

18.00–19.30 UHR  
SEMINARRAUM ERDGESCHOSS  
APOSTELGASSE 23, 1030 WIEN

**DIENSTAG 16. MÄRZ 2021**

Elma Korić | Sarajevo  
*Ottoman Mapping of Bosnia in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries*

**DIENSTAG, 13. APRIL 2021**

Günhan Börekçi | Vienna  
*From Prosopography to Social Network Analysis: Towards a First Systematic Study of the Ethnic-Regional Solidarity among the Ottoman Ruling Elite in the 16th-17th Centuries*

**DIENSTAG, 27. APRIL 2021**

Radu Dipratu | Bucharest  
*Protecting Catholics in the Ottoman Empire: Capitulations Granted to the Habsburgs in the Seventeenth Century*

**DIENSTAG, 11. MAI 2021**

Katerina B. Korrè | Crete  
*Institutional and Non-Institutional Models of Integration in the Medieval Societies of the Balkans (10<sup>th</sup>–15<sup>th</sup> Centuries)*

**DIENSTAG, 25. MAI 2021**

Ruža Fotiadis | Berlin  
*Griechisch-serbische Geschichts- und Gegenwartsdeutungen vor dem Hintergrund der Jugoslawienkriege 1991–1999*

**DIENSTAG, 1. JUNI 2021**

Hannes Grandits | Berlin  
*Das Ende der osmanischen Herrschaft in Bosnien-Herzegowina in den 1870er Jahren: etablierte Erklärungen und neue Interpretationen*

**DIENSTAG, 8. JUNI 2021**

Elif Becan | Paris  
*Repatriation or Transfer? The Negotiations behind the 1938 Convention between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Turkey*

**DIENSTAG, 22. JUNI 2021**

Marjan Markovik | Skopje  
*Structural Changes in the Macedonian language from a Balkan Perspective*

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MÄRZ – JUNI 2021



# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW VORTRÄGE

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# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

## VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

MÄRZ – JUNI 2021

Österreich und der Balkanraum sind seit Jahrhunderten eng miteinander verflochten. Als wichtiger kultureller, gesellschaftlicher und politischer Bezugsort für die Gesellschaften des Balkans war und ist Wien auch ein Zentrum der wissenschaftlichen Beschäftigung mit dieser Region. Der 2017 eingerichtete Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung am Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes (IHB) greift diese Forschungstradition auf und versucht in seiner multidisziplinären Ausrichtung neue Akzente zu setzen.

Die Vortragsreihe Balkanforschung an der ÖAW versteht sich dabei als Forum, auf dem Wissenschaftler/innen ihre Ergebnisse einer breiteren Öffentlichkeit zugänglich machen und zur Diskussion stellen können.

*Austria and the Balkans have been intertwined for centuries. As an important cultural, social and political hub for the Balkan societies, Vienna remains a center of scientific engagement with this region. The research unit "Balkanforschung" established in 2017 at the Institute for Habsburg and Balkan Studies (IHB) continues this research tradition and aims to set innovative trends through its multidisciplinary orientation.*

*The lecture series "Balkan Research" at the ÖAW is intended as a forum for researchers to present their results accessible to a broader public and to open them up for discussion.*

Wir bitten um Verständnis, dass aufgrund der aktuellen COVID-19-Bestimmungen die Vorträge nur im Internet via Livestream verfolgt werden können. Sollte sich im Laufe des Semesters die Möglichkeit ergeben, Präsenzveranstaltungen durchzuführen, wird dies rechtzeitig bekanntgegeben.

*We ask for your understanding that due to the current COVID-19 regulations lectures will be given online. Access information will be provided in good time.*

Für weitere Informationen zu Schwerpunkten und laufenden Vorhaben an der Balkanforschung, siehe:

*For further information on main research fields and ongoing research projects at the research unit, see:*

[www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/](http://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/)

Siehe auch / See also:

<https://derstandard.at/r2000075356578/Balkan-Blog>

**DIENSTAG 16. MÄRZ 2021**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ELMA KORİĆ**  
Sarajevo

*Ottoman Mapping of Bosnia in the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Centuries*

Throughout the early modern period, the Bosnian eyalet was a restless borderlands of the Ottoman state towards the Habsburg monarchy and the Venetian republic. This border region was the place of direct military conflicts during the Ottoman-Austrian and Ottoman-Venetian wars and low-intensity conflicts, the so-called “small war,” but also the site on which daily coexistence, cross-border contacts, and meetings took place. Due to the Habsburg and Venetian aspirations towards the region, attempts at its cartographic representations appeared very early on Venetian and Austrian maps. In contrast, until recently, the Ottoman maps depicting Bosnia were not a subject of a detailed study.

This lecture will present several Ottoman maps depicting the Bosnian eyalet and its surroundings: three maps from the 17<sup>th</sup> century in the works of Katib Çelebi, other three maps created during the 18<sup>th</sup> century kept in the Austrian archives, one map from the mid-18<sup>th</sup> century housed in the Historical archive in Sarajevo, and four maps from the Ottoman archive in Istanbul created at the very end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, at the time of demarcation after the Treaty of Sistova (1791). The criterion for classifying these maps as Ottoman was that they were created during the Ottoman rule in Southeast Europe and contained toponyms, hydronyms, and other notes written in Arabic script in Ottoman Turkish language.

**Elma Korić** holds a Ph.D. in History, granted by The Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Sarajevo in 2012. A senior research associate at the Oriental Institute of the University of Sarajevo she focuses on Ottoman history, especially on Bosnia and Herzegovina during the Early Modern period (mid 15<sup>th</sup> – late 18<sup>th</sup> century). She is the author of several articles and two monographs: *Životni put prvog beglerbega Bosne: Ferhad-paša Sokolović (1530–1590)* [The Life path of the First Beglerbeg of Bosnia: Ferhad Pasha Sokolović (1530–1590)], Sarajevo, 2015, and *Bosna i Hercegovina na starim osmanskim kartama* [Bosnia and Herzegovina on the Ottoman Maps], Sarajevo 2020. Currently, she explores the borders of early modern Bosnia as a contested Ottoman borderland.

**DIENSTAG, 13. APRIL 2021**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**GÜNHAN BÖREKÇİ**  
Wien

*From Prosopography to Social Network Analysis: Towards a First Systematic Study of the Ethnic-Regional Solidarity among the Ottoman Ruling Elite in the 16<sup>th</sup>-17<sup>th</sup> Centuries*

In his seminal article published in 1974, the late Professor Metin Kunt observed that one major factor in shaping the career of an individual who joined the Ottoman royal court in the late sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was his ethnic and/or regional origin and his solidarity with others of the same background in the Ottoman military-administrative hierarchy. According to Kunt, this sort of solidarity also bred a bipolar antagonism within the Ottoman ruling elite, often taking the form of factional groupings, between “westerners,” such as Albanians, Bosnians, and other Balkan peoples, and “easterners,” such as Abkhazians, Circassians, Georgians and other people from the Caucasus. Except for a few notable case studies informed by Kunt’s article, there has been so far no systematic, comprehensive investigation undertaken about these two crucial interrelated topics concerning the Ottoman imperial elite and court politics during the period in question. In this context, this talk will present the main parameters and some initial findings of an ongoing personal research project, which aims to map out and analyze such ethno-regional solidarities and factional rivalries among the Ottoman ruling elite based on the most recent computer-based methods and tools for prosopography and social network analysis.

**Günhan Börekçi** is a visiting professor at the Department of Medieval Studies at Central European University since 2017. His research and teaching areas include early modern Ottoman political, social and dynastic history, royal courts and courtiers, 17<sup>th</sup>-century global crisis, military history, and social network analysis. He is the author of several publications, including a facsimile edition of Feridun Ahmed Bey’s illustrated chronicle, *Nüzhet-i Esrârü’l-Ahyâr der Ahbâr-ı Sefer-i Sigetvar*, on Sultan Süleyman I’s last Hungarian campaign in 1566, Istanbul, 2012. His study on the Ottoman imperial campaign against the Habsburgs in 1596 came out under the title, *Macaristan’da Bir Osmanlı Padişahı: Sultan III. Mehmed’in Eğri Seferi Rûznâmesi*, Istanbul, 2016. Currently, he is finishing his new book about the factions and favorites at the Ottoman imperial court (1580–1650), as well as continuing to work on his long-term project on the networks of power and patronage among the Ottoman ruling elite in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

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**DIENSTAG, 27. APRIL 2021**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**RADU DIPRATU**

Bukarest

*Protecting Catholics in the Ottoman Empire: Capitulations Granted to the Habsburgs in the Seventeenth Century*

Capitulations (*'ahdnames*) are often invoked as instruments through which the Ottoman Porte regulated Catholics' presence and religious activities in its territories. Compared to the capitulations granted to France, which usually hold center-stage, those issued in favor of the Habsburgs attracted little scholarly attention to date due to two main reasons. Firstly, scholarly works are still dominated by the view that the Ottoman and the Holy Roman empires were in a state of almost constant war, which makes it unlikely for the latter to be recipient of religious concessions. Secondly, the documents in which religious privileges are granted are not considered as "capitulations" due to a deficient understanding of the Ottoman-Habsburg peace-making process. Therefore, this lecture will explore the evolution and nature of seventeenth-century Ottoman-Habsburg peace instruments and their religious articles. From the Treaty of Zsitvatorok (1606) to the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699) and even later into the eighteenth century, a pattern of provisional instruments followed by imperial ratifications and sultanic *'ahdnames* can be discerned. Moreover, the religious articles included in most of these instruments were arguably more comprehensive than those granted to France or Venice, guaranteeing the general protection and certain rights of Catholic clerics and churches throughout the Ottoman Empire.

Radu Dipratu received his a Ph.D. in history from the University of Bucharest and is currently a researcher at the Institute for South East-European Studies of the Romanian Academy. His research focuses on Ottoman diplomacy and the status of Catholics in the Ottoman Empire in the seventeenth century. He published several articles on topics such as Catholic pilgrimage to Jerusalem and the Porte's diplomatic relations with Venice and the Holy Roman Empire.

**DIENSTAG, 11. MAI 2021**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**KATERINA B. KORRÈ**

Kreta

*Institutional and Non-Institutional Models of Integration in the Medieval Societies of the Balkans (10<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> Centuries)*

Liquidity of the borders and population movements are typical for the medieval Balkans. Regardless of their aggressive or peaceful character, the successive settlements cause social tension and put the institutional systems under pressure.

The lecture attempts to explain how new settlers integrated into host societies and to which extent they managed to form new identities by studying a number of potential facilitators that already exist or are being created for this purpose; such as state law, religion, social structures, and strategies, opportunistic or more stable aggregations. For the purposes of this lecture, the combination of mobility and institutional interventions is considered in the *longue durée*. Examining long evolving structures seems opportune to capture the character of the settlements through the successful or unsuccessful implementation of the various integration models under different political schemes and environments. Medieval migrations have been the subject of extensive discussion; however, not in a long-term institutional level. Therefore, capturing institutional and non-institutional models of integration as slowly evolving historical structures would contribute to a broader view of the history of the region.

**Katerina B. Korre** completed her Ph.D. at the Ionian University (Corfu, Greece) in 2018. She has taught Social and Economic History of the Middle Ages at the Ionian University (2018–2020) and Codicology, Paleography, and History of Medieval Institutions, in the Hellenic Institute of Byzantine and Post-Byzantine Studies in Venice. Currently, she collaborates and lectures at the Department of History & Archeology of the University of Crete and the Hellenic Open University. Her research interests include the history of medieval law with an emphasis on cases of institutional syncretism, the judicial function of medieval ecclesiastical institutions, as well as the evolvement of individual social groups and heterogeneities. She has published two books on the Greek presence in Venice and numerous studies.

**DIENSTAG, 25. MAI 2021**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**RUŽA FOTIADIS**

Berlin

*Griechisch-serbische Geschichts- und Gegenwartsdeutungen vor dem Hintergrund der Jugoslawienkriege 1991–1999*

Das Ende des Kalten Krieges und der Ausbruch der Jugoslawienkriege stellten eine Phase grundlegenden Umbruchs in Südosteuropa dar. In den 1990er Jahre kam es aber nicht nur im vormals staatssozialistischen östlichen Europa, sondern auch im NATO- und EG-Mitglied Griechenland zu zahlreichen Neuausrichtungen. Als eine Erscheinungsform dieser Prozesse lässt sich die griechisch-serbische Freundschaft bezeichnen. Die im öffentlichen Diskurs verbreitete Berufung auf die „traditionell guten Beziehungen“ und die „Schicksalsgemeinschaft“ von Serben und Griechen wurde dabei vor allem mit der Glaubensbrüderschaft in der Orthodoxie und der Waffenbrüderschaft in verschiedenen Kriegen begründet. Vor diesem Hintergrund erkundet der Vortrag die Wirkungsmacht und das Spannungsverhältnis von Freundschaft und Feindschaft im internationalen Kontext. Gestützt auf einer breiten Quellenbasis werden dabei die griechisch-serbischen Beziehungen sowie die Vergangenheitsauffassungen und Gegenwartsdeutungen während der Jugoslawienkriege der 1990er Jahre in verflechtungsgeschichtlicher Perspektive beleuchtet.

**Ruža Fotiadis** studierte Ost- und Südosteuropäischen Geschichte und Serbistik/Kroatistik in Berlin, Zagreb und Thessaloniki. Sie war wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin am Institut für Slawistik der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin und am Leibniz-Institut für Geschichte und Kultur des östlichen Europa in Leipzig. Seit der Promotion 2018 ist sie wissenschaftliche Mitarbeiterin am Lehrstuhl für Südosteuropäische Geschichte an der HU Berlin. Zu ihren Veröffentlichungen zählen u.a. *Freundschaftsbande. Griechisch-serbische Geschichts- und Gegenwartsdeutungen vor dem Hintergrund der Jugoslawienkriege 1991–1999* (Göttingen: Wallstein Verlag, 2021) sowie als Mitherausgeberin *Brotherhood and Unity at the Kitchen Table. Food in Socialist Yugoslavia* (Zagreb: Srednja Europa 2019).

**DIENSTAG, 1. JUNI 2021**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**HANNES GRANDITS**

Berlin

*Das Ende der osmanischen Herrschaft in Bosnien-Herzegowina in den 1870er Jahren: etablierte Erklärungen und neue Interpretationen*

Die mehr als vier Jahrhunderte währende osmanische Herrschaft in Bosnien-Herzegowina endete in den 1870er Jahren. Die südslawische Historiographie interpretierte diese Periode traditionell mit Bezug auf nationale (oder zeitweise „proletarische“) Revolutionen zur Abschüttelung des osmanischen „Jochs“. Ein anderes fest etabliertes Narrativ betont demgegenüber die Ränkespiele einer konspirativen (anti-muslimischen) Diplomatie der Großmächte. Zuletzt wurde auch viel über eine habsburgische „Zivilisierungsmission“ im Zeichen eines in Schwung kommenden „age of imperialism“ gesprochen und geschrieben. In meinem Vortrag werde ich diese etablierten Erklärungszusammenhänge kritisch hinterfragen, indem ich zunächst die unterschiedlichen und widersprüchlichen Dynamiken eines gewaltgeprägten Guerillakriegs thematisiere. Zugleich wird es auch um die verzweifelten Versuche gehen, eine Flüchtlingskatastrophe von immensem Ausmaß unter Kontrolle zu bringen. Daran anknüpfend möchte ich darstellen, wie sich verschiedenste Akteursgruppen mit ihren jeweiligen Hintergründen und Interessen von außen in die inneren Wirren in Bosnien und der Herzegowina involvierten. Viele von ihnen waren getrieben von dem Bestreben, die zukünftige politische Agenda in der Region (mit-)zu bestimmen – oder nicht übervorteilt zu werden.

Hannes Grandits ist Professor für Südosteuropäische Geschichte an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin mit Schwerpunkt auf der Geschichte des Balkans und Zentraleuropas im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert unter Einschluss der außerregionalen Bezügen. Er verfasste u.a. *Herrschaft und Loyalität in der spätosmanischen Gesellschaft. Das Beispiel der multikonfessionellen Herzegowina* (Wien: Böhlau, 2008) und ist Mitherausgeber von *Conflicting Loyalties in the Balkans. The Great Powers, the Ottoman Empire and Nation Building*, (London: I.B.Tauris, 2011). Derzeit arbeitet er an einer Monographie mit dem Titel *The End of Ottoman Rule in Bosnia*, die 2021 bei Routledge erscheinen wird.

**DIENSTAG, 8. JUNI 2021**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ELIF BECAN**  
Paris

*Repatriation or Transfer? The Negotiations behind the 1938 Convention between the Kingdom of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Turkey*

The emergence of nation-states in Southeastern Europe after the dissolution of the Ottoman Empire marked a break with previous modes of managing territories and population. In particular, migration policies illustrate well the paradigm shift that occurred following the establishment of new sovereignties. The Convention “réglementant l’émigration de la population turque de la région de la Serbie du Sud en Yougoslavie” signed in 1938 between Yugoslavia and Turkey exemplifies such a strategy. Though the Convention was not put into force, it nevertheless represents one of the post-Ottoman space’s territorial engineering attempts. Historiography on this Convention predicated this agreement only on Yugoslav and Albanian sources to demonstrate how Turkishness was used to change the ethnic composition in “Southern Serbia” in favor of the Slavic-speaking population. Since Turkishness could be interpreted as in language practices or as religion, the literature argued that Turkishness became a pass-way for the Yugoslav government to expatriate Albanian populations. The motivations of the Turkish side were ambiguous since the Ministry Foreign Affairs Archives in Ankara were, until recently, closed to the public. This presentation puts forth Consulate and Embassy reports, internal memorandums between Turkish Internal and Foreign Affairs to account for the intrinsic links between emigration and immigration policies and, asserts the so far unexplored motivations of the Turkish government and social and economic grounds of the Convention.

**Elif Becan** holds a PhD from École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, entitled *Une famille étrangère : l’accueil des immigrants musulmans des Balkans en Turquie (1923 – 1964)*. Her research focuses on the categorization of foreigners in post-Ottoman Turkey and migration policies. Her research topics include: immigration in the postimperial space; the formation of the state; administrative behavior and the documentation of individual and collective identity. Elif Becan’s recent publications include: *Traiter le silence des migrants musulmans des Balkans en Turquie. A propos de l’ouvrage de Francis Trix, Urban Muslim Migrants in Istanbul*, *Turcica. Revue d’études turques. Peoples, langues, cultures, États* 50 (2019): 451–468.

**DIENSTAG, 22. JUNI 2021**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**MARJAN MARKOVIĆ**  
Skopje

*Structural Changes in the Macedonian language from a Balkan Perspective*

The Macedonian language is a South Slavic language with inherited Slavic grammar and lexicon that has evolved in an environment with genetically unrelated languages. Language contacts with the other present-day members of the Balkan Linguistic League occurred via Macedonian dialects. Especially during the Ottoman period, intensive linguistic convergence was crucial in the shaping of the Balkan Linguistic League in its current form. Achieving clearer communication between the speakers of different languages and dialects (Macedonian, Albanian, Aromanian, Megleno-Romanian, Romanian, Greek, Bulgarian, Romani, etc.) was one factor which resulted in structural changes in the languages of the Balkans.

Although the Macedonian language is characterized by its late standardization, its continuity is indisputable because it survived and evolved through its dialects regardless of the non-existence of various socio-political frameworks (autonomy, statehood, institutions, official norms, etc.). Examined from the linguistic aspect, it is precisely this freedom in the development of living communication that enabled the adaptation of linguistic processes related to contact induced change. Thus, in its centuries-long development, Macedonian has been continuously interacting with the other Balkan languages and as a result of this reveals many linguistic convergence phenomena.

**Marjan Marković** is a professor at the University of St. Cyril and Methodius in Skopje and an associate member of the Macedonian Academy of Sciences and Arts. He is currently the head of the Research Center for Areal Linguistics at MANU. Research interests: areal linguistics, languages in contact, Macedonian dialectology, Balkan linguistic studies with particular emphasis on micro-languages, multilingualism, and multiculturalism. He is a member of the Balkan Linguistic Commission of the International Committee of Slavists and participates in international projects related to these topics, including Atlas Linguarum Europae and the Slavic Linguistic Atlas.

**NOTIZEN**

**VERANSTALTER:**

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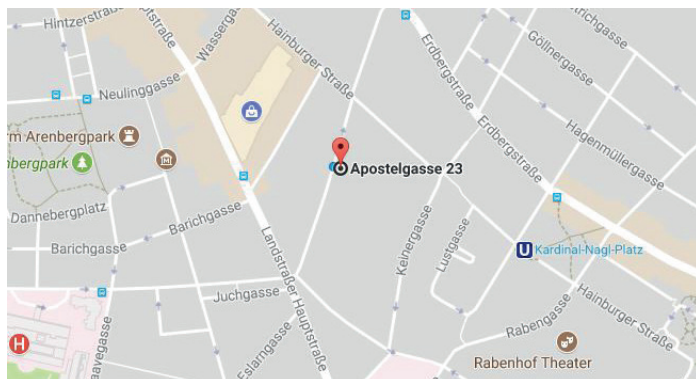
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