

1.01 Izvirni znanstveni članek

UDK 930.25(497.4)
66.013.6:621.22(497.471)

Prejeto: 23. 4. 2019

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Franciscejski kataster kot vir za preučevanje zgodovine vodne infrastrukture in preskrbovanja z vodo

Davčni okraj Sežana

IZVLEČEK

Prispevek obravnava uporabno vrednost franciscejskega katastra kot vira za preučevanje zgodovine vodne infrastrukture in preskrbovanja z vodo na primeru davčnega okraja Sežana. Avtoričino osrednje vprašanje je, kako natančne podatke nam ponuja obravnavani kataster, katerega naloga, označevanje in beleženje vodne infrastrukture, je bila bolj ali manj posredne narave. Katastrske mape in izkazi franciscejskega katastra so v precejšnji meri ohranjeni v tržaškem državnem arhivu in so uporabnikom dostopni tudi na spletu. Ob uporabi arhivskega gradiva so bila uporabljena tudi lastna opazovanja na terenu in informacije, pridobljene z ustnimi viri.

KLJUČNE BESEDE

franciscejski kataster, vodna infrastruktura, Kras, davčni okraj Sežana, katastrska občina Lokev

ABSTRACT

FRANCISCAN CADASTRE AS A SOURCE FOR STUDYING THE HISTORY OF WATER INFRASTRUCTURE AND WATER SUPPLY. TAX DISTRICT OF SEŽANA

The contribution discusses the usefulness of the Franciscan cadastre as a source for studying the history of water infrastructure and water supply on the example of the tax district of Sežana. The author's central question concerns the accuracy of the data provided by the cadastre under examination, the purpose of which—i.e. marking and registering water infrastructure—was of a relative nature. Cadastre files and statements from the Franciscan cadastre have largely been preserved in the Trieste State Archives and are also accessible online. Apart from archival materials, the author also drew on her own observations in the field as well as information obtained from oral sources.

KEY WORDS

Franciscan cadastre, water infrastructure, Kras, tax district of Sežana, cadastre municipality Lokev

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S U M M A R Y

Franciscan cadastre as a source for studying the history of water infrastructure and water supply. Tax district of Sežana

The contribution discusses the usefulness of the Franciscan cadastre as a source for studying the history of water infrastructure and water supply on the example of the tax district of Sežana. The author's central question concerns the accuracy of the data provided by the cadastre under examination, the purpose of which—i.e. marking and registering water infrastructure—was of a relative nature. Apart from cadastre maps as well as statements of building and land plots, the author also used subsequent evaluation statements offering an agglomerate of data on the water infrastructure in individual municipalities and the water supply of those Kras municipalities that in dry seasons used the water infrastructure of other municipalities lying within or beyond the tax district of Sežana. Cadastre files and statements kept in the State Archives in Trieste are published online. For the sake of comparison, the secondary sources used in the study included the data obtained through other archival materials, oral sources, and the au-

thor's observations in the field. These either served to corroborate or refute the data from the Franciscan cadastre.

On the one hand, the Franciscan cadastre has proved to be a relatively unreliable source for studying the history of water infrastructure and water supply in the area under examination. On the other hand, however, it has also served as an invaluable source for the lack of any better. Its shortcoming is in poor differentiation between individual types of water infrastructure, as it only identifies rivers, streams, ponds and wells, while conflating watering holes and "štirne" (the notion is used here to denote water infrastructure similar to ponds) as watering holes. The example of the unmarked Grdi Kal points to a possible existence of watering holes where they are implied by field names. Another shortcoming of the Franciscan cadastre is in its inconsistent drawing of conventional symbols for wells, both in terms of type and number. The question of granting land plot number to Lokev's municipal well Stanka remains to be answered. On the other hand, the cadastre provides accurate geographical positions for nearly all water infrastructure placed on the map, apart from which it also provides the names of some waterways and watering holes. However, its greatest merit is in identifying water infrastructure that has not been preserved to present day, especially the part that has not remained in the memory of the local population and the supply of water in dry periods to municipalities at the heart of the Kras region that did not dispose of reliable water infrastructure. The Franciscan cadastre thus proves to be a valuable source for studying the history of water infrastructure and water supply when used in combination with other sources and is as such also useful for studying more recent as well as earlier periods.