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Ivana JURČEVIĆ, Damir MATANOVIĆ

Abstract: This paper presents Višegrad nahiye in the Upper Podrinje (territory of today's Bosnia and Herzegovina) based on the summary 1468/69 census of the Sanjak of Bosnia. The Ottoman nahiye establishment and the appearance and function of the fortress of Višegrad are presented. With its functional and typological characteristics, the fortress was a part of the defence system of the Sanjak of Bosnia. Ottoman's military garrison was concentrated in it. The defter was used to show the distribution of feudal income of the fortress mustahfiz in the Višegrad nahiye. In some parts of villages, a number of members of the special military class - *voynuks* - were listed. The census data compensated to a significant extent the lack of sources needed for reconstruction of the settlements and population density in the second half of the 15th century. The authors state the rural settlements, number of households, single men, total income, and population data covered by the census.

Key Words: Višegrad, nahiye, 1468/69 defter, settlements, Pavlovića area

Öz: Bu makale, Bosna sancağının 1468/69 nüfus sayımına dayalı olarak Yukarı Podrinje'deki (bugünkü Bosna-Hersek toprakları) Višegrad nahiyesini konu edinmiştir. Osmanlı nahiyesinin kuruluşu ve Višegrad kalesinin görünümü ile işlevi sunulmuştur. İşlevsel ve tipolojik özellikleriyle kale, Bosna sancağının savunma sisteminin bir parçasıydı. Osmanlı'nın askerî garnizonu burada yoğunlaşmıştı. Defter, Višegrad nahiyesindeki kale müstahfizlerinin feodal gelirlerinin dağılımını göstermek için kullanıldı. Köylerin bazı bölgelerinde, *voynuk* gibi özel askerî sınıfın kimi üyeleri listelendi. Nüfus sayımı verileri, 15. yüzyılın ikinci yarısında yerleşimlerin yeniden inşası için ihtiyaç duyulan kaynak eksikliğini ve nüfus yoğunluğunu önemli ölçüde telafi etmiştir. Nüfus sayımının kapsadığı kırsal yerleşim, hane sayısı, bekâr erkekler, toplam gelir ve nüfus verileri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Višegrad, nahiye, 1468/69 defteri, yerleşim yerleri, Pavlovića bölgesi

1. Introduction

This paper provides an overview of the fort and nahiye of Višegrad based on the summary census of the Bosnia Sanjak in 1468/69. This issue is extremely important because it shows the structure of rural settlements, revenues, population, and the first years of Ottoman rule. Very few scientific historical papers address this topic. However, several studies provide some general data: in his famous book *Bosanski pašaluk*, Hazim Šabanović mentioned in several places the fort and nahiye of Višegrad.¹ Hatice Oruç mentions the nahiye of Višegrad in the 1468 defter, but it only provides general data, as it showed the censuses of 1485, 1489, 1516, 1530, and 1604. This paper provides a very good basis for further research.² Defter of the Bosnian Sanjak of 1468/69 was published in Bosnian language fourteen years ago by Ahmed S.

¹ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk: postanak i upravna podjela* (Sarajevo: Naučno društvo NR Bosne i Hercegovine, 1959), pp. 129-31.

² Hatice Oruç, "15. Yüzyılda Bosna Sancağı ve İdari Dağılımı", *OTAM* 18 (2006), pp. 262-264. Hatice Oruç, "The City of Višegrad based on Fifteenth and Sixteenth Century Tahrir Defters", in *State and Society in the Balkans before and after establishment of Ottoman rule*, ed. Srđan Rudić & Selim Aslantaş (Belgrad: The Institute of History Beograd, Yunus Emre Enstitüsü Turkish Cultural centre Beograd, 2017), pp. 193-5.

Aličić.³ However, in the Balkan historiography, we do not have a single scientific paper dedicated to the nahiye of Višegrad based on the 1468/69 census. Hence the scientific need and interest in this subject.

The medieval city of Višegrad is situated at the confluence of rivers Rzava and Drina. The city consisted of two parts, a fortress, and an outer bailey.⁴ It was mentioned for the first time in the written sources in the debt records of the State Archives in Dubrovnik on 30 October 1427. The contract recorded a debt of Radivoje Mikojević of Podvišegrad.⁵ Višegrad belonged to the noble family of Pavlović. The Pavlović estate consisted of properties in eastern Bosnia, covering the basins of rivers Krivaje, Prače, and Middle Drina, from Olovo and Vrhbosna (Sarajevo) to the west to Dobran and Priboj towards the east.⁶ During the warfare between Bosnian King Tomaš and Serbian Despot Đurađ from 1446-1448, the area of Višegrad and Srebrenica became a part of Serbia. In 1449, a Višegrad duke was mentioned who informed the Dubrovnik authorities of the privileges the merchants received from Despot Đurađ Branković.⁷ In 1459, the Ottomans occupied the Serbian Despotate, marking its end. The Ottomans probably occupied Višegrad in 1459 because they ravaged Bosnia that year and the following year. In mid-November 1459, they burned down the Mileševa monastery and perturbed the entire area to the border with Dubrovnik.⁸ We believe that Višegrad did not escape these ravages. We have no sources on the occupation of Višegrad, but in early 1462, a reference was made to an Ottoman kadi. Višegrad was under Serbia for only a few years and was soon restored to the Pavlović family.⁹ In a major military campaign against Bosnia in 1463, in addition to the King's territory, the Ottomans also conquered the estate of the Pavlović family.¹⁰ In this campaign, they killed not only King Stjepan Tomašević but also Petar and Nikola, the last masters of the Pavlović family. The Ottomans called the occupied territory *Pavli-ili* at the time.¹¹ The Sanjak of Bosnia, founded after the conquering of Bosnia, was under a Rumelian beylerbey. The expansion of the Ottoman Empire made the Sanjak its westernmost point. In setting up the administrative and social system, the Ottomans had a very flexible attitude toward the legacy. It included the Pavlović estate into its administrative system as a separate area. It acknowledged its former organisation and formed its own nahiye division on it. The Ottomans made the Pavlović estate into a single vilayet, governed by Mehmed Čelebija, son of Isa-Bey Ishaković.¹²

³ The original of the defter is kept in the Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality Library under the shelf mark Muallim Cevdet Yazmalari No 0097. In the 1950s, the defter was brought from the State Archives of the Republic of Turkey to Yugoslavia. This was made possible by a contract between the Yugoslav and Turkish authorities of those times. Sixty years later, the defter was analysed and published by Ahmed S. Aličić, *Sumarni popis sandžaka Bosna iz 1468/69. godine* (Mostar: Islamski kulturni centar, 2008).

⁴ Marko Popović, "Utvrdjenja Zemlje Pavlovića", in *Zemlja Pavlovića. Srednji vijek i period turske vladavine*, ed. Milan Vasić (Banja Luka – Srpsko Sarajevo: The Academy of Sciences and Arts of Republika Srpska, 2003), pp. 97-8; Aleksandar Loma believes that an important old city existed downstream of Višegrad, hence viši-grad (upper city) in the prefix. Reference: Aleksandar Loma "O imenu Višegrad", in *Zemlja Pavlovića. Srednji vijek i period turske vladavine*, ed. Milan Vasić (Banja Luka – Srpsko Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Republike Srpske, 2003), pp. 529-40.

⁵ Esad Kurtović, "Prvi spomeni Višegrada i Kuknja u srednjem vijeku", *Radovi Filozofskog fakulteta u Sarajevu (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija)* 4 (2016), p. 105.

⁶ Miloš Blagojević, "Državnost zemlje Pavlovića", in *Zemlja Pavlovića. Srednji vijek i period turske vladavine*, ed. Milan Vasić (Banja Luka - Srpsko Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Republike Srpske, 2003), pp. 136-7; Boris Nilević, "Poslednji Pavlovići – Bosna sredinom XV stoljeća", *Historijska traganja*, 5 (2010), pp. 36-7, 43.

⁷ Elmedina Duranović, "Iz historije Višegrada u srednjem vijeku", *Radovi (Historija, Historija umjetnosti, Arheologija)* 5 (2018), pp. 137, 143.

⁸ Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, p. 36; Sima Ćirković, *Istorija srednjovekovne bosanske države* (Beograd: Srpska književna zadruga, 1964), pp. 321-3.

⁹ Nilević, "Poslednji Pavlovići", p. 42; Oruc, "The City of Višegrad", p. 192.

¹⁰ Dragi Maliković, "Pavlovići i Turci", in *Zemlja Pavlovića. Srednji vijek i period turske vladavine*, ed. Milan Vasić (Banja Luka - Srpsko Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Republike Srpske, 2003), pp. 199-200; Zafer Gölen, *Tanzimat Döneminde Bosna Hersek*, (Ankara: Türk Tarih Kurumu 2010), p. 39-40.

¹¹ Nilević, "Poslednji Pavlovići", pp. 37, 43.

¹² Oruc, "The City of Višegrad", 194.

2. Višegrad nahiye and the city in the 1468/69 Ottoman Defter

The area and borders of the Pavlović estate at the time of their ruin in 1463 a few years later coincided with the establishment of a vilayet of the same name, which included the following nahiyes in 1469: Višegrad, Dobrun, Hrtar, Brodar, Prača, Borač, Studena, Glasinac (Mokro), Volujak, Pale and Olovci. Višegrad became the center of the nahiye of the same name in the Pavlović estate within the Bosnian Sanjak. It was the headquarters of the kadiluk of the Pavlović and Kovačević estates.¹³ After conquering new territories, the Ottomans used to make a census - inventory of the as-is situation. Thus, the census of the Bosnia Sanjak began in the period from January 26 to February 4, 1468, and was completed in the period from April 4 to April 14, 1469.¹⁴ The Porte formed a census commission during each census, comprising emin (the census taker) and katib (the scribe). Emin and katib were prominent figures, trustworthy and educated clerks. The obligation of the Commission was to tour the lands and, with support from local authorities and renowned residents, make an inventory of all the data on vilayets, decisions of the supreme authority concerning the raiyah, tax revenues, revenues from timars, the number of residents exempt from fiscal obligations, the state of waqf and mülk. The Sultan would not allow even the smallest detail to be missed, and in case any omissions were made in the census taking, strict penalties were imposed, and emin and katib were a guarantee of the reliability of the census.¹⁵ The defter of 1468/69 was a cumulative, summary census where the name of the settlement and the number of houses were recorded, distribution of feudal income on hasses, zeamets, and timars.



Fig. 1: Graphical description taken from the *Benedikt Kuripešić travelogues of 1530*

With the Ottoman conquest of this area, the land was declared the property of the state, and as in other lands conquered, the Sultan had the supreme ownership rights. Properties were classified into hasses, zeamets, and timars. Hass users were: the sultan, the viziers, beylerbeys, sanjakbeys, defterdars and nişancı. According to a classification from around 1516, the hass revenues were more than 100,000 akçe per year. Zeamet users were: Alay bey, timar çehaya, timar defterdar, divan-çatib and çavuş. The annual income from a zeamet was up to 20,000 to 100,000 akçe per year. Timar is individual property from which annual income was up to 19,999 akçe; it was not granted for life and was not hereditary. The use of timar was conditional on the timariots military service, maintaining the internal security, and controlling the population living in the timar. Timars were often incomplete, so some timars included villages at quite a distance from each other. The defter shows that many timariots used the name of the place or region they came from along with their name. If the timar users were two or more sipahi, each was named, indicating what connects them, which will be shown in some examples. Baština had an important place in the timar

¹³ Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk*, pp. 129-34.

¹⁴ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, pp. XI-XXV.

¹⁵ Hazim Šabanović, *Krajište Isa- bega Ishakovića* (Sarajevo: Orijentalni institut, 1964), pp. XXI-LVI (Uvod); Hatice Oruç, "Arhivir defters on the Bosnian Sanjak", *Archivum Ottomanicum* 25 (2008), pp. 255-82; Ema Miljković, "Ottoman Census Books as Sources for Historical Demography: Research Possibilities, Exactness and Methodological Doubts", in *Balkanlar'da Osmanlı Mirası ve Defter-i Hâkânî, Cilt I*, ed. Abidin Temizer, Ugur Özcan (Istanbul: Libra Kitap, 2015), pp. 71-9.

system - peasant's *baština*, widespread within almost all timars, zeamets, and hassas. The defters listed *çiflik*, *mezra*, hass fields, meadows, orchards, and vineyards.¹⁶



Fig. 2: Višegrad - tower <https://sr.wikipedia.org>

The castle was the basic fort type in the Upper Podrinje, which was a relatively small, difficult-to-reach fortress on a hill, adjusted to the advantages of local relief. The Pavlovići had three important fortified strongholds on the Drina - Višegrad, Brodar, and Hrtar.¹⁷ The central defense stronghold and the center of the Višegrad nahiye was the fortress or castle of the same name. Its circular towers were quite distinct. Raised on a hill above the confluence of rivers Rzav and Drina, its area was small, but it was a relatively strong stronghold. The periphery of the fortress was first mentioned in 1427¹⁸, which eventually evolved into an important settlement.¹⁹ The Višegrad Castle should be dated back to the early years of the 15th century, i.e., the time when the Pavlovići owned it.²⁰

In his travelogue, Benedikt Kuripešić presented the Višegrad's appearance in a wood-cut print in 1530 as an illustration of his travel. It had an elongated base with two circular towers at the edges, linked with a defensive wall. One of the towers was above the right bank of the Drina.²¹ It had a circular base, with a diameter of 7.5–8m, with 1.90 meters thick wall mass. Its inner diameter was about 4 m. At the end of the 19th century, it was preserved to a height of over 8 m, and its entrance was above the level of this floor.²²

After the occupation of Bosnia, the Ottomans left their garrisons in several important fortifications and destroyed other fortresses (because of possible riots). The Višegrad fort was an Ottoman military stronghold. The military crew in Višegrad was small, 18 people. There was

¹⁶ Nedim Filipović, "Pogled na osmanski feudalizam (sa naročitim obzirom na agrarne odnose)", *Godišnjak istoriskog društva Bosne i Hercegovine IV* (1952), pp. 35-50; Olga Zirojević, *Tursko vojno uređenje u Srbiji (1459–1683)* (Beograd: Istorijski institut, 1974), pp. 102-5; Halil Inaldžik, *Osmansko Carstvo: klasično doba 1300–1600* (Beograd: Srpska književna zadruga, 1974), pp. 149, 152; Ömer Lütfi Barkan, "Timar", *İslam Ansiklopedisi*, C.XII/I (İstanbul: MEB, 1993), pp. 286-333; Miloš Macura, "Osmanski feudalizam", in *Naselja i stanovništvo u oblasti Brankovića 1455. godine*, ed. Miloš Macura (Beograd: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti and Službeni glasnik, 2001), pp. 476-84, 515-7; Ema Miljković, "Turski feudalni sistem na Balkanu u prvom veku vladavine", in *Naselja i stanovništvo u oblasti Brankovića 1455. godine*, ed. Miloš Macura (Beograd: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti and Službeni glasnik, 2001), pp. 533-9; Leyla Aksu Kiliç, "Osmanlı arihi Araştırmalarında imar Ve Zeamet Ruznamçe Defterleri", *Studies Of The Ottoman Domain* 7/12 (2017), pp. 106-37.

¹⁷ Popović, "Utvrdjenja Zemlje Pavlovića", p. 101.

¹⁸ Kurtović, "Prvi spomeni Višegrada", p. 105.

¹⁹ Desanka Kovačević-Kojić, *Gradska naselja srednjovekovne bosnske države* (Sarajevo: "Veselin Masleša", 1978), p. 97.

²⁰ Popović, "Utvrdjenja Zemlje Pavlovića", p. 102.

²¹ Benedikt Kuripešić, *Putopis kroz Bosnu, Srbiju, Bugarsku i Rumeliju 1530* (Sarajevo: Svjetlost, 1950), pp. 24-6.

²² Popović, "Utvrdjenja Zemlje Pavlovića", p. 102.

a dizdar, çehaya, and imam. The defter states that the fortress dizdar Ishak passed away, so his timar was given to Hamza kapıcı, provided he performed the duty of a dizdar. Mustahfizs came from different regions: Ishak from Nikopolje, Hamza and Hiziriz Vidina, Iljas from Nikopolje, Hizira from Mihalič, Atmadža from Zvečan, Jusuf from Trepča and Skender from Sofia.²³ Members of the crew, made up of foreigners, were users of timars with incomes from villages and parts of villages in Dobrun, Višegrad, and Borač nahiyes, but also in some other nahiyes of the Pavlovići estate. Fortress Višegrad continuously had its military crew until the 19th century.²⁴

At the end of the 1468/69 Ottoman defter, the settlements of craftsmen were listed - carpenters, masons, and blacksmiths (7 persons). For the needs of the military fortification of Višegrad, craftsmen from parts of the following settlements were engaged: Prodešić (carpenters, 3 persons), Žlib (blacksmith, 2 persons), and Meduselo (masons, 2 persons). Because of their importance for the military and general economic environment, the Ottomans exempted them from ispençe, haraç, and all other state taxes.²⁵

3. Settlements and population

The Ottoman census (cadastral) defters (*tahrîr defterleri*) were very important for Bosnian medieval history. The summary defter of 1468/69 perfectly compensated for the lack of sources needed to reconstruct the settlements and population density in the second half of the 15th century. As the census had a fiscal goal, it is logical to assume that the Turkish authorities had a strong interest in including all persons obligated to pay taxes.

The 1468/69 defter provides the opportunity to try to estimate the population in villages of the Višegrad nahiye. The basis for that estimate is given in the census of heads of households, men and single men. With those data, an estimate of the Višegrad population in 1468/69 can be made. The list of household categories in the census included: married couples or men—as well as widows, juveniles and adult unmarried girls, and elderly family members. Adult single men were listed separately in defters. Opinions on the estimated average size of a house in the Middle Ages differ: some researchers estimate that the average size of a house is three and a half to seven members, while others' calculations show that the average size is four to five members.²⁶ Miroslav Rašević advocates the estimate of 4.4 members per household.²⁷ Ömer Lütfi Barkan states that the most acceptable interpretation is that the average size of a family led by a man was five members,²⁸ which seems methodologically plausible. In addition to other taxes, the heads of households had an obligation to pay also ispençe (head tax, personal tax) of 25 akçe (Turkish monetary unit) annually.²⁹

In the census, Višegrad is listed both as a market and a *zeamet in possession of Mehmed Čelebija, son of Isa-bey*, with 158 households, 30 unmarried men, and a population of 820. The revenues came from taxes, the ferry, the river crossing of Ljuban, ispençe, and tithe.³⁰ Important roads were passing through Višegrad, which is why the Ottomans charged a toll for crossing the rivers by ferry. Residents in their vicinity were tasked with taking care of the roads and crossings and were given the status of *derbendcis* and *bridgemen*. Their obligation was to take

²³ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, pp. 218-22.

²⁴ Popović, "Utvrdjenja Zemlje Pavlovića", p. 102.

²⁵ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, pp. 245-6.

²⁶ Jusuf Mulić, "Prilog istraživanju mogućnosti procenjivanja broja stanovnika u Bosni i Hercegovini u vrijeme osmanske vladavine", *Hercegovina* 13-14 (2001), pp. 42-6.

²⁷ Miroslav Rašević, "Demografske prilike i stanovništvo", in *Naselja i stanovništvo u oblasti Brankovića 1455. godine*, ed. Miloš Macura (Beograd: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti and Službeni glasnik, 2001), pp. 425-8.

²⁸ Ömer Lütfi Barkan, "Türkiye'de İmparatorluk Devrinin Büyük Nüfus ve Arazi Tahrirleri ve Hakana Mahsus İstatistik Defterler", *İktisat Fakültesi Mecmuası*, Vol.II/1-2, Istanbul 1941, p. 21.

²⁹ Miloš Jovanović, "Tačnost podataka i kontrola", in *Naselja i stanovništvo u oblasti Brankovića 1455. godine*, ed. Miloš Macura (Beograd: Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti and Službeni glasnik, 2001), pp. 279-89.

³⁰ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, p. 73.

care of the construction, maintenance, repair, and guarding of the crossing. They enjoyed privileges and tax relief on those grounds.³¹ Višegrad market had 1 fishpond and 4 fields. Based on this data, it can be concluded that Višegrad was a settlement with a status of a square where agriculture was the main occupation. The income from the market brought to sanjak bey has 43,000 akçe.³² The village of Sast was listed in the nahiye as an iron mine, which was a part of the zeamet, which means that the mine had been used at the time.³³ In Višegrad nahiye and some parts of villages, several members of the special military class - voynuks - were listed. As a reward for participating in military raids, parts of villages were given as a timar to seraskier Mehmedi, with a certain number of voynuks. These voynuks were situated in parts of the following villages: Lazi (2) Bodeznik (2), Brezja (2), Kneživa Strana (1), Dol (3), Gorna Gostila (1), Ustibar (3), Slatina (1), Gorna Obravna (6), Sip (2), Mijoca (4), Moromisle (3), village name illegible (4), Vranovina (3), Gorna Obravna (1), Međurječ (2), Bisević (1) and Plavčić (1).³⁴ The voynuks were recruited from the Christian population, the lesser nobility, and Vlachs. They could have been used as border defenders or scouts to carry out intelligence tasks in areas bordering neighboring countries. In these and other areas, voynuks enjoyed free *baština* and were relieved of state and feudal duties for serving their military duties. They were only obliged to pay for the spear tax (16 akçe, and the one who participated in a campaign paid another six), fines for minor offenses, and taxes on importing wine barrels and sheep if they had more than 100 sheep. In the event of a failure to fulfill military duties, corporal punishments were imposed on them. While there is no accurate data on where the voynuks from this area had performed military service, it is certain that these were reserves from past campaigns, as well as preparations for future ones.³⁵ The existence of reserves of the voynuk units in this area clearly shows that the Ottoman authorities placed all the medieval warriors and free bastiniks into the service of their interests.

Table 1: Summary census of Bosnia Sanjak from 1468/69.

<i>Višegrad nahiye</i>	<i>Ubication</i>	<i>Number of houses</i>	<i>Number of single men</i>	<i>Total revenue</i>	<i>Population</i>
Ziamet Višegrad market	Today's city of Višegrad	158	30	43,000	820
Dubova	Dubova settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	50	8	2,416	258
Biševac	Biševiči settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	24	2	1,697	122
Brezje	Brezje settlement is in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	2	248	12
Kriva Strana	Not located	11	3	625	58
Moremišla	Meremišlje settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	22	4	1,414	114
Dolna Opravna	Donja Obravnja settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	9	3	790	48
Selo Past	Past settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	15	4	836	79
Setihova	Setihovo settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	25	6	3,798	131
Strumica	Strmica settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	27	4	4,141	139

³¹ Milan Vasić, "Zemlja Pavlovića u svetlu turskih izvora", in *Zemlja Pavlovića. Srednji vijek i period turske vladavine*, ed. Milan Vasić (Banja Luka - Srpsko Sarajevo: Akademija nauka i umjetnosti Republike Srpske, 2003), 316.

³² Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, p. 73.

³³ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, p. 40; Kovačević-Kojić, *Gradska naselja*, p. 148.

³⁴ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, pp. 109-10.

³⁵ Branislav Đurđev, "O vojnicima, sa osvrtom na razvoj turskog feudalizma i na pitanje bosanskog aganluka", *Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja II* (1947), pp. 75-137; Zirojević, *Tursko vojno uređenje*, pp. 162-9.

Dugovječa	Dugovječ settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	5	/	250	25
Međurječ	Međurječje settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	12	1	1,038	61
Vranovina	Not located	2	/	100	10
Gorna Mijolica	Not located	5	1	450	26
Gorna Jelašca	Jelašce settlement on the territory of the village Veletovo in the vicinity of Višegrad	4	1	300	21
Gorna Jelavčić	Jelačići village in the vicinity of Višegrad	12	3	3,076	63
Dolna Unista	Donja Uništa settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	5	1	2,449	21
Kožetić	Not located	21	5	2,549	110
Babin Dol	Today's settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	38	5	3,617	195
Dolna Mijolica	Probably the village of Mioče, in the vicinity of Višegrad	5		432	25
Blaž	Today's settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	12	5	1,737	115
A part of the village Sip	Today's settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	16	/	1,074	80
Bodežnik	Bodežnik settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	3	/	150	15
Slatina	Slatina settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	3	1	180	16
Pridvorica	Not located	25	5	1,413	130
Zamerista	Zamršten village IN THE VICINITY OF FOČA	4	2	499	22
Žirca	Not located	8	4	592	44
Lazi	Today's hamlet of Laze, the village of Drinsko in the vicinity of Rogatica	3	/	150	15
Sasi	Sasi settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	18	4	990	94
Timar settlements	Settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	9	2	429	47
Karče	Settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	9	2	429	47
A part of the village Lazi	Today's settlement of Laze, the hamlet of the village Drinsko in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	/	/	10
A part of the village of Bodeznik	Bodežnik settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	/	/	10
A part of the village of Brezja	Brezje settlement is in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	/	/	10
A part of the village Kneživa Strana	Strane settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	1	/	/	5
A part of the village of Dol	Today's hamlet of Dol in the vicinity of Višegrad	3	/	/	15
A part of the village Gorna Gostila	Gornji Gostilj settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	1	/	/	5
A part of the village of Ustibar	Ustibar village in the area of Rudo.	3	/	/	15
Slatina	Today's settlement of Slatina in the vicinity of Rudo	1	/	/	5
Gorna Obravna	Today's settlement of the same name Sip, in the vicinity of Višegrad	6	/	/	30
A part of the village Sip	Today's settlement of the same name in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	/	/	10
A part of the village of Mijoca	Mioče settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	4	/	/	20
A part of the village of Moromisle	Today's settlement of Meremišlje in the vicinity of Višegrad	3	/	/	15

A part of the village of (unreadable, ink blotch)	Unknown	4	/	/	20
A part of the village of Vranovina	Hamlet of Vranovina, the village of Danilovići in the vicinity of Rudo	3	/	/	15
A part of the village Gorna Obravna	Obravnja settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	1	/	/	5
A part of the village of Međurječ	Međurječje settlement in the vicinity of Rudo	2	/	/	10
A part of the village Bišević	Today's settlement of Biševići in the vicinity of Rudo	1	/	/	5
A part of the village of Plavčić	Today's settlement of Jelačići in the vicinity of Višegrad	1	/	/	5
Mešinić	Today's village of Mješinići in the vicinity of Višegrad	2	7	479	17
Timar settlement of the Višegrad fortress mustahfizs Drensko Osojno-Prosojno	It is probably the village of Prisojno in the vicinity of Višegrad	67	15	6,314	350
Koštut Palik	Paljika settlement in Višegrad	/	/	125	/
Lašca	Today's village of Lašci in the vicinity of Višegrad	20	2	2,001	102
Češal	Today's village of Češalj in the vicinity of Višegrad	9	4	1,236	49
Halug	Haluge settlement in the vicinity of Višegrad	6	3	846	33
Dolna Jelasca	Today's Jelašci Gornji and Donji in the vicinity of Višegrad	22	5	2,250	115
Dolna Velja Lug	Today's settlement of Velji Lug in the vicinity of Višegrad	21	/	2,450	105
Dubovik	Today's villages of Gornji and Donji Dubovik in the vicinity of Višegrad	10	1	1,120	51
Gorna Velja Lug	Today's settlement of Velji Lug in the vicinity of Višegrad	20	4	1,948	104
Uzamnica	Today's village of the same name, Uzamnica, in the vicinity of Višegrad	17	4	2,219	89
Stubli	Hamlet Stubovi in the vicinity of Višegrad	8	3	928	43
Dolna Pločnik	Pločnik settlement in the vicinity of Rogatica in the territory of Sokolovići	14	4	1,312	74
Sredna Loznica	Today's village of Loznica in the vicinity of Višegrad	6	2	/	32
Gorna Kostil	Today's settlement of Mala and Velika Gotilja in the vicinity of Višegrad	28	7	2,034	147
Hvalinović	Not located	7	2	482	37
Craftsmen's villages A part of the village Prodešić	Village of Pretiš in the vicinity of Višegrad	/	3	/	/
A part of the village Žlib	Village of Žlijeb in the vicinity of Višegrad	/	2	/	/
A part of the village of Medusel	Today's village of Meduselje in the vicinity of Višegrad	/	2	/	/
Total: 1 market, 66 villages		852	176	106,181	4,474

The network of the settlements in the Višegrad nahiye consisted of 4 deserted villages, 1 market, smaller rural settlements (6–20 houses), and the medium rural settlements (21–67 houses). There were no larger villages with more than 67 households. The table below shows that in the entire Višegrad nahiye, the following were listed: one market, 66 villages, 852 households, 176 unmarried members, a total population of 4,474, and 139,044 akçe revenues.

Based on the census data, it is possible to follow the development of the rural economy in the Višegrad nahiye to a certain extent. The main branch of the economy was agriculture. Cereal cultivation in Višegrad required the building of gristmills. In the summary census, as part of hass, one hass' mill was listed in this area in the village of Gorna Kostil, and 1 hass a dilapidated mill in the village of Sredna Loznica.³⁶ Viticulture in this region was developed even before the arrival of the Ottomans. The natural conditions for viticulture were favourable: a plethora of sunny sides, dolomitic limestone soil, duration of insolation, etc. The Defter informs us that in this area within the hass, vineyards were listed in the villages of Gorna Dugovječ (Gavčić), Dolovi, Uzamnica, and Stubli Dolova.³⁷

4. Conclusion

Based on the summary census of the Sanjak of Bosnia from 1468/69 we analyzed the Višegrad nahija in Upper Podrinje (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The nahija housed the fortress of the same name, Višegrad, which was of exceptional strategic and military importance for the further advance of the Ottoman army towards the west. A military crew of 18 people was listed in the fortress. The military garrisons enjoyed the timars and income from the rural settlements in the Višegrad district. In the census, nahiye Višegrad had 158 households, 30 unmarried men, and a population of 820. The network of the settlements in the Višegrad nahiye consisted of 4 deserted villages, 1 market, small rural settlements (6–20 houses), and the medium rural settlements (21–67 houses). There were no larger villages with more than 67 households. The table given shows that in the entire Višegrad, the following were listed: one market, 66 village settlements, 852 households, and 176 single members. The population of the nahiye was 4,474, while the total income amounted to 139,044 akçe.

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³⁶ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, p. 221.

³⁷ Aličić, *Sumarni popis*, pp. 220-2.

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