

• Titulný list najstaršieho zachovaného súpisu fajčiarov na Liptove z roku 1734 (zdroj: ŠA ZA, f. Liž, inv. č. 202, a. š. 37, rok 1734).

V Bobrovčeku (*possessio Kis Bobrócz*) to boli Martin Čajka, Martin Švec, Adam Hudec, Andrej Adamovie, Ján Slamka, spolu 6 fajčiarov.

V Liptovských Beharovciach (*possessio Beharfalva*) našli iba jedného fajčiara. Bol ním Ján Bukový.

Pavlova Ves bola už väčšou dedinou (*possessio Pálfalva*), ktorá patrila Likavskému panstvu. Fajčili tu Michal Tomkovie, Martin Tomkovie, Ján Dvorský, Ján Novák, Adam Balco, Pavol Kornetovie, Ján Baláž, Ján Kačura, Ján Poliak, ktorý slúžil u bližšie neurčeného kováčskeho majstra a Martin Madaj, zamestnaný ako pastier. Žilo tu 10 fajčiarov.

Mestečko Liptovský Trnovec sa pýšilo niektorými privilégiami (*oppidum Tarnócz*). Aj tu bývali fajčiari Mikuláš Sekan, Martin Vozárik, Ján Gajdošík, Pavol Gajdošík, Andrej Červen, Ján Holička, Pavol Sokolík, Juraj Laco, Juraj Holý, Matej Krmešský, Pavol Kalo, Ján Škvarka, Matej Gajdošík, Pavol Bohuš, Martin Ondruš, Matej Dzurian, Ján Kutný, Matej Vozárik, Matej Šipka, Ján Hajčík, bližšie neurčený mlynár, Tomáš Bela, Ján Silo, Juraj Klonka, Ján Kakus, Andrej Joannides, Pavol Rýdzik, Matej Ondrus, Martin Pudiš, Martin Novák, Ján Benda, Juraj Sekan, Martin Karnik a Ján Simonides mladší. Celkove tu zaevidovali 34 fajčiarov.

V Beňušovciach (*possessio Benyusfalva*) fajčili len Andrej Sivý a Ján Bria, označený ako kraviar (*bubuleus*).

Huty vykazujú v roku 1734 celkove 9 fajčiarov. Boli to Michal Vyparina, Pavol Butora, Matej Vyparina, bedár (*nihil habens*), Martin Budon, Jakub Simoniak, Ján Malek, Michal Fidora, Ján Palčon a Ján Figus.

Vo Veľkom a Malom Borovom (*possessio Borove cum Szvinyarky*) fajčil Ján Glončiak, Michal Peromhon, Andrej Gurčák, Michal Čumiak, Adam Peornor, Ján Kujaniak, Matej Lišak, Juraj Chovanec, Andrej Gurčák,

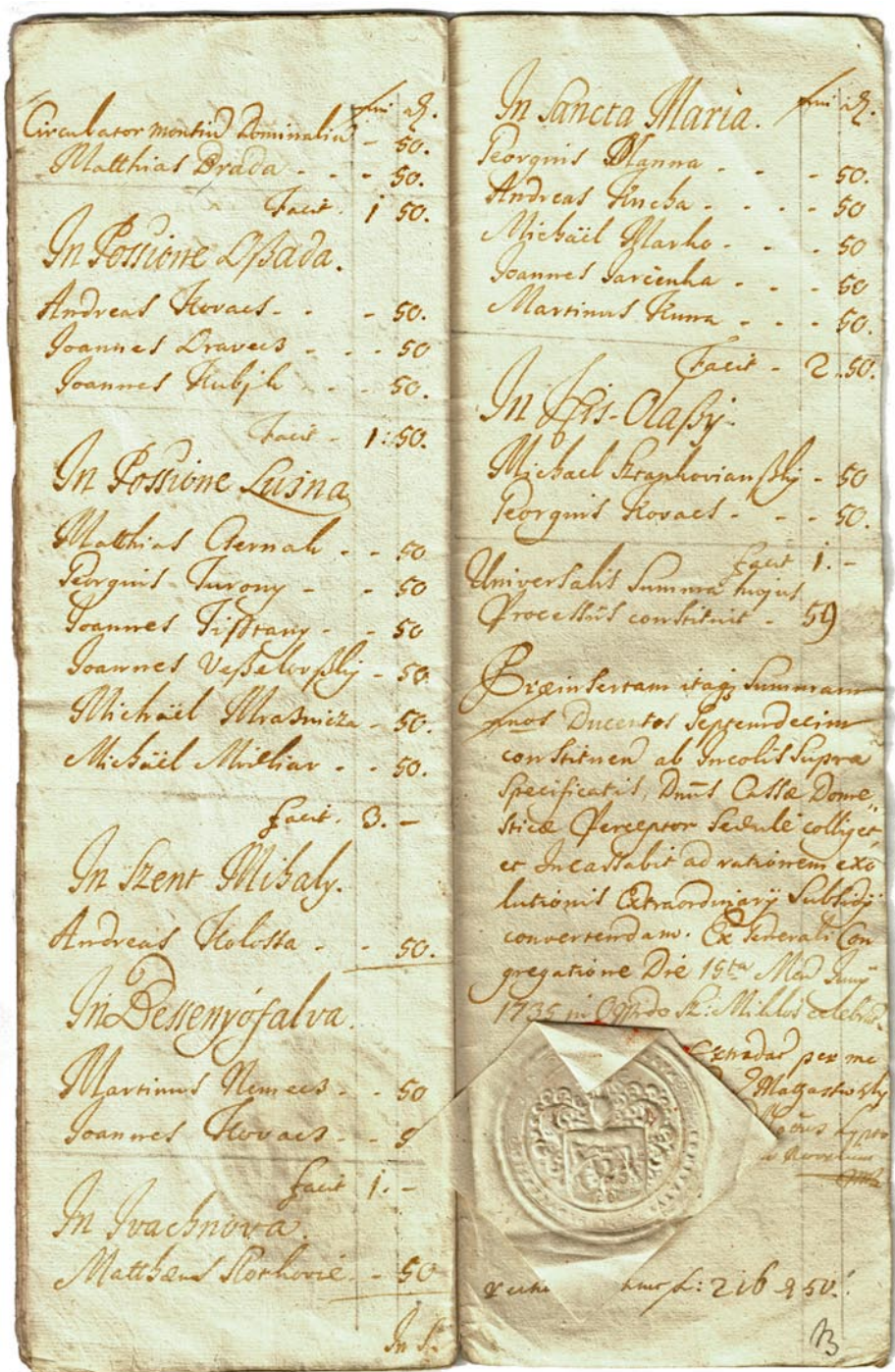












• Súpis fajčiarov Liptovskej stolice z roku 1735 potvrdil notár aj stoličnou pečatou (zdroj: ŠA ZA, f. LiŽ, inv. č. 511, a. š. 484, fol. 13).















## SUMMARY

### THE EARLIEST REGISTERS OF SMOKERS IN LIPTOV COUNTY, 1734 – 1744

The earliest preserved list, from 1734, covers the eastern and northern districts and records 177 smokers in the northern district. It identifies inhabitants by name and settlement and, in several cases, by occupation or status, including millers, innkeepers, servants, shepherds, craftsmen, forest guards and field guards. The 1735 county-wide conscription, authenticated at the county congregation in Liptovský Mikuláš by the notary Juraj Matiašovský, registered 432 smokers and yielded 216 florins and 50 denarii for the county treasury. The annual tax was usually 50 denarii per smoker, a considerable sum in the 1730s.

The later conscriptions from 1742 and 1744 show continuity and change. In 1742 the eastern district contained 490 taxed smokers, while the northern district had 169. The records also note reduced taxes, exemptions caused by poverty, illness or old age, and cases of concealed smoking. In 1744 smokers were taxed extraordinarily in connection with the county insurrection, and the proceeds were used to equip the insurgent militia. The western district then recorded 252 smokers; the northern and southern districts also contributed extraordinary levies.

These conscriptions are valuable not only as evidence of tobacco consumption but also as administrative and social sources. They illuminate the fiscal practice of Liptov County, the distribution of smokers across market towns, villages and curial settlements, and the presence of occupational groups among taxpayers. They also provide material for microhistorical research into names, local communities, social differentiation and everyday habits in early modern northern Hungary.