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Für den Bedarf der kaiserlichen Küche mußte 1661 Butter (gegen Geld) vom Gebiet Solunikis gesichert werden (Dok. 376), und für den Sultan selbst im Jahre 1775 120 Okka mardinische Pflaumen (Dok. 730). Im Jahre 1782 legt man die Höhe der Zinsen auf maximal 10% fest (Dok. 766).

Gehen wir zur Schlußfolgerung über. Es handelt sich um authentisches, außerordentlich vielfältiges und wertvolles historisches Material, das in vieler Hinsicht die Anstrengungen der Forscher unterschiedlicher Gebiete bei der Aufhellung des Phänomens des Osmanischen Imperiums erleichtert. Deshalb ist seine Publizierung in dieser Form (wegen seines Umfangs ließe es sich anders auch nicht bewältigen) von Herzen zu begrüßen.

Inbezug auf die Dokumente, die sich auf das heutige jugoslawische Gebiet beziehen, muß die Lesweise folgender geographischer Namen verbessert werden: Das Städtchen *Prud* ist *Brod*, und der Turm *Ravta* ist *Ravna*, beide befinden sich an der bosnischen Grenze (Dok. 607); die Festung

Kozarçe in Bosnien ist *Kozarac* (Dok. 610); die *Nahije Pišoce* in Montenegro ist *Pješivci* (Dok. 613); die Festung *Cinin* (unter den bosnischen Festungen) ist *Cetin* (Dok. 614); die Festung *Işbuz* (Montenegro) ist *Spuž* (Dok. 619), die Festung *Usturumca* (Bosnien) ist *Stirmica* (Dok. 631); das Neve-sinjer Dorf *Zalum* entspricht *Zalom*, und *Troste* — *Trusina*, beide sind *Derbente* (Dok. 632); die Festung *Goste* im Skadarer Sandschak ist *Gusinje* (Dok. 634), *Kostaniçe* in Bosnien — *Kostajnica* (Dok. 639); der Sultanin *Saliha*, *Abdulmedschids* Schwester, *Tirnakçi*, in der Nähe von *Kuru Ceşma* (bei *Bela Palanka*) könnte das heutige Dorf *Trešnjanci* sein (Dok. 741); die *Nahije Bijaņice* (im *Custendilar Sandschak*) wäre *Pijanec* (Dok. 765); *Strovicę* ist (*Stara*) *Ostrovica*; *Çavala* ist *Havala*, *Oraşca* ist *Orašac* und *Cisri kebir* (alle vier sind Festungen im *Kliser Sandschak*) ist das heutige *Kulen Vakuf* (Dok. 788) und schließlich *Kurayna* (*Vidina Sandschak*) entspricht *Krivina* (Dok. 863).

Olga Zirojević

TWO EARLIEST LAND REGISTERS OF THE SANJAK OF ZVORNIK (FROM 1519 AND 1533)

DVA PRVA POPISA ZVORNICKOG SANDZAKA (iz 1519. i 1533. godine), dešifrovao, preveo i obradio Adem Handžić, ANUBIH — SANU, Grada, knj. XXVI, Odeljenje društvenih nauka, knj. 22, Sarajevo 1986, 235 + + faksimili (I-45; II-90), 8°.

Two summary registers of Sanjak of Zvornik were elaborated as a part of continual work on publishing the earliest Ottoman land registers concerning regions in Yugoslavia. The reason for their publishing in the same volume was lying in the fact that they were closely connected between themselves. As a matter of fact, the first *defter* partially represented the concept of the second one, which gave the opportunity for continual historical

observation of this particular Sanjak. In the *Introduction*, on Serbo-Croatian and English (p. 5—13; 13—21), the elaborator Adem Handžić, orientalist with great experience and reputation, gave all elementary informations of the presented *defters*, pointed to their importance as historical sources, and to all difficulties which accompanied their decoding and elaboration.

1. The earliest known *defter* of this region, *Defter-i mücmeli*

livâ-i Izvornik meca hâsha-i Brvenik (p. 22—77; fass. I:1—45), is not dated, and also there is no imperial *tugra*, or any note usually to be seen on the initial page. Analysing the contents of both registers, Adem Handžić fixed the approximate date of its writing in 1519 (in any case not after March, 1520). But, as this Sanjak had been founded in c. 1480, although it had been an incomplete territorial and administrative unit, very probably it had been yet registered before. By fixing the date of this *defter*, Handžić at the same time solved the dilemma of the definite Turkish conquer of northeastern Bosnia up to the river Sava (in 1520; other various sources gives unagreeable informations).

This *defter* comprised only ten *nahiyes*: nine on Bosnian side (Subin, Srebrenica, Budimir, Kušlat, Zvornik, Gostilj, Drame-tin, Gornja Tuzla and Donja Tuzla) and vast *nahiye* of Brvenik to the right side of the river Drina. It could be said it was not more then one third of its later definite territory. As this is summary register, it comprises only summaries of feudal revenues from particular villages. Unlike some other *defters* of this kind in the first half of the 16th century, there was no demographic structure of the settlements which, in a certain degree, diminishes its importance. As usually, the imperial *hâs* was registered first. It comprises: Zvornik (fortress), mines (Srebrenica and Sase were the biggest) with the number of mining and other villages whose inhabitants were engaged in providing and keeping their production in normal condition and, in complete, *nahiyes* of Gornja and Donja Tuzla. Then comes the *hâs* of Zvornik sanjak-bey and the timars (151) which occupies the greatest part of the register. As it was written in the title of the *defter*, in *nahiye* Brvenik were registered only *hâs* revenues, which meant its smaller part (10 villages). That is the reason for one particular

appendix which was fulfilled successively from March 17th, 1520 till March 4th, 1532. This appendix comprises only *timars* (the revenues from 250 villages) delivered in that period in the Brvenik *kaza*. Exact date of its giving and owner's duty was written under each *timar*.

2. Summary register from 1533, *Defter-i mücmel-i livâ-i Izvornik* (p. 77—213; fass. II:1—90), contains note on the initial page where were written the date, the name of registrar (*emin*) and the short content (instruction) of the *defter*. This *defter* is summary register written out of the detailed one of the same year, out of which, unfortunately, only the first fifteen foils have been preserved. The register embraced much larger territory from the previous one because the Sanjak of Zvornik was definitively formed as a unit (after the fall of Šabac region, 1521). Spreading from both sides of the river Drina, it comprised 31 *nahiyes*; on the left side: Subin, Srebrenica, Budimir (Ludmer), Kušlat, Zvornik, Završ, Gornja Tuzla, Donja Tuzla, Visori, Jasenica, Smoluća, Srebrenik, Soko and Nenavište (Gradačac), and on the right side: Brvenik, Goščanica, Krupanj, Bohorina, Jadar, Ptičar, Račevina, Šabac, Donja Mačva and Gornja Mačva.

This *defter* contents the number of households in each village from which could be seen demographic, economic and confessional structure of the population. On the other side, it was fulfilled by the same principle: imperial *hâs*, sanjak-bey's *hâs*, and then *timars*. Timar-owners were: military commanders, administrative, court and other officials and members of the fortress garrisons in: Zvornik, Srebrenica, Kušlat, Perina, Telčak, Sokol and Srebrenik. The number of permanent members of the garrisons gives clear picture about strategic importance of these fortresses. The *timars* of Vlach dukes forms particular chapter. This list is summary from earlier detailed register of Vlach cattlebreeders

from 1528. The scribe was not consistent in denoting the names of father or brother of timar-owners and their titles or ranks as: *kadi*, *serasker*, *voyvoda*, *su-baša* etc. Certain number was marked as *kul* which meant *yeniceri* at that time. Furthermore, for some timar-owners it was written where they had come from (Bosnalı, Izvorniklu). Most of *timars* were each on one name and they included revenues from one, two, or more entire villages. There were also so-called shared *timars* (*müşterek*) which were delivered especial to the members of fortress garrisons (*mustahfizler*).

The originals of both *defters* are located in Istanbul: *Başbakanlık Arşivi, Tapu defterler No. 171* and *No. 173*. Oriental Institute in Sarajevo possesses their photocopies: *Defters No. 89* and *No. 90*. The orthographic characteristics are similar to the other *defters* of this kind. The handwritings are readable but tiny, and the scribes probably had not spoken Serbian language. Reading without diacritical signs was the greatest problem, particularly during the identification of toponyms. Adem

Handžić invested great efforts to locate settlements which could be seen from the numerous footnotes. Trying to locate villages in the most reliable way, he has used comparative method between three *defters*; he referred also to the detailed register of this Sanjak from 1548. However, a certain number of settlements remained unlocated. Decoding Ottoman land registers is hard work which requests knowledge, patience and a lot of persistence. Adem Handžić has elaborated the *defters* professionally and skilfully in spite of the numerous difficulties. To provide real critical and scientific edition, editors had put the Facsimiles in the supplement (which is not the main characteristic in the edition work when we talk about Turkish sources). The only remark which could be made is the absence of geographical map of the Sanjak of Zvornik, which would give a review of the transformation from its earlier form to the definite and much enlarged military-administrative unit. The edition consists indexes of proper names and geographical terms.

Aleksandar Fotić

ОДНОСИ СРБИЈЕ И ЦРНЕ ГОРЕ У XIX ВЕКУ, 1804—1903.

Приредно Петар Поповић, Српска академија наука и уметности, *Зборник за историју, језик и књижевност српског народа, I одељење, књига XXXV*, Београд 1987, VIII + 1096.

Као резултат дугогодишњег истраживања, најпре групе сарадника, а затим, само Петра Поповића, настао је зборник докумената о односима Србије и Црне Горе у XIX веку.

Срећени по хронолошком реду документи у овом Зборнику омогућавају увид у српско-црногорске односе током једног века који је по много чему био пресудан за обе државе. То је био век драматичне борбе за стицање, најпре, аутономије па

независности, век из кога су обе државе, ма колико биле мале, изашле као фактори са којима се мора рачунати у међународној политици на Балкану. Кроз документе у Зборнику могу се пратити односи Србије и Црне Горе од покушаја успостављања сарадње током првог српског устанка, преко контаката током Милошевог времена и Гарашанинових и кнез-Михаилових националноослободилачких планова, односно од времена Петра I и