

International Scientific Conference

НА ПУТУ КА ПРОВИНЦИЈИ:
ПРОМЕНА ОДНОСА ИЗМЕЂУ ДРЖАВЕ И МАЛОГ
ЖИВОТНОГ ПРОСТОРА НА ПОДРУЧЈУ СРЕДЊЕГ
ПОДУНАВЉА
(1718–1918)

AUFSTIEG ZUR PROVINZ:
WANDEL DER BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN DEM
STAATSGANZEN UND DEN KLEINEN LEBENSWELTEN IM
MITTLEREN DONAURAUM
(1718–1918)

Програм и књига апстраката



Нови Сад, 2019.

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У НОВОМ САДУ
ФИЛОЗОФСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ НОВИ САД
21000 Нови Сад
Др Зорана Ђинђића 2
www.ff.uns.ac.rs

За издавача
Проф. др Ивана Живанчевић Секеруш

НА ПУТУ КА ПРОВИНЦИЈИ:
ПРОМЕНА ОДНОСА ИЗМЕЂУ ДРЖАВЕ И МАЛОГ ЖИВОТНОГ
ПРОСТОРА НА ПОДРУЧЈУ СРЕДЊЕГ ПОДУНАВЉА (1718–1918)

AUFSTIEG ZUR PROVINZ:
WANDEL DER BEZIEHUNGEN ZWISCHEN DEM STAATSGANZEN
UND DEN KLEINEN LEBENSWELTEN IM MITTLEREN
DONAURAUM (1718–1918)

Уредници
Ненад Нинковић
Горан Васин

ISBN
978-86-6065-549-5



Нови Сад, 2019.

Faculty of Philosophy in Novi Sad, Department of History,
23–25. October 2019.

PROGRAMME

Wednesday, October 24th

- 16.45-17.00 Arrival
Opening ceremony
- 17.15-18.00 Plenary lecture: Harald Heppner, PhD, Professor Emeritus
– *The struggle for commonness within the Habsburg Monarchy*
- 19.00 Dinner

Thursday, October 24th

Panel 1: The Political Area (Moderated by Prof. Dr. Drago Rokсандić)

- 9.00-09.45 Nenad Lemajic, PhD, Professor – *The influence of the Habsburgs as Hungarian kings on the circumstances in Srem between 1526 and 1537.*
- 9.45-10.30 Vladan Gavrilovic, PhD, Professor – *Migrations on the periphery – Migration of Serbs to Srem during the Austro-Turkish War 1737-1739.*
- 10.30-11.00 Break
- 11.00-11.45 Dejan Mikavica, PhD, Professor – *Literature and Politics: Serbian Liberals in Southern Hungary 1860-1878.*
- 11.45-12.30 Branko Beslin, PhD, Professor - *The “Serbian Athens” on the periphery of Hungary – Novi Sad in the 18th and 19th centuries*
- 12.30-14.00 Lunch

Panel 2: The Social Area (Moderated by Prof. Dr. Branko Bešlin)

- 14.00-14.45 Jelena Ilic Mandic, PhD, Research Associate – *Local Society Elite in the Service of Central Government: Banat Military Frontier Officers in 18th Century*
- 14.45-15.30 Boro Bronza, PhD, Associate Professor – *Evolution of the border area around the Una River as a province through the second half of the 18th Century*
- 15.30-16.00 Break
- 16.00-16.45 Sabine Jesner, PhD, Mag. phil. – *Making and shaping a new Province. The Habsburg Banat (1716–1753)*

- 16.45-17.30 Drago Roksandić, PhD, Professor – *Rumors and / or News. Vienna and Pest in Croatian Press and Public Opinion, Spring 1848.*
- 17.30-18.15 Goran Vasin, PhD, Associate Professor – *Liberalism and Anti-clericalism - Serbian Elite in the Habsburg Monarchy in the 1870s*
- 19.00 Dinner

Friday, October 25th

Panel 3: The Cultural Field (Moderated by Prof. Dr. Harald Heppner)

- 9.00-9.45 Hrvoje Petrić, PhD, Associate Professor – *Middle Danube, Drava and Sava at the end of the 18th and early 19th centuries - floods and river regulation*
- 9.45-10.30 Nenad Ninkovic, PhD, Assistant Professor – *The rise of a new center on the periphery through the influence of the Archbishops of Karlovci 1690-1790.*
- 10.30-11.00 Break
- 11.00-11.45 Haslmayr Harald, PhD, Prof. Mag. – *Musikalische Darstellungen des "Balkan" in der Habsburgermonarchie*
- 11.45-12.30 Isidora Tocanac Radovic, PhD, Research Associate – *The Influence of the Center on the Provinces in 18th Century: The Case of the Serbian Calendar of Religious Holidays*
- 12.30-13.15 Daniela Haarmman, PhD – *The role of the museum between the center and the periphery*
- 13.15-13.30 Closing Remarks
- 13.30-14.30 Lunch
- 14.30-18.00 Cultural program (Tour of Petrovaradin Fortress, Gallery of Matica Srpska and Museum of Vojvodina)

ABSTRACTS

HARALD HEPPNER PhD, Professor Emeritus
Society for 18th Century Studies on Southeastern Europe,
University of Graz,
Department of History
harald.heppner@uni-graz.at

THE STRUGGLE FOR COMMONNESS WITHIN THE HABSBURG MONARCHY

Abstract: The relationship between the center (residence, dynasty, government) and the provinces (Hungary, Croatia, Transilvania etc.) consists of two different elements – the interest of the people living in the different areas to keep their own specifics and to get some new opportunities of development and the interest of the dynasty to enlarge its ruling function and to get some collaboration with the subjects. For pointing out the commonness within the Habsburg Monarchy (focused on the Danubian region) it is necessary to point out the following questions: Which is the role of the foreign affairs for the commonness? Who was belonging to the main promoters of the commonness? How may be characterized the process of the commonness? Which were the obstacles against the commonness? Which are the results of the commonness at the time of the break down of the Empire?

Keywords: Habsburg Monarchy – Provinces – Common affairs

NENAD LEMAJIĆ, PhD. Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
nenadlemajic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE INFLUENCE OF THE HABSBURG AS HUNGARIAN KINGS ON THE CIRCUMSTANCES IN SREM BETWEEN 1526 AND 1537

Abstract: The dynamics of the local development is conditioned by the overall processes in the country. The borderline areas had often developed according to complex processes in several states. That sort of area was Srem (Syrmia) as well. Within the period of fifteen centuries

(441 – 1918) it had been, directly or indirectly, a borderline area for over a thousand years. A specific borderline position within different states led to specific economic and political relations within Srem, but also to significant influence of general processes. One such complex situation would set about at the time the Habsburg family came to power in the Hungarian Kingdom. It was a period when Hungary was exposed to a strong military pressure by the Ottoman Empire that had begun with the Siege of Belgrade in 1521. Strong migrational waves from the area of the Balkans overtook Srem. Simultaneously, there was a collapse of feudal military and social structures of Hungary, a fact that the Habsburg family members, as new Hungarian kings, were not able to change. Within a short period of time, a social organization arose in Srem with communities in its basis dealing with animal husbandry as their basic profession. These communities would subsequently make contacts with the King Ferdinand I.

Keywords: Hungarian Kingdom, Ottoman Empire, Srem, King Ferdinand I, Serbs.

VLADAN GAVRILOVIĆ, PhD. Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
v.gavrilovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

MIGRATIONS ON THE PERIPHERY: MIGRATION OF SERBS TO SREM DURING THE AUSTRO-TURKISH WAR 1737-1739

Abstract: This paper examines the migration of Serbs from Serbia to Srem during the Austro-Turkish War of 1737-1739 which set the border between Austria and Turkey firmly along the Sava and the Danube rivers. In its assaults through Central and Southern Serbia, Austria counted on the help of Serbian people against the Turks. Serbs responded on a massive scale and assisted in the advances of the Habsburg Imperial Army. Following the defeat and the collapse of the Imperial units, the Serbs led by the Patriarch Arsenije IV Sakabenta were forced to migrate as they had done in 1690. Most of the refugees accompanied the units of Colonel Atanasije Raskovic, who also took with him the Kelmendi, the Catholic

Arbanasi tribe, along with the Serbs. Also, a part of Serbian military units (militia) retreated with Captain Vuk Isakovic. Along with them, after Belgrade was seized by the Turks in 1739, many merchants and traders, not just Serbs, but also Germans, Armenians and Aromanians, also retreated and settled in the urban environments of Srem (Karlovci, Mitrovica, Zemun, Irig and Ruma).

Keywords: migration, Srem, Austro-Turkish War 1737-1739, Serbs

DEJAN MIKAVICA, PhD. Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
mikavica@ff.uns.ac.rs

LITERATURE AND POLITICS: SERBIAN LIBERALS IN THE SOUTH HUNGARY 1860-1878

Abstract: The birth of political parties, in a modern sense of words, did not bypass Serbs living in the South Hungary, who had been mostly influenced by the Metropolitanate of Karlovci in the previous period. With the development of civil society and a rising number of educated people, there appeared competitors of the church, predecessors of the parties, and then parties that played more and more important role in the society. The first one, founded by Svetozar Miletić, out of which other Serbian political parties came to being later on, had liberal civil direction. Intellectuals, lawyers, doctors, poets were some of its members. In their texts of political and literary character, they formed public opinion and influenced the politics of the Serbian elite. Period between 1860 and 1878 was marked by a constant decline of the influence church used to have and the rising of the power of liberal politicians. It is particularly important because the Serbian autonomy in Austria-Hungary was then defined, and important political events took place as well, ending in Great Eastern Crisis. It occupied in important place in the politics of the Serbian liberals from the South Hungary.

Keywords: Svetozar Miletić, Serbian liberals, South Hungary, Serbian autonomy, Metropolitanate of Karlovci.

BRANKO BEŠLIN, PhD. Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
beslin@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE “SERBIAN ATHENS” ON THE PERIPHERY OF HUNGARY – NOVI SAD IN THE 18TH AND 19TH CENTURIES

Abstract: Nowadays, Novi Sad is not only the administrative, economic and cultural hub of Vojvodina and the second biggest and most important city in Serbia, but also one of the largest urban centres in the Pannonian Basin. There is a very widely held belief, particularly among the local population, of course, that Novi Sad boasts a kind of deeply entrenched “superior” bourgeois, material and spiritual culture. For this reason, it is slightly confusing that certain historians regard it as a young settlement, and others as an old one. The city is located in a predominantly agrarian region where the process of urbanization began late and did not take place in a sustained manner. The site of present-day Novi Sad was inhabited in prehistoric times, more than six millennia ago. Nevertheless, no urban agglomeration, small or large, developed here in ancient times, as it did on the other side of the Danube in Srem, which was part of the Roman Empire. Only in the 13th century do we find mention of several settlements in the immediate area of present-day Novi Sad, but they were not integrated into one urban whole. During the Ottoman conquest and rule, some of them were reduced to around ten houses, and others were destroyed and left to fade into oblivion. The history of Novi Sad can be traced continuously only since the end of the 17th century. The name it bears today did not come spontaneously from its inhabitants, but rather from a charter issued on 1st February 1748, when it was proclaimed a royal free city. Within the Habsburg Monarchy it was a provincial town on the rise, but even in the region of present-day Vojvodina, Subotica and Sombor were more populous. Novi Sad belonged to a group of eight settlements with between ten and twenty thousand inhabitants, along with the following: Vršac, Senta, Veliki Bečkerek, Kikinda, Pančevo, Stari and Novi Bečej. Still today, it is evident that the historic cores of these cities are not any less noteworthy than that of Novi Sad. If we leave aside some

peculiarities concerning its economic, social and urban development, Novi Sad stood out by being, for a few decades in the 18th and 19th centuries, the centre of all Serbs' cultural and political life, regardless of the state borders at the time. That role was gradually taken over by Belgrade, the capital of the Principality (Kingdom) of Serbia. Novi Sad was reduced to being the centre of Serbs in the Habsburg Monarchy, and the title the "Serbian Athens", which it had earned during the days of national romanticism, had an ever weaker grounding in reality. Still, after 1918 and the redrawing of state borders, it was, in addition to the city's location, a crucial factor in gradually securing for it important administrative functions, which it had not had previously. This had an impact on its rapid progress in other areas. In the second half of the 20th century, Novi Sad did not only surpass, but it also far outdid other cities which had at one time been its equals. And not only them, but also many older and historically more significant cities in the wider Pannonian and Balkan regions. No matter how well-deserved, the label the "Serbian Athens" has bolstered many virtually mythical beliefs about this city and its history. If we take from the context of its entire past only one segment – the cultural life of Serbs during a few decades – and we tie it in with the world of today, we get an inaccurate picture: that Novi Sad has, for the entirety of its existence and according to all other measures, been a developed urban centre, rather than a provincial town within the Habsburg Monarchy.

Keywords: Novi Sad, Urban History, Vojvodina

JELENA ILIĆ MANDIĆ, PhD. Research Associate
Institute of History, Belgrade
jelena.ilic@iib.ac.rs

LOCAL SOCIETY ELITE IN THE SERVICE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: BANAT MILITARY FRONTIER OFFICERS IN 18TH CENTURY

Abstract: The Society of Habsburg Monarchy Military Frontier was dependent on the proper military organization and fulfillment of obligations of its members. The main territorial-administrative components of the Military Frontier (companies and regiments) had

their own representatives depicted in the lower and higher military core members, who had the same prerogatives as the elite of any other, "local society". Features of military officers as the elite were analyzed on the example of some parts of Military Frontier during the 18th century, mostly in Potiska, Pomoriska, Banat and Slavonia Military Frontier. Historical sources testified about the officers' origin and economical status, as well as their formal (military) and informal (social and cultural) roles in the Frontier society. The topic of our interest in this paper, however, is the role of central government, represented in Hofkriegsrath in Vienna, in the (re)construction of military officers' core in regiments. We will address how the central government distributed frontier officers, and in which way the latter presented themselves to Vienna. Their double role – of representatives in local society and of servants in the name of central government was gradually changed, the second becoming more prominent in time.

Keywords: Habsburg Monarchy, Military Frontier, 18th century, officers, elite, frontiersmen

BORO BRONZA, PhD. Associate Professor
University of Banja Luka
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
bbronza@hotmail.com

EVOLUTION OF BORDER REGION AROUND UNA RIVER AS PROVINCE THROUGHOUT THE SECOND HALF OF 18TH CENTURY

Abstract: During the second half of 18th century region around river Una, at the border between Habsburg and Ottoman Empire, became the space of dramatic transformation. Significantly shaped by the outcome of previous wars between ancient enemies, the region evolved regarding the aspects of modernization in connection with both militarization and immigration. Border towns evolved as well, as places where the special aspects of trade with the Ottomans have been carried and as strategic centers of further Habsburg expansionist projections. Causes and flow of the war 1788-1791 only further underlined those

aspects of regional evolution, which at the end of 18th century resulted with the building of firm structures of future province, connected especially with Zagreb through various aspects of development.

Keywords: Habsburg Monarchy, Ottoman Empire, Maria Theresa, Joseph II, military border, Una River.

SABINE JESNER, PhD. Mag. phil.
University of Graz,
Department for History,
SEEHA - Southeast European History and Anthropology
sabine.jesner@hotmail.com

MAKING AND SHAPING A NEW PROVINCE. THE HABSBURG BANAT (1716-1753)

Abstract: In the aftermath of the Habsburg-Ottoman war (1716-1718) the Viennese Court had to tackle how the imminent remodeling of the former Ottoman Eyalet of Temesvar in a Habsburg province had to be managed. Officially, the newly gained territorial acquisition became part of the Habsburg Monarchy with the Peace Treaty of Passarowitz in 1718. The change of rule has been marked by a newly introduced style of administration in the incorporated province, which built upon civil and military components. The proposed paper will shed light on three intertwined elements. We will consider the ideas and debates originating in the Viennese Court that have been the decisive factor for the introduced mixed administration in the Banat of Temeswar until 1753. From this angle, imperial politics and administration are in a symbiotic relationship in order to ensure and even strengthen the Monarchy. Secondly, the paper will offer insights into the Habsburg personnel management in the Banat. Here, the lack of local actors, who could have been in the position to assume an office, had an enormous impact on the development of the local administrative apparatus, and shaped the recruiting procedure. Finally, the focus will be set on the identification of various measures to improve the region on the edge of the Monarchy in the light of an imperially steered modernisation.

Keywords: Banat of Temeswar, Imperial Ruling, Administration, Personnel Management, Habsburg Monarchy, 18th century.

DRAGO ROKSANDIĆ, PhD. Professor
Department of History,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Zagreb
drago.roksandic@ffzg.hr

**RUMORS AND / OR NEWS. VIENNA AND PEST IN CROATIAN PRESS
AND PUBLIC OPINION, SPRING 1848.**

Abstract: Accompanying with his songwriting the people from Krajina region, who belonged to the First Bane Regiment, from Glina to Italy, on the 20th of February, 1848, (“and to the blue sea they were gone”), the author, vicar of Glina Josip Marić, in words of a guard from Kordun region, tells about the world the people from Krajina would soon find themselves in: “ Carts go yet no horses / No oars, wind or sails / As a lightening ship glides ‘cross the sea / And the doctors, God save them / Cut legs, amputate arms / While patient has no pain. / And through ground they put some poles / through which what’s on the west / in a moment is known on the east / And such miraculous gadgets/ “etc. Train, steam-boat, modern surgery, wire, on one hand, were not far from military-frontier cordon. The southern railway, between 1848 and 1849, had linked Celje and Ljubljana, but crossed the Croatian border much later. Although the first Austrian war navy steam-boat was built in Kraljevica in 1835, steam-boats were rather rare for a long time. The first wire had been used in Croatia since 1850, but the Morse telegraphy was yet to come. In the Tripartite Kingdom in 1848 and 1849 changes were at best proto-modernist, but in the communication among people there were predominant pre-modernist patterns of perceiving and interpreting the world more and more torn between imagination and reality. The Croatian Sabor, which had had its first meeting on the 5th of June, 1848, was basically civil. However, the electors that decided on the election of the representatives were mostly illiterate people, not only in villages but in towns as well. There were not many people who could read or listen to the news. Proclamations were all around, but the

question is what they meant and where. Never had there been so many different socially positioned people to form Croatian public opinion, and never had there been so many of them subject to notifications and standpoints there were not their own. Having in mind where everything took place and the logic, aspirations and illusions that helped its progress, one of crucial questions is what was really known in Croatian public opinion about occurrences in Vienna and Pest, how this knowledge was created and disseminated and to what extent they themselves were the war instruments. Although 1848 and 1849 were not the years of a “total war”, mobilizations of the confronted sides were massive and no one could be certain to evade the violence and even less what the effects would be. Stereotypes based on the preferred picture of the “other one” (“we” and “they”), had one aim only – win the rival. Before the rivals, the truth about them would perish.

Keywords: Croatian Public Opinion, Vienna, Tripartite Kingdom, Croatian Sabor, Revolution 1848-1849.

GORAN VASIN, PhD. Associate Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
goran.vasin@ff.uns.ac.rs

LIBERALISM AND ANTI-CLERICALISM – SERBIAN ELITE IN THE HABSBURG MONARCHY IN THE 1870S

Abstract: The law about church and school autonomy of 1868 and the formation of the Serbian National Freethinkers’ Party in 1869 defined the legal framework for Serbian institutions in the Monarchy and laid the foundation of the ensuing battle for supremacy between Serbian elites in Church-National Assemblies, which was to span the following few decades. The Church, after having an absolutely decisive role, as well as supremacy in managing the funds and property of the Metropolitanate of Karlovci for many decades, now faced serious opposition symbolically represented in the figure of Svetozar Miletić and his Serbian National Freethinkers’ Party. Serbian political elites

would criticize the Church and its episcopacy severely based on liberal principles, thus creating clashes that continued for many decades. Liberalism and emphasized anti-clericalism were the main characteristics of the political and everyday life for the Serbs in the Monarchy. On the other hand, the Church also struck back by gathering its clerical supporters, which would result in confrontation in the most significant representative body for the Serbs – the Church-National Assembly. The conflict flared up in the 1870s when Miletic's career was at its peak and when during the Assemblies of 1869-1871, 1872, 1874-1875, 1879-1881, the Serbian elite was involved in confrontation regarding liberal and conservative principles in dozens of meetings. Despite living on the outskirts of the Monarchy, Serbian liberals absolutely followed the spirit of their time, so that anti-clericalism was slowly shaped as one of the key segments of Serbian Politics.

Keywords: Church-National Assemblies, Metropolitanate of Karlovci, Svetozar Miletic, Liberalism, Anti-clericalism, Serbian Elite.

HRVOJE PETRIĆ, PhD. Associate Professor
Department of History,
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
University of Zagreb
hrvoje.petric@ffzg.hr

MIDDLE DANUBE, DRAVA AND SAVA AT THE END OF THE 18TH AND EARLY 19TH CENTURIES – FLOODS AND RIVER REGULATION

Abstract: Using the middle Danube, Drava and Sava Rivers as an example, the article examines the categories of relations between people and river. The article is focused on the flood and river regulation. The approximate sequence of flood events can be deduced from the summary table of historical floods. Several case studies describe the relocation of settlements following devastation by major floods. Flooding has ever been both curse and blessing for the population of neighbouring areas: it not only presented a threat to lives and properties, but also fertilized lands with nutrient-rich alluvial deposits. In the course of history people have learnt to fight floods and

regulate streams employing various hydrotechnical measures, which brought about both beneficial and detrimental changes in the hydrography and ecology of riverine environments.

Keywords: Floods, Channel Shift, Settlement Relocation, Flood Control, River Training

NENAD NINKOVIĆ, PhD. Assistant Professor
University of Novi Sad
Faculty of Philosophy
Department of History
nenad.ninkovic@ff.uns.ac.rs

THE RISE OF A NEW CENTER ON THE PERIPHERY THROUGH THE INFLUENCE OF THE ARCHBISHOPS OF KARLOVCI 1690-1790

Abstract: The conquests of the Habsburg Monarchy in Pannonia and in the Balkans at the end of the 17th and during the first half of the 18th centuries brought a larger number of Serbs within its borders. By giving them privileges (in 1690, 1691 and 1695), Emperor Leopold I made Serbs almost equal to Catholics in terms of religious freedom, which formed a basis for building a strong Orthodox Church organization. The Church quickly took a leading role among the Serbs since they had no nobility in the Habsburg Monarchy, and the middle class was just being formed and it would take another century before it could be on a par with the Church in terms of influence. Up until the end of the 18th century, the hierarchy, with the archbishops of Karlovci at the helm, was the most influential among Serbs. Their presence was not only visible in the development of church life, since their role was natural in that respect, but also in developing the education system, and very often also in the political and military events which were important for the Serbs. This paper examines how the influence of the archbishops of Karlovci was spread and the extent to which they influenced the political development of the Serbs and how the changes which came from Vienna were accepted by the Church and spread among Orthodox believers. The paper also points out the attempts of archbishops to

become the leaders of the people (caput nationis) and the limitations imposed on them in that respect by the Ruler.

Keywords: Habsburg Monarchy, Emperor Leopold I, Serbs, archbishops of Karlovci, Orthodox believers,

HARALD HASLMAYR, PhD. Prof. Mag.
Professor für Musikästhetik an der Kunstuniversität
Graz
harald.haslmayr@kug.ac.at

MUSIKALISCHE DARSTELLUNGEN DES "BALKAN" IN DER HABSBURGERMONARCHIE

Abstract: Anhand von ausgewählten Musikbeispielen soll dargestellt werden, welches musikalische Bild des "Balkan" vom Zentrum der Habsburgermonarchie aus "transportiert" und in welche aktuellen tagespolitischen Zusammenhänge dieses gestellt wurde. Als Kriegsschauplatz (Mozart: Die Entführung aus dem Serail, Haydn: Militärsymphonie, Beethoven: Die Ruinen von Athen) als Ort der Assimilation (Haydn: Symphonien 103 und 104, Strauss/Hofmannsthal: Arabella) und als Region des "Exotismus" in der Balkanoperette (J. Strauß: Der Zigeunerbaron und Jabuka, Lehár: Die lustige Witwe).

Keywords: Türkenmusik, Exotismus, Balkanoperette, Volkslied.

ISIDORA TOČANAC RADOVIĆ PhD. Research Associate
Institute of History, Belgrade
isidora.tocanac.radovic@iib.ac.rs

THE INFLUENCE OF THE CENTER ON THE PROVINCES IN 18TH CENTURY: THE CASE OF THE SERBIAN CALENDAR OF RELIGIOUS HOLIDAYS

Abstract: The attitude of Habsburg central authorities towards the religious holidays had started to change during the reign of Maria Theresia. The problem was not a holiday itself, as a sign of religious devotion and faith, but the fact that there were too many of them

celebrated as non-working days. By decreasing in the number of holidays, the authorities intended to increase the number of working days. The aim was to increase the productivity of the tax paying subjects and, consequently, the income of the state. For almost 20 years the representatives of Maria Theresia were negotiating with Rome to reduce the number of non-working holidays in the ecclesiastical calendar. Finally, at the beginning of the 1770'es, many of the Roman Catholic holidays were abolished. At the same time, the Royal Court exerted strong pressure on the other religious organizations in the Habsburg Monarchy to reduce the number of their non-working holidays as well. This presentation deals with the Reform of the Serbian Religious calendar, carried out in three stages by the Holy Synod of Bishops of the Orthodox Church due to persistent pressure of state authorities in the 18th Century.

Keywords: Calendar of religious holidays, reduction of holidays, Serbs, the Metropolis of Karlovci, the Habsburg Monarchy, 18th century

DANIELA HAARMAN, PhD.
INZ Balkan Studies,
Austrian Academy of Science
Vienna
danielahaarmann@jcj.at

THE ROLE OF THE MUSEUM BETWEEN THE CENTER AND THE PERIPHERY

Abstract: In the first two decades of the 19th century a new concept of museum arose in the Habsburg Monarchy: The National Museum should display the natural as cultural richness and treasures of the *patria*, should be a space of education and research, should serve as a forum for scholars and non-scholars. What *patria* or "nation" meant verified from museum to museum or even from a museum's curator to another. Moreover, the patriotic intentions of those museums caused conflicts with the imperial collections in Vienna which traditionally granted themselves the privilege to collect the national and cultural objects of all the Habsburg lands. In the course, museums became the battled

ground of power struggles between the Viennese centre and the lands whose position as peripheries, meaning an alleged inferior position, was further manifested.

This presentation shall discuss this power struggle by exemplifying the case of coin and antique collections, concretely the the Viennese Coin and Antique Cabinet representing the centre as well as the collections in the Hungarian and Styrian National Museum and the Museum of Archaeology in Dalmatia representing the periphery. All those museums (including the Viennese Cabinet) represented different understandings of *patria* and nation, but they all were eager to collect coins and antiques representing the history of their homeland. (Pre-) Archaeological finds were for all museums the most economical way to enlarge their collections; for the chronically underfinanced museums in Hungary, Styria and Dalmatia even the only way next to donations. Vienna, however, minimised the possibilities of those museums by the successive tightening of the so-called *Schatzfundrecht* (treasure trove legislation), guaranteeing the Viennese cabinet the prerogative for all archaeological finds in the empire. As a consequence of this legislation, that partially still exist today in the successor states, remarkable finds came to Vienna like the *Treasure of Nagyszentmiklós* (Banat, 1799) or the Negauer Helmets (Southern Styria, now Slovenia, 1810) where they are still preserved today in the *Kunsthistorische Museum* (Museum of Art History) that holds the old imperial coin and antique collection. Even today, at least some of the Hungarian nationalistic tendencies, claim for the “returning” of the Treasure of Nagyszentmiklós that is supposed to be a source of the national history, a belonging of the alleged Avaric forefathers of the Magyars.

In the first introductory part the different understanding of *patria* and nation are summarised and the role of coins and antiques within those museums explained. The second part illustrates the legal development concerning coins and antiques. The so-called was continuously developed and enlarged in the favour of and by the directors of the imperial-royal Viennese Coin and Antique collection and caused conflicts with other collections. Those conflicts shall be discussed in the final part. Here we will see how the development and execution of laws depended on the benevolence of the Viennese directors and the Viennese court and what little possibilities the alleged peripheries had

against the overpowering centre. Furthermore the presentation shall prove that the position as a director of a museum did not only serve scholarly purposes but was also of political importance.

Keywords: centre, periphery, identity construction, power struggle, Styria, Hungary, Dalmatia

UNIVERZITET U NOVOM SADU
FILOZOFSKI FAKULTET NOVI SAD
21000 Novi Sad
Dr Zorana Đinđića 2
www.ff.uns.ac.rs

Štampa
Futura d.o.o.
Novi Sad

Tiraž
30

CIP - Katalogizacija u publikaciji
Библиотеке Матице српске, Нови Сад

94(4-924.5)"1718/1918"(048.3)

**МЕЂУНАРОДНА научна конференција "На путу ка провинцији:
промена односа између државе и малог животног простора на
подручју средњег Подунавља (1718-1918)" (2019 ; Нови Сад)**

На путу ка провинцији: промена односа између државе и малог
животног простора на подручју средњег Подунавља : (1718-1918) =
Aufstieg zur Provinz: Wandel der Beziehungen zwischen dem Staatsganzen
und den kleinen Lebenswelten im Mittleren Donaauraum : (1718-1918) /
International Scientific Conference, [Novi Sad, 23-25. October 2019.]. - Novi
Sad : Filozofski fakultet, 2019 (Petrovaradin : Futura). - 22 str. ; 24 cm

Апстракти на енгл. језику. - Тираж 30.

ISBN 978-86-6065-549-5

а) Европа - Подунавске земље - 1718-1918 - Апстракти

COBISS.SR-ID 331173639
