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O strukturi tržaškega meščanstva v 19. in začetku 20. stoletja

Prikaz na primeru družinske zgodovine Sergija Vilfana

IZVLEČEK

Podatki avstrijskih popisov prebivalstva iz let 1880 in 1890, pri katerih so večjezični prebivalci morali izbrati en sam jezik kot svoj prevladujoči pogovorni jezik, ne odsevajo realne strukture tedanjega tržaškega prebivalstva ter prepletanja različnih etničnih in verskih skupin, ki jih je pritegnil Trst. Družinska zgodovina več generacij tržaških družin Vilfan in Jeanrenaud (od leta 1903 povezanih s poroko) že znotraj ene same ožje družine pokaže pestro etnično, versko in jezikovno povezovanje. Predstavljene slovenske meščanske družine Vilfan, Jugovic in Šavnik v izobrazbenem, poklicnem in gospodarskem pogledu ustrezajo splošnim vzorcem meščanstva v svojem času ter predstavljajo socialno enakovreden del etnično mešanega tržaškega meščanstva. Na poznejšo nacionalno opredelitev posameznih članov obeh tržaških družin so poleg družinskih vezi vplivali poklic, izobrazba, delovno okolje in kraj bivanja. Prva svetovna vojna je pomemben rez v zgodovini Trsta in življenju predstavnikov obravnavanih družin, ki sta večinoma že do konca dvajsetih let 20. stoletja, dokončno pa po drugi svetovni vojni, zapustili Trst.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

Trst, meščanstvo, 19. stoletje, začetek 20. stoletja, Vilfan, Jeanrenaud, Jugovic, Šavnik

ABSTRACT

REFLECTIONS ON THE COMPOSITION OF TRIESTE CITIZENRY IN THE NINETEENTH AND EARLY TWENTIETH CENTURIES. A DEMONSTRATION ON THE EXAMPLE OF SERGIJ VILFAN'S FAMILY HISTORY

The data from Austrian population censuses of 1880 and 1890, in which multilingual inhabitants were to select only one language as their predominant means of communication, do not reflect the real composition of the then Trieste population and the intertwining of various ethnic and religious groups that were drawn to the city. The family history of several generations of the Trieste families of Vilfan and Jeanrenaud (since 1903 connected through marriage) demonstrates highly variegated ethnic, religious, and language ties that were forged even within a family nucleus. In occupational and economic terms, the presented Slovenian middle-class families of Vilfan, Jugovic, and Šavnik lived in conformity with the overall middle-class patterns of their time and constituted a socially equivalent part of Trieste's ethnically mixed citizenry. The national affiliations that individual members of the families concerned subsequently developed were a result of not only their family ties but also of education, occupation, work environment, and place of residence. The First World War represents an important watershed in the history of Trieste and the lives of the representatives of the families under examination, which left Trieste, mostly by the end of the 1920s and definitively after the Second World War.

KEY WORDS

Trieste, citizenry, nineteenth century, early twentieth century, Vilfan, Jeanrenaud, Jugovic, Šavnik



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S U M M A R Y

Reflections on the composition of Trieste citizenry in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A demonstration on the example of Sergij Vilfan's family history

The statistics of Austrian population censuses from 1880 and 1890 regarding the data on the predominant language of communication do not reflect the actual composition of the then Trieste citizenry, as they do not cover the multilingual communities and foreigners who settled and assimilated in the city. The statistics likewise fail to show the highly diverse contacts and interactions among different groups of the population that were drawn to Trieste by its maritime and economic prosperity after 1719 by discussing them as separate phenomena, even though they, in fact, were not. This is well illustrated by the

family history under examination, which draws on an article written by the legal historian Sergij Vilfan from 1990.

In the 1830s, the Swiss middle-class family Jeanrenaud – the spouses Charles Louis Jeanrenaud (1799–1871) and Luise-Marie, née Chenevière (1804–1888) – settled in Trieste as well. Their son Édouard (1840–1910) was a wholesale coffee distributor, married to Josephine, née Wemmer (1845–1933), of Sudeten-Friuli descent. Their seven adult children (two sons and five daughters) mostly chose their spouses in the local Trieste middle-class circles, but of different ethnic backgrounds. Both daughters-in-law were of Italian descent, and the sons-in-law of Slovenian-Austrian (Guido Polley), Romanian (Anghel Frunzănescu), German (Leonhard Rommel), Slovenian (Fran Wilfan), and Croatian origins (Josip Bach). While the last few Jeanrenauds still lived in Trieste in the years immediately after the Second World War, there are no living representatives of the family in the city today.

The presence of the Wilfan (later Vilfan) family took root in Trieste with the constructor Josip Wilfan (1838–1907) from Škofja Loka in 1869, when he accepted a job with Southern Railway and took part in the construction of the Trieste port and several other ports along the Adriatic coast. Before that, the family of his wife Gabrijela, née Jugovic (1842–1900) already lived in Trieste as Gabrijela's home city. Her father Franc Jugovic (1810–1877), a native of Kranj, he was a commodity trader in Trieste and later took over his father's-in-law sieve manufacturing company Anton Globočnik at Stražišče near Kranj.

Josip and Gabrijela Wilfan had four sons: the infantry officer Pavel (1869–1908), who never married and died at a relatively young age; the navy officer Alfons (1872–1938), who died childless; the navy officer and diplomat Fran (1874–1931), who in 1903 married Ida Jeanrenaud (1873–1954; the family's everyday communication was an interplay of several different languages – the Triestine dialect of Italian, German, French, and Slovenian); and the lawyer and politician Josip (1878–1955), an advocate of the rights of the Slovenian and Slavic communities in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the Kingdom of Italy, who married Marija Šavnik (1879–1918) from Kranj. All Josip's children, too, were born in Trieste, where they spent part of their childhood and adolescence, as well as the youngest of Fran's children, the legal historian Sergij (1919–1996). The arson of the Slovenian Cultural Centre in 1920 also destroyed Josip's home, the birthplace of his children and a nephew, all his property and his law firm. The Vilfan's presence in Trieste came to an end after the First World War and definitively in 1928, when Josip, a member of the pro-Slovenian political elite, emigrated overnight to Vienna in the face of Fascist pressure.

In occupational and economic terms, as well as

in view of their cultural habitus, the presented Slovenian middle-class families of Vilfan, Jugovic, and Šavnik lived in conformity with the overall middle-class patterns of their time, with their representatives forming a socially equivalent part of the ethnically mixed and intertwined Trieste citizenry, in contradiction to the tendentious presentations of some Italian historians claiming that Slovenes only inhabited villages in Trieste's hinterlands.

R I A S S U N T O

Struttura della borghesia triestina nel XIX e all'inizio del XX secolo. Esempio della storia familiare di Sergij Vilfan

I dati statistici ottenuti dai censimenti austriaci del 1880 e del 1890, con i relativi dati sulla lingua parlata dominante, non riflettono la reale struttura della borghesia triestina di quei tempi perché non tengono conto delle cerchie multilingue e degli stranieri che si stabilirono in città e assimilarono. Le statistiche, inoltre, non mostrano l'ampia varietà di contatti e intrecci tra i più diversi gruppi della popolazione, attratta dal boom marittimo ed economico di Trieste seguito al 1719. Essi furono trattati separatamente, sebbene in realtà non lo fossero. Ne possiamo cogliere una bellissima illustrazione dalla storia della famiglia in questione, basata su un articolo del 1990 dello storico-giurista Sergij Vilfan.

A partire dagli anni '30 del secolo XIX, era presente a Trieste (1804–1888) la famiglia borghese svizzera Jeanrenaud – ovvero i coniugi Charles Louis Jeanrenaud (1799–1871) e Luise-Marie, nata Chenevière. Il loro figlio Édouard (1840–1910) era un grossista di caffè a Trieste ed era sposato con Josephine, nata Wemmer (1845–1933), di origine friulana-sudetica. I loro sette figli adulti (2 figli e 5 figlie) scelsero i loro coniugi principalmente nei circoli borghesi di Trieste, ma di origine etnica diversa. Entrambe le nuore erano di origine italiana, mentre i generi erano di origine sloveno-austriaca (Guido Polley), rumena (Anghel Frunzănescu), tedesca (Leonhard Rommel), slovena (Fran Wilfan) e croata (Josip Bach). Gli ultimi e pochi rappresentanti della famiglia Jeanrenaud vissero a Trieste ancora negli anni successivi alla seconda guerra mondiale ma oggi non ci sono più.

La presenza della famiglia Wilfan (in seguito Vilfan) a Trieste iniziò nel 1869 con il costruttore Josip Wilfan (1838–1907) di Škofja Loka, quando egli accettò un lavoro presso le ferrovie meridionali e partecipò alla costruzione del porto di Trieste e di altri porti nell'Adriatico. Prima di ciò viveva già a Trieste la famiglia di sua moglie Gabrijela, nata Jugovic (1842–1900), che nacque proprio a Trieste. Suo padre, Franc Jugovic (1810–1877), originario di Kranj,

faceva il commerciante a Trieste e in seguito rilevò dal suocero la ditta Anton Globočnik che fabbricava setacci a Stražišče vicino a Kranj.

I coniugi Josip e Gabrijela Wilfan ebbero quattro figli: Pavel (1869–1908), ufficiale di fanteria, che rimase celibe e morì relativamente giovane, Alfons (1872–1938), ufficiale della marina, che non ebbe discendenti, Fran (1874–1931), ufficiale della marina e diplomatico, che nel 1903 sposò Ida Jeanrenaud (1873–1954; diverse lingue erano usate simultaneamente nella loro comunicazione familiare quotidiana - il dialetto triestino italiano, il tedesco, il francese e lo sloveno), e Josip (1878–1955), avvocato e politico, fautore dei diritti delle comunità slovene e slave nella monarchia e nel regno d'Italia, che sposò Marija Šavnik (1879–1918) di Kranj. Tutti i figli di Josip nacquero a Trieste, vissero lì durante la loro infanzia e adolescenza, così come il figlio più giovane di Fran, lo

storico-giurista Sergij (1919–1996). Nel rogo del Narodni dom, la Casa del popolo, nel 1920, fu incendiata la casa di Josip, dove nacquero i suoi figli e un nipote, tutti i suoi beni e il suo studio legale. La presenza dei Wilfan a Trieste terminò dopo la prima guerra mondiale, precisamente nel 1928, quando a causa delle pressioni fasciste Josip emigrò a Vienna come parte dell'élite politica di orientamento sloveno.

Le famiglie borghesi slovene presentate, i Wilfan, gli Jugovic e gli Šavnik, dal punto di vista professionale ed economico e considerando il loro habitus culturale, corrispondono ai modelli generali della borghesia del loro tempo. I rappresentanti di queste famiglie furono socialmente equivalenti alla borghesia triestina etnicamente mista e intrecciata, il che contraddice le rappresentazioni tendenziose di alcuni storici italiani, i quali sostengono che gli sloveni vivevano solo nei villaggi dell'entroterra di Trieste.