

Радње око сена*Ливада* (сјенокос)

- а) косити; раскос (од раскосити две ливаде), откос, махови, шишак.
- б) пластити; завала, навиљак, пласт (плашће, уже од мекога сена исплетено за повезивање пласта; гране за под пласт.
- в) свлачити плашће; свозина (више пластова на једно место свучено), повозина (нарочито дебело уже исплетено од пре-предене пређе са телигом помоћу кога се плашће свлачи).
- г) *шрпаша сена* (ђести, ђедем): подвози, подина, кревети, завршити сено (доцније кад се слегне онда се површи сено); љемези, велике праве букове гране, окресане са остављеним врхом, по две и две уплетене на врху и пребачене преко врха сена да га чувају својим притиском од ветрова.
- д) *оградиши сено*: котар од плота или врљика (котариште, где је био котар).
- е) сено: *овогодишње* и *прељешак* (прељетак је сено од прошле године).
- ђ) Зими за котар су потребни: лопата дрвена за кидање снега, секира за сечење сена на подини; *краље* за прављење пртине и за чепање торина, и уже са телигом за везивање сена у бремена и изношење из котара.

ON THE PRIMITIVE WOODEN PLOUGHS

of

THE BALKAN PENINSULA

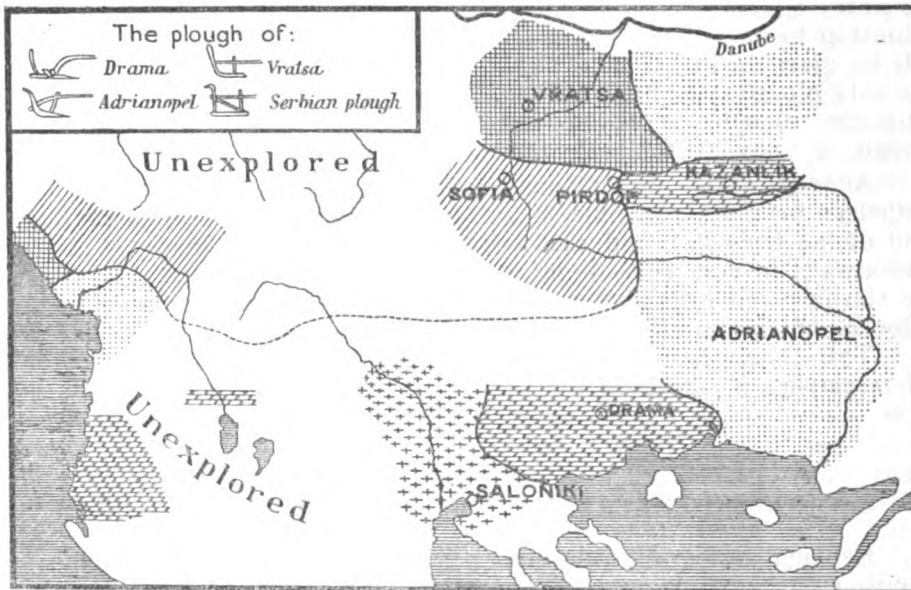
(preliminary note with a map)

Having fixed in a previous paper (*Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Berlin 1919) the general outlines of the development of the primitive wooden ploughs of Europe, it seemed natural to work out the origin and date of origin of some of these implements in a more detailed manner. Naturally the eastern Balkan peninsula seemed to be the most promising field for such research.

Although many data are yet wanting, some principal features of this study seem to come out already pretty clearly.

A plough of the type I a 6 of my previous paper is to be met with in the northwest of Bulgaria, viz. north of the Stara Planina and west of Pleven. Vraca seems to be the centre of distribution of this plough type, which is, as far as I am aware, in general the most primitive plough of the eastern Balkan. The ploughshare is spadelike. We can call this type the plough of Vraca. In Thracia, or approximately between the Aegean Sea, the Rhodope Mountains and west of Gjumurgjine but east of Doiran, we find a roman or grecoroman plough, practically of the same type like in Greece reminding to my type II f 5; but differing by having a ploughshare with a rodlike backward prolongation. For convenience sake I call this type the plough of Drama. Whole eastern North Bulgaria, or the parts between Pleven and Shumen, then the whole region between Plovdiv (Philippopolis), Adrianople and Dedeagach right till Gjumurgjine are characterised by yet another type of plough with spadelike ploughshare which

is identical with the one I figured in my previous paper with the marking III h 1 and that was hitherto only known from Merdita in North Albania. This plough can be called the plough of Adrianople. This third type, being a hybrid between the slavonic plough of Vraca and greco-roman plough of Drama, can only have originated after that the Slavs had overrun the greater part of the byzantine empire, for before this period, as proved by the plough type of Kazanlik, the greco-roman plough must have extended over the whole eastern Balkan peninsula. The plough of Kazanlik is likewise a hybrid between the plough of Vraca and the plough of Drama but shows more greco-roman features than the plough of Adrianople, and curiously enough it is only to be met there, where the byzantine production of roseoil is yet in vogue. Its share is identical with the share of the plough of Drama. The plough of Kazanlik we have to consider as a survival in the middle of a tract of land the ploughs of which were more strongly altered than in the Kazanlik region. Since the plough of Adria-



nople covers a country, whose extension corresponds to the extent of the bulgarian empire of the VIII and IX century, we can determine the plough of Adrianople as the old bulgarian plough and the types of Vraca and Drama must therefore reach back to the VII century.

From Tatar Pazardjik to Sofia and from there to Serbia, besides that also in that part of North Albania where the influence of Djakova can be traced and in Montenegro, there occurs the slavonic plough I a 8 of my previous paper. Along a line running from Pirdop to Tatar Pazardjik this type comes first in contact with the plough of Kazanlik, then with the plough of Adrianople. Since it cannot have given rise to the hybrid plough of Adrianople, otherwise the handle of the Adrianople plough would be separate from the base and not in one piece like in the plough of Vraca (for it is separate in the plough of Drama and the plough of Sofia), so evidently the plough of Sofia can only have come in contact with the plough of Adrianople after having transgressed over a country formerly occupied by ploughs of the Vraca type. The plough of Sofia must therefore have extended eastward and westward till its actual limits after

the IX century. Being a straight descendant from the plough of Vraca we have to look for its origin in Serbia and so we call it the serbian plough. Since serbian influence extended to Bulgaria and Albania only in the XIII century, we must conclude, that the extension of this type of plough in the Balkan peninsula took place in that time. A local hybrid between the plough of Kazanlik and the serbian plough to be found at Pirdop and another hybrid between the serbian plough and the plough of Adrianople, evidently must have originated in the XIV century, for in the XVth the turkish magic word „Adet“ petrified the ethnology of the whole Balkan peninsula.

Thus we can clearly distinguish the byzantine, the primitive slav, the bulgarian and the serbian ploughs; the number augments if we consider also the plough of Salonica. This type differs from all the other balkanic ploughs and extends northward in the Vardar valley nearly till Veles (its exact range is not yet known). Although of general caucasian type and therefore vaguely related to the byzantine plough it shows no closer relationship to any of the types hitherto described. A detailed description will be given in the definite paper, here it is sufficient to emphasise that the only plough showing the same lines of evolution from the primitive caucasian ploughs is to be met with in Syria, with whose plough the plough of Salonika is closely allied.

Although this resemblance seems queer in the first moment, it nevertheless becomes plausible, if we just consider the fact, that during the time of the Crusades and the existence of the Latin Kingdoms Salonika was always in very close political and commercial contact with Syria. To the slavonic and byzantine types of ploughs of the Balkan the plough of Salonika has to be added as the plough of the crusaders in the XIII century.

This shows how much can be expected from systematic ethnographical researches in the Balkans.

Baron Francis Nopcsa.

EKONOMSKI ZNAČAJ NAŠIH VEZA SA DALEKIM ISTOKOM

Kao petnaestogodišnji savetnik u Sijamskoj državnoj službi imao sam i suviše mogućnosti da potpuno upoznam ekonomske i opšte prilike dalekog Istoka i dobru volju Azijata da sa kulturnim narodima Evrope dodju u tešnje ekonomske i trgovinske veze.

Pošto smo i mi narod, koji hoće da u svojoj civilizaciji dospe do što višeg stepena i koji vedrim duhom gleda u svet, treba da horizont naših ekonomskih interesa proširimo ne samo preko Evrope i dela Amerike, nego i preko ostalih delova Zemlje, a naročito Azije. I tamo treba da tragamo za izvorima naše zarade i da što pre zasadimo klice budućih ekonomskih interesa. Veliki broj naših preduzimljivih ljudi čeka u naponu svojih duhovnih i materijalnih snaga da prošire svoj delokrug preko Indije, Sijama, Jave, Kine, Japana i drugih istočnih krajeva. Ali, mi za to nemamo ni najosnovnije uslove: nijedno konzularno zastupstvo, ni ikakav trgovinski ugovor.

Tim pitanjima naša država još nije obratila pažnju, što su odavna uradile sve napredne države, izašiljanjem naučnih i trgovinskih pionira. Čudnovato je, da se u današnjem dobu slabe valute stalno obraćamo Zapadu ili Severu i što odande kupujemo sve što nam nedostaje, a pri tome zaboravljamo da od njih većinom dobijamo produkte, koji su poreklom iz Azije, kao što su sirovine i kolonijalna roba. Azija uvek raspolaže ogromnim