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Institute of
East European History

GOVERNING INTER-IMPERIAL AREAS BETWEEN THE ADRIATIC AND THE BLACK SEAS

KNOWLEDGE, ADMINISTRATION AND LAW, 1770–1850

International conference 29–30 September 2016

Lecture Hall of the Institute of East European History, Spitalgasse 2, Hof 3, 1090 Vienna

КАРТА II, РНЕГОРЕ

у тинѣна и сотинѣна о.д.ѣ Колонела Графа Каратаи

خریطہ، ملک
قربان

CARTE

DU PAYS DE

MONTENEGRO

dressée

d'après des opérations géodésiques sur les lieux
et recherches les plus soigneuses

par M. le Comte Fedor de Karasay, Colonel au service d'Autriche

Explication des signes

- GRAND VILLE
- Petit Ville
- Bourg
- Village
- Sommet de Montagne nommé dans cette Carte
- Sommet de Montagne non nommé
- Fort, ■ Couvent, * Eglise isolée
- Confins de l'Albanie et de la Herzégovine
- du Pays de Montenegro
- de Nahies
- P: Cap, M. Mont, L. Lac, F. Fleuve.

NB. Pour rendre uniforme l'orthographe la lettre u doit être toujours prononcée comme-
ou, français, l'e est toujours ouvert, -et, ch, ce, ts conservent leur prononciation slave de trch.

TABLEAU STATISTIQUE DU PAYS DE MONTENEGRO
dans l'année 1838

		Familles	Ames			Familles	Ames
I	Nahia (/District/) Katturska Commune: Niegusvi (Flemona:) Zettinie Tschkichi Biolize Tzutee Tseovo Komani Zagaratz Pissivotzi	3,000	25,000	V	Nahia (/I Berda:) Biclopavlich Com: Martinichi Pavkovichi Petusvinovich Vrasgertzi	1,500	15,000
II	Nahia: Tsermnitska Com: Uteryh Dapulo Bortoli Solonichi Boltovich Gubido Limtiani	1,500	13,000	VI	Nahia (/II Berda:) Piperi Com: Tzerntzi Stiena Tourkovichi	800	9,000
III	Nahia: Rictsha Com: Gratzani Liubotin Tschkin Dobershtovello Kosieri	1,500	12,000	VII	Nahia (/III Berda:) Rovatska Moratska Com: Kovtza Donja Moratva Gornja Moratva Ushotzi	1,000	10,000
IV	Nahia: Lissvanska Com: Drassevina Gradatz Stitavi	600	6,000	VIII	Nahia (/IV Berda:) Kutska Com: Drchalovich Bratnovich Vasoevichi Arbanas	1,800	17,000
		Total				Total	
		27,000				107,000	

Echelle 1000 2000 4000 8000 12000 Klafers de Vienne

THURSDAY, 29 SEPTEMBER

9:00

Opening Remarks

Konrad Petrovsky (Vienna)

9:30–13:00

Good Governance and/as Knowledge Accumulation

Chair: Kerstin Susanne Jobst (Vienna)

To Travel and to Rule. The Court Travels of Emperor Francis I (1804–1834)

Konrad Clewing (Regensburg)

Land and People of the Russian Empire: Languages of Description

Ingrid Schierle (Tübingen)

11:00–11:30

Coffee break

Blueprints of the Administrative Space, Networks of Governance, Trajectories of Knowledge: 'Staatenkunde' in Transylvania, ca. 1790–1840

Borbála Zsuzsanna Török (Constance)

Channeling Knowledge. Imperial Interventions and the Emergence of the Press in Dalmatia and the Danubian Principalities

Konrad Petrovsky (Vienna)

13:00–14:00

Lunch break

14:00–17:30

Contesting Old Orders and Establishing New Ones

Chair: Thomas Winkelbauer (Vienna)

Transition From Above: Some Aspects of Habsburg Administration in Early 19th-Century Dalmatia

Stjepan Ćosić (Split)

Regional Power Struggles and Imperial Interference: Aspects of Montenegrin Autonomy Making in the Early 19th Century

Hannes Grandits (Berlin)

15:30–16:00

Coffee break

Ruling (at) the Ottoman Frontier: The Belgrad Janissaries, Pazvantoglu, Ismail Tirseniklioglu. An Attempt at a Typology

Rossitsa Gradeva (Sofia)

Russian Population Policies under Catherine II

Ulrich Hofmeister (Vienna)

FRIDAY, 30 SEPTEMBER

10:00–12:15

Legal Discourses and the Challenges of Reality

Chair: Christoph Augustynowicz (Vienna)

Dubrovnik and the Challenge of 'Good Governance' in the Ancien Régime and beyond

Nella Lonza (Dubrovnik)

Making a Law, Observing a Rule: Codification and Practice in the Romanian Principalities: 1780–1834

Constanța Vintilă-Ghițulescu (Bucharest)

Good Government in Principle and Bad Reality in Practice: Ottoman Conceptions of Good Governance from the Late 18th Century Onwards until the Demise of the Empire

Maurus Reinkowski (Basel)

12:15–12:45

Coffee break

12:45–13:30

Final Discussion

13:30

Lunch

As a consequence of the shifting power relations in the so-called Age of Revolution and Reform, the political landscape of Eastern Europe was changed dramatically. With the expansion of the French, the Austrian and the Russian Empires at the expense of others (such as Venice and Poland), large imperial border areas were created anew or, alternatively, had to be reorganised according to their changing strategic status, while others were on the verge of independence (e. g. Ottoman provinces).

By comparing quite different, yet contiguous transitional areas stretching from the Adriatic to the Black Seas, the conference sets out to inquire into the ways in which government was intellectually and practically performed in situ, including forms of resistance as well as the repercussions at “the centre” of imperial self-understanding.

Concept and organisation:
Konrad Petrovsky

With friendly support of the
Faculty of Historical and Cultural Studies

and the

ÖFG // ÖSTERREICHISCHE
FORSCHUNGSGEMEINSCHAFT

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