

Factors Related to the Spatial Patterning of Desertion and Resettlement in Venetian Vostizza

Jennifer E. Glaubius
13 April, 2013
University of Kansas

Presentation Outline

- Historical Context
- Research Problem
- Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza
- Research Questions
- Analysis
- Conclusions

Historical Context

3

- 1685-87 Venetian army conquered the Morea
- 1715 Ottoman Empire regained control of the Morea
- 30 year period of Venetian administration, 1685 – 1715



Goals of the Venetian Administration

Fill treasuries that were depleted from years of fighting

- Establish same tax system used on Italian mainland (property)
 - Collect information about property in the Morea
 - Cadasters: Catastico ordinario and particolare
- Fully utilize agricultural land
 - Encourage immigration to increase tax base
 - Offered land tax-free for up to 15 years (*concessione*)

Desertion: Abandonment of an area, land underutilized

Resettlement: Filling formerly deserted land with immigrants

Research Problem

5

What were the spatial patterns of desertion and resettlement in the Morea, 1685 – 1700?

Studies on population and settlements during Venetian rule:

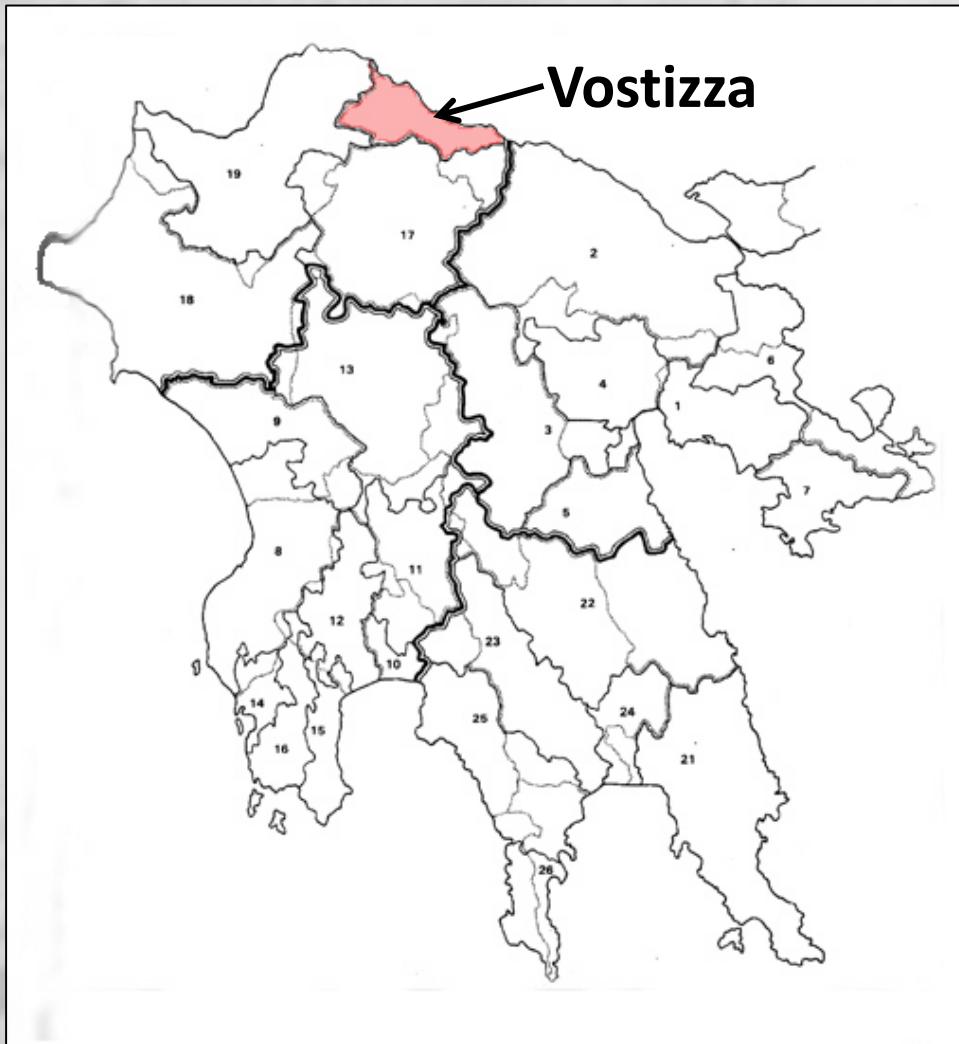
- Wagstaff 1978 “War and Settlement Desertion in the Morea, 1685 – 1830”
- Malliaris 2007 “Population Exchange and Integration of Immigrant Communities in the Venetian Morea, 1687-1715”

Studies on Venetian mapping in the Morea:

- Stouraiti 2008 “Colonial Mapping and Local Knowledge in the Venetian Empire, 1684 – 1715”
- Stouraiti 2012 “Colonial Encounters, Local Knowledge and the Making of the Cartographic Archive in the Venetian Peloponnese”

Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza

6



Territory of Vostizza within the province of Achaia

- One of the first areas settlement by immigrants because of close proximity to central Greece and Attica
- Catastico ordinario and catastico particolare

Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza

7

Villa Mirtidi

Confina questa Villa per Tramontana con il Zeogolatio Alimocturi principiando dal punto detto Galatha, e ua a Panagia e Colline Allimoctares, da doue per Ponente confinando con la Villa Tumba, da doue a Lassu, Borachi, Agriglia, e Aspro Lefco da doue dissende al fiume Gaidhuropgnicti mediante il quale confinando per ostro con li Terreni sottoposti alla Terra di Vostizza ritorna al scito detto Galatha la doue principio per Tramontana a confinare con Zeogolatio Alimocturi.

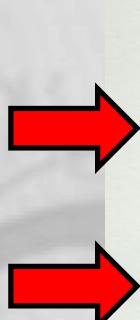


L' Ara superficiale di tutto questo Confine e stremma n.2786:t.570. Fa C. Padouani n.2073:t.500 Fa C. Treuisani n.1393:t.570.



De quali Coltiuabili in Collina Costa, e Valle Pascolui con Sasso, e Boscaglia	S. n. 929: 0 S. n.1857:570	C.P. n. 691:185 C.P. n.1382:315	C.T. n.464: 625 C.T. n.928:1195
---	-------------------------------	------------------------------------	------------------------------------

In questo Confine ui sono



Chiese buone Antiche	n.1	Aseni	n.16
Case pubbliche coperte con Coppi	n.7	Annimali da Zogo	n.21
Dette coperte con paglia	n.12	Vache	n.42
Capane per Animali	n.2	Annimali Porcini	n.28
Fontane	n.1	Alueari	n.5
Figari		Famiglie Rumeliotte	n.14

Disegno de Pezzi de Terreni della Sudetta Villa Qualli essendo tutti concessi sono

Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza

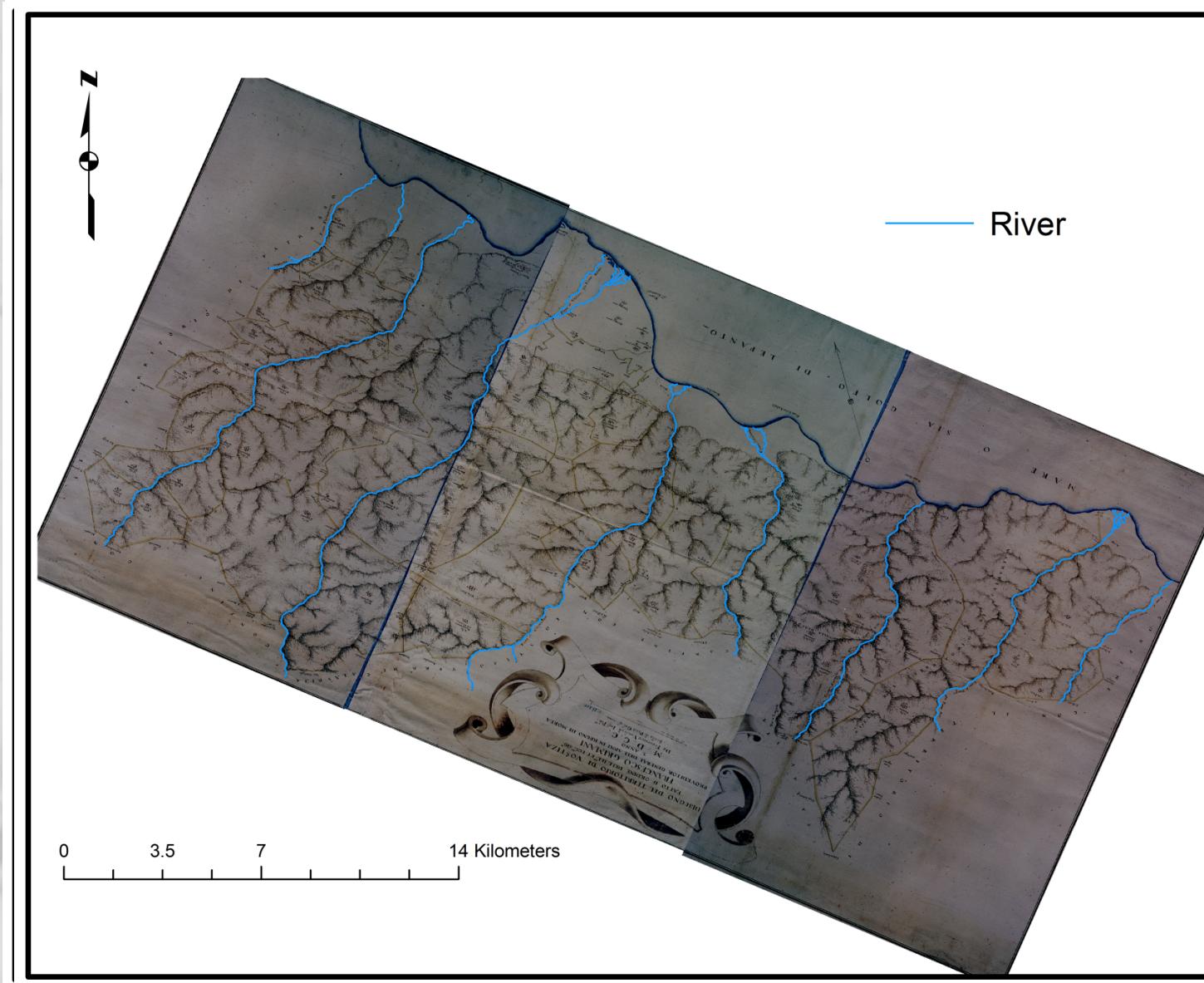
8



Österreichisches Staatsarchiv. Kriegsarchiv – Karten des Peloponnes, B III a 121

Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza

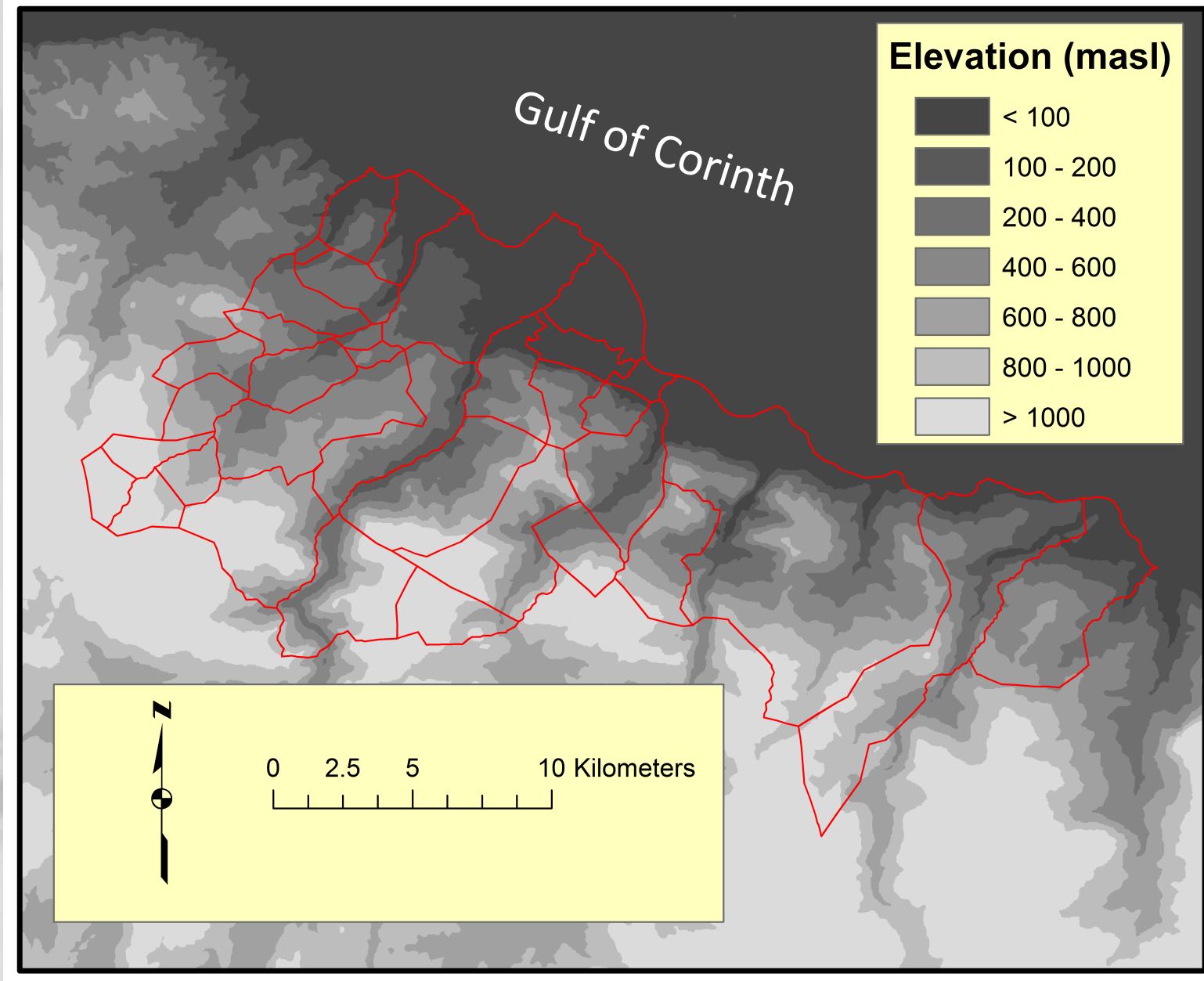
9



Map georeferenced in Erdas Imagine 2010

Study Area: Territorio di Vostizza

10



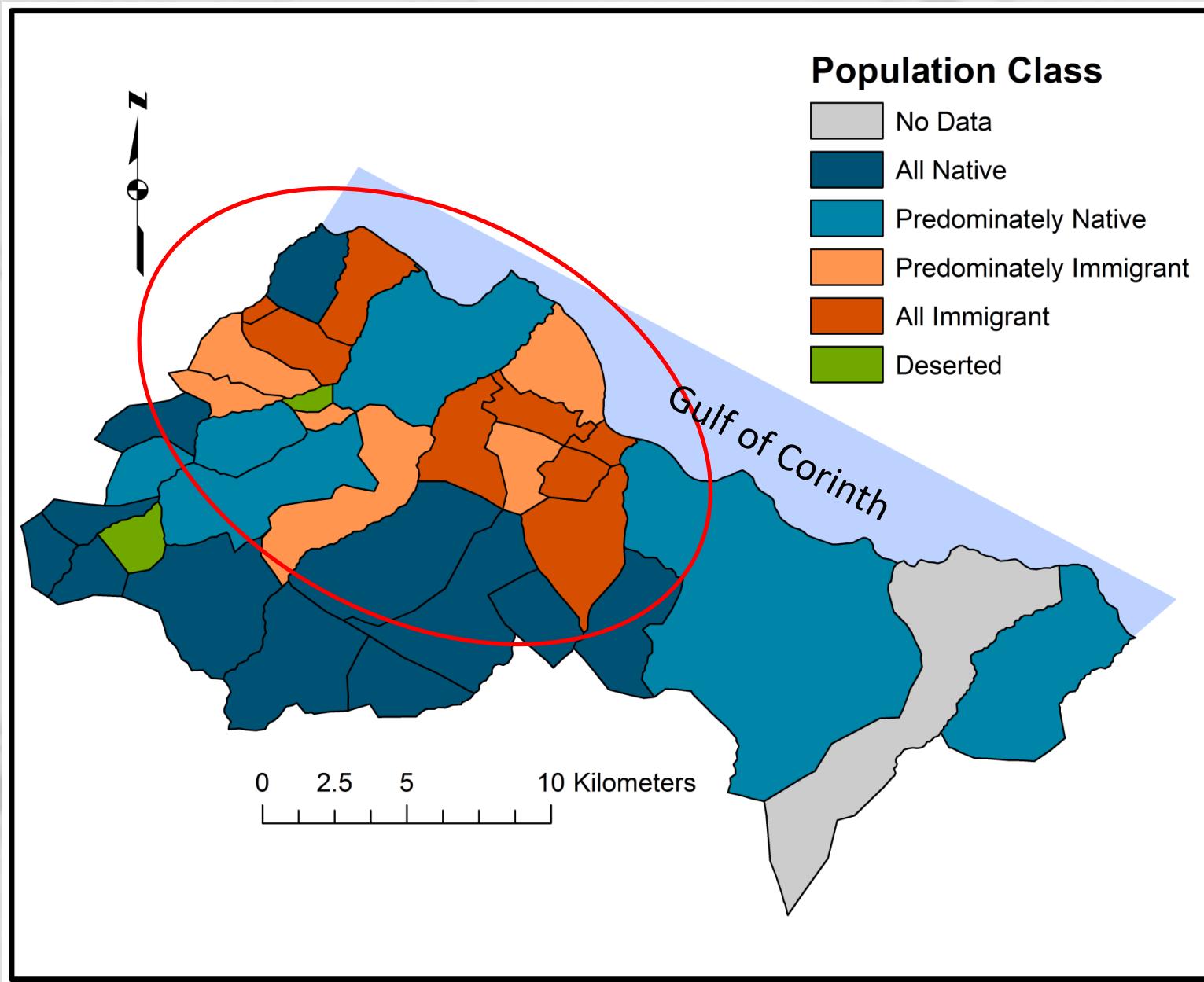
Research Questions

11

- Which locations in Vostizza were deserted at the time of Venetian occupation (1685)?
 - Depopulation from the fighting, flight of Ottoman land owners, and long-term trends
- By the time of the catastico ordinario and catastico particolare in 1700, which parts of Vostizza were still undersettled?
- Where in Vostizza had immigrants been placed?
- Which factors led to the patterns of settlement in 1700?

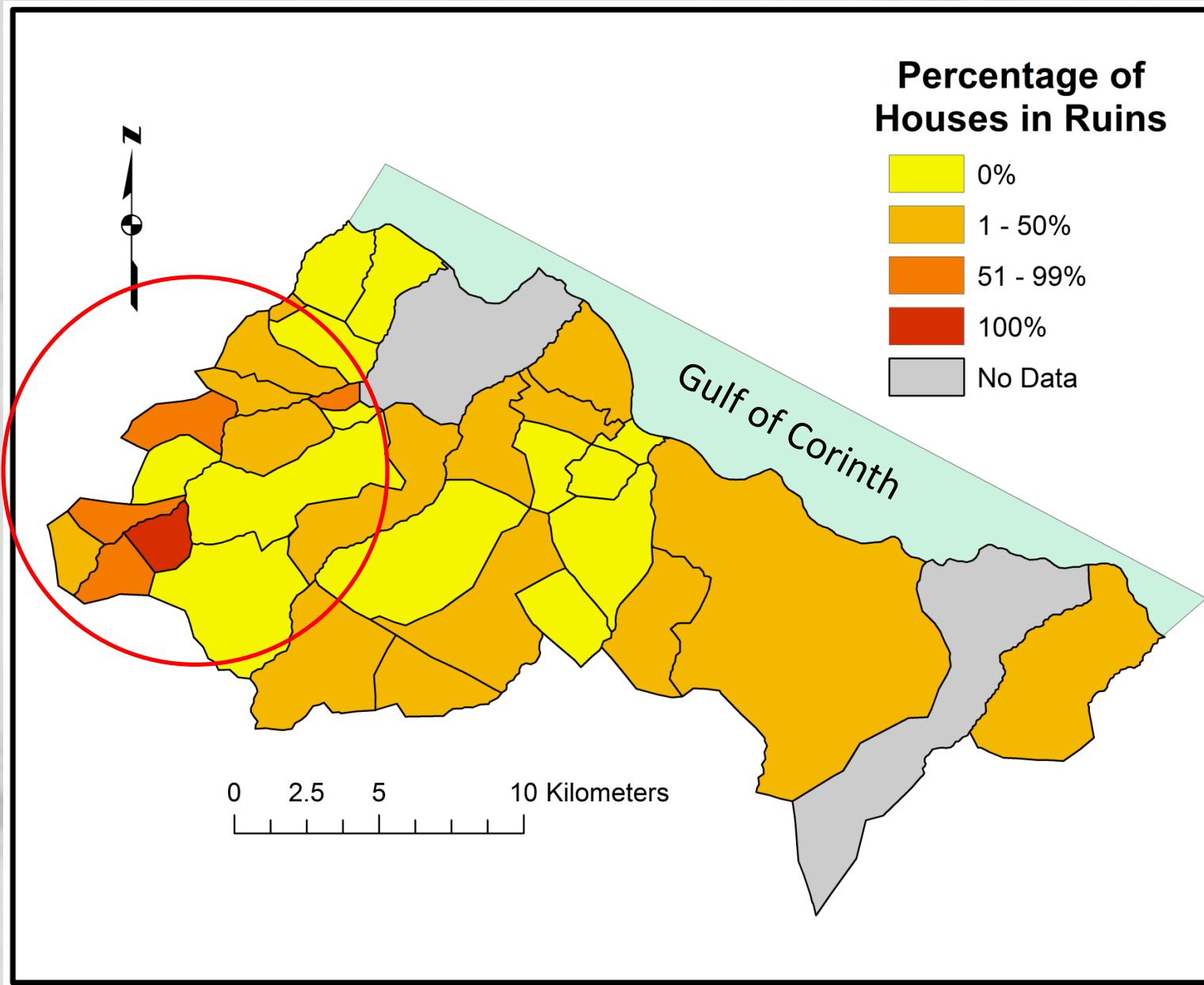
Analysis: Desertion and Undersettlement

12



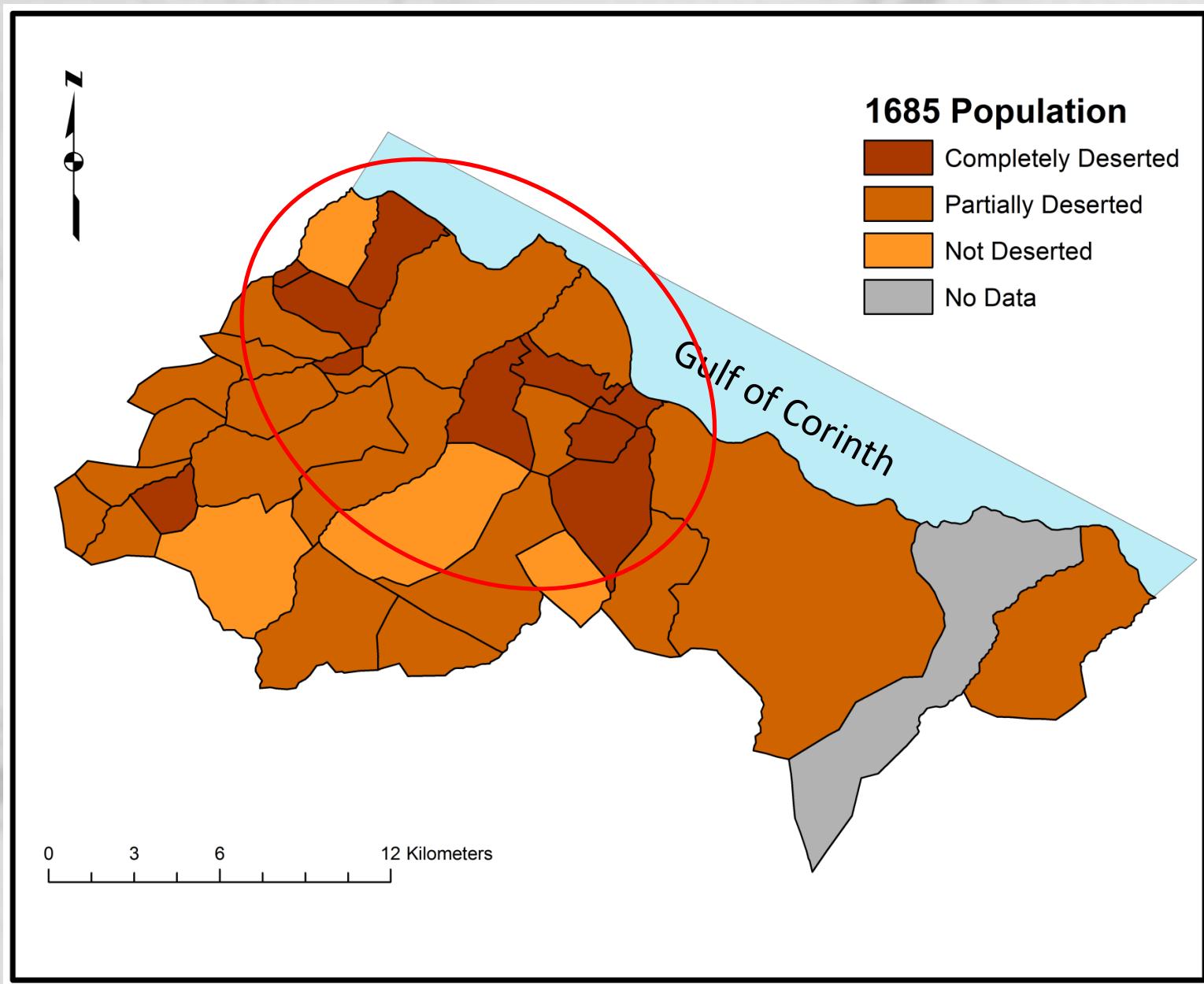
Analysis: Desertion and Undersettlement

13



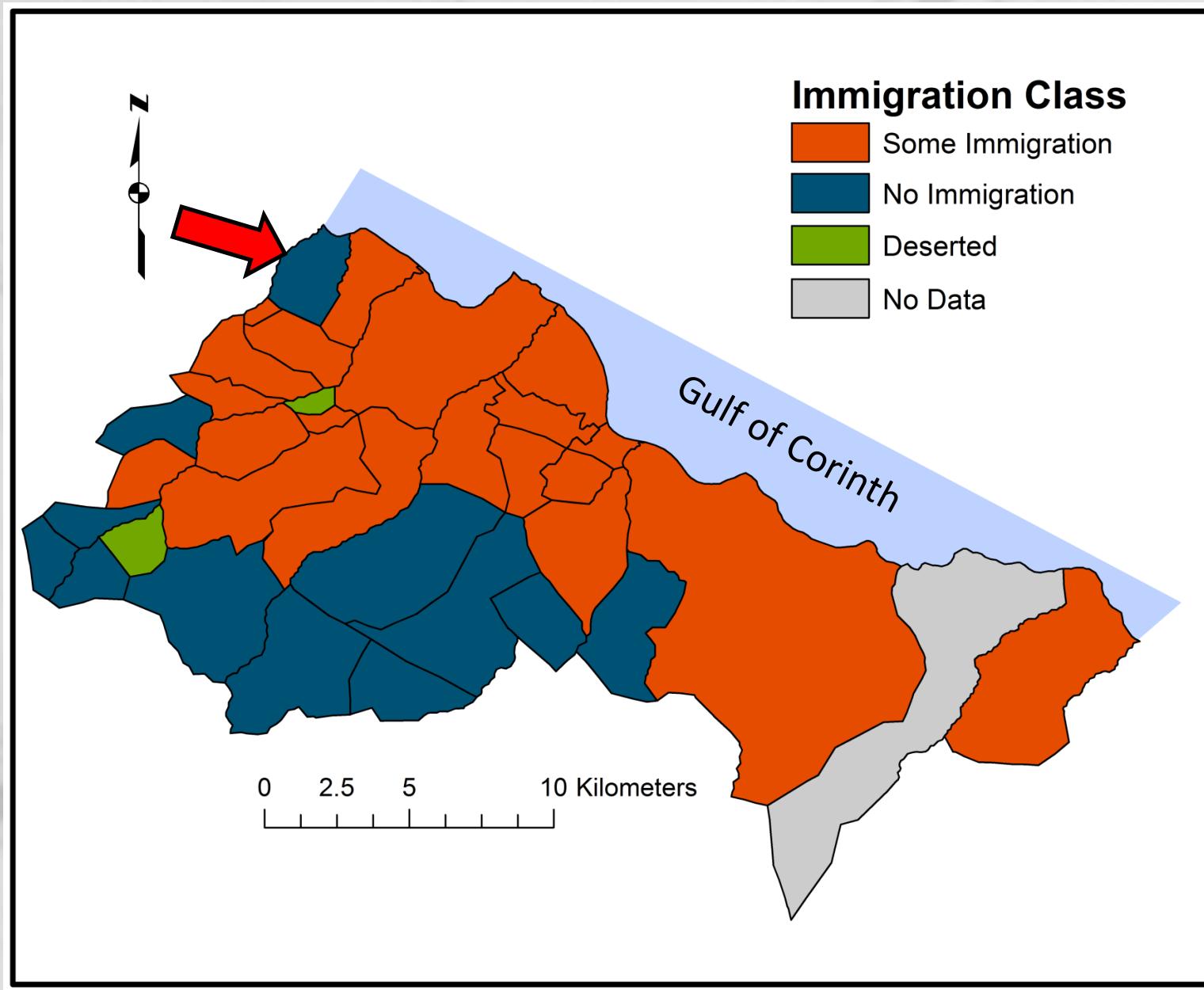
Analysis: Desertion and Undersettlement

14



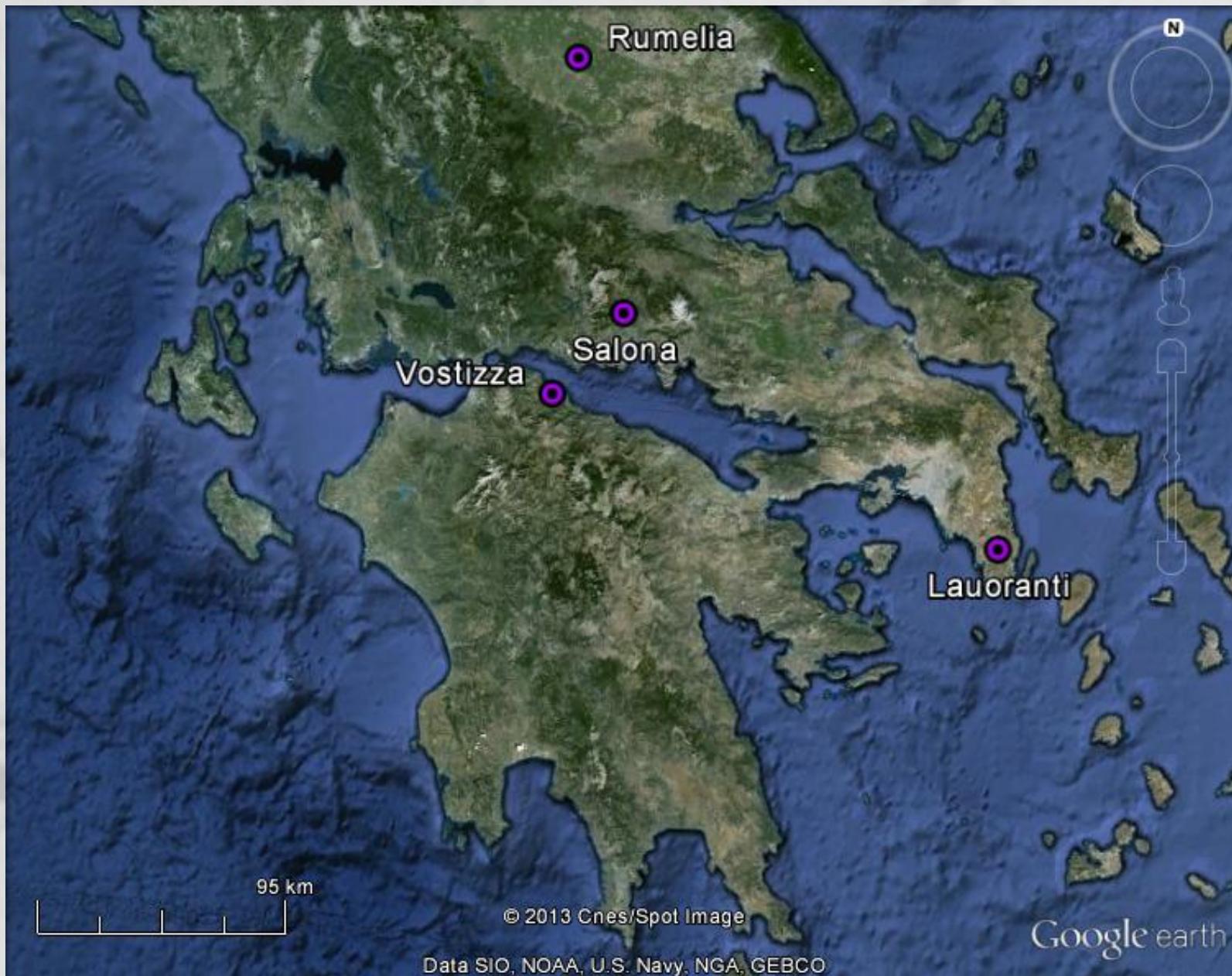
Analysis: Immigration

15



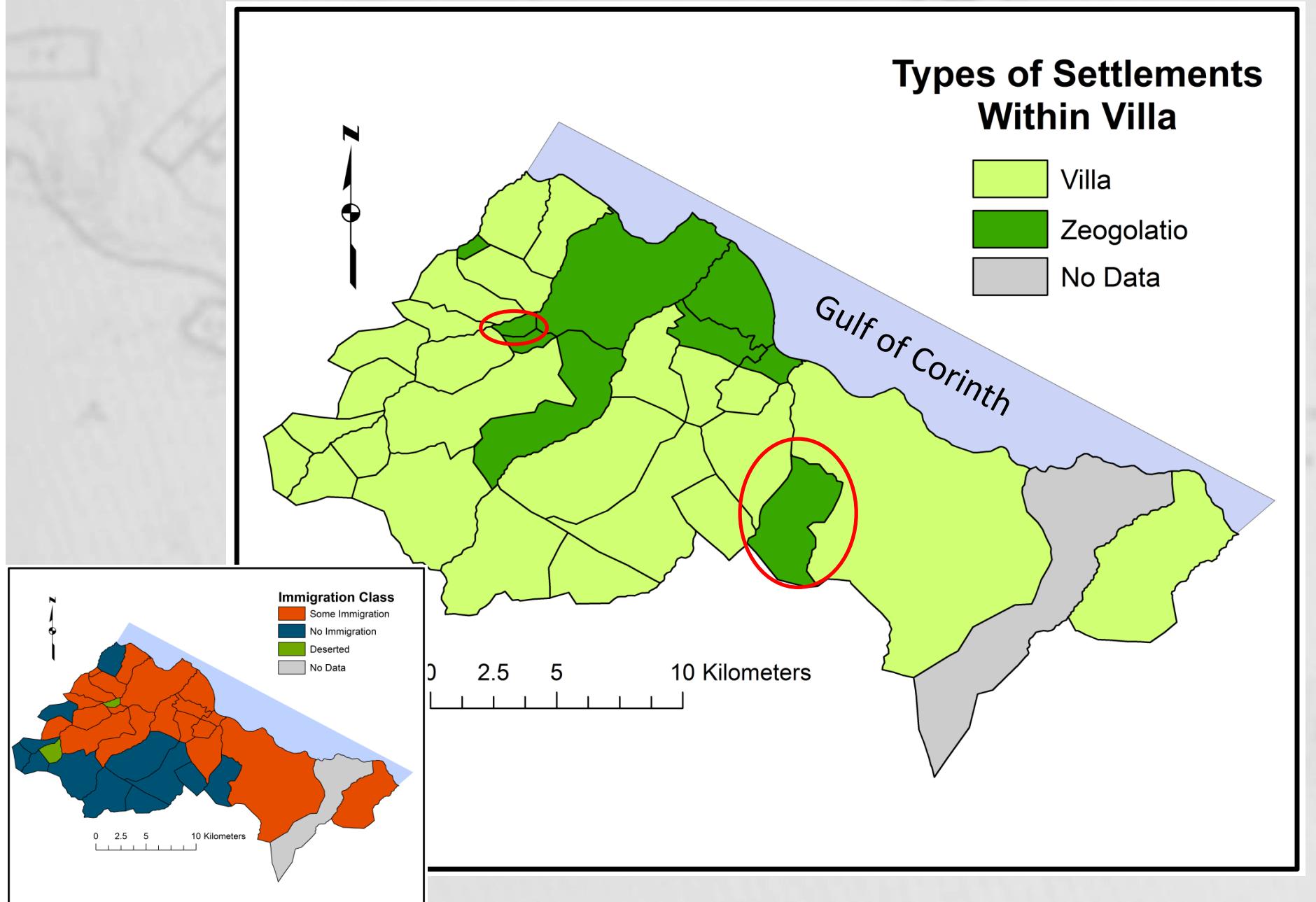
Analysis: Immigration

16



Analysis: Factors

17



Analysis: Factors

18

Standard

Grain cultivation, sheep, goats

Diversified

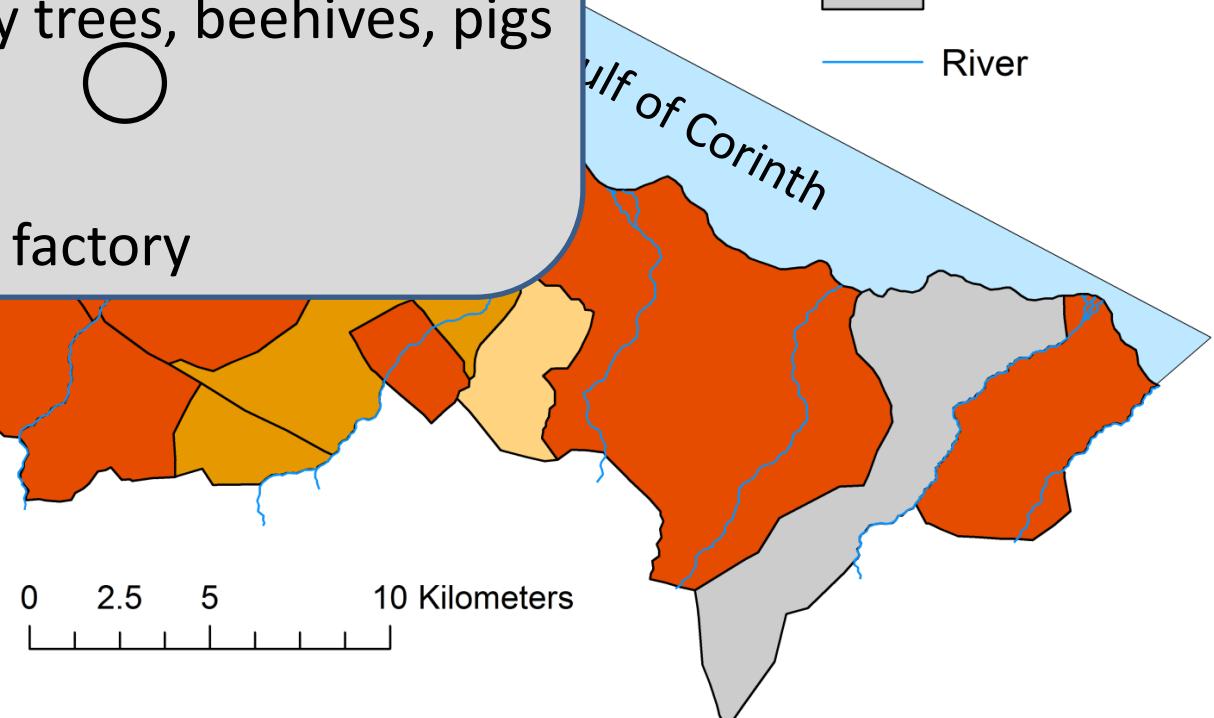
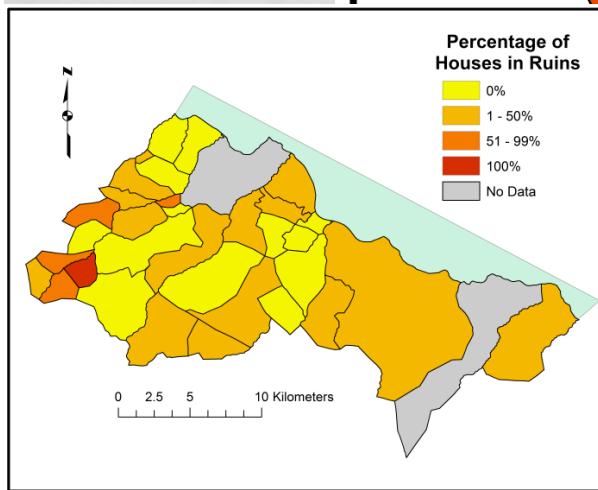
Olive trees, mulberry trees, beehives, pigs

Industrial

Olive press, mill, felt factory

Economic Code

- Standard
 - Diversified
 - Industrial
 - No Data
- River



Conclusions

19

- Most of the villas in Vostizza were underpopulated at the beginning of the Venetian period
 - Houses in ruins indicates short-term desertion
- Only 14 villas did not have an influx of immigrants by 1700
- Immigration concentrated in villas along or near the coast
- Zeogolatii (Ottoman estates) were open land available for immigrants
- The only deserted villas had standard economies, only one villa with a diversified or industrial economy had more than 50% of houses in ruins



Questions? Comments?

jen.glaubius@ku.edu

<http://kansas.academia.edu/JenniferGlaubius>

Acknowledgements

21

Funding for travel and research at the Venetian State Archives and to the area of Vostizza from the Department of Classics, University of Cincinnati

Map of Vostizza from the Kriegsarchiv purchased by J.L. Davis

Assistance with Venetian period in Greece provided by Siriol Davies