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THE PLAGUE IN POLJICE IN 1783

Abstract: Due to its unique geographical position, Poljice represents an area that has retained certain autochthonous features for a long time and has accepted the Ottoman and then Venetian influences to a minimal extent. That had the effect that Poljice became an area with special status. Only on its territory the Venetian authorities did not appoint an official (provveditore or superintendent), as was the case in the parts of Dalmatia that belonged to the Republic based on the demarcation carried out in 1699 and 1718. Without a representative of the central government, residents did not readily accept its regulations, including sanitary ones. This fact determined this research, which tries to show how the plague epidemic was suppressed in the absence of state sanitary authorities in 1783, which was remembered as one of the most severe that hit Dalmatia in that century.

Keywords MeSH: plague, quarantine

Non-MeSH: Poljice, 1783, Dalmatia, sanitary cordon, Dolac village

Introductory considerations

The area of Poljice figured as a border area during the Ottoman-Venetian wars fought in the 16th and 17th centuries. It experienced attacks by the Ottoman army on several occasions but defended its neutrality towards the conflicting parties. Due to this fact, it represents a semi-isolated political entity whose favour both countries could gain by granting certain immunities to its inhabitants. If we put the problem re-

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alistically and look at it, Poljice remained isolated from all influences thanks to its location, emphasizing the fact that they were rarely the target of curious travellers or trade caravans. Such a position favoured the survival of local government organisation founded in the Middle Ages. It did not undergo significant changes until the end of Venetian rule, which was only nominally recognized. Before the Ottoman conquest, Poljice had a larger territorial extent than in later times. In the early modern era, this area included the territory bordered on three sides by the Cetina River, the Adriatic Sea and the Žrnovica River, and on the fourth by the villages of Žrnovica, Dugopolje, Kotlenice and Biska, all the way to the Cetina River. [1 p1] This is, to a certain extent, confirmed by the author of Topografia Veneta, published in 1787, Vincenzo Antonio Formaleoni, who stated that the area of Poljice stretched from the Mosora mountain to the Adriatic Sea and from the Žrnovica river to the Cetina river. [2 pp123–124]

Due to its position in the Republic’s administrative system, the name of the Principality of Poljice, or the Republic of Poljice, was accepted for this area in historiography. Šime Peričić regards it as “a real administrative oasis because it represented specificity for the circumstances of that time”. [3 p34] At the head of each village of Poljice was its elected count (knez). All 12 counts participated in the election of the Grand Count (veliki knez), who exercised administrative and judicial power together with the other counts. The Grand Count was responsible exclusively to the general provider of Dalmatia and Albania. At the end of the 18th century, the custom was still practiced, as it had been for centuries, that the people gathered on the day of St. George choose the Grand Count and twelve village counts. [2 p124] The Grand Count was elected for a period of one year. During the term of that office, he was not allowed to engage in agricultural work, despite Poljice being considered an area where the majority of the population was engaged in agriculture and cattle breeding.

The division into 12 administrative units, noted by Formaleoni [2 p124] according to Danica Božić–Bužančić, was a consequence of dominant agriculture, primarily developed livestock farming. However, this author does not list 12 villages, but 12 katuns into which Poljice was divided (Podstrana, Jesenice, Duće or Truše, Sirinjine, Sitno, Dubrava, Gata, Čićla, Zvečanje, Kostanje, Gornje Polje, i.e. Gornji Dolac, and Donje Polje, i.e. Donji Dolac). [4 p47] According to reports from the second half of the 18th century, agriculture in Poljice was more developed compared to the rest of Venetian Dalmatia. [4 p47] There was no city or larger settlement in it. [5 p332–333]

According to the first official census conducted by the Venetian authorities from 1766 to 1770, there were 6,396 inhabitants in Poljice. No members of the social category known as civili, or noble families (Nobiltà), were in them, but all 957 families were registered as commoners. According to the second census carried out in the period from 1771 to 1775, 4,715 people lived in the area. In contrast to the first, in the second census, 45 families were listed as nobles, 597 as civilis, and 379 were families of the commoners. [5 p333] These data differ somewhat from the data published by Danica Božić–Bužančić, according to which there were 1,021 houses in Poljice in 1771 and 1,090 in 1781. [4 p47] The same author stated that 4,715 people lived in Poljice in 1771 and 6,813 inhabitants ten years later, while Luka Garanjin, in a still unpublished manuscript, noted the number of 6,566 inhabitants. [4 p47] All this raised the question of
the origin of the data on Poljice in Anagraphs since in that area, Venice did not keep its officials who would conduct a census of its population (we hinted at this fact also in: [5 p333]. The inhabitants of that area were Catholics. Formaleoni, on his part, stated that 15,000 people lived in Poljice (1787), while 20 families belonged to nobles. [2 p142] He certainly did not refer to the data from the mentioned Anagraphs; therefore, it is difficult to determine his source. Certainly, not as many people lived in Poljice as he stated.

The Venetian government relatively early organized a health service aimed at fighting the plague, which penetrated Dalmatia from the direction of the Eyalet of Bosnia. From the first days, the functioning of the health service in Dalmatia was placed under the supervision of the most crucial body for these issues located in Venice - Magistrato alla Sanità. [6] Smaller health colleges were introduced in all communes (places with city status) in Dalmatia, most often mentioned under Collegio del-la Sanità. [3 p223] The scope of work of those collegiums was limited to the administrative area of the commune, i.e. the city and its surroundings.

Over time, the general provveditor of Dalmatia and Venetian Albania, who ruled in Zadar, stood out as one of this province’s most significant figures in regulating health conditions. [5] In addition to administrative, judicial and military competencies, the general provveditor of Dalmatia had to influence the imposition of sanitary regulations in case the need arose. This duty of his was particularly evident at the time of the plague, which hit Venetian Dalmatia on several occasions during the 18th century. At that time, Venice created a sanitary cordon towards the Ottoman state, following the example of Austria [7; 8; 9], where many soldiers were engaged.

Lazarets had gained particular importance in the health care system: buildings where a person was quarantined when the need for it was announced. [10] The two oldest lazarets in Dalmatia were built in Zadar as its administrative centre and in Split when it was declared an “open” port in 1592. During the early modern period, the defence of Dalmatia against epidemics was reduced to those two lazarets. However, later, as Šime Peričić pointed out, the question of building new ones was raised on several occasions. Both proposals are related to the 18th century when the plague was gradually eradicated in Western Europe thanks to the Age of Enlightenment and the scientific disciplines and methods developed with it. The first proposal appeared in 1776 and related to the construction of a lazaret on the border with the Ottoman state, while according to the second proposal, presented in 1791, the tiny island of St. Paul, which is located not far from Šolta, was suggested as the site of its construction. However, none of them were accepted. [3 p224]

Poljice, as a relatively isolated and remote area, did not enjoy any of the fruits of the Venetian enlightenment or the efforts of the Venetian authorities to defend against epidemics. Although health colleges were introduced in all major cities and fortifications of Dalmatia, this attitude did not apply to Poljice. The inherited self-governing structure based on people’s democracy did not recognize the need for organized resistance to outbreaks of epidemics. At the same time, the uncontrolled circulation of residents outside its borders became a typical form of behaviour even in crisis conditions of declared epidemics.
The appearance of the plague and the first reactions of the Venetian authorities

The plague that began tormenting Dalmatia inhabitants in 1783 had its source in Bosnia. In 1782, it greatly affected the inhabitants of some of its areas. [11; 12; 13] As Giulio Bajamonti stated, at the beginning of 1782, the population of Bosnia began to fall ill in large numbers with influenza, smallpox and other “acute fevers”. [14 p27] As recorded in the Makarska Chronicle, in September 1782, upon the news that the plague had broken out in Sarajevo and Travnik, the Venetian government began introducing a sanitary cordon towards the Ottoman state. [15 p339] The same reason, only a different meaning, is imposed by reading the lines of the anonymous writer of the account of the plague in Split, who does not mention the term cordon, like other contemporary reports, but the line (linee). [16 p29] Let’s note that the renovation of St. Mark’s lazaret was completed in Zadar that year. [3 p224]

The plague appeared in circumstances where the inhabitants of that Venetian province were suffering from a terrible famine, one of the most severe in its history. Starvation was not rare during the 18th century, especially in the middle. There was hardly a year when the inhabitants of certain parts of that province were not hungry. [17; 18] Šime Peričić singles out the years 1733, 1747, 1757, 1764 and 1782 as particularly dangerous in this regard. [18 pp 183–188] For this reason, the compiler of the Chronicle mentioned above did not fail to say, many inhabitants of Dalmatia moved to Posavina in search of food. However, those regions also lacked food, so many forced refugees went to the sanjaks of Bosnia and Herzegovina. [15 p338]

Dalmatia is a classic example of an area where food shortages caused greater migration, or more precisely, emigration of residents to surrounding countries. The hungry Dalmatians faced two choices- going to Austria, which had grain, or to the Ottoman state. As a rule, those who immigrated to Austrian territory in such circumstances had a more challenging time deciding to return. However, those who moved to Ottoman Bosnia, which suffered from poverty, returned in greater numbers to their homes. It was the returnees from Bosnia who brought the plague to Dalmatia in 1783. [16 p9]

Communication between the inhabitants of the two countries - Ottoman Bosnia and Venetian Dalmatia - was a mutual necessity. The economic ties between them, established long before those events, brought benefits to both parties and primarily to Venice due to the policy of monopoly over certain products it introduced. Trade exchange encouraged communication and led to the mixing of members of two different cultural spheres. Numerous Ottoman merchants visited Dalmatian ports. Numerous inhabitants of Dalmatia, especially the Morlacs, often crossed the border to graze cattle on the Bosnian side but also, in case of famine, to find work. Although they became dependent on each other, the two economies were only partially complementary. It seems that the original measures to introduce the sanitary cordon gave way, so in June 1783, the authorities ordered its renewal. [16 p8]

According to one of the preserved reports, the plague was transmitted to Poljice by its inhabitants, who had fled to the Ottoman state for a time due to famine. On the
way back to their homes, these returnees did not pass the prescribed quarantine at the sanitary cordon, which was later cited as how it appeared. [16 p14]

The Grand Count of Poljice, Đorđe Novaković, first informed the Venetian authorities in Split with a letter written on June 25, 1783, that the plague had appeared in Poljice. He was told the news by the count of the village of Dolac in Rudine, one of the districts of Poljice. And while official reports exclusively mention the village of Dolac, Giulio Bajamonti, in his account of this plague wave, mentions Gornji Dolac in Rudine. [14 p92] On June 22, Stefan Bartulović’s child died of the plague here. The next morning, seven people were lying sick in four neighbouring houses and had bubonic plague on their bodies. The Grand Count immediately ordered that every village in Poljice be isolated. He demanded from the general providor in Zadar, Paolo Boldù, that medics and soldiers, supplied with gunpowder and ammunition, be sent to Poljice. [19 pp19–21]

The authorities in Split first reacted to the news of the plague in Poljice and took concrete measures to separate the residents. After the epidemic outbreak, an order was issued to recruit soldiers, placed under the command of Colonel Mazzuca-to. They were supposed to force the inhabitants to comply with the introduced quarantine. Giulio Bajamonti was also involved in this. He was supposed to give specific instructions to the doctor appointed to go to Poljice. The Venetian authorities realized that it was necessary to completely isolate the area of Poljice, which is why it was necessary to allocate four boats with the task of patrolling the coastal part of this district and preventing fishermen from setting sail to catch sardines. The village of Dolac had to be separated from the Sinj area and the Omiš area, for which soldiers and territorials were engaged. Lieutenant-Colonel Carrara, Superintendent of Imotska Kraji-na, and Captain Filareto, commander of the guard at Bili Brig, were ordered to tighten control of the crossing and prevent the arrival of people from Ottoman to Venetian territory. [19 pp 19–21]

Gabriele Pettorossi (listed as medico fisico), was assigned to serve in Poljice. He was originally from Split and a student at the University of Padua, where he completed his studies in medicine and philosophy. He was supposed to examine the corpses of the dead and sick and confirm with his findings that it was the plague. [19 p23] A detailed and almost the only description of this disease’s manifestations on the patient’s body belongs to Giulio Bajamonti, who was employed by the Venetian authorities from the first days of its appearance. Bajamonti stated that in most cases, the disease occurred 2 to 5 days after the person was infected, and in some cases, although less often, after nine days. Some patients also had severe tremors. All of them, however, had a severe headache and loss of strength (fatigue) throughout the disease. Usually, on the second day, spots or blisters would appear, most often on the thighs. Most certainly, it was anthrax that turned into boils, most often on the neck or under the patient’s armpits. Some patients felt a bitter taste in their mouths, which induced them to vomit. In some cases, the physiognomy was completely transformed, and despondency would set in. [14 pp92–93]

2 The official Venetian reports do not mention his name, but the writer of the report on the plague in Split in 1784 clearly mentioned his name. [16 p14 and further]
In the meantime, details regarding the appearance of the plague in Dolac arrived in Zadar with the report that Pettorossi had compiled. He was urgently sent to Poljice, where on June 28, he compiled a report intended for Paolo Boldù, which indicated that families from the village of Dolac moved to Bosnia at the beginning of that year due to a terrible famine. Matija Lukašević and Pavle Lukašević, with part of their family, arrived in Uskoplje that way. From there, they returned to Dolac on June 12, bringing a bunch of stuff. Two days after their return, Matija, Pavle’s son, died suddenly. At the time, no one suspected that it was the plague. Due to daily interaction, the residents of five neighbouring houses, who were related to the Lukaševićs, soon became infected. In the morning of June 25, the boy Matija, son of Matija Lukašević, died, then Cveta, wife of Antun Lukašević. They died on the third day after they were infected. The following day, Stipan Lukašević’s wife, Manda, died, followed by Luka Lukašević and their sister. Some died on the third and others on the fourth day after being infected. They all had boils and carbuncles on their bodies, which undoubtedly led Pettrosci to conclude that it was the plague. By June 28, six houses were infected in Dolac, eight people died, twenty were considered “suspicious”, and four were infected, with obvious signs of plague on their bodies. [19 pp23-24]

Isolation as a preventive measure and the attitude of the local population

The Grand Count continued to maintain contacts with the authorities in Split, who he informed on June 27 that a total of 6 houses in the village of Dolac were infected. These were the houses of Tadija Lukašević, Pavle Lukašević, Zuan Zimunitić, Don Miho Lukašević, Stefan Lukašević and Antun Lukašević. In total, 24 people were isolated in infected and suspicious houses. They were all quarantined and kept from any contact with other residents. [19 p24]

On July 1, General provveditor Boldù issued a termination order according to which anyone coming from the territory of the Ottoman state had to undergo quarantine in improvised lazarets erected within the sanitary cordon. Also, such persons were not allowed to keep with them objects that could transmit the plague, primarily clothes and goods. Bajamonti pointed out that this provision mainly referred to Imotski, Sinj and Knin and their administrative areas.[14 pp94–95] He demanded that Poljice be completely isolated, which is why Colonel Pellegrini was employed to guard “this other inner line” with the horsemen he commanded. [19 p25]

Pettorossi was sent to Poljice with deputies and accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Surić, where he soon introduced a “small collegium” (colleggetto), following the example of health collegiums in other Dalmatian cities, to effectively defend against the plague and provide the necessary health prevention measures to vulnerable residents. On that occasion, he received more expansive powers regarding health care organization for the residents, where he had to cooperate with the Grand Count of Poljice and the counts of other villages in the district. [19 pp25–26] In Split, four barges were armed and equipped to guard the coast of Poljice, and a certain amount of zwieback was sent as food for isolated people and lime necessary for the burial of people who died from the plague. [19 p26]
Due to the efforts of the Venetian sanitary and military authorities, Poljice was isolated from three sides. In contrast, on the fourth side, boats were supposed to prevent the trade and economic activities of the inhabitants of Poljice during the plague by patrolling the coastal waters. In this way, Poljica was isolated from the rest of the Venetian territory by a sanitary line. Numerous checkpoints were erected along this line, and soldiers and residents guarded it. Similar measures should have been applied in the case of the village of Dolac. [19 p32]

According to the holding of the Venetian authorities, only the complete isolation of the area could have prevented the plague from spreading to other parts of Dalmatia when it broke out again on the territory of Bosnia. Those tasks were entrusted to Senior Major Stefano Nonveiller, appointed general military inspector for supervising the sanitary service in Poljice by the decision of Paolo Boldù. [16 p72] Danica Božić-Bužančić did not list specific information about him, publishing archival material about that wave of plague in Dalmatia. Nonveiller was a member of a distinguished family from Verona who had prepared his social rise several decades earlier. Thanks to the application of digital technology in historiographic research, we learn that in 1752 he published a eulogy in honour of the election of Doge Francesco Loredano (1752–1762) [20]. At that time, he was in the rank of captain in Verona. The writing mentioned above probably enabled him to advance in his military career.

At the beginning of July, the number of infected remained limited to six isolated houses. [5 p34] Until then, due to the danger coming from Bosnia, the Austrian authorities on the territory of Lika introduced a sanitary cordon towards the Ottoman state on that part of their border. [19 p35] Senior Major Nonveiller visited the sanitary lines surrounding the Poljice area in mid-July. His visit aimed to ensure compliance with sanitary regulations and the determination of Grand Count Novaković to take measures to combat the infection. Until then, Novaković had implemented the order to isolate infected persons and those who were suspected of being infected.

Nonveiller had the opportunity to see the residents’ resistance to the mentioned measures, which he, on this occasion, described in less than complimentary terms. Since they were wild and rude, it was difficult to impose compliance with sanitary regulations on those people. [19 p37] It was most difficult for the Venetian representatives to impose movement restrictions on the inhabitants of Poljice and to force those marked as suspicious to remain in isolation. All these cases indicate an indifferent attitude towards the plague, which was basically the attitude that Muslims steadfastly maintained as followers of Sharia. That was best observed by Giulio Bajamonti, who stated that “our morlacs are not less fatalists compared to Muslims”. [14 p65]

The living conditions in which the people lived were terrible. The houses were mostly built of stone; poor construction and equipment represented a danger in suppressing the plague. Grand Count Đorđe Novaković won the sympathy of the authorities because he was determined to stop the spread of the plague among the inhabitants of Poljice. However, his behaviour and communication bothered the Venetian authorities’ representatives, which Paolo Boldù did not fail to mention in his letter dated July 16, 1783. Specific measures taken by Novaković were not to Paolo Boldù’s liking. Still,
he considered that it was wise not to oppose him under those circumstances because only he could deal with those raw and rude people. [19 p38]

To the inhabitants of Poljice, the government regularly provided zwieback, while Pettorossi monitored their state of health. [19 p39] In the meantime, Pettorossi could state that another person was infected. That was Stefan Lašić. Buboes appeared on his body, indicating that it was the plague. His household stood out as the seventh house affected by this epidemic in Dolac. [19 p41]

During July, the village of Dolac remained isolated from the rest of Poljice and Poljice remained isolated from the rest of Dalmatia. In total, until July 9, seventeen of its inhabitants died of the plague, while eighteen died due to injuries when they tried to escape from quarantine or cross the sanitary line. [19 p45] This proportion reveals to the best extent not only the attitude of the inhabitants of Poljice towards the health policy of Venice but also its ultimate possibilities to persuade them to comply with it. After July 12, there were no new cases of infection, while seventeen people marked as “suspicious” lay in improvised quarantine. Two people had been ill with the plague for three weeks. [19 p45]

The general provider of Dalmatia announced the termination by which he forbade the infected and suspected to leave the quarantine, as well as the residents of Poljice, to leave their area under the threat of the death penalty. For compliance with this order, the Venetian authorities placed great hopes on the behaviour of the Grand Count, who was expected to make the order known to the people under his administration.

After that, for the infected and those “suspicious”, the authorities provided medical care and food delivery, and their clothes and personal belongings were regularly aired. That was to destroy the “malignant seed”, which was believed to transmit the plague. They were supervised by a surgeon, who was entrusted with overseeing the health condition of the “suspicious” and the treatment of two patients. In all of this, Grand Count Đorđe Novaković proved to be a loyal official of the Venetian authorities who conveyed and imposed on the people all their decisions. [19 p48]

At the end of July, the plague subsided in the village of Dolac. Paolo Boldù was informed about this based on reports from Stefano Nonveller and the Grand Duke. [19 p54] It remained to disinfect two churches in the area out of fear that the infection has not lingered in them. At the beginning of August, that area had more favourable conditions. By then, a surgeon and the necessary staff had arrived in Poljice to help the two patients, Stefan and Ivan Lukašević. As it turned out, none of the seventeen “suspicious” were infected with the plague. The boy who died in the meantime in the village of Dolac Stinji or Rodović, as it was inferred, was not infected with the plague, but the death occurred as a result of his “bad physical constitution”. [19 p58] Despite this, the Venetian authorities continued to insist on the isolation of the entire area. That is why the inhabitants of the hamlet of Vela Njiva, part of the village of Dolac, were forbidden to move to the territory of the village of Gardun. They owned land there, and that area belonged to the administrative area of Sinj [19 p65]

The total number of dead in the village of Dolac, according to contemporary sources, was 36 people. Paolo Pineli, a physician by profession and the author of a short
work related to this wave of plague in Dalmatia did not fail to mention the role and merits of the Grand Count of Poljice in suppressing it. [21 p6] However, he was aware that the plague in Poljice represented only an episode. Although it was quickly localised and suppressed, the government failed to prevent it from appearing in Sinj and its area and in certain parts of Dalmatia, especially Split, soon after being suppressed in Poljice.

**Conclusion**

The extent of the Venetian territory in Dalmatia was finally rounded off in 1718, and the proximity to the Ottoman land carried the danger of being exposed to waves of the plague. During the 18th century, plague was on the decline in the western part of Europe. But it remained a constantly present phenomenon on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina. From there, it was usually transferred to Venetian Dalmatia through trade or constant migration of inhabitants from one domain to another. The epidemic in Bosnia in 1782 was not limited to this Ottoman province but was also transferred to Dalmatia in the following year. First, it affected the area of Poljice, where it was suppressed due to the coordinated action of representatives of the central and local authorities. However, the danger was not limited only to Poljice. Still, since it was suppressed in that administrative district, the plague with much greater ferocity affected Sinj and its administrative area than the area of Imotski, as well as the island of Brač, so that from the spring of 1784, hit Split with massive lethality.

After the Ottoman-Venetian wars ended (1718), the border between the two states was finally stabilized. That served as a reason for Venice to start organizing its possessions on the eastern Adriatic coast. That process marked the entire 18th century, and a few decades before its end, the division of Dalmatia into 22 administrative areas was established. Venice appointed a representative in each of them. Poljice stood out as the only area where Venice did not set a representative. Still, the administration was left to the Grand Count and twelve counts, who were elected by the residents of Poljice themselves.

From the first days of the appearance of the plague, Venice began to insist on preventive defence against it and its Dalmatian possessions were not neglected either. As time passed, the Venetian health organization in Dalmatia started to decline. Despite this, the government tried to react promptly to the appearance of the plague, primarily for financial reasons. Local sanitary authorities were introduced in the Dalmatian communes, supervised by the authorities in Zadar and, on the last occasion, by the Health Magistrate in Venice. However, such an organization did not exist on the territory of Poljice. Therefore, in their case, the defence against the plague is a particularly interesting phenomenon, especially for researchers who deal with the administrative structure of Venice in Dalmatia and its coordination with public institutions.

The plague epidemic, which required urgent action, put the Venetian representatives in Zadar, the province’s centre, on standby, then the sanitary authorities in Split and Omiš, towards which Poljice gravitated. The Venetian government sent a medic to Poljice to provide the necessary medical assistance and, above all, to reliably determine that it was the plague since smallpox and influenza afflicted the inhabitants of
Bosnia in the period preceding this research. At the first hint that the plague had appeared in Bosnia, a sanitary line was introduced, following the example of the sanitary cordon introduced by the Austrian authorities on their part of the border. The case of suppressing the plague in Poljice in 1783 reveals the attitude of its inhabitants towards this disease, but ultimately also the attitude towards Venice as the supreme sovereign and respect for its regulations.

Rezime

U radu autorka istražuje pojavu kuge 1783. godine u oblasti Poljica, koje su u upravnom sistemu Venecije zauzimale specifičan položaj. Poljice su bile specifičan upravni entitet koji se u istoriografiji pominje kao Poljička knežina ili Poljička Republika. Venecija je u ovom slučaju bila primorana na kompromis uslovljen položajem ove oblasti, lokalnom tradicijom u (samo)upravi, koja se pozivala na privilegije dobijene krajem srednjeg veka, i u novim okolnostima nametnutih centralnih međučak vlasti. Autorka nastoji da ukaže kako je kuga sa uspehom suzbijena 1783, nakon mesec dana od njene pojave u okolnostima u kojima zbog specifičnih uslova nisu postojali sanitarni organi i institucije mletačkog zdravstvenog sistema.

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