

18.00–19.30 UHR  
ÖSTERREICHISCHE AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN  
PSK-GEBÄUDE, VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 3. STOCK BZW. 4. STOCK  
GEORG-COCH-PLATZ 2, 1010 WIEN

**DIENSTAG, 14. NOVEMBER 2023**

Carolin Leutloff-Grandits | Frankfurt/Oder

*Translokale Fürsorge über Kosovos Grenzen hinweg: Zur Neukonfiguration von Familie und Verwandtschaft entlang von Gender- und Generationenbeziehungen*

**DIENSTAG, 21. NOVEMBER 2023**

Wojciech Sowa | Krakau

*Vom Olympus bis zur Stadt Midas. Zwischen Balkan und Anatolien. Ererbte und entlehnte Elemente des Phrygischen*

**DIENSTAG, 28. NOVEMBER 2023**

Alberto Basciani | Roma

*"The Fifth Shore". Italian Imperialism in the Balkans and the Conquest of Albania 1939-1943*

**DIENSTAG, 5. DEZEMBER 2023**

Artan Hoxha | Tirana

*Sugarland: the Transformation of the Countryside in Communist Albania*

**DIENSTAG, 12. DEZEMBER 2023**

Lilyana Yordanova | Paris

*Crossing Cultural and Religious Frontiers in Early Modern Balkan Art*

**DIENSTAG, 16. JÄNNER 2024**

Gábor Kármán | Budapest

*The Diplomacy of Small States at the Borderlands of the Ottoman Empire and Christian Europe*

**DIENSTAG, 23. JÄNNER 2024**

Elif Bayraktar Tellan | Istanbul

*The Orthodox Notables of Istanbul in the Early Modern Period: A Discussion of Methodology and Sources*

WWW.OEAW.AC.AT

ÖAW

ÖSTERREICHISCHE  
AKADEMIE DER  
WISSENSCHAFTEN

NOVEMBER 2023 – JÄNNER 2024



# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW VORTRÄGE

ihb

# BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

## VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

NOVEMBER 2023 – JÄNNER 2024

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.*

Die Vorträge finden ab diesem Semester in den Veranstaltungsräumen im 3. und 4. Stock des PSK-Gebäudes, Georg-Coch-Platz 2, 1010 Wien statt.

*The semester's lectures will be held in the event rooms on the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> floor of the PSK building, Georg-Coch-Platz 2, 1010 Wien.*

Die Vorträge werden unter Beachtung der zum jeweiligen Zeitpunkt geltenden Corona-Sicherheitsvorschriften stattfinden. **Die Vorträge können auch im Internet via Livestream verfolgt werden. Informationen zum Zugang werden rechtzeitig bereitgestellt.**

*The lectures will take place in compliance with the safety regulations in force at the time. The lectures can also be followed via internet via live stream, 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:*

<https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/>

Siehe auch / See also:

<https://www.derstandard.at/diskurs/blogs/ub-balkanblog>

Schriften zur Balkanforschung:

<https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/publikationen>

**DIENSTAG, 14. NOVEMBER 2023**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**  
**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 3. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**CAROLIN LEUTLOFF-GRANDITS**  
Frankfurt/Oder

*Translokale Fürsorge über Kosovo's Grenzen hinweg: Zur Neukonfiguration von Familie und Verwandtschaft entlang von Gender- und Generationenbeziehungen*

Eingeladen wird zur Buchvorstellung der gerade erschienenen Monographie von Carolin Leutloff-Grandits über Fürsorgepraktiken von Familienmitgliedern im translokalen Raum zwischen Opoja, einer Region im südlichen Kosovo, und deutschsprachigen EU-Ländern. Das Buch erörtert die vielfältigen Dimensionen familiärer Sorgeleistungen im Kontext von Migration, die nicht nur Geldüberweisungen, sondern auch den Bau von Häusern, das Ausrichten von Hochzeiten und die Unterstützung der Migration, oft durch Heirat, umfassen. Ausgehend von einer historisch informierten Perspektive, die den Wandel der Migrationsregime seit den 1990er Jahren nachzeichnet, zeigt das Buch, wie sich Fürsorgepraktiken sowie Verwandtschaft und Familie entlang von Gender- und Generationslinien neu konfigurieren, wobei die Verbindung zur Region Opoja als Zentrum des Familienlebens und ganz allgemein die Zentralität der Familie erhalten bleibt.

**Carolin Leutloff-Grandits** ist Senior Researcher am Viadrina Center B/ORDERS IN MOTION an der Europa-Universität Viadrina in Frankfurt/Oder. Sie promovierte im Fach Sozialanthropologie an der Universität Halle-Wittenberg und habilitierte sich an der Universität Wien. Carolin Leutloff-Grandits forscht zu Migration und sozialer Sicherheit, Familie, Geschlecht und Generation, Grenzen sowie Zeitlichkeit und Transformation in oft verschränkter Perspektive. Sie hat in Kroatien und im Kosovo sowie in Deutschland und Österreich Feldforschungen durchgeführt. Zu ihren Veröffentlichungen gehören u.a.: "The Balkans as 'double transit space': Boundary demarcations and boundary transgressions in the shadow of the EU border regime". *Special Section in Journal for Borderlands Studies* (2023) und *Migrating borders and moving times. Temporality and the crossing of borders in Europe*" (Manchester University Press, 2017) gemeinsam mit M. Hurd und H. Donnan.

**DIENSTAG, 21. NOVEMBER 2023**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**  
**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 3. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**WOJCIECH SOWA**  
Krakau

*Vom Olympus bis zur Stadt Midas. Zwischen Balkan und Anatolien. Ererbte und entlehnte Elemente des Phrygischen*

Gemäß griechischer Tradition waren die Phryger Einwanderer aus dem Balkan (Makedonien), wo sie unter dem Namen *Briges* bekannt wurden. Nach mythologischer Tradition besaß der phrygische König Midas Rosengärten in Pieria am Olymp und sollte als erster "Barbare" eine äolische Prinzessin heiraten und Opfergaben nach Delphi senden. Die Diskussion über die problematische Chronologie des Phrygischen und die Ethnogenese der Phryger beeinflusst auch die Interpretation der historisch-linguistischen Beweise des nur trümmerhaft überlieferten Phrygischen. Auch wenn die Geschichte des Phrygischen die sprachliche Situation in Anatolien von etwa 1000 vor bis 300 nach Christus widerspiegelt, enthält sie doch Elemente aus der Balkanvergangenheit. Die besondere Stellung des Phrygischen zwischen dem Balkan und Anatolien könnte auch auf seine besondere kulturelle Rolle als Vermittler zwischen den orientalischen Traditionen und dem griechischen Westen hinweisen. Dieser Vortrag präsentiert die ältere Geschichte des Phrygischen am Beispiel der ererbten, archaischen Merkmale im Bereich der Morphologie sowie der entlehnten Elemente des Phrygischen an Hand der mutmaßlichen Präsenz anatolischer Elemente im Phrygischen. Auch den Spuren des Phrygischen im Griechischen wird dabei nachgegangen.

**Wojciech Sowa** ist Professor an der Philologischen Fakultät der Jagiellonen Universität Krakau, wo er 2002 in Historisch-Vergleichender Sprachwissenschaft promoviert hat. Habilitation 2010 an der Comenius Universität Preßburg im Bereich der Linguistik der alten Sprachen. Seine Hauptforschungsgebiete umfassen die historische Dialektologie des Altgriechischen und die antiken Balkansprachen mit dem besonderen Schwerpunkt auf Phrygisch und Altmakedonisch. Er ist der Autor der Monographie *Studien zum Phrygischen* (2008) und zahlreicher Artikel zur Nebenüberlieferung der griechischen Dialekte und der Balkanglossen. Seit 2022 Projektleiter des Projekts *Macedonian glosses and their Balkan context: the linguistic assessment of the secondary evidence* (2021/43/B/H52/02357; Polnische Forschungsgemeinschaft, NCN). Seit 2016 Vorstandsvorsitzender des HERA-Netzwerks (Humanities in the European Research Area), eines Konsortiums von 25 europäischen Forschungsgemeinschaften und Ministerien, die Geisteswissenschaften auf europäischer Ebene finanziert.

**DIENSTAG, 28. NOVEMBER 2023**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 3. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**ALBERTO BASCIANI**

Rom

*"The Fifth Shore". Italian Imperialism in the Balkans and the Conquest of Albania 1939-1943*

On 7 April 1939, Italian troops occupied Albania. The country ceased to be an independent and sovereign state and was fully incorporated into the fascist empire. This operation represented the culmination of Mussolini's Balkan policy and was the result of a long political, economic and cultural encirclement. Albania was to become not only an integral part of the Fascist imperial community but also the centre of irradiation of Fascist power policy in Balkan and Danubian Europe and of Rome's future control of the entire Adriatic basin, reinforcing Italy's projection on the eastern Mediterranean. Italy landed in force on the eastern Adriatic shore and arrived to stay there. This was demonstrated not only by the deployment of armed forces and police with which the Albanian territory was first occupied and then capillarly garrisoned, but also by the launching of an enormous and ambitious programme of public works destined to change the urban fabric of Tirana. Fascist propaganda presented the occupation as a necessary operation to bring shqiptarian society into modernity. However, most of the promises remained unfulfilled, only a small elite of beys and politicians managed to improve their social and economic situation, the vital ganglia of Albania's public and economic life were occupied almost exclusively by Italians. The Greek war opened a rift in Italian power undermined by the passive resistance of students and intellectuals and the active resistance of partisan bands. Not even the creation of Greater Albania (spring 1942) improved the situation and Albania became the mirror of the limits of Fascist imperialism and the racist prejudices that, beyond the proclamations, defined the regime's actions towards its eastern European neighbours, both Albanian and Slavic.

**Alberto Basciani** is Professor of East European History at Roma Tre University where he heads the Interdepartmental Research Centre on Central and Eastern Europe, Russia and Eurasia (CRIERE). His research interests include ethnic and national conflicts and processes of modernization in the Balkan countries in the interwar period and fascist imperialism in Southeastern Europe, with a special focus on Albania. His latest books include *L'illusione della modernità. Il sud-est dell'Europa tra le due guerre mondiali* (2016), *Italia e Balcani. Storia di una prossimità* (with Egidio Ivetic) (2021) and *L'impero nei Balcani. L'occupazione italiana dell'Albania 1939-1943* (2022). In December 2003 his book *Un conflitto balcanico. La contesa fra Bulgaria e Romania in Dobrugia del Sud. 1919-1940* was awarded the Prize of Honour of the Waclaw Felczak - Henryk Wereszycki International Competition organised by the Society of Polish Historians (PTH) and the Faculty of History of the Jagiellonian University in Krakow (Poland).

**DIENSTAG 5. DEZEMBER 2023**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 4. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**ARTAN HOXHA**

Tirana

*Sugarland: the Transformation of the Countryside in Communist Albania*

Can we write the history of the 20<sup>th</sup> century by focusing on one single place? In his latest book *Sugarland: the transformation of the countryside in Communist Albania*, Artan R. Hoxha embraces this challenge. The place he chooses is Maliq: an ex-swamp land in southeastern Albania, which the Albanian Communist regime transformed into the country's center of sugar production. By zooming in and zooming out, Hoxha explores the economic, environmental, social, and cultural transformations that did take place in Maliq and links them to broader European and global historical trends that transcend both the East-West divide and the pre-and Communist eras. Last but not least, Hoxha attempts to de-exoticize Albania's history, especially that of Communism, generally identified exclusively with paranoia, extreme ideological dogmatism, and xenophobia.

By integrating in this study environmental, economic, and anthropological approaches, Artan R. Hoxha, uses microhistory as a scholarly tool for understanding the social and cultural transformations that Albania has undergone during the 20th century.

**Artan Hoxha** Ph.D. is a historian of Southeastern Europe with a strong thematic interest in the social and cultural transformations during the 20<sup>th</sup> century. He holds a doctorate degree from the University of Pittsburgh and currently is a researcher at the Institute of History in Tirana, Albania. He is the author of *Communism, Atheism, and the Orthodox Church of Albania: Cooperation, Survival, and Suppression, 1945-1967* (Routledge, 2022) and *Sugarland: The Transformation of the Albanian Countryside in Communist Albania* (CEU Press, 2023).

**DIENSTAG, 12. DEZEMBER 2023**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**  
**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 4. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**LILYANA YORDANOVA**  
Paris

*Crossing Cultural and Religious Frontiers in Early Modern Balkan Art*

The progressive establishment of the Ottoman state in the Balkans, which started in the second half of the 14<sup>th</sup> century, introduced visual cultures, architectural paradigms and techniques that were either unseen, long forgotten or inaccessible to the large part of local society. Depending on the geopolitical importance of an area and the means of conquest of the cities situated within it, either peacefully or violently, Ottoman authority, cultural and economic agendas manifested differently. Scholarship has long neglected how early crosspollination between the local artistic production and the material culture and monumental art sponsored by the new elites occurred. This presentation shall investigate the process, actors, pace and context of these entanglements by looking at objects, wall-paintings and architecture produced in the 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> centuries for the Christian and Muslim communities in several Balkan cities. By doing so, we shall share preliminary results of an on-going four-year research project “The Interconfessional Dialogue of Buildings: Religious Architecture of the Urban and Peri-Urban Space in Macedonia and Western Thrace in the Long 15<sup>th</sup> Century (2020–2024)”, which is supported by the École française d’Athènes and the Louvre Museum.

**Lilyana Yordanova** is curator of the Slavic collections at the Department of Byzantine and Eastern Christian Arts at the Louvre Museum. She is also a member of the Research Unit UMR 8167 Orient et Méditerranée with the French National Research Center (CNRS). Yordanova was a fellow of the École française d’Athènes from 2020 to 2023, after receiving her PhD in Art History and Archaeology of the Byzantine and Post-Byzantine World from the École Pratique des Hautes Études in Paris in 2020. Her research focuses on artistic and cultural exchanges between Byzantium, Slavic states and the Ottomans in the late Middle Ages and the early modern period. Together with Dr. Olivier Delouis (CNRS, Maison française d’Oxford), she coordinates the five-year research programme From Byzantium to the Ottoman World (BYOSE, 2022–2026), supported by the EfA, the Louvre and the MfO.

**DIENSTAG, 16. JÄNNER 2024**  
**BEGINN: 18 UHR**  
**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 4. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**GÁBOR KÁRMÁN**  
Budapest

*The Diplomacy of Small States at the Borderlands of the Ottoman Empire and Christian Europe*

What can Ragusa, a Western Christian city state with old republican traditions, possibly have in common with the Eastern Orthodox elective principality of Wallachia and the Muslim hereditary khanate of the Crimea? These political units managed to keep, if not their full sovereignty, at least a relatively high level of autonomy on the frontiers between empires which belonged to different civilizations and international societies. The ERC-funded international research project “The Diplomacy of Small States in Early Modern South-eastern Europe” (CoG 101043451) started last year at the Research Center for the Humanities (Budapest) aims to highlight the common characteristics of Crimea, Moldavia and Wallachia, Ragusa, Transylvania, and Cossack Ukraine in the field of diplomacy, in spite of the apparent differences between them in terms of legal traditions, forms of rulership, political cultures, and political languages. The lecture will present the framework of the planned monograph as well as the first results of the research group.

**Gábor Kármán** is a research fellow at the Research Center for the Humanities (until recently of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences) Institute of History. He has published widely on the history of Transylvania in various contexts, on seventeenth-century confessional politics, and on the history of Ottoman tributary states. His recent works include *A Seventeenth-Century Odyssey in East Central Europe: The Life of Jakab Harsányi Nagy* (Brill, 2015) and *Confession and Politics in the Principality of Transylvania, 1644–1657* (Göttingen, 2020).

**DIENSTAG, 23. JÄNNER 2024**

**BEGINN: 18 UHR**

**ORT: VERANSTALTUNGSRAUM 3. STOCK, PSK-GEBÄUDE**

**ELIF BAYRAKTAR TELLAN**

Istanbul

*The Orthodox Notables of Istanbul in the Early Modern Period: A Discussion of Methodology and Sources*

In the light of new trajectories in Ottoman studies, historiography on the Greek Orthodox experience under Ottoman rule is also enhanced by novel perspectives and sources. As part of the formation and transformation of urban communities in early modern imperial Istanbul, the Phanariots emerged as the most outstanding actors of the Orthodox networks by the eighteenth-century. To comprehend the earlier process of the formation of the Phanariot milieu in the wider imperial context, a reinterpretation of Greek accounts and an investigation of Ottoman documentation offer new perspectives, especially in relation to the nature of Orthodox communities of Istanbul, the establishment of networks and the channels of integration into administrative mechanisms. In this long-term quest, the Ottoman estate inventory registers present new insights to comprehend the particularities of the prominent Orthodox individuals in Istanbul. The estate inventories, widely used especially by researchers of Ottoman economics, consumption, and material culture, also include registers of Orthodox figures who were related to the imperial administration. Besides the rich information they provide on the material possessions, family members and credit relations of their owners, the sources also have certain limitations that require a closer dialogue with complementary sources. In my lecture I wish to present my ongoing research on the Orthodox notables of early modern Istanbul and to open my sources and methodology to discussion.

**Elif Bayraktar Tellan** is a historian of the Ottoman Empire with a focus on the Orthodox communities and institutions in the early modern period. She received her BA from the Philosophy Department of Boğaziçi University, Istanbul. In 2005 and 2011, she completed her MA and PhD degrees at the History Department of Bilkent University, Ankara. Her PhD research has been funded by TUBITAK (The Scientific and Technological Research Council of Turkey), American Research Institute in Turkey, and Turkish Cultural Foundation. She is a faculty member of the History Department at Istanbul Medeniyet University. She has so far published mainly on the history of the Patriarchate of Constantinople in the eighteenth century, Orthodox monasteries of the Ottoman Empire, the Orthodox Church of Ottoman Cyprus and Crete, the Orthodox-Catholic interaction on Ottoman lands and the Orthodox notables of Istanbul.

**VERANSTALTER:**

IHB - Institut für die Erforschung der Habsburgermonarchie und des Balkanraumes, ÖAW

Forschungsbereich Balkanforschung

Georg-Coch-Platz 2

1010 Wien

<https://www.oeaw.ac.at/ihb/forschungsbereiche/balkanforschung/>

**KONTAKT:**

Dr. Joachim Matzinger

[joachim.matzinger@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:joachim.matzinger@oeaw.ac.at)

T: +43 1 51581-7363

Dr. Katsiaryna Ackermann

[katsiaryna.ackermann@oeaw.ac.at](mailto:katsiaryna.ackermann@oeaw.ac.at)

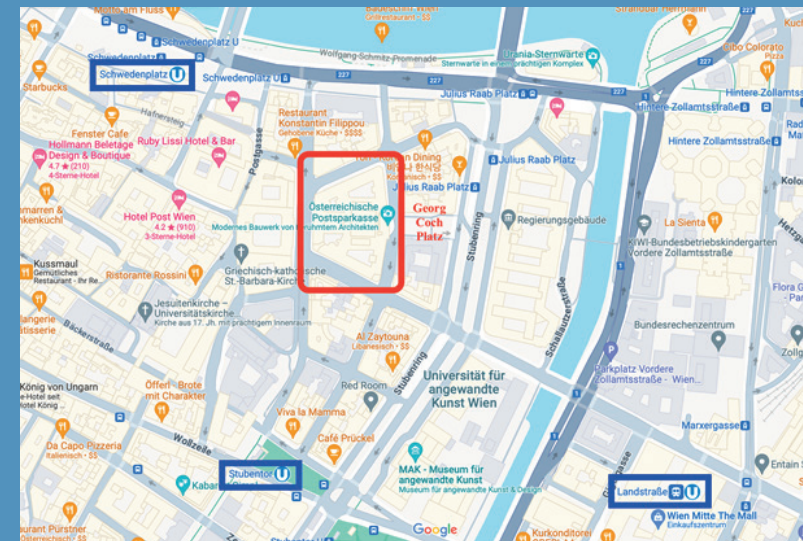
T: +43 1 51581-7353

**VERANSTALTUNGSORT:**

Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften

PSK-Gebäude, Veranstaltungsräume 3. und 4. Stock

Georg-Coch-Platz 2, 1010 Wien.



Coverbild: Korça, 1968, ATSH Koleksioni Bujqesi, 37361