

18.00–19.30 UHR
SEMINARRAUM ERDGESCHOSS
APOSTELGASSE 23, 1030 WIEN

DIENSTAG, 19. OKTOBER 2021

Velika Ivkowska | Skopje

Balkan urban narratives: Kavala seen through the eyes of the traveler's and the archival's accounts

DIENSTAG, 9. NOVEMBER 2021

Maria Morozova, Maria Ovsjannikova, Aleksandr Rusakov | St. Petersburg

Studying the history of Albanian dialectal landscape: do quantitative methods help?

DIENSTAG, 16. NOVEMBER 2021

Öffentlicher Workshop

Über das Nachleben von Fotografien der Migration

DIENSTAG, 16. NOVEMBER 2021

Ela Kaçel | Köln

Exhibiting visual memory of migration: places, photographs and mental images

DIENSTAG, 30. NOVEMBER 2021

Marija Vasiljević | Belgrad

The polyphony of the memories of saints in Late Medieval and Early Modern Central Balkans

DIENSTAG, 7. DEZEMBER 2021

Pieter Troch | Gent

Modern development politics and ethnicity: Some insights from the Trepça mining complex in Kosovo

DIENSTAG, 14. DEZEMBER 2021

Noel Malcolm | Oxford

Forbidden desire in the early-modern Mediterranean world: male-male sexuality in the Ottoman Empire and the West

DIENSTAG, 11. JANUAR 2022

Yorgos Tzedopoulos | Athen

Conversions of Muslims to Christianity in the Southern Balkans during the long 18th century

DIENSTAG, 18. JANUAR 2022

Samet Budak | Michigan

Who Conquered Adrianople; When; and how many times? A discussion on the nature of early Ottoman conquests

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ÖAW

ÖSTERREICHISCHE
AKADEMIE DER
WISSENSCHAFTEN

OKTOBER 2021 – JANUAR 2022



BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW VORTRÄGE

ihb

BALKANFORSCHUNG AN DER ÖAW

VORTRAGSPROGRAMM

OKTOBER 2021 – JÄNNER 2022

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 werden unter Beachtung der zum jeweiligen Zeitpunkt geltenden Sicherheitsvorschriften stattfinden und in jedem Fall auch im Internet via zoom mitverfolgt werden können. Für anwesende Zuhörer gelten die 2,5-G-Regel bzw. die zum Zeitpunkt gültigen COVID-Maßnahmen. Kontaktdaten werden vor Ort erhoben.

The lectures will take place in compliance with the safety regulations in force at the time and can in any case also be followed on the Internet via zoom. For present audience the 2,5-G rule or the COVID measures in force at the time apply. Contact details will be collected on site.

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/

Siehe auch / See also:

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

Schriften zur Balkanforschung:

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

DIENSTAG, 19. OKTOBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

VELIKA IVKOVSKA
Skopje

Balkan urban narratives: Kavala seen through the eyes of the Traveler's and the archival's accounts

The small town of Kavala placed at the geostrategic point on the Via Egnatia and the North Aegean Sea played an important role as a defensive and trading port town in Ottoman times. The town inherited the unclear location of the Byzantine Christoupolis of which we have very little traces. Its development by the shores in Ottoman times shaped the built environment and the surrounding landscape. Dependent on the sea and the trade routes Kavala preserved a continuity throughout the centuries under the Ottomans growing into an astonishing multi-ethnic and multi-confessional town. In the early years after the Ottoman conquest, the port of Kavala protected the stretch between the island of Thasos and the mainland against pirate raids. Later the town grew to be one of the most significant tobacco trading ports on the shores of the Aegean together with the city of Thessaloniki. During its continuous life under the Ottoman rule Kavala grew from a township with a population of fewer than 100 households into a town with its separate neighborhoods and shrines. Many travelers visited and spent time in the city throughout the Ottoman period. Taking the travelogues as a departure point and studying them in close proximity to documentary sources from the Ottoman Archives in Istanbul the lecture traces the urban development of Kavala, from its first nucleus by the shores of the sea to the neighborhoods that later developed all over the peninsula and beyond. These accounts add to the richness of not only the material urban narratives but also to the intangible "lifestyle" narratives.

Velika Ivkovska is an engineer architect and an assistant professor at the International Balkan University IBU Skopje. She holds a Bachelor degree in Engineering and Architecture and Master of Science degree, focusing on Building Heritage. She completed her PhD in History of Architecture at Istanbul Technical University in 2018. A member of the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Macedonia, EAUH, AISU and People in Motion work group her research is focused on the built heritage, its protection and preservation. Ivkovska is publishing widely on the architectural, vernacular, and urban environments. Along with multiple articles published in scientific journals, Ivkovska authored the monograph *An Ottoman Era Town in the Balkans: The Case Study of Kavala*, published by Routledge in 2020.

DIENSTAG, 9. NOVEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

MARIA MOROZOVA, MARIA OVSJANNIKOVA, ALEXANDER RUSAKOV
St. Petersburg

Studying the history of Albanian dialectal landscape: do quantitative methods help?

It is well-known that the Albanian dialectal map was shaped mainly in Ottoman times, more specifically in the course of the 16th – 18th centuries. Nevertheless, some important linguistic features distinguish Gheg and Tosk zones which belong to the much earlier period of the second half of the first millennium C.E. Did the initial Tosk-Gheg dialect division arise in the area currently inhabited by Gheg and Tosk speakers? Did the (ancestors of) Ghegs and Tosks have contacts without significant interruptions since the time of this division? These and many other questions which may be posed in this regard have been discussed in the literature, but still remain unresolved. In our lecture we shall try to throw some light on these questions using the following quantitative methods of linguistic research: the measuring of linguistic complexity in the modern Albanian dialects; the dialectometric study of the dialects' closeness based on their phonological and grammatical innovations; the quantitative study of lexical isoglosses including loanwords of different origin and chronological depth.

Maria S. Morozova is a senior researcher at the Institute for Linguistic Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; assistant professor at St. Petersburg State University, Philological Faculty (Albanian linguistics, language contact, diachronic linguistics). Research interests: Albanian language, Slavic languages, Balkan languages, language contact.

Maria A. Ovsjannikova is a researcher at the Institute for Linguistic Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg. Research interests: Russian language, Enets language, Suret language, corpus linguistics, field linguistics, typology, verb semantics.

Alexander Yu. Rusakov is a chief researcher at the Institute for Linguistic Studies at the Russian Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg; professor at St. Petersburg State University, Philological Faculty (Albanian linguistics, language contact, diachronic linguistics). Research interests: Albanian language, Romani, Balkan languages, language contact, language history.

DIENSTAG, 16. NOVEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 9 BIS 13 UHR
ORT: VOLKSKUNDEMUSEUM, LAUDONGASSE 15–19, 1080 WIEN

Öffentlicher Workshop: Über das Nachleben von Fotografien der Migration

Der Workshop nimmt Fotografien aus privaten Archiven und Beständen zum Ausgangspunkt, um über visuelle Innenperspektiven der Migration zu diskutieren. Es handelt sich dabei um Fotografien, die primär von und für Migrant*innen gemacht wurden, sei es als private fotografische Praxis oder als Ergebnis fotojournalistischer Aktivitäten. Sie erreichten in den letzten zwei Jahrzehnten vor allem im Zuge sozialhistorischer Ausstellungen erstmals eine breitere Öffentlichkeit. Diese Bilderwelten stehen in deutlichem Kontrast zu den vielfach medial verbreiteten Bildern von Migration, die Migrant*innen vorwiegend als dauerhaft Reisende, objektiviertes Beiwerk von Arbeitsprozessen, exotisierte Fremde oder als Bedrohung und soziales Problem ins Bild rück(t)en.

Der Workshop dient dem inhaltlichen und methodischen Austausch im Umgang mit diesem Bildmaterial: Wie lassen sich die Bilder beforschen und ausstellen? Welches soziale Leben haben die Fotos, einmal losgelöst von ihrem ursprünglichen Entstehungszusammenhang? Wo und wie werden sie verwahrt und wie gelangen sie an die Öffentlichkeit? Welche neuen Perspektiven eröffnen sie auf Migrationsgeschichte?

Mit Inputs von:

Vida Bakondy (Wien, Historikerin, ÖAW/IHB): Hinter den Bildern. Zur Arbeit mit Jovan Ritopečki's Fotonachlass der jugoslawischen Migration.

Mehmet Emir (Wien, Fotograf): Gegenbilder. Die Fotografien von Hidir Emir und Mehmet Emir

Ela Kaçel (Köln, Architektin, Architekturhistorikerin und Kuratorin): „Hier, mach mal ein Bild!“. Zum Ausstellungsprojekt Vor Ort. Fotogeschichten zur Migration

Organisation: Vida Bakondy, Herbert Justnik

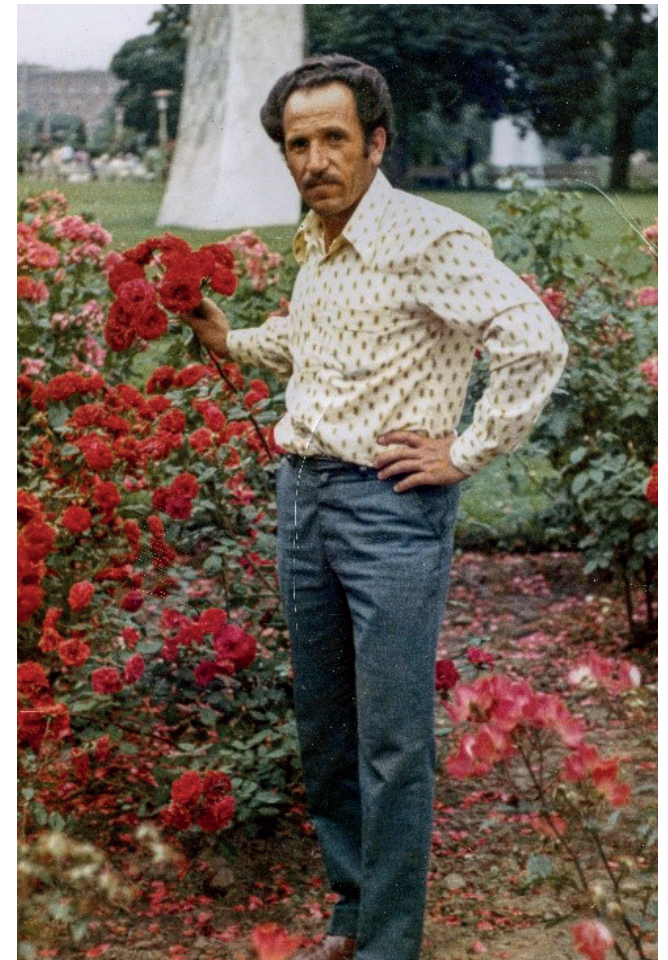
Teilnahme kostenlos

Anmeldung unter: www.volkskundemuseum.at/termine

Gefördert aus Mitteln des FWF, Projektnummer T 1083 *Visualisierung migrantischer Lebenswelten in Kooperation mit dem Volkskundemuseum Wien.*



FWF
Der Wissenschaftsfonds.



Hidir Emir im Schweizergarten beim Südbahnhof, Wien 1975.
© Mehmet Emir

DIENSTAG, 16. NOVEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

ELA KAÇEL
Köln

Exhibiting visual memory of migration: places, photographs and mental images

Vor Ort: Fotogeschichten zur Migration, presented at Museum Ludwig, Cologne (June 19 – October 3, 2021) has offered a new focus on the private photographs and their stories narrated by their makers and protagonists. Depending on the choice of setting and framing in public places of Cologne and other cities in the Rhineland, a series of visual narratives emerged from 1955 to 1989 among labor migrants who passionately photographed themselves, their families, and their living environments. Yet those narratives rather remained unknown and underrepresented in the postwar history of cities, even though the chosen sites were essential for personal and collective memories. Such amateur photography also documented the urban and social transformations in cities. In her talk, co-curator Ela Kaçel will highlight the curatorial approach, the methodical process, and the selection of private and public photographs. Interacting with those archival materials anew during the exhibition has further generated some site-specific memories of migration and memory images for both the protagonists and the visitors.

Ela Kaçel is an architect, architectural historian, and curator. After studying architecture at Yıldız Technical University in Istanbul and at the Architectural Association in London, she received her PhD in the History of Architecture from Cornell University in 2009. As a Humboldt Fellow, she has lectured at RWTH Aachen University in the Department of Architectural Theory and researched at the Institute for European Ethnology at the Humboldt University of Berlin. She has lately worked as a guest curator at Museum Ludwig and taught as Associate Professor at the Faculty of Architecture and Design of Bahçeşehir University. Her recent publications include the thematic issue of *Candide: Journal for Architectural Knowledge on photography and visual urbanism* (No.12, 2021) co-edited with Axel Sowa and the exhibition catalogue *In Situ: Photo Stories on Migration* co-edited with Barbara Engelbach (Cologne 2021). Her research and teaching focus on the theory and history of modern architecture, postwar modernism, the city, photography, and migration.

DIENSTAG, 30. NOVEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

MARIJA VASILJEVIĆ
Belgrad

The polyphony of the memories of saints in Late Medieval and Early Modern Central Balkans

The characteristics usually attributed to modern memories, such as synchronic and diachronic dynamics, are not exclusive to modernity, but can be found in many pre-modern memories. One of them is the veneration of saints (or the cults of saints), which essentially represents an act of preserving the memory of his/her exemplary life. The state of preserved sources from the Central Balkans allows the discernment of saints' liturgical, political, and historiographical commemoration. Moreover, the contents of memories differed not only between the types of memories but also within each of them. This brought about a polyphony of the memories of saints, which was subject to diachronic change as well. Even though the complexity of these memories still evades us, it presents a compelling subject of research. This lecture aims to show that the methodology used in contemporary memory studies can also be applied to distant times.

Marija Vasiljević is a research associate at the Institute for Balkan Studies of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (Belgrade). Presently she is a JESH Fellow at the Balkan Studies, Institute for Habsburg and Balkan Studies of the Austrian Academy of Sciences. Her research focuses on studying collective memory, inherent to the phenomena such as the cults of saints and historiographical writings in late medieval and early modern Central Balkans. She is the author of the book *Kultovi svetih na centralnom Balkanu u vreme osmanskih osvajanja* ("Saints' Cults in the Central Balkans at the Time of the Ottoman conquests") (Belgrade, 2021).

DIENSTAG, 7. DEZEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

PIETER TROCH
Gent

Modern development politics and ethnicity: Some insights from the Trepça mining complex in Kosovo

The Trepça/Trepča mining, metallurgy, and chemical industry enterprise is one of the icons of socialist modernisation in Kosovo. It also was and still remains a crucial site of ethnopolitical strife, especially associated with the massive Albanian miners' demonstrations and strike during the winter of 1988–89. In this lecture, I use the case study of the Trepça enterprise during socialist Yugoslavia as an empirical starting point for theorising the relation between modern development politics and ethnic boundary making. After a brief contextualisation of the case study, I first analyse the various migration trajectories generated by the mining enterprise. Secondly, I explore shifting patterns of social stratification. Finally, I look at the impact of industrialisation on urbanisation. By means of conclusion, I argue that the particular temporal and spatial features of modern development politics are key elements in processes of ethnic boundary making.

Pieter Troch holds a PhD in East-European languages and cultures (subfield: history) from Ghent University (2012). After obtaining his PhD, Troch was engaged in the non-governmental sector in Serbia and Kosovo, working on minority rights and transitional justice. In 2017, he returned to academic research as a postdoctoral researcher at the Leibniz Institute for East and Southeast European Studies (Regensburg, Germany) with a Marie Skłodowska-Curie mobility grant of the European Commission. He was also briefly employed as postdoctoral researcher at the University of Regensburg and as a researcher on an ERC-project coordinated by the Masaryk Institute and Archives of the Czech Academy of Science. At present, he is Assistant Professor of Southeast European Languages and Cultures at Ghent University. Troch is a social historian of Southeast Europe, with particular interest in the modern history of the former Yugoslavia and Albanian-Slavic relations. His research themes include nationhood, urban studies, labour and business, and migration.

DIENSTAG, 14. DEZEMBER 2021
BEGINN: 18 UHR

NOEL MALCOLM
Oxford

Forbidden desire in the early-modern Mediterranean world: male-male sexuality in the Ottoman Empire and the West

Early-modern West European travellers in the Ottoman Empire often commented on the phenomenon of male-male sexual relations there. Under the general description 'sodomy', it was regarded as a special characteristic of life in Ottoman (and, more generally, Muslim) society. Historians have treated this as a classic example of so-called Orientalism, the projection of hostile stereotypes – even completely imaginary ones – onto an Eastern 'Other'. Yet there is plenty of evidence to show that, although individual writers exaggerated and generalised, the phenomenon they described was indeed common in the Ottoman world. What complicates the story is the fact that the actual forms of sexual activity which they condemned so strongly were also clearly present in the Christian societies of the Western Mediterranean, constituting a pan-Mediterranean pattern of behaviour that differed significantly from modern homosexuality. But while the sexual behaviour itself was identical, the ways in which it was expressed, avowed and treated did differ between 'East' and 'West'. This lecture explores these overlapping social and cultural patterns of identity and difference.

Sir Noel Malcolm is a Senior Research Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford University, and a member of the British Academy. A specialist in early-modern intellectual history, and editor of the works of Thomas Hobbes, he has also written histories of Bosnia and Kosovo. His recent books include *Agents of Empire* (2015), which explored the interconnected Venetian-Ottoman world of the late 16th century, *Useful Enemies* (2019), which studied the treatment of Islam and the Ottoman Empire in early-modern West European political thought, and *Rebels, Believers, Survivors* (2020), a collection of essays on Albanian history.

DIENSTAG, 11. JANUAR 2022
BEGINN: 18 UHR

YORGOS TZEDOPOULOS
Athen

Conversions of Muslims to Christianity in the Southern Balkans during the long 18th century

Conversions of Muslims to Christianity in the Southern Balkans during the long eighteenth century were far less numerous than conversions to Islam. They illustrate clearly, however, a nexus of cultural-political shifts and anxieties. Muslims who embraced the faith of Christ turned upside down the one-way logic of religious conversion under Ottoman rule, which dictated that a non-Muslim (Christian or Jew) could become a Muslim, but the Muslims could not abandon their faith. Furthermore, in a time of external and internal challenges for the Ottomans, between the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699) and the outbreak of the Greek War of Independence (1821), conversion of Muslims to Christianity constituted an act of defiance of Ottoman political order. Converts to Christianity, whether born Muslims or Christians who had previously embraced Islam, were exposed to the accusation of apostasy, which is punishable by death. In fact, several known individuals were executed as apostates, often after having publicly renounced Islam, and were subsequently hailed by fractions of the Greek-Orthodox as martyrs of Christianity. Their stories, together with other evidence from various sources, allow us to approach conversion from Islam to Christianity as a liminal point of convergence between the quest for social inclusion, the emergence of new collective subjects in an era of cultural and economic change, and the destabilization of Ottoman rule on the eve of nationalism and revolution.

Yorgos Tzedopoulos studied in Athens and Vienna. He holds a PhD in Modern Greek History from the University of Athens. He has taught at post-graduate programs of the Ionian University and the University of the Peloponnese and is a member of the "Greek Infrastructure Network for the Humanities" that is supported by the Academy of Athens within the framework of the European network DARIAH. His research and publications focus on issues of social and cultural history in the Balkans and Asia Minor from the sixteenth until the nineteenth century, of heritage studies, and of the transformations of history in the digital age. He has co-authored, with Eleni Gara, the e-book *Christians and Muslims in the Ottoman Empire: Institutional Realities and Social Dynamics* (Athens 2015, in Greek). His current research explores the socio-cultural workings of Ottoman religious plurality and the impact of Catholic and Ottoman confessionalization on the Greek-Orthodox of the empire.

DIENSTAG, 18. JANUAR 2022
BEGINN: 18 UHR

SAMET BUDAK
Michigan

Who conquered Adrianople; When; and how many times? A discussion on the nature of Early Ottoman conquests

This lecture aims to present a nuanced approach to early Ottoman conquests in Thrace in the 1360s and 1370s. It proposes that the so-called second capital of the Ottomans, Adrianople (Edirne), the temporal benchmark for adjusting the chronology of all cities in Thrace subsequently taken by the Ottomans, was conquered more than once. The second conquest of Adrianople was almost certainly accomplished by frontier lords who seized the city acting independently and driven by their own interests. At the same time, the lecture tries to challenge linear applications of the rise paradigm within the Ottoman studies. It argues that the practices of conquest, loss and reconquest by various parties determined the color of struggles not only in the case of Adrianople but also various other Thracian towns. The lecture also aims to emphasize the role of a suppressed group of frontier lords who had their own political claims and agenda, sometimes contrary to the Ottoman center.

Samet Budak is a PhD candidate in Middle East studies at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor and currently a junior research fellow at Dumbarton Oaks. Budak specializes in intellectual and cultural histories of the Eastern Mediterranean in the transitional period from Middle Ages to Early Modernity (1300–1600). His Ph.D. dissertation attempts to unveil networks of scholars and thinkers with epistemological commonalities across the Mediterranean. He focuses on three significant philosophers: Gemistos Pletho (d. 1452?), Bedreddin of Simavna (d. 1420?), and Abdurrahman al-Bistami (d. 1454), an influential encyclopedist and occultist. In addition to his interests in intellectual and cultural history, he has published articles on the history of Ottoman architecture and Renaissance portraiture.

VERANSTALTER:

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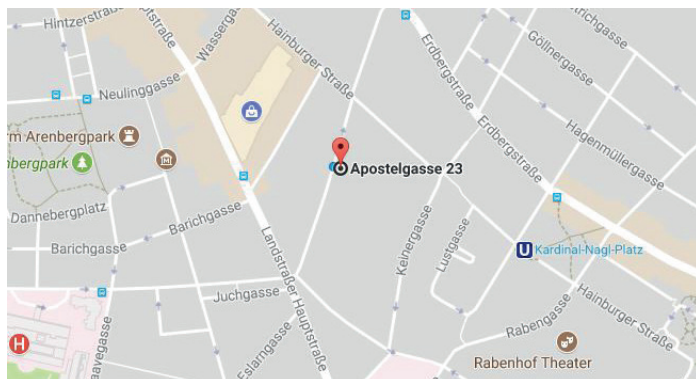
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Seminarraum Erdgeschoß



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