

Nel 1437-1438 il reddito annuale complessivo del possedimento camerale asburgico in Istria ammontava a 620 marchi e 38 soldi, di cui alla signoria di Pisino spettavano 451 m e 154 *ß*, a quella di Piemonte 123 m e 96 *ß*, e a quella di Vragna 46 m e 108 *ß*. A queste entrate vengono confrontate le spese annuali – che si riferiscono principalmente ai salari dei funzionari e ai lavori di costruzione e manutenzione – per l'ammonto totale di 215 m e 6 *ß*; di cui nella signoria di Pisino 130 m e 111 *ß*, di Piemonte 51 m e 62 *ß* e in quella di Vragna 32 m e 153 *ß*.

Il bilancio dei redditi preso in esame indica un reddito annuale complessivo di circa 400 marchi di soldi veneziani che le signorie camerali istriane fruttavano agli Asburgo, che rappresenta all'incirca il dieci per cento del reddito camerale asburgico totale della Carniola e dell'Istria.

Habsburg possessions in inner Istria in light of audits from 1439

Summary

In 1435 the pledge expired on possessions that the Austrian dukes Leopold and Ernst made to Reinprecht II Walsee in February and March of 1407 as compensation for a debt valued at 32000 ducats. Among these possessions was a larger part of central Istria which included the County of Pazin that the Habsburgs inherited in 1364 from the Istrian branch of the Counts of Görz. A book of yearly audits of Habsburg possessions is preserved dating back to precisely that period. The audits of the estates of Pazin, Završje and Vranja represent the oldest administrative source for that territory and provide valuable information on the administration and economy of these estates.

The economic potential of the Habsburg royal domain in the County of Pazin, as evidenced by the audits from the end of the third decade of the fifteenth century, was based primarily on agriculture. Chief among the sources of income were wine, grain (wheat, rye and oat), small cattle and cheese.

The total income from the Habsburg royal domain in Istria in 1437 and 1348 amounted to 630 marks and 38 *solidi*, of which the County of Pazin's share was 451 marks and 154 *solidi*, Završje's was 123 marks and 96 *solidi* and Vranja's was 46 marks and 108 *solidi*. The audits contrast this with yearly expenditures – primarily officials' salaries, construction and maintenance – valued at 215 marks and 6 *solidi*, of which 130 marks and 111 *solidi* were spent in the County of Pazin, 51 marks and 62 *solidi* in Završje and 32 marks and 153 *solidi* in Vranja.

The analyzed audits show reveal that the royal domain in Istria contributed an average income of about 400 marks of Venetian *solidi* to the Habsburgs which corresponds to about ten percent of the sum total of income derived from the royal domain in Crain and Istria.