



Družine v Alpah
Familien in den Alpen
Famiglie nelle Alpi
Familles dans les Alpes
Families in the Alps



Association Internationale pour l'Histoire des Alpes
Associazione Internazionale per la Storia delle Alpi
Internationale Gesellschaft für historische Alpenforschung



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Slika na naslovnici | Cover picture: Ana Štrukelj “Plužna”, Log pod Mangartom, foto Milko Matičetov (1952).
Slovenski etnografski muzej, Digitalne zbirke, Zbirka starih fotografij, F0000008/322.



Družine v Alpah

Gospodinjstva in sorodniki, sosedje in prijatelji/ce:
mreže ekonomskih in socialnih odnosov
Simpozij MZZA 2024 Ljubljana

Familien in den Alpen

Haushalte und Verwandte, Nachbarn und Freund:innen –
soziale und ökonomische Beziehungsnetze
Tagung IGHA 2024 Ljubljana

Famiglie nelle Alpi

Nuclei domestici e parenti, vicini e amici/che:
reti di relazioni sociali ed economiche
Convegno AISA 2024 Ljubljana

Familles dans les Alpes

Ménages et parents, voisins et amis –
réseaux de relations sociales et économiques
Colloque AIHA 2024 Ljubljana

Families in the Alps

Households and relatives, neighbours and friends –
social and economic relationship networks
Conference ISAH 2024 Ljubljana

ČETRTEK, 29. AVGUST | THURSDAY, AUGUST 29

Slovenska zgodovina v malem: kontinuitete in spremembe v vaški skupnosti v dolgoročni perspektivi (Tomaj, 16.–20. stoletje). Projektna sekcija

Slovenian history on a small scale: Continuity and changes in a village community in the long-term perspective (Tomaj, 16th–20th century). Project session

10.30–11.45: Skupnost, družina in institucije (17.–20. stoletje) |

Community, family and institutions (17th–20th c.).

Moderator | Chair: Aleksej Kalc

Alberto Mauchigna, I giovani di Tomaj. Amore e moralità, onore e violenza in Carso (1625–1727) |

The youth of Tomaj. Love and morality, honour and violence in the Karst (1625–1727)

Meta Remec, “Nova vzgoja in novo znanje za nove čase”. Šolstvo in šolske institucije v Tomaju med socialnimi in političnimi spremembami v 19. in 20. stoletju | “New education and knowledge for new times”. Education and school institutions in Tomaj between social and political changes in the 19th and 20th centuries

Jurij Hadalin, Oblikovanje spomina lokalne skupnosti – tomajski župnik Albin Kjuder kot kronist in interpret dogajanja in odnosov na Krasu | Shaping the memory of the local community – the Tomaj priest Albin Kjuder as a chronicler and interpreter of events and relations in the Karst region

12.15–13.15: Vaška elita v 20. stoletju | The village elite in the 20th century.

Moderator | Chair: Žarko Lazarević

Lev Centrih, Tomaj v letih izgradnje socializma (1947–1953): vas brez vaške elite? | Tomaj during the construction of socialism 1947–1953: A village without its elite?

Polona Sitar, Konceptualizacija elit v Tomaju po drugi svetovni vojni in dvig življenjskega standarda | Conceptualisation of the Tomaj elites after World War II and the improvement of the living standard

13.15–14.45: Odmor za kosilo | Lunch break

Družine v Alpah. Gospodinjstva in sorodniki, sosjedje in prijatelji | ce: mreže ekonomskih in socialnih odnosov. Paneli Mednarodnega združenja za zgodovino Alp

Families in the Alps. Households and relatives, neighbours and friends – social and economic relationship networks. Panels of the International Society for Alpine History

14.45: Uvodni pozdrav | Welcome speech

Žarko Lazarević, president of the Scientific Council, Institute of Contemporary History

15.00–16.15: Družina in kmetija | Family and farm. Moderator | Chair: Simona Boscani Leoni

Aleksander Panjek, Vzorci dedovanja, delitev kmetij in velikost družine v slovenskem alpskem svetu (15.–19. stol.) | Inheritance patterns, division of farms and family size in the Slovenian Alpine area (15th–19th c.)

Leonida Borondič, Družina, kmetija in samooskrbnost na Krasu leta 1822 |

Family, farm and self-sustainability in the Karst in 1822

Alessio Fornasin, Famiglia alpina e azienda agraria (Italia 1930) | Alpine families and farms (Italy 1930)

16.45–18.00: Vabljeno predavanje | Keynote speech

Jon Mathieu, Dialogue and controversy in historical-anthropological family research on the Alps since 1974

Diskutant | Discussant: **Dionigi Albera**

18.15: Svet | Committee AIHA | AISA | IGHA | MZZA



Petek, 30. AVGUST | FRIDAY, AUGUST 30

8.45–10.00: Otroštvo | *Childhood*. Moderator | Chair: Aleksej Kalc

Rolando Fasana, Esposti e famiglie affidatarie nelle Alpi occidentali di confine tra Comasco e Svizzera italiana (Val Colla e Capriasca) | *Foundlings and foster families in the western borderland Alps between Como and Italian Switzerland (Val Colla e Capriasca)*

Markéta Skořepová, Foundlings and foster children in rural families in the 19th-century Czech lands (Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and Bohemian Forest)

Sophie Fäs, Geburtshilfe in den Alpen – und das ganze Dorf hilft mit (die alpine Region Uri, Schweiz) | *Birth assistance in the Alps – the whole village lends a hand (the Swiss Alpine area of Uri)*

10.30–12.15: Družina in poklic | *Family and profession*. Moderator | Chair: Andrea Bonoldi

Marta Gravela, Signori e rustici. Dinastie notarili nelle Alpi occidentali del tardo medioevo | *Lords and villagers. Notarial dynasties in the Western Alps in the late Middle Ages*

Giulio Ongaro, Luca Mocrelli, La gestione dei beni e degli investimenti famigliari nell'area alpina e prealpina italiana della prima età moderna (XVI-XVIII sec.) | *The management of family assets and investments in early modern Italian Alpine and pre-Alpine areas (16th–18th c.)*

Margareth Lanzinger, Unternehmer in den Alpen: Gastwirtsfamilien in Südtirol im 18. Jahrhundert | *Entrepreneurs in the Alps: Innkeeper families in the eighteenth-century Southern Tyrol*

Giacomo Bonan, Claudio Lorenzini, Al tramonto della "civiltà del legno". Famiglie di mercanti di legname nelle Alpi italiane durante l'industrializzazione | *At the end of the "wooden civilisation". Families of timber merchants in the Italian Alps during industrialisation*

12.15–13.30: Odmor za kosilo | *Lunch break*

13.30–14.45: Poroka in dedovanje | *Marriage and inheritance*. Moderator | Chair: Jon Mathieu

Siglinde Clementi, Heiratsverbindungen in Tiroler Adelsfamilien der Frühen Neuzeit: Strategien, Muster, Praktiken | *Marriage ties in Tyrolean noble families of the Early Modern Period: strategies, patterns, practices*

Tanja Gomiršek, Dedovajske prakse na primerih poročnih pogodb v Goriških Brdih v prvi polovici 19. stoletja | *Inheritance practices in the cases of marriage contracts in the Brda Hills in the first half of the 19th century*

Nina Ošep, Ženitne pogodbe v zgornji Savinjski dolini na Štajerskem v 19. stoletju | *Marriage contracts in the Upper Savinja Valley in Styria in the 19th century*

15.15–17.00: Mreženje | *Networking*. Moderator | Chair: Margareth Lanzinger

Stefania Bianchi, Mark Bertogliati, La piramide dei poteri. Famiglie emergenti e metamorfosi della mobilità di una comunità (quasi) alpina, Sarno XVII-XIX sec | *The pyramid of powers. Emerging families and metamorphosis of mobility in an (almost) Alpine community. Sarno, 17th–19th c.*

Miha Zobec, Aleksander Panjek, Elitni botri: popularnost družine v vaški skupnosti in spremembe vzorcev botrstva (Kras, 1690–1914) | *Elite godfathers: popularity of a family in the village community and the changing patterns of godparenthood (Karst, 1690–1914)*

Andrea Pojer, Contrabbando al trotto. Solidarietà sociale e reti familiari alla base del contrabbando attraverso le Dolomiti (sec. XVII) | *Smuggling at the trot. Social solidarity and family networks as the basis of smuggling through the Dolomites (17th c.)*

Alessandro Ratti, Il reclutamento delle confraternite: famiglie, parentele e meccanismi di formazione del milieu devoto nel Ticino (fine XVII – inizio XIX secolo) | *The recruitment of brotherhoods: families, kinships and formation mechanisms of the devout milieu in Ticino (late 17th–early 19th c.)*

17.30–18.15: Podelitev nagrade | *The "Prix Bergier" Award*

18.15–19.00: Zbor | *Assembly AIHA | AISA | IGHA | MZZA*

20.00: Družabna večerja | *Social dinner*



SOBOTA, 31. AVGUST | SATURDAY, AUGUST 31

8.30-14.30 Ekскурzija | *Excursion: Sorica/Zarz, Rut/Deutschrut*

Zgornja Selška dolina in (Nemški) Rut: območje srednjeveške višinske naselitve južnotirolskih kolonistov iz Pustriške doline.

Upper Selška Valley and (German) Rut: a medieval high-altitude settlement area of colonists from South Tyrol (Pustertal/Val Pusteria).



POVZETKI
ABSTRACTS

Alberto Mauchigna

I giovani di Tomaj. Amore e moralità, onore e violenza nel Carso (1625-1727)

Denunce e suppliche, fascicoli processuali e sentenze rappresentano fonti preziose per lo studio della società nella quale sono state prodotte poiché restituiscono sguardi e voci delle parti in causa. Esprimendo da un lato il punto di vista particolare della parte che detiene il potere e stabilisce la norma – sia essa giuridica o sociale – e dall'altro le ragioni di chi viene giudicato, esse si caratterizzano per essere strumenti validi ad indagare ambienti e culture, dinamiche e relazioni sociali. Attraverso la documentazione di un archivio feudale – focalizzando l'attenzione sul villaggio di Tomaj – si è cercato di indagare un particolare gruppo sociale: i giovani.

Si è visto come la fase di transizione dalla fanciullezza all'età adulta di un individuo fosse un periodo di costruzione di sé all'interno di una complessa dimensione spaziale e sociale della quale doveva imparare e usare linguaggi e regole – in parte specifici del proprio genere e in parte comuni – che avrebbe praticato in età adulta. In questo senso, i giovani condividevano un orizzonte definito da valori comuni, tra i quali l'onore rivestiva un posto centrale. Si è visto anche come il periodo della giovinezza fosse vissuto in maniera differente dalle femmine e dai maschi. I due gruppi esprimevano infatti una socialità definita da modelli ideologici e forme di comportamento che fissavano una rigida separazione dei generi e l'ineguaglianza dei ruoli, tanto nell'ambito ristretto della famiglia quanto in quello allargato della società. Si pensi, al proposito, a come ai giovani maschi fosse consentito perturbare l'ordine della normalità attraverso un disordine ritualizzato e definito dalla consuetudine.

The youth of Tomaj. Love and morality, honour and violence in the Karst (1625-1727)

Accusations, petitions, court files, and judgments are valuable sources for studying past societies because they present the views and voices of the social groups involved. By expressing the particular viewpoint of the party that holds power and establishes the norms – whether legal or social – as well as the arguments of the accused, they represent valuable tools for investigating environments and cultures, dynamics, and social relations. Using the documentation from a feudal archive, a particular social group was examined: the young people from the village of Tomaj.

The transition from childhood to adulthood was considered a period of self-construction in a complicated spatial dimension and social context, which every child had to learn. They had to learn how to use language and adhere to rules – partly gender-specific and partly common – that they would practice as adults. In this sense, the young shared a horizon defined by common values, among which honour had a central place. The period of youth was experienced differently by girls and boys. The two groups were affected by the ideological models and norms of behaviour that enforced a strict separation between genders and the inequality of roles, both in the restricted family sphere and in the extended sphere of the general society. In this regard, it is notable that young males were allowed to disrupt the order of habitual normality through a ritualised disorder defined by customs.

Meta Remec

“Nova vzgoja in novo znanje za nove čase”. Šolstvo in šolske institucije v Tomaju med socialnimi in političnimi spremembami v 19. in 20. stoletju

Prispevek se ukvarja z vlogo šolskih institucij in šolo kot prostorom prepletanja in so-vpliva družine in družbe in družbenih razmer na mikro primeru Tomaja, vasi, ki je bila šolsko središče s specifičnimi izobraževalnimi institucijami, na delovanju katerih so se odlikavale vsakokratne družbene in politične spremembe. Prispevek se osredotoča na tri glavna obdobja: obdobje pred prvo svetovno vojno, obdobje med obema vojnami ter obdobje po drugi svetovni vojni, ko je prihajalo so sprememb v državnih in ideoloških okvirih, pri čemer je analiza pokazala, da je bil šolski prostor vse prej kot ideološko in vrednostno nevtralen. Na podlagi arhivskih virov različnih šolskih ustanov v Tomaju avtorica prikaže prenos ideologije skozi učni načrt, vlogo praznovanj in obredov v različnih obdobjih, spremembe in kontinuitete na tem področju, povezavo med šolo in cerkvijo, predvsem pa način, kako je potekal vsakokratni proces izgradnje skupne identitete in kulta osebnosti skozi izobraževalni proces. Avtorica analizira tudi zapise učiteljev in letna poročila, ki za okolje, kjer so ljudje za sabo puščali malo ego dokumentov, ponujajo dragocena pričevanja in pogled od zgoraj tako na šolarje in družine, kot njihov socialni in ekonomski položaj, pričajo pa tudi o poskusih nadzora in (pre) vzgoje, ki so jih izvajali učitelji kot predstavniki intelektualne elite na vasi. Iz teh poročil je mogoče rekonstruirati vsakdanjik otrok, socialne razlike, zdravstvene, socialne in higienske problematike, odnos do izobrazbe v družbi, moralne vrednote ter ovrednoti vlogo izobraževanja v procesu modernizacije.

“New education and knowledge for new times”. Education and school institutions in Tomaj between social and political changes in the 19th and 20th centuries

The contribution examines the role of school institutions as places of interaction and shared influences between family, society, and social circumstances using the case study of the village of Tomaj, a school centre with specific educational institutions whose operation was influenced by various social and political changes. The paper focuses on three principal periods: the time before World War I, the interwar period, and the time after World War II with its state and ideological framework changes. Using archival sources from the various school institutions in Tomaj, the author shows that schoolrooms in each of these eras were anything but neutral in terms of ideology and values. The paper analyses the political agenda set by the curriculum as well as the role of celebrations and rituals in the various periods, the changes and continuities in this area, the connections between school and church, and, above all, the manner in which the process of incorporating a common identity and the cult of personality took place through the educational process. The author also analyses the teachers' records and annual reports, which, in a society where people have left few ego documents, offer valuable testimonies and a top-down view of the schoolchildren, the families, and their social and economic situation. The attempts at control and (re)education, carried out by the teachers as representatives of the village's intellectual elite, can also be observed. The school records are used to reconstruct the children's everyday lives, social differences, values, health, social and hygiene issues, and attitudes towards education in society, and provide an opportunity to assess the role of education in the modernisation process.

Jurij Hadalin

Oblikovanje spomina lokalne skupnosti – tomajski župnik Albin Kjuder kot kronist in interpret dogajanja in odnosov na Krasu

Albin Kjuder je kot župnik v Tomaju deloval 43 let (1923-1967). Obdobje njegovega delovanja označuje tako menjava družbenopolitičnih sistemov kot državnih ureditev. Ob svojem duhovniškem delu je ves čas sistematično zbiral gradivo za zgodovino širše lokalne skupnosti, ki je ostalo ohranjeno v župnijskem arhivu, v določenem delu pa je bilo kmalu po njegovi smrti v omejeni izdaji tudi objavljeno. Sam sebe za razliko od nekaterih svojih predhodnikov in sodobnikov ni dojemal kot zgodovinarja, temveč kot kronista. Zaveš o pomenu njegovega dela za interpretacijo zgodovine lokalne skupnosti je vladala že po njegovi smrti, medtem ko javno bolj znani del njegovega opusa v desetletja kroži v širši skupnosti in postaja del splošnega vedenja.

Njegovi rokopisi in tipkopisi predstavljajo osnovo za različna domoznanska dela in poskuse gradnje sintetičnih zgodovinske pregledov, ki Kjudrove zapise večinoma povzemajo nekritično. Glavnina teh zapisov je sicer povezana s starejšo in cerkveno zgodovino, a v medbesedilu in popisih hiš ter družin ter kroničnih vzorcev lahko zaznamo tudi Kjudrovo interpretacijo družbeno-političnega dogajanja na višjih nivojih. Ta se prepleta z drobci, ki označujejo odnose med različnimi lokalnimi skupnostmi in v samih skupnostih. Glede na razvpitost zapisov med samo skupnostjo in načinom podajanja zgodovinskega dogajanja, je tako interpretacija kot tudi količina zapisov tisti faktor, ki je trajno označil lokalno dožemanje lastnega spomina.

Shaping the memory of the local community – the Tomaj priest Albin Kjuder as a chronicler and interpreter of events and relations in the Karst region

Albin Kjuder served as a parish priest in Tomaj for 43 years (1923 – 1967). His ministry was characterised by the changes in the socio-political systems and state framework. In addition to his priestly work, he systematically collected materials regarding the history of this parish, which were kept in the parish archives and partly published as a limited edition. Unlike some of his predecessors and contemporaries, Kjuder did not see himself as a historian but rather as a chronicler. The awareness of the relevance of his work for the interpretation of the local community history prevailed after his death, while the more publicised part of his oeuvre has circulated in public for decades and has become part of general knowledge.

Albin Kjuder's manuscripts and typescripts represent the basis for various local historical works and attempts at producing synthetic historiographical overviews, which mostly summarise the priest's writings uncritically. While most of these records relate to the older and ecclesiastical history, Kjuder's interpretation of the socio-political developments at the higher levels can also be recognised in the intermediate texts and censuses of houses and families, as well as in chronicle samples. The texts are interspersed with fragments describing the relationships between and within the various local communities. Given the prominence of the records in the community itself and the manner in which historical events were presented, the interpretation and the quantity of records have left a lasting mark on the local memorial perceptions.

Lev Centrih

Tomaj v letih izgradnje socializma 1947 – 1953: vas brez vaške elite?

V prispevku bom najprej opisal, kako je po letu 1945 nekaterim Tomajcem spodletel pohod skozi institucije narodnoosvobodilnega gibanja. Ker se jim napredovanje ni posrečilo, so se morali v najboljšem primeru sprijazniti z nižjimi položaji v okviru njihove lokalne skupnosti, v kateri pa so postajali vse bolj osovaženi. Tomajcem, ki so se pridružili partizanskemu gibanju in revoluciji sicer že med vojno ni uspelo utrditi svojega položaja znotraj vaške skupnosti. Pri tem ni šlo preprosto za to, da so dotični posamezniki prišli v navzkriž z interesi stare elite, kajti vsaj nekateri izmed njih niti slučajno niso pripadali vaški revščini, temveč za to, ker je narodnoosvobodilna vojna terjala velikanske napore, žrtve in odrekanje od prav vseh vaščanov. Povojna zgodovina Tomaja je zato zgodovina številnih konfliktov med nosilci nove oblasti, ki so si prizadevali sovaščane vključiti v številne nove množične organizacije, ostanki stare elite, ki so izgubili pretežni del svoje ekonomske (izselitev trgovca Černeteta in posledice agrarne reforme za Černetove – Fabjanjeve) in ideološke – kulturne moči (župnik Albin Kjuder), in nazadnje še prav posebej z večjim številom posameznikov in posameznikov, ki nikoli niso pripadali eliti ali pa so delovali kvečjemu na njenem obrobju. Teza, ki jo bom ob tem zagovarjal je ta, da je v letih po drugi svetovni vojni stara tomajska elita izginila, hkrati pa njenega družbenega položaja najmanj v prvem desetletju ni nadomestila nobena druga.

Tomaj during the construction of socialism 1947 – 1953: A village without its elite?

This paper will describe how, after 1945, some Tomaj residents of the village of Tomaj failed to advance through the ranks of the national liberation movement institutions. Consequently, they had to settle for less prominent positions within their local community, where they gradually became increasingly despised. Even during the war, the Tomaj villagers who joined the Partisan movement and the revolution could not consolidate their positions within the village community. This was not simply a matter of individuals clashing with the interests of the old elite, as some of them were not from the village's impoverished class. Instead, it was because the national liberation war demanded enormous efforts, sacrifices, and austerity from all villagers. The post-war history of Tomaj is thus marked by numerous conflicts between the new authorities that tried to involve their fellow villagers in many new mass organisations; the remnants of the old elite that had lost most of its economic power (such as the departure of the merchant Černe and the effects of agrarian reform on the Černe – Fabjan family) and ideological-cultural influence (like the parish priest Albin Kjuder); and, finally, a significant number of individuals who never belonged to the elite or were only marginally associated with it. This paper presents the thesis that in the years following World War II, the old Tomaj elite disappeared, while its social position was not replaced by any other group, at least not in the first decade.

Polona Sitar

Konceptualizacija elit v Tomaju po drugi svetovni vojni in dvig življenjskega standarda

V prispevku nas bo zanimalo, kdo je imel najvišji status znotraj vaške skupnosti Tomaj in največjo moč na lokalni ravni po drugi svetovni vojni. Pri tem nas bo predvsem zanimalo, katere vrste elit so bile prisotne, njihov položaj in vloga v kraju, prav tako pa tudi vpetost v zunanji svet. Pod drobnogled bomo vzeli (dis)kontinuiteto elit, saj nas bo zanimal tudi njihov pojav in položaj pred vojno in njihova socialna transformacija skozi materialno kulturo ter dvig življenjskega standarda v socialistični Sloveniji in Jugoslaviji. Slednjemu smo mu bili v večji meri priča od 60-ih let prejšnjega stoletja dalje, ko je začelo naraščati blagostanje srednjega razreda. Kot ugotavlja Patric H. Patterson (2011) je nova kulturna možnost pripadanja veliko večji skupnosti potrošnikov sčasoma spodkopala pomembnost in zabrisala ozke meje bolj tradicionalnih razrednih kategorizacij v Jugoslaviji. Pojavilo se je novo socialistično državljanstvo, ki se je opredeljevalo bolj v smislu modernosti kot z razrednimi kategorijami. Tako sta bili razvidni vedno večja družbena stratifikacija in razkol v družbi, ki sta temeljili na dohodku, poklicu, izobrazbi in življenjskem stilu znotraj širšega segmenta jugoslovanske družbe. Prispevek temelji na metodi ustne zgodovine. Izvedli smo 20 polstrukturiranih intervjujev s prebivalci in prebivalkami Tomaja, ki so svoje aktivno življenje preživel v obdobju socialistične Slovenije, analizo arhivskih virov in teoretskih spoznanj relevantne zgodovinske literature.

Conceptualisation of the Tomaj elites after World War II and improvement of the living standard

In this paper, we will explore who enjoyed the highest status in the Tomaj village community and held the greatest power at the local level after World War II. In doing so, we primarily focus on the types of elites present, their position and role in the area, and their involvement in the outside world. We will meticulously study the (dis)continuity of the elites, as we will also be interested in their characteristics and position before the war, their social transformation through material culture, and the increasing living standard in socialist Slovenia and Yugoslavia. The latter was prominent as of the 1960s when the prosperity of the middle class began to improve. As Patric H. Patterson (2011) notes, the new cultural possibility of belonging to a much larger community of consumers eventually undermined the relevance and blurred the narrow boundaries of the more traditional class categorisations in Yugoslavia. A new socialist citizenship emerged that defined itself more in terms of modernity than class categories. Thus, an ever-increasing social stratification and division based on income, profession, education, and lifestyle became evident within a broader segment of Yugoslav society. The contribution is based on the oral history method. We conducted twenty semi-structured interviews with the Tomaj residents who had spent their active lives in the period of socialist Slovenia and analysed archival sources and theoretical insights from the relevant historical literature.

Aleksander Panjek

Vzorci dedovanja in velikost družine v slovenskem alpskem svetu (15.–19. stol.)

Namen prispevka je predstaviti nekaj osnovnih informacij in dokazov, povezanih s kmečko družino in kmetij v alpskem prostoru Slovenije. Posebej se osredotoča na vzorce dedovanja, deljivost kmetij in velikost družine. Delitev in ne-delitev kmetij na dolgi rok se obravnava kot kazalnika prisotnosti 'Bauer' modela nedeljivosti kmetij ali pa deljivega nasledstvenega sistema (z delitvijo kmetij med sinove). Poleg tega se z identificiranjem akterjev na kmečkem zemljiškem trgu razkrijejo nekateri dodatni vidiki lastninskih pravic nad zemljo vezani na družino in spol. Vprašanje velikosti kmečke družine v slovenskem alpskem prostoru obravnavam na podlagi podatkov iz davčnega popisa, izvedenega leta 1527 na Štajerskem, za začetek 19. stoletja pa na osnovi podatkov franciscejskega katastra za Julijske Alpe in Predalpe. Čeprav na ta način skicirana slika še zdaleč ni popolna in niti zadovoljiva, se na tej točki raziskav vsekakor zdi prej raznolika kot enotna, a vendarle s prevlado deljivega dedovanja in [dokaj] majhne družine.

Inheritance patterns and family size in the Slovenian Alpine area (15th–19th c.)

This paper presents some essential information and evidence about peasant families and farms in the Slovenian Alpine areas. It focuses primarily on inheritance patterns, the divisibility of farms, and family size. The potential division of farms in the long term is investigated as an indication of either the 'Bauer' model (indivisibility) or a partible succession system. Identifying the actors on the peasant land market reveals further family and gender-related aspects of land ownership rights. The question of the size of the peasant family in the Slovenian Alpine area is addressed based on the data from the tax census carried out in 1527 in Styria. Meanwhile, the data contained in the Franciscan cadastre for the Julian Alps and Prealps are used for the early nineteenth century. The outlines presented in this manner are far from complete or even satisfactory. However, at this point in the research, the results certainly appear rather diverse, though partible inheritance and relatively small families seem prevalent.

Leonida Borondič

Družina, kmetija in samooskrbnost na Krasu leta 1822

Vprašanje samooskrbnosti kmetij je eno od pomembnejših v slovenskem zgodovinopisju o podeželju. Čeprav prevladuje mnenje, da so bile kmetije na splošno premajhne, da bi lahko zadostile prehranskim potrebam družin, o tem primanjkuje natančnih podatkov in konkretnih študij. Z namenom osvetlitve te tematike obravnavam vas Tomaj na Krasu, ki je planota in čeprav ne spada na Alpsko območje, ga skromnost obdelovalnih površin in obširnost pašnih in travniških površin približuje stanju v hribovitem svetu. Da bi lahko natančno odgovorila, v kolikšni meri so bile kmetije v Tomaju prehransko samooskrbne, sem svojo raziskavo opravila na dveh vrstah virov. Prvi vir je franciscejski kataster, s pomočjo katerega sem rekonstruirala obseg posameznih kmetij in različne vrste pripadajočih zemljišč do nivoja zemljiških parcel za leto 1822. Nato sem na podlagi sočasnega *statusa animarum* identificirala družinske člane, živeče na posamezni hišni številki, ter jih kategorizirala po številu, spolu in starosti. Dalje sem s pomočjo podatkov iz franciscejskega katastra izračunala donosnost posameznih zemljiških parcel in posledično kmetij. Podatki iz pogodbe o preužitku, ki opredeljuje prehranske potrebe odrasle osebe na Krasu, so podlaga za izračun stopnje prehranske samooskrbnosti posameznih kmetij. Po tej poti je bilo z rekonstrukcijami kmetij in družin, izračunom donosa in upoštevanjem prehranskih potreb mogoče pridobiti rezultate iz katerih je razvidno, v kolikšni meri so bile družinske kmetije v Tomaju prehransko samooskrbne.

Family, farm and self-sustainability in the Karst in 1822

Farm subsistence is one of the most crucial questions in Slovenian rural historiography. Although the prevailing view is that the farms were generally too small to meet the nutritional needs of families living on them, there is a lack of precise data and concrete studies on this issue. To shed some light on this subject, this contribution focuses on the village of Tomaj in the Kras plateau. Although it does not belong to the Alpine region, the modest size of this region's cultivated areas and the extent of grazing and pasture land bring it closer to the situation in the hilly world. To establish precisely to what extent the farms in Tomaj were subsistence farms, the research was based on two types of sources. The first source is the Franciscan cadastre, which was helpful in the reconstruction of the extent of the individual farms and the various types of associated land up to the level of the land parcels for 1822. Then, based on the concurrent *animarum* status, the family members living at each house was identified and categorised according to number, gender, and age. Next, the profitability of the individual land plots and, consequently, of the farms was calculated using the data from the Franciscan cadastre. The data from the servitude contract, which defines the nutritional requirements of adults in the Karst region, represent the basis for calculating the level of nutritional self-sufficiency of individual farms. In this manner – by reconstructing farms and families, estimating yields, and taking into account the nutritional needs – it was possible to obtain results showing the extent to which the Tomaj family farms were subsistence farms.

Alessio Fornasin

Famiglia alpina e azienda agraria (Italia 1930)

Numerose ricerche hanno affrontato il tema della famiglia contadina in Italia e delle sue diverse tipologie. Dal punto di vista demografico, la varietà di caratteristiche che la contraddistingueva va vista in termini di numero di componenti, di struttura, di formazione e di evoluzione. La forma di famiglia in Italia non seguiva un singolo modello, ma molti. Anche le aree alpine, nel particolare contesto montano, riproducono una grande varietà di schemi per quanto riguarda la forma di famiglia. Il presente lavoro vuole proporre un contributo nell'ambito della ricerca sulla famiglia con riferimento a tutto l'arco alpino. L'ottica prescelta è quella di considerare la famiglia nelle sue relazioni con le dimensioni dell'azienda agraria e il tipo di conduzione. La letteratura sul tema ha esplorato l'argomento partendo dalle forme di famiglia elaborate da Laslett. In questo lavoro, invece, per agevolare i confronti territoriali intendo valutarla secondo il numero di componenti. La traccia che intendo seguire riguarda l'adattamento delle dimensioni della famiglia contadina, quindi delle sue capacità di lavoro, rispetto alle necessità dell'azienda agricola, nel contesto di pluriattività che connotava le aree montane. Il lavoro poggia su due fonti: il Censimento della popolazione del 1931 e il Censimento dell'agricoltura del 1930. Nonostante la scelta delle fonti, il contributo ambisce a spiegare alcuni aspetti della storia della famiglia alpina che non si fissan esclusivamente sugli anni '30 del Novecento, ma che hanno origine nei secoli precedenti.

Alpine families and farms (Italy 1930)

Numerous studies have addressed the topic of the Italian peasant family and its various typologies. From the demographic viewpoint, the variety of characteristics that distinguished it must be seen in terms of the number of its members, structure, formation, and evolution. In Italy, the family form followed a single model rather than many. Even the Alpine areas, in the particular mountain context, exhibit diverse patterns regarding the family form. The present research proposes a contribution in the field of family research concerning the entire Alpine range. The chosen perspective is to consider the family in its relationships with the size of the farm and the type of its management. The relevant literature has explored this topic, starting from the family forms as developed by Laslett. However, in the present work, I intend to evaluate it according to the number of components to facilitate territorial comparisons. The path I intend to follow concerns the adaptation of the size of the peasant family and thus of its working capacity regarding the needs of the farm, with the pluriactivity context characterising the mountain areas. The work is based on two sources: the Population Census of 1931 and the Agricultural Census of 1930. Despite the selection of sources, the contribution also aims to explain some aspects of the history of the Alpine family that do not focus exclusively on the 1930s but originate in the previous centuries.

Jon Mathieu

Dialogue and controversy in historical-anthropological family research on the Alps since 1974

Fifty years ago, the book “The Hidden Frontier. Ecology and Ethnicity in an Alpine Valley” by John W. Cole and Eric R. Wolf was published for the first time. It marked the beginning of family research in the Alpine area, which paid particular attention to diversity. Since 1974, many family studies on the Alpine area have been published, mostly on individual places and regions and a few on the entire Alpine area. The authors came from different directions and had various aims. They were exposed to the changing influences of Western scholarship: economic history, historical demography, household research, migration studies, microhistory, kinship and feminist studies, network approaches, etc. Together, these perspectives show how complex the topic is and how difficult it is to arrive at a picture agreed on by most.

What interactions took place between these authors? Did they perceive each other, learn from each other, or argue with each other? And what consequences did this have for what we call the “state of the art”? These are the questions explored in the present paper, which can, naturally, only focus on a limited number of such interactions. The starting point is the idea that “dialogues” are not always good while “controversies” are not necessarily bad. For example, the duration of the interaction could be more important. This research could potentially spot some open questions that were generated in the process but then lost.

Rolando Fasana

Esposti e famiglie affidatarie nelle Alpi occidentali di confine tra Comasco e Svizzera italiana (Val Colla e Capriasca)

Il contributo proposto è il risultato ancora parziale di un progetto di ricerca in corsorelativo al fenomeno delle esposizioni di fanciulli in età moderna in un territorio di confine che investiva l'antica provincia comasca e l'area meridionale nella Svizzera italiana. Più precisamente l'indagine analizza il movimento dei bambini lattanti e già slattati che, dal Luogo Pio degli esposti di Como, confluivano in talune comunità della regione imbriferata del Cassarate e del Capriasca, territorialmente estesa tra la Valle Capriasca e la Val Colla, a nord-est della città di Lugano, sul confine con le adiacenti Val Cavargna e Val Solda in territorio dell'antica provincia comasca. L'arco cronologico della ricerca si concentra prioritariamente nel XIX secolo ma lo studio delle fonti documentali principia dal Seicento con l'analisi di atti notarili relativi a convenzioni circa gli affidi di trovatelli, comprendendo nella fattispecie anche le vicende degli esposti dell'Ospedale Santa Maria in Lugano. In tale prospettiva, laddove possibile, si evidenziano le dinamiche sociali ed economiche generatesi dalla presenza dei trovatelli all'interno delle comunità montane, considerando che per molti di essi la permanenza non si esauriva con la fine del periodo dell'accudimento ma spesso si prolungava indeterminatamente con l'ingresso nel mercato matrimoniale e del lavoro. A tale scopo si propongono alcuni casi di studio significativi.

Foundlings and foster families in the western borderland Alps between Como and Italian Switzerland (Val Colla e Capriasca)

The proposed article is a partial result of the research project on the phenomenon of foundlings in the Modern Period in the border territory between the ancient province of Como and the southern area of Italian Switzerland. More precisely, the contribution analyses the movement of foundlings who, from the Como orphanage, converged in the mountain communities in the region of the Cassarate and Capriasca river basins, extending between Val Capriasca and Val Colla valleys on the border with the adjacent Val Cavargna and Val Solda in the territory of the ancient province of Como. Temporally, the research concentrates primarily on the nineteenth century. However, the study of historical sources begins in the seventeenth century by analysing the notarial documents relating to the contracts regarding the entrustment of foundlings, also those from the Santa Maria Hospital in Lugano. In this perspective, where possible, the social and economic dynamics generated by the presence of foundlings within the mountain communities are highlighted, considering that, for many of them, the stay did not end with the conclusion of the care period but was often extended indefinitely, as they got married and started working. To this end, some significant case studies are proposed.

Markéta Skořepová

Foundlings and foster children in rural families in the 19th-century Czech lands (Bohemian-Moravian Highlands and Bohemian Forest)

The history of parentless or abandoned children has been intensively researched throughout Europe. The system of institutional care for abandoned children in the Czech lands was similar to the situation in many European countries in the 19th century. The systematic care for “unwanted” babies in the Habsburg Monarchy started in the 1780s, with the establishment of the provincial maternity and foundling hospitals in Vienna, Brno, and Prague. Mothers could give birth for free and leave their babies there. The children born and abandoned in a hospital were cared for by hired nurses, usually in the countryside.

Financial benefits represented the most important motivation for foster families, and primarily, it was the poorer families that endeavoured to get babies from hospitals. Especially the poorer, rural mountainous regions in the Central, South, and East Bohemia were known for a higher number of foundlings cared for by local families.

However, to date, no analytical research focusing on the lives of foundlings outside the hospital walls has been conducted in the Czech Republic. The proposed paper aims to fill the existing research gap in the knowledge about the care for foundlings in foster families. Attention will be paid to the distribution of foster children in the specific mountainous regions (especially the Bohemian-Moravian Highlands, Šumava/Böhmerwald) as well as to the activities of the local administration. The subsequent microanalyses will allow us to understand the mechanisms of the adoption of foundlings by nurses and their position in the substitute families and society.

Sophie Fäs

Geburtshilfe in den Alpen – und das ganze Dorf hilft mit (die alpine Region Uri, Schweiz)

Von der Aussenwelt abgeschnittene Täler, entfernte Höfe, gefährliche Wege und plötzlich platzt die Fruchtblase und es soll geboren werden. In alpinen Regionen war ein Arzt bis in die zweite Hälfte des 20. Jahrhunderts oft nicht verfügbar und das nächste Spital befand sich Stunden von den Gebärenden entfernt. Mein Vortrag soll sich mit der Frage befassen, wer bei solch abgelegenen Geburten wie Hilfe leistete? Welche Aufgaben fielen auf die jeweiligen Familienmitglieder und Nachbar:innen? Welche Rolle spielte die Hebamme in diesem Beziehungsgeflecht um die Geburt? Welche Stellung hatte die Geburtshelferin als Frau in einem Dorf oder gar einem Tal ganzen inne, in dem sie oft die einzige Person mit einer medizinischen Ausbildung repräsentierte? Mein Untersuchungszeitraum beginnt 1870 und reicht bis 1960. Während dieser Zeit hat sich in den meisten europäischen Regionen ein sichtbarer Wandel weg von der Hausgeburt hin zur Spitalgeburt abgespielt. Das bedeutet, dass die Geburt nicht mehr im Kreis der Familie und deshalb auch nicht mehr gemeinsam durchgestanden werden musste. Mein Untersuchungsraum besteht aus dem schweizerischen Alpenraum mit einem Schwerpunkt auf dem Bergkanton Uri. Gerade dort konnte sich die Spitalgeburt nur sehr schwer gegenüber den traditionellen Strukturen behaupten. Trotzdem lässt sich auch in den Schweizer Alpen bis in die 1960er Jahre ein Paradigmenwechsel erkennen, der nicht nur die Art der Geburtshilfe, sondern grundsätzlich der Geburt als Ereignis veränderte.

Birth assistance in the Alps – the whole village lends a hand (the Swiss Alpine area of Uri)

Isolated valleys, remote farms, and treacherous paths. Suddenly, the water breaks, signalling the onset of childbirth. Who can arrive in time to assist the expectant mother? In alpine regions, doctors were rarely available to assist in childbirth until the second half of the 20th century, and the nearest hospital was hours away. This presentation explores who provided birth assistance in such remote locations. What tasks fell on the respective family members and neighbours? What role did midwives play in the network of relationships surrounding childbirth? The midwife was often the only person with medical training in the entire valley. What position did she hold in village society, considering her medical knowledge and gender? My research covers the period from 1870 to 1960. During this time, most European regions witnessed a dramatic shift from home births to hospital births as the norm. This means that childbirth was no longer primarily a matter for the family circle and, consequently, not an experience endured together. My study focuses on the Swiss Alpine regions, emphasising the mountainous canton of Uri. Here, it was particularly challenging for hospital births to establish themselves and replace the traditional structures. Nevertheless, even in the Swiss Alps, a paradigm shift can be observed by the 1960s, changing the nature of obstetrics and fundamentally transforming the experience of childbirth for everyone involved.

Marta Gravela

Signori e rustici. Dinastie notarili nelle Alpi occidentali del tardo medioevo

Per il suo ruolo centrale nella vita pubblica nel basso medioevo, il notariato è stato negli ultimi decenni oggetto di tante ricerche, dedicate principalmente – anche se non esclusivamente – all'Italia comunale (oltre ai classici Cammarosano 1991 e Bartoli Langeli 2006, si vedano a titolo di esempio Faggion, Mailloux, Verdon 2008 e il recente volume dedicato alla mediazione notarile Bassani, Mangini, Pagnoni 2022). In questo ampio panorama di studi, un interesse limitato è stato tuttavia riservato al notariato in area alpina: cui si è guardato di rado, badando per lo più alla ricostruzione di modelli documentari, sistemi giuridici, forme di conservazione e tradizione della documentazione (saggi in Varanini 2004, Giorgi et al. 2014). Ancor più raramente la figura del notaio alpino e la sua attività sono state analizzate ponendo attenzione alla dimensione familiare e comunitaria in cui si inserivano (fa eccezione Della Misericordia 2006).

Attraverso lo studio di un ampio corpus di fonti inedite (*instrumenta* e registri notarili), il contributo si propone di ricostruire la fisionomia del ceto notarile in un'area delle Alpi occidentali particolarmente ben documentata per il tardo medioevo, le valli del Canavese. Oggetto dell'analisi saranno in particolare due fenomeni: da un lato, la significativa presenza di famiglie nelle quali la professione di notaio era tramandata di padre in figlio; dall'altra, l'esercizio del notariato da parte di figli cadetti o discendenti da rami illegittimi dei signori locali. L'analisi delle reti familiari e sociali, così come delle clientele dei notai consentirà di comprendere meglio le strutture sociali e politiche di queste aree montane.

Lords and peasants. Notarial dynasties in the Western Alps in the late Middle Ages

Due to their crucial role in the public life of the late Middle Ages, notaries have been at the core of several studies in the last few decades, primarily (though not exclusively) focusing on communal Italy (in addition to the classic Cammarosano 1991 and Bartoli Langeli 2006, see, for example, Faggion, Mailloux, and Verdon 2008; and the recent book on notarial mediation by Bassani, Mangini, and Pagnoni, 2022). In such an extensive framework, limited attention has nevertheless been paid to notaries in the Alps: they were rarely studied with particular reference to documentary models, legal systems, forms of preservation and transmission of records (essays in Varanini 2004, Giorgi et al. 2014). Even more rarely, the Alpine notaries and their activities were explored by focusing on their family and community dimensions (except Della Misericordia 2006).

By scrutinising an extensive corpus of unpublished sources (the so-called *instrumenta* and notarial registers), this paper explores the notarial community in the area of the Western Alps where records are particularly thorough: the Canavese valleys. Two questions will be addressed: first, the significant presence of families in which the notarial profession was transmitted from father to son; second, how this profession was also adopted by the younger sons of the local lords and descendants of illegitimate lineages. The analysis of the family and social networks, as well as the notaries' customers, will contribute to a better understanding of the social and political structures of these mountainous areas.

Giulio Ongaro, Luca Mocrelli

La gestione dei beni e degli investimenti famigliari nell'area alpina e prealpina italiana della prima età moderna (XVI-XVIII sec.)

Negli ultimi anni diversi studi hanno fatto emergere l'importanza di mercanti e imprenditori rurali (includendo in questa definizione anche le aree montane) in età moderna. In particolare, è stata evidenziata la grande varietà di settori economici alla base dello sviluppo di specifiche aree e dei patrimoni delle élites locali: dal settore agricolo a quello estrattivo, dalla manifattura ai trasporti. L'intervento si propone di analizzare non solo l'importante compresenza e complementarità dei diversi ambiti di investimento nelle strategie economiche delle famiglie dei mercanti-imprenditori rurali, le possibili cause e conseguenze in termini di evoluzione della struttura economica di un'area, ma anche le modalità pratiche attraverso cui questa diversificazione veniva gestita. In particolare ci si focalizzerà su come l'amministrazione di ambiti specifici veniva suddivisa tra i vari parenti, sempre però nel contesto di una gestione integrata e complementare.

The management of family assets and investments in early modern Italian Alpine and pre-Alpine areas (16th–18th c.)

In recent years, many researches have underlined the importance of rural merchants and entrepreneurs (including those in mountainous areas) in the Early Modern Period. In particular, historians have highlighted a variety of economic sectors that the economic development of the specific areas and the wealth of the local elites was based on – from the agricultural sector to mining, manufacturing, and transport. The present paper analyses the relevance of the presence and complementarity of the various fields of investments in the economic strategies of the families of rural merchants and entrepreneurs and the potential effects on the evolution of the area's economic structure (and vice-versa) as well as examines, in practical terms, how this diversification was managed. Specifically, this contribution will underline how the relatives divided the specific activities among themselves in the context of integrated and complementary management.

Margareth Lanzinger

Unternehmer in den Alpen: Gastwirtsfamilien in Südtirol im 18. Jahrhundert

Gastwirte sind Gewerbetreibende, die in der Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte der Frühen Neuzeit weitgehend vernachlässigt wurden. Dies ist umso erstaunlicher, als sie oft zur lokalen Elite gehörten, administrative und politische Funktionen und Ämter innehatten und verschiedene wirtschaftliche Aktivitäten ausübten: als Metzger, Bäcker, Kaufleute, Spediteure, aber auch als Kreditgeber. Von besonderem Interesse sind Wirte im heutigen Südtirol, deren Gasthöfe an (trans-)alpinen Handels- und Transitwegen lagen. Zu ihren Wirtschaftsbetrieben gehörten in der Regel große Bauernhöfe; sie stellten Verpflegung und Übernachtung für Reisende, Fuhrleute und Kaufleute bereit, sorgten für die Unterbringung und Fütterung von Pferden und verfügten oft auch über Unterstände für Transportmittel und Lagereinrichtungen. Es ist also davon auszugehen, dass Gastwirte pluriaktiv waren. Die Untersuchung von Gasthöfen als Wirtschaftsunternehmen kann jedoch nicht erfolgen, ohne Partnerwahl, Heiratsmuster und Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen mit einzuschließen, da diese Aspekte für die materiellen Grundlagen der sozialen Stellung und für die arbeitsteiligen Prozesse des Alltagsbetriebs – und damit letztlich für den Wohlstand der Wirtschaftsbetriebe – eine bedeutende Rolle spielten. Der Beitrag rekonstruiert und analysiert diese Verbindungen und Verflechtungen ausgehend von Gastwirtsfamilien im 18. Jahrhundert.

Entrepreneurs in the Alps: Innkeeper families in the eighteenth-century Southern Tyrol

Innkeepers are an occupational group that has been widely neglected in the social and economic history of the Early Modern Period. This is all the more surprising since they often belonged to the local elite, held administrative and political functions and offices, and were involved in various economic activities as butchers, bakers, merchants, freight forwarders, and creditors. The innkeepers of today's South Tyrol are particularly interesting, as their establishments were located on the (trans-)alpine trade and transit routes. Their taverns usually included large farms, served food, provided overnight accommodation for travellers, carters, and merchants, and offered shelter and feed for horses and often also transportation and storage facilities. It can be assumed that innkeepers were particularly pluriactive. However, inns as businesses cannot be analysed without also examining the innkeepers' partner choices, marriage patterns, and kinship relations, as these aspects played a significant role in the material foundations essential for their social standing and the division of labour processes necessary for everyday operation – and thus ultimately for the prosperity of their establishments. The present paper reconstructs and analyses these connections and interrelations of the innkeepers' families in the eighteenth century.

Giacomo Bonan, Claudio Lorenzini

Al tramonto della “civiltà del legno”. Famiglie di mercanti di legname nelle Alpi italiane durante l'industrializzazione

In età moderna, il commercio del legname tra la pianura padano-veneta e i territori alpini limitrofi era gestito da casate di mercanti in grado di controllare l'intero ciclo produttivo, spesso di provenienza alpina o che si trasferirono in montagna, nelle aree considerate nevralgiche per le loro attività. Diversi studi hanno analizzato queste figure nella fase di antico regime, approfondendone le strategie imprenditoriali e sottolineando la loro funzione di intermediari tra il mondo alpino e i centri urbani di pianura, con un focus privilegiato sugli operatori attivi nell'area che aveva come terminale commerciale l'emporio di Venezia. Molto meno studiata è la fase successiva e in particolare i decenni a cavallo tra Otto e Novecento, in cui il commercio del legname subì delle profonde trasformazioni connesse al processo di industrializzazione. In base ad alcuni sondaggi preliminari è possibile osservare in questi gruppi sia il perdurare di alcuni modelli imprenditoriali che avevano caratterizzato il commercio preindustriale, a partire proprio dall'organizzazione familiare delle ditte, sia i mutamenti determinati dal mercato capaci di influire sulle relazioni parentali. All'intrinseca importanza delle relazioni parentali orizzontali interne (fra fratelli) ed esterne (fra cognati) in questi gruppi, si univa la necessità di mantenere salde relazioni verticali (fra padri/madri e figli; fra suoceri/ suocere e generi) per un tempo congruo a quello, almeno trentennale, degli investimenti sui boschi. I repentini cambiamenti del mercato, determinarono un ridimensionamento di questi legami, rendendoli meno saldi.

At the end of the “wooden civilisation”. Families of timber merchants in the Italian Alps during industrialisation

In the Early Modern Period, the timber trade between the Po and Veneto plains and the neighbouring Alpine territories was managed by merchant families capable of controlling the entire production cycle. These families were often of Alpine origin or moved to the mountains, to areas considered crucial for their activities. Several studies have analysed these figures during the phase of the ancient regime, examined their entrepreneurial strategies and underlined their function as intermediaries between the Alpine world and the urban centres in the plains, with a particular focus on the operators active in the area supplying the Venetian market. The subsequent phase has been much less thoroughly explored, especially the decades between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries when the timber trade underwent profound transformations related to industrialisation. Based on some preliminary surveys, it is possible to observe, in the case of these groups, both the persistence of some entrepreneurial models that had characterised the pre-industrial trade (starting with the family company organisation) and the changes brought about by the market, which were capable of influencing the relationships among relatives. The intrinsic importance of internal (between brothers) and external (between brothers-in-law) horizontal kinship relationships in these groups was combined with the need to maintain strong vertical relationships (between fathers/mothers and children; between fathers-in-law/mothers-in-law and sons-in-law) for the duration consistent with that of investments in forests – meaning at least thirty years. The sudden changes in the market led to a reduction in these bonds, making them less solid.

Siglinde Clementi

Heiratsverbindungen in Tiroler Adelfamilien der Frühen Neuzeit: Strategien, Muster, Praktiken

Der Themenvorschlag geht von der Annahme aus, dass adelige Verwandtschaftsverbände Teil eines mehr oder weniger durchlässigen Netzwerkes von Personen und Familien ihres Standes waren (und in diesen agierten), was ihnen das "Obenbleiben" ermöglichte. Eheschließungen waren in diesen Netzwerken ein hochreguliertes Übergangsritual, ein "totales Phänomen", das die Bildung neuer Familieneinheiten zur Folge hatte und somit neue soziale Beziehungen schuf, und zugleich das sensible Gleichgewicht zwischen Familien und Häusern potentiell ins Wanken bringen konnte.

Vor diesem Hintergrund des sensiblen Ausgleichs und der konfliktanfälligen Prekarität geht es im Referat um Heiratsstrategien, Heiratsmuster und Eheschließungspraktiken im Tiroler Adel im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert. Dabei stellt die Grenzlage des Territoriums zwischen deutschen und italienischen Ländern (mit zwei unterschiedlichen Heiratsgabensystemen) eine besondere Herausforderung dar. Die Heiratskreise und Heiratsverbindungen der Tiroler Adelfamilien sollen sowohl quantitativ als auch qualitativ in den Blick genommen werden. Dabei wird es sowohl um die geographische als auch um die soziale Orientierung gehen, und um die Frage, welche Faktoren diese beeinflussten. Eheschließungen sind vor dem Hintergrund der Familien- und Verwandtschaftskonstellationen mit ihrem Vermögenssubstrat zu sehen, die die Handlungsmöglichkeiten von Frauen und Männern, Söhnen und Töchtern wesentlich bestimmten. Zugleich fungierten Eheschließungen und Ehen im Netzwerk von adeligen Häusern als Scharniere für die so basilaren adeligen Verwandtschaftsbeziehungen, deren Bedeutung für die Funktionsweise dieser Netzwerke und ihrem langfristigen Bestehen zentral war.

Marriage ties in Tyrolean noble families of the Early Modern Period: strategies, patterns, practices

The proposed topic is based on the assumption that aristocratic kinship associations were part of a more or less permeable network of individuals and families that belonged to this class (and acted accordingly), which enabled them to "stay on top". Within these networks, marriages represented a highly regulated rite of passage, a "total phenomenon" resulting in the formation of new family units and new social relationships while at the same time potentially upsetting the delicate balance between families and noble houses.

Against this background of delicate balancing and conflict-prone precariousness, the present contribution focuses on marriage strategies, patterns, and practices among the Tyrolean nobility in the 16th and 17th centuries. The border location of the territory between the German and Italian lands (with two different marital gift systems) poses a particular challenge. The marriage connections between the Tyrolean aristocratic families will be analysed quantitatively and qualitatively. The focus will be on the geographical and social orientations as well as on the question of the factors that influenced them. Marriages are to be seen against the backdrop of family and kinship constellations based on their wealth, which essentially determined the opportunities for the actions of women and men, sons and daughters. Simultaneously, weddings and marriages within the network of noble houses acted as the foundations for the basic noble kinship relationships, whose significance was central to the functioning of these networks and their long-term existence.

Tanja Gomiršek

Dedovajske prakse na primerih poročnih pogodb v Goriških brdih v prvi polovici 19. stoletja

Brda so bila v agrarnem in družbenem okvirju območje prehoda med srednjeevropskim in sredozemskim prostorom. Kmetje so imeli svoja zemljišča v kratkoročnem, srednjeročnem in dednem zakupu. Poleg velike večine zakupnikov so obstajali tudi mali kmetje, ki so imeli bodisi lastna bodisi delno najemna zemljišča ter nekaj posestnikov, ki so svoje velike kmetije delno oddajali v zakup. Socialna struktura je bila tako znotraj kmečkega razreda raznovrstna, zato so obstajale med posameznimi družinami velike socialne razlike. Kmečke družine v Goriških brdih so, tako kot drugod, s svojimi oblikami in delitvijo vlog odzivale na politične, ekonomske, tehnične in socialne razmere, katerim so bile podvržene in se v svojo korist poskušale prilagajati različnim vplivom.

Prispevek bo na podlagi poročnih pogodb prikazal prakse prenosa premoženja med kmečkim prebivalstvom Goriških brd v 1. polovici 19. stoletja, ko je stopil v veljavo Občni državljanski zakonik, ki je uzakonil vrstni red pri dedovanju ter določil dedne deleže. Ugotavljali bomo kako je kmečko prebivalstvo s poročno pogodbo urejalo dedovanje hčera, izbranih sinov, drugih potomcev ter preživelega zakonca. Na podlagi poročnih pogodb bomo ugotavljali vpliv uveljavljanja Občnega državlanskega zakonika na družine ter njihove strategije prilagajanja uveljavljenih dedovajskih običajev novim pravnim okvirjem.

Inheritance practices in the cases of marriage contracts in the Brda Hills in the first half of the 19th century

Regarding their agrarian and social framework, the Brda Hills were a transitional area between the Central European and Mediterranean regions. Farmers held their lands on short-term, medium-term, and hereditary leases. In addition to the vast majority of tenants, some small farmers owned or partially rented their lands, while a few landowners partially leased out their large farms. The social structure within the peasant class was diverse, leading to significant social differences among individual families. Like elsewhere, peasant families in the Brda Hills responded to the political, economic, technical, and social conditions they faced by adapting their customs and division of roles to benefit from the various influences.

This paper will present the practices of property transfer among the peasant population of the Brda Hills in the first half of the 19th century, following the enactment of the General Civil Code, which legalised the order of succession and determined hereditary shares. We will explore how the peasant population regulated the inheritance of daughters, chosen sons, other descendants, and the surviving spouses through marriage contracts. Based on these contracts, we will determine the impact of the General Civil Code on families and their strategies for adapting the established inheritance customs to new legal frameworks.

Nina Ošep

Ženitne pogodbe v Zgornji Savinjski dolini na Štajerskem v 19. stoletju

Prispevek preučuje vzorce upravljanja premoženja in dedovanja na osnovi poročnih pogodb v alpskih vaseh Luče in Solčava na Štajerskem v 19. stoletju. Na podlagi metodoloških pristopov Margareth Lanzinger se osredotoča na analizo transferjev virov ob sklenitvi zakona, na načine upravljanja in porazdelitev virov med zakoncemater na postopke dedovanja po smrti enega ali obeh partnerjev. Prav tako raziskava obravnava, kako so demografski dejavniki kot so starost, ekonomski položaj in vzorci notranjih migracij—posledica geografske izoliranosti in težke dostopnosti vasi—vplivali na oblikovanje poročnih pogodb.

Empirični del temelji na analizi poročnih pogodb, zabeleženih pri okrajnem sodišču Gornji Grad in v uradni pisarni gornjegrajskega gospostva, ki jih hrani Zgodovinski arhiv v Celju ter se dopolnjuje s podatki iz matičnih knjig. Ta pristop omogoča podrobno identifikacijo in analizo vpletenih subjektov ter njihovih medsebojnih razmerij.

Cilj raziskave je poglobiti razumevanje dinamike poročnega dedovanja in hkrati razumeti tudi dinamiko družin v visokogorskem alpskem prostoru.

Marriage contracts in the Upper Savinja Valley in Styria in the 19th Century

Based on the marriage contracts in the 19th-century Alpine villages of Luče and Solčava in Styria, this contribution explores the asset management and inheritance patterns. Employing Margareth Lanzinger's methodological approaches, it analyses the marriage resource transfers, the methods of managing and distributing resources between spouses, and the inheritance procedures upon the death of one or both partners. Additionally, the study examines how demographic factors – such as age, economic status, and internal migration patterns as a consequence of geographical isolation and difficult-to-access villages – influenced the formation of marriage contracts.

The empirical component is based on the analysis of marriage contracts recorded at the Gornji Grad district court and the notary office of the Seigniorship of Oberburg, kept at the Historical Archives Celje. This will be complemented by other crucial records such as birth, marriage, and death registers. This approach facilitates a detailed identification and analysis of the involved parties and their mutual relations.

The research aims to deepen our understanding of marital inheritance dynamics and comprehension of the family dynamics in the high-mountain Alpine region.

Stefania Bianchi, Mark Bertogliati

La piramide dei poteri. Famiglie emergenti e metamorfosi della mobilità di una comunità (quasi) alpina. Sagno XVII-XIX sec.

Il contributo intende focalizzare l'attenzione sul villaggio di Sagno, che gode di una singolare posizione geografica, attestata sin dall'Alto Medioevo. Infatti, l'insediamento è situato in valle di Muggio a 700 metri di altitudine, ma dal profilo socio-economico orientato verso il lago di Como. All'interno della comunità che nei primi anni del Settecento conta 31 fuochi, predominanti sono tre casati attorno cui gravitano, a diverso titolo, altre famiglie del posto e altre che attraverso unioni matrimoniali o alleanze di bottega convergono nel loro emisfero. Si tratta dei Chiesa, Fontana e Spinelli, di cui sono sopravvissute, anche se in modo frammentario, le carte di famiglia, complementari alla documentazione reperita negli archivi notarili e parrocchiali. Dette famiglie, come molti altri loro compatrioti, per secoli, durante l'età moderna, sono operative quasi esclusivamente a Bologna e nel suo hinterland. A Bologna vivono in comunità, condividono le interrelazioni fra casa e cantieri (proprietà, crediti, legami parentali) e appartengono alla stessa confraternita. Un legame molto forte che comincia a sfrangiarsi nella seconda metà del XVIII secolo, quando cambiano le opportunità di lavoro. In un primo tempo i network sembrano concentrarsi in San Pietroburgo, dove queste famiglie, in particolare i Chiesa, che non abbandoneranno mai del tutto le professioni legate all'edilizia, sviluppano anche attività commerciali complementari. Ma sarà soprattutto la Francia, la nuova terra di adozione di alcuni rami dei casati Fontana e Spinelli dove, dopo un modesto avvio incentrato sullo smercio di chincaglierie comprendenti anche strumenti ottici, sul filone della tradizione comasca dei *barometti*, costruiranno le loro fortune in qualità di ottici e orefici.

The pyramid of powers: Emerging families and the metamorphosis of mobility in an (almost) Alpine community. Sagno, 17th–19th century

This paper focuses on a village with a particular geographical position, which has been documented since the early Middle Ages. The settlement is located in the Muggio Valley at an elevation of 700 meters on the southern edge of the Alps. However, from the socio-economic perspective, it has traditionally been oriented towards Lake Como and the plains. This community from the early 18th century comprised 31 households and was dominated by three lineages that the other local families gravitated around. Other families from the same region converged within this kinship system through marriage alliances or work networks. It was possible to reconstruct the trajectories of the Chiesa, Fontana, and Spinelli families through fragments from their private archives, complemented by the historical records found in the relevant notarial and parish archives. Like many of their compatriots, they operated almost exclusively in Bologna and its hinterland during the Early Modern Period. In the city, they lived in a community, organising their mutual relationships between the house and the workplace (property, credit, kinship ties) and belonging to the same confraternity. This exceedingly strong bond began to dissolve in the second half of the 18th century as work opportunities changed. Initially, the networks moved to Saint Petersburg, where these families – particularly the Chiesa, who never completely abandoned their construction-related professions – also developed complementary commercial activities. However, it was primarily France that became the new homeland for some branches of the Fontana and Spinelli families. Following the traditions of the *barometti* (modest 'colporteurs' from the Lake Como region who sold trinkets, including optical instruments), they built their fortunes as opticians and goldsmiths.

Miha Zobec, Aleksander Panjek

Elitni botri: popularnost družine v vaški skupnosti in spremembe vzorcev botrstva (Kras, 1690–1914)

Prispevek obravnava dolgoročno zgodovinsko krivuljo elitne kmečke družine s poudarkom na eni izmed raziskovalnih tem zadnjih dveh desetletij, namreč na botrstvu. Botrstvo je ostalo pomembna socialna institucija vse do dvajsetega stoletja, čeprav se je skozi čas njegov pomen spreminjal. Po tridentinskem koncilu je katoliško botrstvo v veliki meri postalo "vertikalno razmerje", v katerem so otrokovi starši iskali prestižne botre ali pa so elitni ljudje izkazovali dobroteljsko do revnih s tem, da so sprejeli vlogo botrov njihovim otrokom. V devetnajstem stoletju so opazni procesi "familiarizacije", ki kaže na naklonjenost izbiri botrov iz vrst sorodnikov, in družbene "horizontalizacije", pri čemer je botrstvo vedno bolj postajalo sredstvo za krepitev socialne solidarnosti znotraj posameznih družbenih skupin (Alfani in Gourdon 2012).

Raziskava temelji na župnijskih matičnih knjigah krstov, sodnih spisih in na družinskem arhivu. Botrstvo uporablja kot pokazatelj ugleda in konsenza, ki ga je uživala elitna družina v domači vaški skupnosti. Hkrati bova lahko preverila, ali je sprememba pomena botrstva mogoče zaznati tudi v slovenski podeželski družbi med 17. in zgodnjim 19. stoletjem, pa čeprav na podlagi le ene družine. Predstavniki družine, ki predstavlja najino študijo primera, so bili v 18. in 19. stoletju večkrat na položaju župana, eden od njih pa je bil celo izvoljen za poslanca v avstrijskem parlamentu na Dunaju.

Elite godfathers: the popularity of a family in the village and the changing patterns of godparenthood (Karst, 1690–1914)

The paper addresses the long-term historical development of the elite peasant family by focusing on one of the topics of interest prevalent in the last two decades, namely godparenthood. Godparenthood remained an important social institution until the twentieth century, although its meaning changed. After the Council of Trent, Catholic godparenthood essentially became a "vertical relationship" in which the child's parents looked for prestigious godparents, or the members of the elite showed charity towards the poor by accepting the role of godparents to their children. During the nineteenth century, the processes of "familiarisation", indicating the preference for godparents from among one's relatives, and social "horizontalisation" were recorded. Godparenthood has increasingly become a means of strengthening the social solidarities within the same social group (Alfani and Gourdon 2012).

The present research is based on parish baptism registers, court files, and a family archive. Godparenthood is used as an indicator of the prestige and consensus enjoyed by an elite family in its native village community. At the same time, the research examines whether the change in the meaning of godparenthood can also be detected in the Slovenian rural society between the seventeenth and the early twentieth centuries, albeit based on just a single family. The representatives of the case-study family repeatedly held the position of mayors in the eighteenth and nineteenth century, when one of them was even elected a member of the Austrian Parliament in Vienna.

Andrea Pojer

Contrabbando al trotto. Solidarietà sociale e reti familiari alla base del contrabbando attraverso le Dolomiti (sec. XVII).

Durante l'età moderna una fitta rete di *someggiatori* (mercanti con cavalli da soma) permise alle vallate dolomitiche, a oggi studiate principalmente a partire dalla loro storia contemporanea, di inserirsi in un vasto scambio di risorse intra-alpino e di partecipare, al contempo, all'intenso traffico commerciale lungo l'asse del Brennero. Ciò avvenne in particolare tramite un'intesa attività di contrabbando agevolata non soltanto dalle particolari premesse spaziali e ambientali del territorio, ma anche dalle fitte reti familiari e sociali che ne alimentarono l'organizzazione e lo svolgimento. Per ricostruire queste reti, spesso invisibili alle autorità, adatterò una prospettiva microstorica, attingendo ad atti giudiziari, matrimoniali ed ereditari. In una prima parte analizzerò la forte coesione sociale tra i vari *someggiatori* e alcune figure chiave all'interno della comunità (osti, dazieri, vicari, sacerdoti), spesso rafforzata da vincoli di parentela e comparatico. Questa solidarietà risultava cruciale per aggirare le restrizioni commerciali e far fronte ai rischi imprenditoriali ai quali i *someggiatori* erano esposti a causa dell'assenza di corporazioni che, in altre zone alpine, ne regolavano e tutelavano l'attività. Nella seconda parte approfondirò il profilo familiare dei *someggiatori*, a oggi largamente trascurato dalla storiografia alpina. Ne evidenzierò la composizione e struttura, la gestione patrimoniale e la trasmissione dell'eredità materiale e immateriale, legata al sapere professionale. Al fronte di una capacità commerciale analoga, il patrimonio familiare dei *someggiatori*, al quale concorrevano le doti e il lavoro agricolo femminile, risultava fortemente eterogeneo. Emerge dunque un profilo patrimoniale variegato che si ricollega alla logica di economica integrata, tipica delle società alpine.

Smuggling at the trot. Social solidarity and family networks as the basis of smuggling through the Dolomites (17th c.)

In the Early Modern Period, a dense network of packhorse traders enabled the Dolomite valleys, nowadays mainly studied for their contemporary history, to become part of an extensive intra-Alpine exchange of resources and participate in intensive trade along the Brenner axis. This was ensured through conspicuous smuggling activities, facilitated not only by the particular area's environmental conditions but also by the extensive family and social networks that supported its organisation and development. The present contribution will adopt a micro-historical perspective based on court, marriage, and inheritance records to reconstruct these networks, which were often invisible to the authorities. The first part analyses the strong social cohesion between the various packhorse traders and certain key figures within the community (innkeepers, tax collectors, judges, priests), often reinforced by kinship and godparenthood. Such solidarity was crucial for circumventing the trade restrictions and managing the entrepreneurial risks faced by the packhorse traders because no corporations regulated and protected their activities, as in other Alpine regions. The second part of the article will focus on the packhorse traders' family profiles, which, to date, have been mostly neglected. This contribution will shed light on their composition and structure, wealth management, and material and immaterial heritage transmission associated with professional knowledge. Given a similar trading capacity, the packhorse traders' family wealth, which was contributed to by the women's dowries and agricultural labour, was very heterogeneous. Thus, a diverse patrimonial profile emerges, linked to the logic of the integrated economy typical of Alpine societies.

Alessandro Ratti

Il reclutamento delle confraternite: famiglie, parentele e meccanismi di formazione del milieu devoto nel Ticino (fine XVII – inizio XIX secolo)

Il contributo mira ad analizzare le dinamiche di reclutamento delle confraternite nelle Alpi ticinesi attraverso le relazioni famigliari e le alleanze di parentela. Esse sono una chiave di lettura per comprendere la struttura e l'evoluzione di queste associazioni parrocchiali di laici, in cui spicca la presenza e l'azione dei devoti. Essi sono organizzati secondo reti sociali, pratiche religiose e strategie comportamentali che li distinguono da altri membri delle confraternite. All'interno delle famiglie si sviluppano i meccanismi di formazione del milieu devoto, volti a perpetuare l'appartenenza confraternale, al milieu e all'identità devota.

Il milieu devoto si compone di un intreccio di relazioni interpersonali, famigliari e intergenerazionali che si sovrappone alla comune appartenenza confraternale e soprattutto ad un alto grado d'impegno e una permanenza di lunga durata nella confraternita e nel suo organo decisionale, il capitolo degli ufficiali. La mobilitazione di famiglie e generazioni nell'ambito confraternale è un fattore decisivo per lo sviluppo, la conduzione e l'evoluzione delle confraternite stesse.

The recruitment of brotherhoods: families, kinships and formation mechanisms of the devout milieu in Ticino (late 17th–early 19th c.)

This paper aims to analyse the recruitment dynamics of confraternities in the Ticino Alps through family relationships and kinship alliances, crucial for understanding the structure and evolution of these parish associations of lay people, in which the presence and actions of devotees stand out. The latter were organised according to social networks, religious practices, and behavioural strategies that distinguished them from other confraternity members. Within the families, mechanisms for forming the devotee milieu developed aimed at perpetuating confraternity membership as well as the milieu and identity of the devotees.

The devotee milieu consists of a network of interpersonal, familial, and intergenerational relations, overlapping with the common confraternal membership and, above all, a high degree of commitment and long-term persistence of the confraternity and its decision-making body – the chapter of officers. The mobilisation of families and generations within the confraternity is a decisive factor in the brotherhoods' development, management, and evolution.



TEMATSKA PREDSTAVITEV
THEMATIC PRESENTATION

Slovenska zgodovina v malem: kontinuitete in spremembe v vaški skupnosti v dolgoročni perspektivi (Tomaj, 16.–20. stoletje).

Z raziskavo nameravamo pokazati kompleksnost in dinamičnost kmečke družbe skozi daljše časovno obdobje od 16. do 20. stoletja. Poudarek želimo dati internim dinamikam in procesom ter obenem vplivom in odzivom na širše družbene, gospodarske, kulturne in politične procese, v konstantnem razmerju do elementov kontinuitete. V središču pozornosti želimo imeti "malega" človeka in njegovo lokalno skupnost, ki jo bomo obravnavali hkrati s strukturnega in dinamičnega vidika in ki naj nam deluje kot prizma, skozi katero lahko opazujemo širše zgodovinske procese. V ta namen smo se pri opredelitvi našega problemskega pristopa odločili za kombinacijo treh teoretskih izhodišč, to so: mikro-zgodovinska metoda, institucionalna teorija in moralna ekonomija. Tomaj obravnavamo kot študijo primera slovenske vaške skupnosti zaradi nadpovprečno dobro ohranjenih virov in njegove izpostavljenosti številnim zgodovinskim okoliščinam in prelomnicam, ki so značilne za slovensko podeželje.

Cilji raziskave so:

1. Premostiti ločeno obravnavo zgodovinskih obdobj in pomanjkanje komunikacije med zgodovinarji, ki jih obravnavajo. Spremenjen pristop omogoča preverjanje uveljavljenih interpretacij in oblikovanje prenovljenih odgovorov na izbrana vprašanja slovenske zgodovine.
2. Opredeliti elemente kontinuitete in značilnosti sprememb na področju gospodarstva, družbe in kulture na slovenskem podeželju skozi daljše časovno obdobje od predindustrijske do postindustrijske družbe.
3. Povrniti podeželju središčno vlogo v slovenski zgodovini na sodoben metodološki in interpretativen način.

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Slovenian history on a small scale: Continuity and changes in a village community in the long-term perspective (Tomaj, 16th–20th century).

The goal of the present research is to show the complexity and dynamism of the peasant society over an extensive period of time, from the 16th to the 20th century. The aim is to emphasise the internal dynamics and processes as well as influences and responses to the broader social, economic, cultural, and political processes, which are in constant relationship with the elements of continuity. The research will focus on the "common" people and their local community, which will simultaneously be treated from the structural and dynamic point of view and which should function as a prism through which broader historical processes can be observed. To this end, in defining our problem approach, we decided to combine three theoretical starting points, namely: the micro-historical method, institutional theory, and moral economy. We chose Tomaj as a case-study Slovenian village community because of the preserved documentation as well as its exposure to most of the major historical conditions and turning points characteristic of rural Slovenia.

The research objectives include the following:

1. To overcome the separate treatment of historical periods and the lack of communication between the historians who study them. The changed approach enables the verification of established interpretations and the formation of renewed answers to selected questions of Slovenian history.
2. To define the elements of continuity and characteristics of changes in the field of economy, society, and culture in the Slovenian countryside over a longer period of time, from pre-industrial to post-industrial society.
3. To restore the central role of the countryside in Slovenian history in a contemporary methodological and interpretive manner.

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Družine v Alpah

Gospodinjstva in sorodniki, sosedje in prijatelji/ce: mreže ekonomskih in socialnih odnosov

Alpe so od šestdesetih let 20. stoletja skorajda klasično raziskovalno področje socialno-antropoloških, predvsem ameriških študij o vaških skupnostih in družinah, o odnosu do posesti in dedovanja ipd., pri čemer so nekatere že vključevale kvantitativni pristop. Pred tem so bile opravljene tudi študije iz geografije prebivalstva in demografije nekaterih alpskih dolin (npr. "Innsbruska šola"). Živahne in kontroverzne razprave so se v alpskem kontekstu med drugim odvijale okoli homeostatskih konceptov, ki so obravnavale morebitno povezavo med prebivalstvom in razpoložljivimi viri v smislu demografsko-ekonomskega ravnovesja oziroma meja rasti prebivalstva, in sicer na podlagi porok in rojstev kot bistvenih dejavnikov. Bolj odprti in širši pristopi so zavračali okoljske deterministične perspektive in se sklicevali na to, da so alpske skupnosti izkazovale možnost izbire, različne oblike pluriaktivnosti in kombiniranja dohodkov.

Z mednarodnim razmahom zgodovinskih raziskav o družini od sedemdesetih let 20. stoletja dalje so se vprašanja osredotočila na sestavo gospodinjstev in organizacijo dela, na razlike in implikacije zakonov in praks na področju dedovanja, na posebne migracijske in poročne vzorce ter na zgodovinsko-antropološke teme. Pogosto so gorska območja izstopala zaradi specifičnih gospodinskih konstelacij, kot na primer: prisotnost matičnih družin (*stem families*) v ožjem smislu, v katerih so očetje obdržali v svojih rokah položaj moči in avtoritete ter gospodarsko upravljanje tudi po tem, ko sta sin ali hči po poroki s svojima novima družinama ostala pri hiši; ali kompleksna gospodinjstva, sestavljena iz več poročenih bratov so-dedičev; ali pa gospodinjstva na čelu z ženskami in odsotnimi moškimi zaradi spolno specifične sezonske mobilnosti. Na splošno so študije pokazale raznolikost in kompleksnost družin in gospodinjstev.

Od devetdesetih let dalje so se pristopi še bolj razprli in so "gospodinjstvo" tako rekoč razgradili z uvedbo razlikovalne perspektive: poudarek se je namreč prevesil na posamezne položaje v družini (žene in mošje, sinovi in hčere, bratje in sestre, stari starši itd.), na razmerja na osnovi spola in generacije ter na pogodbene dogovore, pogojene s pravnimi in upravnimi okviri. Režime posesti, dedovanja in premoženjskih razmerij med zakoncema so zgodovinarji pričeli povezovati v smiselno celoto. V središče pozornosti je stopilo predvsem sorodstvo, a tudi drugi socialni odnosi, ki so presejali gospodinjstvo, kot so sosedje, prijatelji, skrbniki in drugi. Širši in bolj raznolik je postal tudi socialni spekter študij, saj je vključil ljudi brez zemlje, podeželske obrtnike in trgovce, kmetovalce in "pluriaktivne" delavce, kakor tudi kmečke in druge elite.

Ta razlikovanja tvorijo tematsko rdečo nit konference Mednarodnega združenja za zgodovino Alp. Spraševali se bomo o pomenu, učinkovanju in načinu delovanja temeljnih odnosov, ki jih predstavljajo družine, sorodniki, sosedje, prijatelji in drugi, in sicer v različnih socialnih in ekonomskih kontekstih alpskih družb. S tem naslavljammo delovne in premoženjske odnose, konkurenčne interese kakor tudi zavezništva in sodelovanja. Avtorje vabimo, da predlagajo referate o lokalnih ali regionalnih študijah primera v sinhroni ali diahroni perspektivi, razprave o konceptih in modelih v zgodovini (alpske) družine na podlagi lastnih raziskav, primerjalne študije med alpskimi območji ali pa take, ki združujejo dva ali več teh pristopov. Sprejeti so lahko tudi prispevki o drugih evropskih gorskih in hribovitih območjih, ki so skladni s temami in pristopi, predstavljenimi v tem pozivu.

Familien in den Alpen

Haushalte und Verwandte, Nachbarn und Freund:innen – soziale und ökonomische Beziehungsnetze

Die Alpen waren ein nahezu klassischer Untersuchungsraum für sozialanthropologische, vor allem amerikanische, Studien zu Dörfern und Familien, zum Umgang mit Besitz und Erbe etc. seit den 1960er Jahren, die zum Teil auch bereits quantifizierend arbeiteten. Zuvor entstanden auch schon bevölkerungsgeographische demographische Untersuchungen – etwa der "Innsbrucker Schule" – zu einigen Alpentälern. Intensive und kontroverse Diskussionen drehten sich im alpinen Kontext unter anderem um homöostatische Konzepte. Diese fragten nach einem möglichen Zusammenhang zwischen Bevölkerung bzw. den Grenzen des Bevölkerungswachstums – ausgehend von Eheschließungen und Geburten als wesentliche Faktoren – und verfügbaren Ressourcen im Sinne einer demographisch-ökonomischen Balance. Offenerer und breitere Zugänge erteilten umweltdeterministischen Sichtweisen eine Absage und verwiesen auf Handlungsoptionen, Pluriaktivität und mixed economies.

Mit dem internationalen Aufschwung der Historischen Familienforschung seit den 1970er Jahren richteten sich nun auch die Fragen von Historiker:innen auf Haushaltszusammensetzungen und Arbeitsorganisation, auf Unterschiede und Implikationen von Erbrechten und Erbpraxis, auf spezifische Migrations- und Heiratsmuster und auch historisch-anthropologische Themen. Da und dort fielen Gebirgsregionen durch spezifische Haushaltskonstellationen auf: beispielsweise durch die Präsenz von Stammfamilien (*stem families*) im engeren Sinn, in denen Väter die Macht-, Autoritäts- und Wirtschaftsposition weiterhin in ihren Händen hielten, auch nachdem ein Sohn oder eine Tochter in das Haus eingeheiratet hatte, durch gemeinsames Brüdererbe und komplexe Haushalte mit mehreren verheirateten Brüdern oder aber durch abwesende Männer und haushaltsführende Frauen aufgrund von geschlechtsspezifischer saisonaler Mobilität. Insgesamt konnten Studien die Vielgestaltigkeit und Komplexität von Familien und Haushalten verdeutlichen.

Ab den 1990er Jahren erweiterten sich die Zugänge: Der "Haushalt" wurde quasi aufgelöst und differenzierende Perspektiven eingezogen: Der Fokus lag nun stärker auf einzelnen Positionen – als Ehefrauen und Ehemänner, Söhne und Töchter, Geschwister, Großeltern etc. –, auf Geschlechtern und Generationen, auf vertraglichen Arrangements verknüpft mit rechtlich-administrativen Rahmungen. Verschiedene Besitz-, Erb- und Ehegüterregime wurden aufeinander bezogen. Vor allem Verwandte, aber auch andere soziale Beziehungen, die über den Haushalt hinausführten – wie Nachbarn, Freunde, Vormünder und andere – standen nun im Zentrum des Interesses. Erweitert und differenziert hat sich zudem das soziale Spektrum von Studien. Dieses umfasst Landlose ebenso wie Handwerker und Gewerbetreibende auf dem Land, agrarische Produzent:innen und pluriaktiv Tätige sowie bäuerliche und andere Eliten.

Bei diesen Differenzierungen setzt die geplante Tagung der "Internationalen Gesellschaft für historische Alpenforschung" an. Gefragt wird nach Bedeutung, Wirkmacht und Wirkweisen von grundlegenden Beziehungen – repräsentiert durch Familien, Verwandte, Nachbarn, Freund:innen und anderen – in verschiedenen sozialen und ökonomischen Kontexten alpiner Gesellschaften. Damit sind Arbeits- und Vermögenszusammenhänge adressiert, konkurrierende Interessen ebenso wie Allianzen und Kooperationen. Davon ausgehend, laden wir interessierte Referent:innen ein, Vortragsvorschläge zu schicken, die lokale oder regionale Fallstudien in synchroner oder diachroner Perspektive, Auseinandersetzungen mit Konzepten und Modellen der (alpiner) Familiengeschichte entweder auf Grundlage der eigenen Forschung oder in einem inneralpin vergleichenden Ansatz zum Inhalt haben oder zwei oder mehr der hier genannten Zugänge miteinander kombinieren. Beiträge zu anderen europäischen Berggebieten, die sich auf die im Call for Papers angeführten Themen und Ansätze beziehen, sind ebenfalls willkommen.

Famiglie nelle Alpi

Nuclei domestici e parenti, vicini e amici/che: reti di relazioni sociali ed economiche

Le Alpi sono state un'area di ricerca quasi classica per gli studi socioantropologici, soprattutto americani, che fin dagli anni '60 – e talvolta attraverso approcci quantitativi –, hanno incentrato la loro attenzione sulle comunità di villaggio, sulle famiglie e l'organizzazione domestica, sulla proprietà e sulle pratiche successorie ecc. In precedenza, erano stati condotti studi demografici e di geografia della popolazione – come, ad esempio, quelli della “Scuola di Innsbruck” – dedicati ad alcune valli alpine. Accese e intense discussioni ruotarono attorno al concetto di omeostasi e al collegamento tra popolazione e risorse disponibili, cercando di individuare i “meccanismi” che assicuravano il loro equilibrio. Approcci più aperti e flessibili rifiutavano tali prospettive alle quali si attribuivano tendenze di determinismo ambientale, privilegiando il riferimento alla possibilità di scelta da parte delle comunità alpine, e alla presenza di svariate forme di pluriattività e di economie integrate.

Con il fiorire, a livello internazionale, della ricerca storica sulla famiglia, a partire dagli anni '70, le domande degli storici si concentrarono anche sulla composizione dei nuclei domestici e sull'organizzazione del lavoro, sulle differenze e le implicazioni delle norme e delle pratiche successorie, su specifici modelli migratori e matrimoniali e anche su temi storico-antropologici. Spesso le regioni montane si distinguevano per le specifiche costellazioni familiari: ad esempio, con la presenza di famiglie ceppo (*stem families*), in cui i padri mantenevano nelle loro mani il potere e l'autorità nella gestione dell'economia domestica anche dopo che un figlio o una figlia si erano sposati in casa, oppure di nuclei domestici complessi composti da più fratelli sposati che condividono l'eredità paterna, o di nuclei “parziali” con donne capofamiglia e uomini assenti a causa della mobilità stagionale specifica di genere. Nel complesso, gli studi hanno illustrato la diversità e la complessità delle famiglie e dei nuclei domestici.

Dagli anni '90 in poi, gli approcci si sono ampliati: lo sguardo sul “nucleo familiare” (*Haushalt, ménage, household*) si è frammentato e sono state introdotte prospettive differenzianti: l'attenzione si è spostata su singole figure familiari (mogli e mariti, figli e figlie, fratelli, nonni, ecc.), sui rapporti di genere e generazionali, sulle forme contrattuali legate ai quadri giuridici e amministrativi. I regimi possessori, quelli matrimoniali e quelli successorie sono stati messi in relazione tra loro. L'interesse si è concentrato soprattutto sulla parentela, ma anche su altre relazioni sociali che andavano oltre l'ambito domestico, come i vicini, gli amici, i tutori e altri. Anche lo spettro sociale degli studi si è ampliato e differenziato, includendo gli individui esclusi dalla proprietà della terra, gli artigiani e i commercianti del mondo rurale, gli agricoltori e i lavoratori pluriattivi, nonché le élite, sia contadine che non.

Queste differenziazioni fanno da filo rosso al convegno della Associazione Internazionale di Storia delle Alpi che si svolgerà a Lubiana il 29-31 agosto 2024. Esso vuole interrogare il significato, la forza e il funzionamento delle relazioni che si tessono all'interno e attorno alle famiglie, dai parenti, ai vicini, agli amici e oltre, nei diversi contesti sociali ed economici delle società alpine. In particolare, si intendono indagare i legami di lavoro e patrimoniali, gli interessi contrapposti, così come le alleanze e le collaborazioni. In questa prospettiva, saranno accolte con favore proposte di riguardanti casi di studio locali o regionali, in prospettiva sincronica o diacronica, ma anche analisi di sintesi su concetti e modelli propri alla storia della famiglia (alpina) sulla base delle proprie ricerche. Saranno inoltre benvenute le proposte riguardanti studi comparativi inter-alpini o che combinino due o più di questi approcci. Sono ammessi anche contributi riguardanti altre aree montane europee che riguardino i temi e gli approcci presentati in questo invito.

Familles dans les Alpes

Ménages et parents, voisins et amis – réseaux de relations sociales et économiques

Les Alpes ont été un terrain de recherche “classique” pour les études socio-anthropologiques, notamment américaines qui depuis les années 1960 – parfois à travers des approches quantitatives – ont concentré leur attention sur les communautés villageoises, sur les familles et l'organisation des ménages, sur la propriété et les pratiques successorales, etc. Antérieurement, des études démographiques et de la géographie des populations – dont celles de “l'École d'Innsbruck” – avaient été menées sur diverses vallées alpines. Des discussions animées et intenses tournèrent autour du concept d'homéostasie et du lien entre la population et les ressources disponibles, en essayant d'identifier les “mécanismes” qui assuraient leur équilibre. Des approches plus ouvertes et plus souples rejetaient ces perspectives que l'on considérait trop proches du déterminisme environnemental, en privilégiant l'idée de la possibilité de choix de la part des communautés alpines et l'existence de diverses formes de pluriactivité et d'économie intégrée.

Depuis les années 1970, avec l'essor des études sur l'histoire de la famille, les questions des historiens se sont concentrées sur la composition des ménages et l'organisation du travail, sur les différences et les implications des normes et des pratiques successorales, sur la variété des modèles migratoires et de mariage, ainsi que sur des approches historico-anthropologiques. Souvent, les régions de montagne se différenciaient selon leurs diverses configurations familiales: par exemple, par la présence de familles souches (*stem families*) dans lesquelles les pères détenaient le pouvoir et l'autorité dans la gestion économique du ménage même après le mariage à la maison d'un fils ou d'une fille, ou par le biais de noyaux familiaux complexes composés de plusieurs frères mariés partageant l'héritage paternel, ou de noyaux “partiels” avec des hommes et des femmes chefs de famille absents, en raison de la mobilité saisonnière spécifique au genre. Dans l'ensemble, les études ont illustré la diversité et la complexité des familles et des ménages.

Depuis les années 1990, les approches se sont élargies: le regard sur le ménage (*Haushalt, household*) s'est fragmenté et les perspectives analytiques se sont ultérieurement différenciées: désormais l'accent a été mis davantage sur les figures familiales individuelles – les épouses et les maris, les fils et les filles, les frères et les sœurs, les grands-parents, etc. – sur les rapports de genre et entre les générations, sur les formes contractuelles liées aux cadres juridiques et administratifs. Les régimes de possession, les régimes matrimoniaux et les régimes de succession ont été mis en relation les uns avec les autres. Ce sont surtout les proches, mais aussi d'autres relations sociales dépassant le cadre du ménage – comme les voisins, les amis, les tuteurs etc. – qui sont désormais au centre de l'intérêt. Le spectre social des études s'est également élargi et différencié, incluant les individus exclus de la propriété foncière, les artisans et les marchands du monde rural, les agriculteurs et les travailleurs pluriactifs, ainsi que les élites rurales, aussi bien paysannes que d'autres milieux.

Ces différenciations seront le “fil rouge” lors du Colloque de l'Association Internationale pour l'Histoire des Alpes, qui se tiendra à Ljubljana du 29 au 31 août 2024. La rencontre vise à interroger la signification, la force et le fonctionnement des relations tissées au sein et autour des familles, des parents, des voisins, des amis et au-delà, dans les différents contextes sociaux et économiques des sociétés alpines. En particulier, sous la loupe vont figurer les liens de travail et de propriété, la variété d'intérêts et les conflits, mais aussi les alliances et les collaborations. Dans cette optique, les propositions concernant des études de cas locales ou

régionales dans une perspective synchronique ou diachronique seront les bienvenues, ainsi que les analyses de synthèse focalisées sur des concepts et modèles spécifiques à l'histoire familiale (alpine), sur la base de recherches personnelles. Les contributions concernant des études comparatives inter-alpines ou combinant deux ou plusieurs de ces approches seront également les bienvenues. Les contributions concernant d'autres zones de montagne européennes qui se rapportent aux thèmes et aux approches présentés dans cet appel à communication sont également acceptées.

Families in the Alps

Households and relatives, neighbours and friends – social and economic relationship networks

Since the 1960s, the Alps have represented an almost classic field of research for (mainly American) social anthropological studies on villages and families, dealing with property, inheritance, and so on. Some of these studies already involved a quantitative approach. Some studies of the geography, population, and demography of certain Alpine valleys had already been carried out by then (such as the “Innsbruck School”). Among other issues, the intense and controversial discussions in the Alpine context revolved around homeostatic concepts. They explored the potential connection between the population and the available resources in the sense of a demographic-economic balance or the limits of population growth based on marriages and births as essential factors. The more open and broader approaches rejected the environmental deterministic perspectives and referred to the freedom of choice, various forms of pluri-activity, and integrated economy.

With the international boom in family history research since the 1970s, the questions of historians also focused on household composition and work organisation, differences and implications of inheritance laws and practices, specific migration and marriage patterns, as well as historical-anthropological topics. Mountainous regions often stood out due to their particular household constellations, for example, the presence of stem families in the narrower sense, in which fathers continued to hold power, authority, and economic management in their hands, even after a son or daughter had married into the house; the shared fraternal inheritance and complex households with several married brothers; or households headed by women in the absence of men resulting from gender-specific seasonal mobility. Generally, studies also illustrated the diversity and complexity of families and households.

From the 1990s onwards, the approaches expanded even further and “households” virtually dissolved with the introduction of differentiating perspectives. The focus now shifted towards individual family roles (wives and husbands, sons and daughters, siblings, grandparents, etc.) and relationships based on gender and individual generations, depending on the contractual arrangements subject to legal and administrative frameworks. Historians started to assemble a comprehensive overview of the various property, inheritance, and matrimonial property regimes. The interest now focused on the familial and other social relationships that transcended the households – such as neighbours, friends, guardians, and others. The social spectrum of studies was also expanded and differentiated, as it now included landless people, rural artisans and traders, farmers, pluri-active workers, and the peasant and other elites.

The planned conference of the International Society for Alpine History is based on these differentiations. We will question the significance, effectiveness, and modes of action of the fundamental relationships embodied in the families, relatives, neighbours, friends, and others – in the various social and economic contexts of Alpine societies. Thus, we will address work and property relations, competing interests, as well as alliances and collaborations. Authors are invited to present papers on the local or regional case studies from a synchronic or diachronic perspective, discussions of concepts and models specific to the (Alpine) family history based on their own research, inter-Alpine comparative studies, or papers combining two or more of these approaches. Contributions focusing on other European mountainous areas that correspond to the themes and approaches presented in this call may also be accepted.

Družine v Alpah
Gospodinjstva in sorodniki, sosjedje in prijatelji/ce: ekonomske in socialne mreže odnosov

Mednarodna konferenca MZZA,
Ljubljana, 29.-31. avgust 2024

Families in the Alps
Households and relatives, neighbours and friends – social and economic relationship networks

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