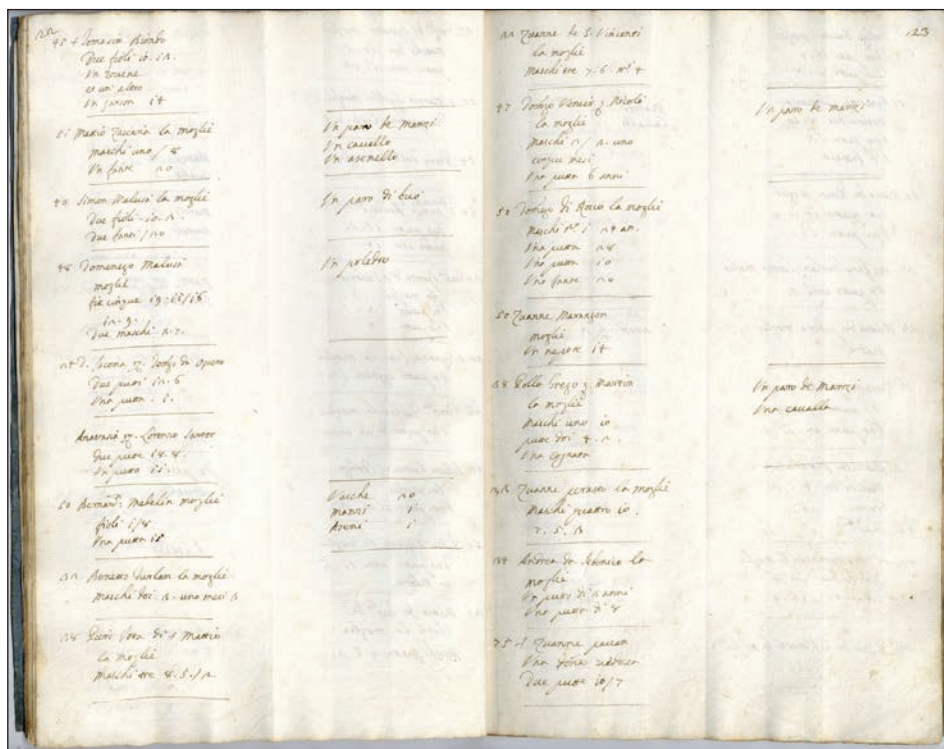


Fig. 1: Census of Rovinj from 1595/6, pp. 22–23 (DARI, Census 1595/6, b. 1).

IZVOR PREBIVALCEV IN DRUŽINE SVETNIKOV PO POPISU PREBIVALSTVA ROVINJA IZ LET 1595/1596

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POVZETEK

V zgodnjem novem veku je imel Rovinj bolj zdrav zrak v primerjavi z mnogimi drugimi istrskimi obalnimi občinami, kar je privedlo do bistveno večjega števila prebivalcev kot v krajih, kot sta Pulj ali Poreč. Njegova strateška lega in stalne povezave z Benetkami so privabile številne naseljence, kar potrjuje prvi znani popis prebivalstva Rovinja iz let 1595/6. Ta članek opisuje popis, proučuje metodo in čas štetja, ocenjuje točnost in zanesljivost podatkov ter analizira izvor prebivalstva na podlagi priimkov in vzdevkov, nazivov glav gospodinjestev, družin svetnikov in imen glav gospodinjestev. Analiza popisa je pokazala, da se je popis izvajal v daljšem časovnem obdobju (več mesecev) in da vanj ni bil vključen manjši del prebivalstva (npr. duhovščina). Skoraj tretjina priimkov in vzdevkov kaže na izvor nosilca iz bližnjih in bolj oddaljenih regij. Zapisovanje nazivov v rovinjski popis je bilo očitno nepopolno in nedosledno, zato le na podlagi popisa ni mogoče konkretnije sklepati o družbeni stratifikaciji. V popisu niso navedeni poklici posameznih glav gospodinjestev, zato ni mogoče ugotoviti, koliko družin se je ukvarjalo s specifičnim delom, pomorstvom ali trgovino. Vendar pa lahko na podlagi priimkov, ki so bili v tistem obdobju še v fazi oblikovanja, identificiramo tiste, povezane s svetniškimi družinami. V obdobju popisa je obstajalo štirinajst takih družin, vendar popis ne vključuje družine Leonardis. Analizirali smo tudi družine svetnikov glede na njihovo število. Najštevilčnejši rodbini sta bili Sponza in De Vescovi, demografsko najbolj ogrožene, torej tiste z najmanjšim številom članov, pa so bile Bello, Caluzzi, Basilisco in Brionese.

Ključne besede: Rovinj, Istra, popis prebivalstva 1595/1596, prebivalstvo

APPENDICES

Table 1: Number of baptisms, marriages and deaths according to registers. The numbers of baptisms, marriages and deaths are listed according to Mogorović Crljenko and Doblanović (2015, 249). In this table, however, the number of baptisms in 1597, which was mistakenly stated as 8 instead of 68 in the aforementioned work, has been corrected.

Year	Married	Died	Baptized
1590	3	74	74
1591	0	124	66
1592	15	81	68
1593	8	44	69
1594	8	60	76
1595	3	49	44
1596	11	190	27
1597	14	64	68
1598	20	46	20
1599	17	112	64
1600	10	60	32
	109	904	608

Table 2: Households of town council member surnames according to the 1595/6 census. It should be noted there that it is impossible to ascertain which of the numerous Sponza or De Vescovi households were or were not councilor families.

KIN	HOUSEHOLDERS	TITLE	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS		ANIMALS
			Family	Support staff	
BASILISCO (1)	Zambattista	miser	15	3 fanti	1 horse
BELLO (2)	Iacomo	miser	5		None
	Zan Antonio		5		None
BICHIACHI (3)	Zuane	ser	4	1 fameglio	1 horse, 4 male bovines
	Lorenzo	ser	5		None
	Helena, widow	donna	3		None
BRIONESE (1)	Francesco	ser	5		None
BURLA (3)	Geronimo	ser	5		None
	Francesco	ser	9		1 horse and 2 donkeys
	Francesco	ser	1		None
CAENAZZO (8)	Agnesina, ved. q. Pietro	donna	5	1 fameglio	1 horse, 2 male bovines
	Domenego	ser	4		2 horses
	Tomasin de ser Piero	ser	6		None
	Tomaso		8		1 horse and 70 cows
	Tomasin q. Domenego		8		None
	Euffemia r.q. Tomasin	donna	6		None
	Domenego q. Mattio		5		None
	Piero	ser	5		None

CALUZZI (2)	Iani		7		None
	Manolli	miser	10		None
VESCOVI (de, di) (22)	Antonio de Michalin		4		2 male bovines
	Cattarina q. Francesco		5		None
	Domenego q. Bortolo		6		None
	Domenego q. Piero		3		None
	Domenego q. Piero		3		None
	Domenego q. Tomasin		6		2 male bovines
	Domenico di ser Mattio		5		None
	Francesco		3		None
	Gabriel q. Domenico		3		None
	Gabriel q. Piero	ser	7	1 masara	1 horse, 2 male bovines
	Iacomo		6		2 mares, 3 male bovines
	Iusto		4		None
	Marieta r.q. Nicolo	donna	3		2 male bovines
	Mattio		4		None
	Mattio q. Michalin		2		None
	Mattio q. Zuanne		5		1 horse, 2 male bovines
	Michelin	ser	6		2 horses, 2 male bovines
	Nicolo de ser Mattio		3		None
	Piero q. Domenigo		5		None
	widow (daughter od Gabriel)		3		None
	Zuanne q. Piero		5	1 fameglio	2 male bovines
	Zuanne q. Piero		4		None
Iotta (8)	Piero		5		None
	Zuanne		3		None
	Piero q. ser Domenego		9	4 fameglio's	2 horses, 2 male bovines and 520 heads of small livestock
	Zuanne q. Piero	ser	5		None
	Francesco de ser Mattio		6		1 donkey
	Nicolo	ser	5		1 horse and male bovines, 70 heads of small livestock
	Mattio		2		None
	Domenego		1		None
Pesce (3)	Preto		4		None
	Piero		2		None
	Piero		1		None
Quarantotto (6)	Francesco		10		None
	Bernardin		5		None
	Francesco		5		None
	Iacomo		7		1 donkey
	Iacoma		2		None
	Domenego	ser	7		None
Segalla (8)	Andrea		5		None
	Domenego q. Michelin		6		2 donkeys, 12 sheep
	Martin		8		None
	Iacomo		6		None
	Cristofolo		5		2 bulls
	Martin	ser	6		None
	Zuanne		2		None
	Domenego		5		2 oxen, 60 cows, 100 sheep

SPONZA (38)	Paula r.q. Biasio	donna	2		
	Antonio q. Biasio	miser	8		1 horse
	Christofooro q. Biasio	ser	7	1 fameglio	1 horse and 1 male bovine
	Nicolo q. Gabriel		9	1 fameglio	1 male bovine
	Cristofolo q. Francesco		6	1 fameglio	1 horse and 2 male bovines
	Giusto	miser	6	1 massara	2 male bovines
	Zan Andrea q. Francesco		8		None
	Mattio q. Francesco		9		2 male bovines
	Francesco q. Domenego		3		None
	Francesco q. Michelin		6		None
	Vendrame		5		2 horses and 4 male bovines
	Simon q. Domenego		3		1 horse and 2 male bovines
	Mattio, ser q. Zuanne		6		None
	Nicoletto q. Michalin	ser	5		None
	Francesco q. Cristofolo		3		2 male bovines
	Bortolo		4		None
	Polo		8		1 donkey
	Nadalin	ser	6		4 large animals
	Andrea q. Michelin		6		None
	Nicolò de ser Simon		5		None
	Nicoletto	ser	4		1 horse and 2 male bovines
	Benetto		5		None
	Iseppo	ser	8		None
	Simon q. Nicolo		1		None
	Valerio q. Domenego		6		None
	Antonio q. Francesco		5		None
	Marco Antonio		5		None
	Zuanne q. Domenego		3		1 male bovine
	Hieronimo		1		None
	Zuanne q. D.		2		None
	Zuanne q. Zan Andrea		4		None
	Andrea q. Benetto		3		None
	Maria q. Zan Michiel		3		None
	Margareta q. Piero	donna	4		None
	Mattia q. Zan Michiel		5		None
	Zan Andrea		3		None
	Perina q. Domenego	donna	1		None
	Francesco di ser Vendrame		4		1 horse and 2 male bovines
			520	15	

Table 3: Names of household heads.

Male	No.	Female	No.
<i>Domenego</i>	52	<i>Eufemia / Fumia</i>	10
<i>Zuanne/ Zannetto</i>	41	<i>Cattarina</i>	8
<i>Francesco</i>	38	<i>Domenega / Meneghina</i>	7
<i>Piero</i>	25	<i>Antonia</i>	7
<i>Nicolo</i>	23	<i>Helena / Elena</i>	6
<i>Iacomo</i>	22	<i>Maria / Matieta</i>	4
<i>Antonio/ Tonello</i>	21	<i>Zannetta / Zanna</i>	4
<i>Mattio</i>	18	<i>Martina</i>	4
<i>Andrea/ Iadre</i>	15	<i>Bernardina</i>	3
<i>Simon</i>	13	<i>Francesca / Franceschina</i>	3
<i>Iseppo</i>	12	<i>Mattia</i>	3
<i>Bortolo</i>	10	<i>Nicolosa</i>	3
<i>Michelin/Michel</i>	10	<i>Agnesina</i>	2
<i>Tomasin</i>	10	<i>Iacoma</i>	2
<i>Biasio</i>	8	<i>Malgarita</i>	2
<i>Zorzi</i>	8	<i>Pasca/Pasqua</i>	2
<i>Bernardin</i>	7	<i>Agata</i>	1
<i>Bastian</i>	5	<i>Alegra</i>	1
<i>Gregor/Gregorio</i>	5	<i>Alessandra</i>	1
<i>Nicoletto</i>	5	<i>Anastasia</i>	1
<i>Tomaso</i>	5	<i>Benetta</i>	1
<i>Marco</i>	4	<i>Benvenuta</i>	1
<i>Pascalin</i>	4	<i>Betta</i>	1
<i>Stefano</i>	4	<i>Bortola</i>	1
<i>Geronimo / Hieronimo</i>	4	<i>Chiaria</i>	1
<i>Angelo/Anzolo</i>	3	<i>Colosa</i>	1
<i>Cristofolo</i>	3	<i>Diana</i>	1
<i>Fior/Fiorio/Florio</i>	3	<i>Ena</i>	1
<i>Lorenzo</i>	3	<i>Filippa</i>	1

<i>Vicenzo</i>	3	<i>Glenia</i>	1
<i>Zan Andrea</i>	3	<i>Hieronima</i>	1
<i>Astolfo</i>	2	<i>Iulia</i>	1
<i>Benetto</i>	2	<i>Iustina</i>	1
<i>Gabriel</i>	2	<i>Laura</i>	1
<i>Luca</i>	2	<i>Lena</i>	1
<i>Martin</i>	2	<i>Lucia</i>	1
<i>Nadalin</i>	2	<i>Madalena</i>	1
<i>Pollo</i>	2	<i>Orsa</i>	1
<i>Preto</i>	2	<i>Paula</i>	1
<i>Vettor</i>	2	<i>Perina</i>	1
<i>Vicico</i>	2	<i>Reghina</i>	1
<i>Vido</i>	2	<i>Rosa</i>	1
<i>Alessandro</i>	1	<i>Stella</i>	1
<i>Baldisera</i>	1	<i>Tomasina</i>	1
<i>Battista</i>	1	Not mentioned	1
<i>Cesaro</i>	1		99
<i>Charlo</i>	1		
<i>Chirin</i>	1		
<i>Constantin</i>	1		
<i>Daniel</i>	1		
<i>Dorligo</i>	1		
<i>Filippo</i>	1		
<i>Giusto</i>	1		
<i>Hercole</i>	1		
<i>Iani</i>	1		
<i>Iusto</i>	1		
<i>Lonardo/Lunardo</i>	2		
<i>Manolli</i>	1		
<i>Marco Antonio</i>	1		
<i>Marin</i>	1		
<i>Paulo</i>	1		

<i>Pelegri</i>	1		
<i>Rigo</i>	1		
<i>Santo</i>	1		
<i>Sfetina</i>	1		
<i>Tadio</i>	1		
<i>Tiberio</i>	1		
<i>Tofol</i>	1		
<i>Valerio</i>	1		
<i>Vendrame</i>	1		
<i>Zambattista</i>	1		
<i>Zan Antonio</i>	1		
	440		

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