

# Introduction

The *Historical Seminar 12* monograph honours the tradition of publishing original scientific findings that researchers have previously presented within the cycle of invited lectures at the Research Centre of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Although the name of the *Historical Seminar* is associated with history and historiography, the Historical Seminar wholeheartedly welcomes researchers from other fields as well, especially those in the humanities. The humanities are quite often connected to the great “life’s teacher” in one way or another; the lectures delivered within the Historical Seminar and finally the papers published in this monograph are a strong testimony of this link. Being interdisciplinary and open to new ideas is one of the best qualities of the Historical Seminar for it casts light on the reality in which we live or the one our ancestors used to live in from different perspectives.

The *Historical Seminar 12* thus brings together seven articles that can be divided into two broad thematic clusters: history with cultural history and linguistics. Six lecturers from Slovenia and one from Albania have made their lectures ready for publication, thereby ensuring that their findings are now available also to those that could not attend the lectures and of course to the regular lecture attendees who also wish to read about the presented topics. For some years now, the papers can be read in both print and electronic formats, the latter being available on the Historical Seminar website (<http://hs.zrc-sazu.si/>).

The series of papers on Slovenian history begins with two discussions of the turbulent history of the Roman Catholic Church in 18<sup>th</sup>-century Slovenia. **Jure Volčjak**’s article describes the intrigues and processes which took place after the death of the Ljubljana bishop Ernst Amadeus Thomas Graf von Attems in the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century. These events caused the attempts with which the Viennese court tried to take advantage of the situation and join the Diocese of Ljubljana and the Archdiocese of Gorizia into a personal union to fail.

**Lilijana Žnidaršič Golec**’s article, which is based on testimonies of parishioners of the parish community of Ig from 1782, vividly illuminates the Church religiousness of the time, the social relations among people as well

as the phenomenon of the so-called Late Jansenism in Ig and in other similar towns in Slovenia.

The third article authored by **Irena Selišnik** sheds light on new political practices that appeared at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> century and were characterised by the emergence of mass political parties. These parties occupied the public space, which had been previously reserved only for prominent individuals, and thus permanently changed the perception of politics.

In her paper, based on the data from two population censuses between the First and the Second World Wars, cultural historian **Gentiana Kera** analyses the relationship between marriage, household headship and the demographic constraints that influenced household structure and formation in Tirana.

The second series of articles in the *Historical Seminar 12* monograph combines topics in linguistics and begins with **Mojca Žagar Karer**'s article. The author analyses differences between terminological dictionaries, lexicons and encyclopaedias and draws attention to the fact that each of these (types of) reference works is useful for different purposes. In the times when an unimaginable amount of data is available at a mere click of a mouse, the awareness of what different reference works offer is of great importance.

In the sixth paper, **Anja Benko** presents a clear overview of the evolution and current state of Slovene dialectal lexicography and concludes that despite the rich dialectal diversity of Slovene there are relatively few dialectal dictionaries. In order to fill a gap the author proposes a model for the compilation of a dialectal (picture) dictionary.

The monograph ends with **Silvo Torkar**'s paper on Slovenian toponyms derived from Slavic anthroponyms. The research included around 1,200 toponyms which are classified according to suffixal formants, whereas settlement names are also semantically divided into patronyms, ethnonyms, possessive names and diminutives.

The *Historical Seminar 12* thus offers diverse contributions from the fields of history, cultural history and linguistics. The editors hope that a curious reader – either a layman or an expert – will find something interesting in them, perhaps even a source of inspiration.

*Editors*