

# Reading, Connecting, and Visualising the *Condaghes*:

The Networks of Medieval Sardinia (the case of S. Maria of Bonarcado)

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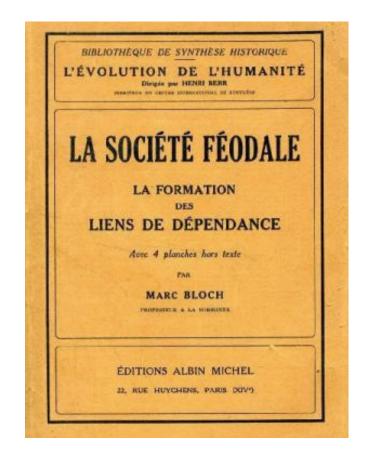






#### Medieval Sardinia?

Marc Bloch: Sardinia was 'a poor country whose inhabitants, after their flight from the coastal region ravaged by pirates, lived in quasi-isolation. As a result, the first documents written in Sardinian are much older than the earliest Italian texts of the Peninsula'.





### Medieval Sardinia?

Judicatures? Not quite!

#### Sardinian rulers:

• IUDEX / IUDIKE / REX

Sardinian autochthonous polities:

LOGU / RENNU / REGNU





## A 'network' approach for medieval Sardinia?

#### Alessandro Soddu:

'the network of castles and villages, monasteries and towns, is in fact a map of the power and community life that [...] expects to be adequately questioned to better understand the links between resources and population, economic vocation and means of production, local tradition and external contributions, given material and social hierarchies'.

#### Alessandro Soddu

#### SIGNORIE TERRITORIALI NELLA SARDEGNA MEDIEVALE

I Malaspina (secc. XIII-XIV)



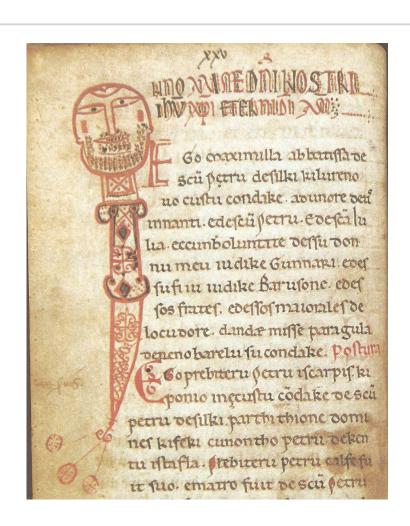
Carocci



### What is a condaghe?

A compiled collection of transactions and disputes which recorded the internal history of economic, administrative and legal organisation of an ecclesiastical foundation and those individuals and collectives subject to them.

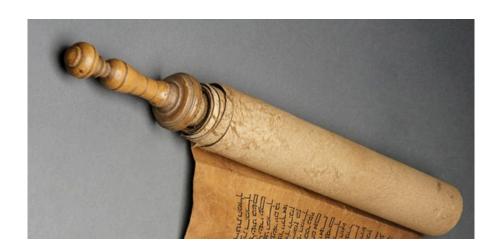
... some sort of Sardinian chartulary





### What is a condaghe?

From the Greek κοντάκιον, referring to the rod or stick (κοντός, κόνταξ) around which a scroll or *volumen* was rolled.





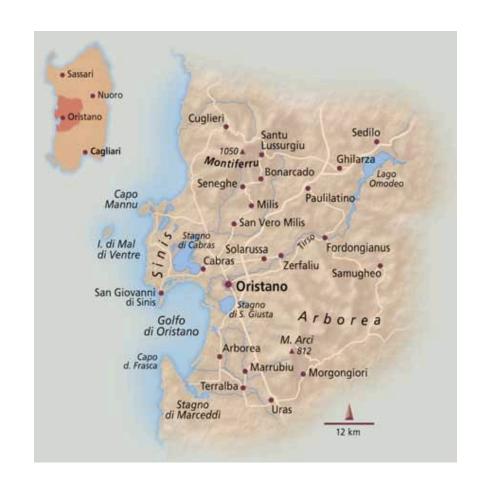




Bonarcado derives from the Greek

### πανάχραντος -

the 'immaculate' Virgin
Mary that have been
venerated there since the
Byzantine era.





#### According to Besta and Zanetti:

Folia	Time frame
29r–36v	1167–1169
37r-44v	1185 – early 13th c.
45r-52v	1171 – 1184
53r–60v	c. 1110 – 1146
61r–68v	1146 – 1164

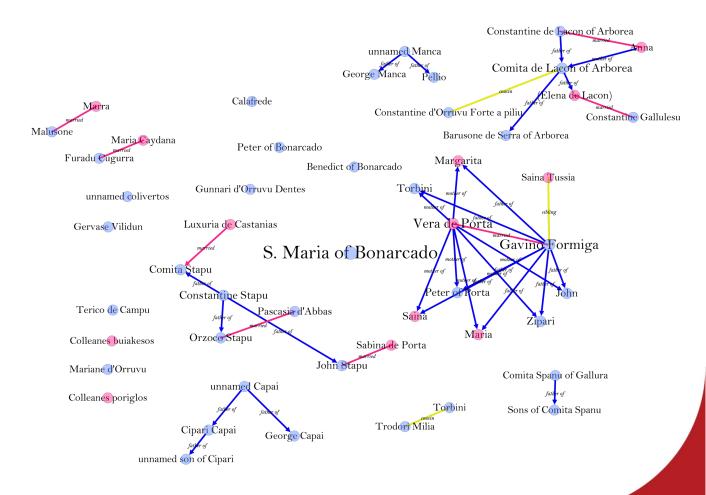


### Kinship Relations (1110–1146)

Direct descendancy

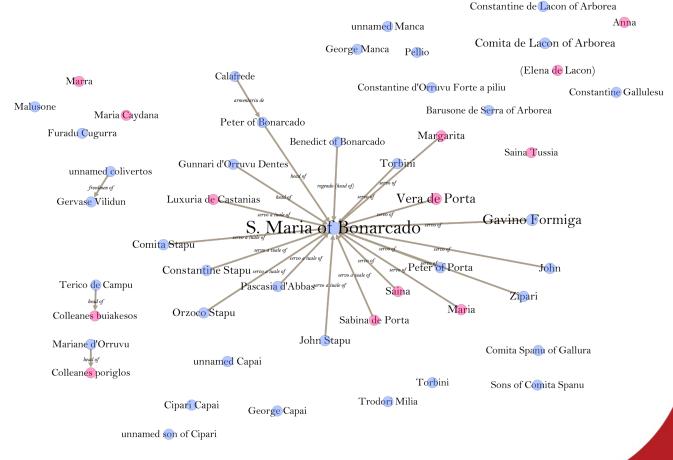
Marriage

Others indirect





### Institutional Relations (1110–1146)



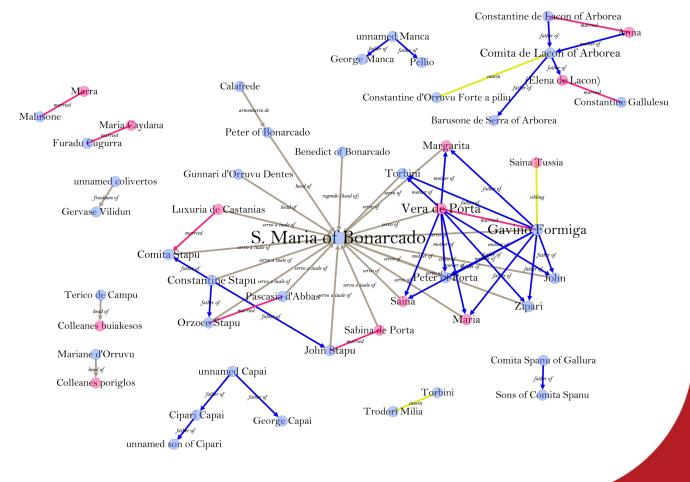


### Relationship Network (1110–1146)

Direct descendancy

Marriage

Others indirect Institutional



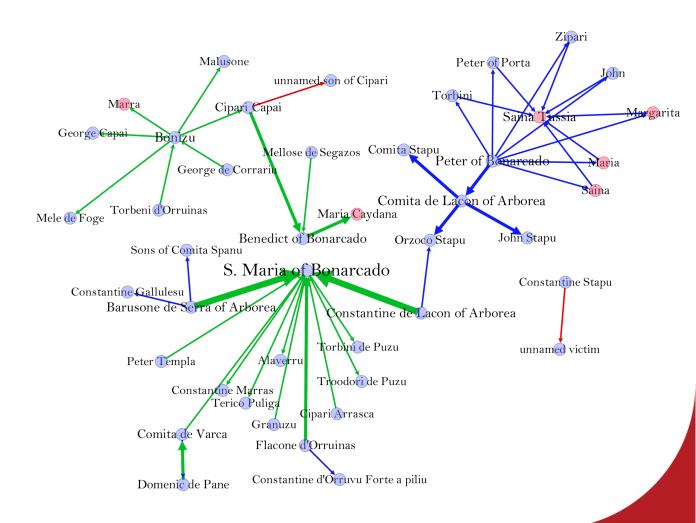


### Interaction Network (1110–1146)

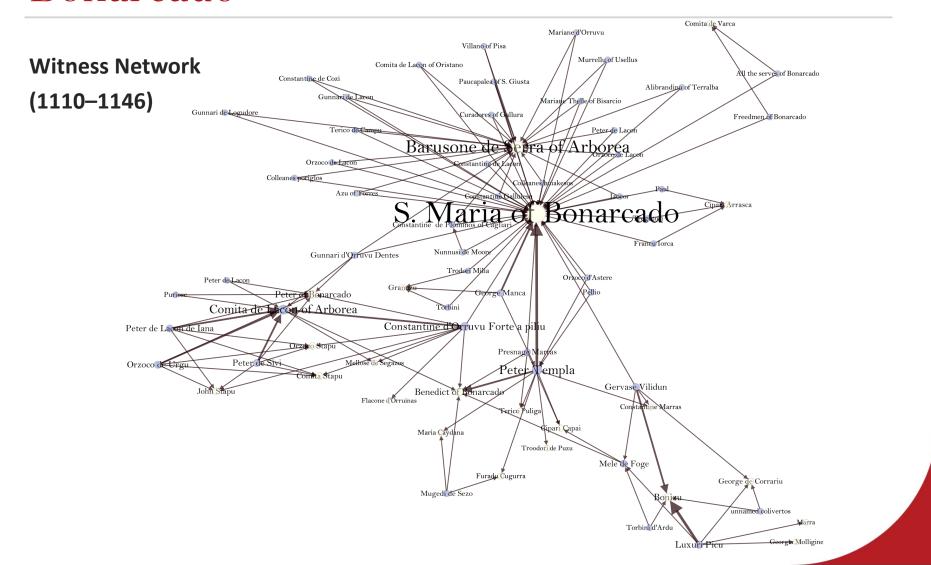
Economic

Kertos (judicial)

Injury









Mele de Foge

## The case of S. Maria of Bonarcado

Witness-to-witness network [Multimode to one-mode] Peter de Sivi (1110-1146)Peter de Lacon Gunnari de Logudore Terico de Campu Orzoco de Lacon Villano of Pisa Constantine de Lacon Peter de Lacon Number of communities by Gunnari d'Orruvu Dentes Orzoco de Urgu Puriose Constantine Gallulesu modularity: Constantine de Plominos of Cagliari Comita de Lacon of Oristano 4 (colour coded) Gunnari de Lacon Mariane d'Orruvu Peter de Lacon de Iana Mariane Thelle of Bisarcio Curadores of Gallura Trodori Milia Murrellu of Usellus Alibrandinu of Terralba Constantine d'Orruvu Forte a piliu Colleanes poriglos Paucapalea of S. Giusta Izocor Azu of Torres Orzoco d'Astere Colleanes buiakesos Luxuri Picu Constantine de Cozi Presnage Marras Torbini Gervase Vilidun Orzoco de Lacon Francu Iorca Torbini d'Ardu Trogotori George Manca unnamed colivertos Peter Templa Mugedi de Sezo Comita de Lacon of Arborea Nunnusi de Moore Freedmen of Bonarcado All the serves of Bonarcado



#### Discussion

#### Main challenges:

- Lack of precise dating;
- Undefined sequencing, with a non-chronological arrangement of recorded transactions;
- Mixed record of both economic transactions, donation statements and legal disputes (*kertos*).



#### Discussion

#### Fields of potential:

- Close-knit communities around central monastery;
- An 'endemic' terminology;
- Lists of witnesses;
- Kinship and institutional relations attested in the recorded disputes;
- Sardinian onomastics;
- Sections categorised by time frames.







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