

**Poznosrednjevska Furlanija - Komunikacije, migracije, urbana družba /  
Late Medieval Friuli - Communication, Migration, Urban Society**

Ponedeljek, 30. 5. 2016, 12:30, predavalnica 102 (prvo nadstropje, Oddelek za zgodovino), Filozofska fakulteta Univerze v Ljubljani (Aškerčeva 2) /

Monday, May 30, 2016, 12:30, Room 102 (first floor, History department), University of Ljubljana, Faculty of Arts (Aškerčeva 2).

Predavanji bosta v angleškem jeziku / The lectures will be held in English.

**Donata Degrassi**

**Ceste in oblikovanje mreže mest v poznosrednjevski Furlaniji / The Roads and the**

**Formation of a Network of Cities in the Late Medieval Friuli**

Severovzhodno območje Italije (Furlanija) predstavlja ključen stik v smislu komunikacije med kontinentalno Evropo in Mediteranom. V srednjem veku ni bilo na tem območju skoraj nobenih urbanih centrov, saj so bila antična rimska mesta uničena tekom preseljevanja ljudstev. Vloga cest, ki so povezovala Alpe z obmorskim pasom, je bila posebej pomembna za nastanek nove mreže manjših mest, ki so služila kot postojanke ob poti, trgovska središča ali stičišča med kopenskimi in morskimi povezavami. Analizirali bomo nekaj primerov, kot so Tolmezzo, Gemona, Udine in Portogruaro. Ta mesta niso nastala spontano, temveč so se razvila zahvaljujoč privilegijem, ki so jih prejela od zemljiških gospodov, oglejskih patriarhov, katerih vloga je bila prav tako zelo pomembna.

*The north-eastern area of Italy (Friuli) represents an essential joint in communications between continental Europe and the Mediterranean. In Middle Ages, the region was characterized by almost total absence of urban centres, because the ancient Roman cities and towns were destroyed during the Migration Period.. The role of the roads connecting the Alps to the sea was particularly important to create a new network of small towns, who had the role of places to stop, of market places or of joints between land routes and waterways. We shall analyse some cases like Tolmezzo, Gemona, Udine and Portogruaro. These towns were not born spontaneously but they developed thanks to the privileges granted by the territorial lord, the patriarch of Aquileia, whose role was particularly important.*

Donata Degrassi je bila profesorica na Oddelku za zgodovino in pozneje na Oddelku za humanistične študije Filozofske fakultete Univerze v Trstu (nedavno upokojena) in je poznavalka ekonomije in socialne zgodovine poznosrednjevske Furlanije ter obrtništva severne Italije v srednjem veku.

*Donata Degrassi was a professor at the University of Trieste, Faculty of Arts, History department and later at the Department of Humanistic Studies (recently retired), a specialist in economic and social history of late medieval Friuli and in the world of artisans in Northern Italy in the Middle Ages.*

**Miriam Davide**

**Migracije v Furlaniji v poznem srednjem veku: Lombardi, Toskanci, Germani, Judje in Slovani / Migrations in Friuli in the Late Middle Ages: Lombards, Tuscans, Germans, Jews and Slavs**

Italijanski imigranti so bili na območju Oglejskega patriarhata nastanjeni v večjih mestih. Lombardske migracije so bile politične in ekonomske narave, povezane s patriarhi iz družine della Torre iz Milana, medtem ko so tiste iz Toskane, slovanskega sveta in migracije židovskih skupnosti imele močan ekonomski ter trgovski predznak. Lombardi, Toskanci, Germani in Slovani so se za stalno naseljeni v urbanih centrih poznosrednjeveške Furlanije preko pridobitve meščanstva. Furlanija 14. in 15. stoletja je predstavljala stičišče ljudi, ki so prihajali iz Italije, Nemčije ter Vzhodne Evrope in ki so pričakovali politični in socialni vzpon v novem okolju.

*In the Patriarchate of Aquileia Italian immigrants were settled in the major towns. The Lombard migration was a political and economic migration linked to the patriarchs of Della Torre of Milan, while that from Tuscany, Slavic world and the migration of Jewish communities had strong economic and commercial connotation. Lombards, Tuscans, Germans and Slavs were settled permanently in the urban centres of Late Medieval Friuli through the acquisition of citizenship. Friuli of the 14th and 15th century was a meeting point of peoples coming from Italy, Germany, and East Europe, who expected political and social ascent in their new surroundings.*

Miriam Davide je docentka na Oddelku za humanistične študije Univerze v Trstu in se ukvarja z migracijami in judovskimi skupnostmi v poznosrednjeveški severni Italiji.

*Miriam Davide is an assistant professor at the University of Trieste, Department of Humanistic Studies, a specialist in migration and Jewish communities in Late Medieval Northern Italy.*