

FUTURE PRESENT PAST

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
Faculty of Humanities
Department of History

PAST, PRESENT, FUTURE 2020

THE (IM)PENETRABLE BARRIERS Borders and Migrations in History

Pula, Croatia
ONLINE October 15-17, 2020



Past, Present, Future 2020: The (im)penetrable Barriers
Book of Abstracts
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Editors
Robert Kurelić
Davor Bulić
Iva Milovan Delić
Marina Zgrablić

Graphic Layout
Davor Bulić
Igor Duda

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BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
Faculty of Humanities
Online October 15-17, 2020



Pula 2020

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CALL FOR PAPERS

The (im)penetrable Barriers: Borders and Migrations in History

Fourth biennial conference in the series *Past, Present, Future*

Pula, Croatia, October 15 – 17, 2020

Borders and migrations have been an ever-present feature of news headlines in Western media outlets since the onset of the European migrant crisis in 2015 accompanied by its counterpart in North America. The ongoing debate in the European Union and in the United States regarding the issue of migration brought the focus back on boundaries and frontiers at a time when, at least in EU, the general tendency was to do away with national borders with the expansion of the Shengen Area to Eastern and South-eastern Europe. Recently, the Shengen has been suspended in a number of EU countries as the national governments seek to address the issue of migration towards Europe from the Middle East, Africa and Asia, with some even resurrecting the term “Fortress Europe” in this context.

Migrations are a geographically and chronologically ubiquitous phenomenon, one we can trace in the sources from the dawn of civilization. The movements of individuals, clans, tribes and nations has brought down empires, but also given birth to them. The Sea Peoples are reputed to have caused the Bronze Age Collapse, the Germanic Barbarians played a vital part in the Fall of the Western Roman Empire, and the steppe tribes like the Magyars, Huns or Mongols left a significant mark on the history of Europe and Asia. Some vanished in the annals of history like the Huns or Avars, others founded new states and nations like the Germans or Hungarians. In recent times, the migrations adopted an economic character. The migrations to the United States in the 19th and 20th centuries or of Turks and South Slavs to Germany in the second half of the 20th century were primarily motivated by poverty and unemployment. These latest migrations that sparked the aforementioned crises are considered to be humanitarian in nature, with vast numbers of peoples displaced from war zones, a phenomenon similar to what was happening along the Ottoman/Christian border in Early Modern Times.

Borders, boundaries and frontiers are topics closely related to migrations as the function of a boundary is to delineate groups, to set a perimeter dividing “us” from “them, or better said “ours” from “theirs”. Although we tend to imagine boundaries today in terms of precise lines and check points, this is a relatively modern invention. In our past, one can speak more of frontiers and zones of contact where a territory is no longer clearly “ours”, but not yet “theirs” either. These zones were a place where cultures met, communicated and even melted, allowing for a smoother transition between neighbouring cultures and entities.

The aim of the conference is to look at both of these topics that are very relevant for the world today. We wish to explore migrations, the movements of peoples across tribal, state, national and other boundaries, whether peaceful or bellicose, but also to

look at how boundaries and frontiers changed over time. Ideally, the intersection between the two will provide us with opportunities to learn from the examples from our past to better explain the issues we face today.

We invite historians and scholars of related disciplines to apply by submitting a proposal for a paper (up to 1500 characters) with an accompanying brief biographical note to rkurelic@gmail.com (or past.present.future.pula@gmail.com) by **January 15, 2020** on topics relating to migrations and/or boundaries from Antiquity to contemporary times. Submissions from PhD students are also welcome. The papers should be approximately 15 minutes in length and sessions will include ample time for discussion. The working language of the conference is **English**.

Applicants will be notified about the acceptance of their proposal by February 1 and receive further information. The registration fee is 60 Euros (30 Euros for PhD students). Meals (lunches and dinners throughout the conference) will be provided by the Organizer.

We are looking forward to your proposals and your participation at the conference.

Robert Kurelić, PhD
Head of the Organizing Committee

CONFERENCE PROGRAM

VENUE:

The conference will be held in a virtual room (<http://ovh.unipu.hr/b/bra-7gm-xyy>) within the distance learning system of the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula (via BigBlueButton).

WEB-PAGE:

<https://ffpu.unipu.hr/past-present-future-2020>

THURSDAY, 15 OCTOBER	
8.30	OPENING OF THE CONFERENCE
9.00	SESSION 1
	Sanja Puljar D'Alessio (University of Rijeka): The Balkan Migrant Wave between the Compelling Forces of Mobility and Sedentarism: The North Adriatic Prism
	Tamara Crnko (University of Rijeka): Self-determination in the immigration debate
	Boris Ružić (University of Rijeka): Reframing the Refugee Discourse: Countervisual analysis of migrants' self-representational strategies
	Nebojša Zelić (University of Rijeka): Self-determination, international trade and immigration
10.30	Break
11.00	KEY-NOTE LECTURE Elena Isayev (Department of Classics and Ancient History, University of Exeter): Studying What May Not Exist: Deconstructing Migration as a Category
12.00	Break
13.00	SESSION 2
	Marijana Hameršak (Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb): Push-backs: historical perspective
	Nataša Urošević (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula), Iliina Gjorgjievaska (University of Maribor): Bordering Europe – The Western Balkans Perspective
	Antonia de Castro Burica (University of Zadar): Languages in movement through the Western Balkan route
	Tatjana Mikulić (Ethnographic museum in Belgrade): Migrations in Caricature on the Example of the Journal "Jež"
14.30	End of day 1

FRIDAY, 16 OCTOBER	
9.00	SESSION 3
	Marija Mogorović Crljenko (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula): Border - a Place of Meetings and Conflicts in Istrian Early Modern Marriage Contracts and Disputes
	Sanja Lazanin (Institute for Migrations and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb): Border-Crossing and Migration in the Croatian and Slavonian Military Frontier in the Early Modern Period
	Damir Stanić (Croatian State Archives, Zagreb): Dry Border – Ottoman Conquest of Abandoned Fortresses along the Croatian Border in 1630s
	Tristan Griffin (University of Cambridge): Civil War and the resurgence of Anglo-Scottish Border mentalities in the British Middle Shires, 1638-1645
10.30	Break
11.00	KEY-NOTE LECTURE Nenad Stefanov (Crossing Borders – Interdisciplinary Centre for Border Studies, Humboldt University, Berlin): Borders in the Balkans: Imagination and Practice from the 19th century until the Present Day
12.00	Break
13.00	SESSION 4
	Tomasz Jacek Lis (Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń): South Slav students at Austro-Hungarian universities
	Vesna Đikanović (Institute for Recent History of Serbia, Belgrade): State, Migrants and Borders – case of Yugoslav emigration to the United States of America in the Interwar period
	Michala Lônčíková (Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague): Forced Inner-State Jewish Migration in Slovakia (1938-1945)
	Luka Pejić (University of Osijek): Revolutionary Migrants of the Early Labour Movement in Croatia
	Maja Jović (University of Zagreb): Borovo, a Reflection of Yugoslavia
	Mladen Tomorad (University of Zagreb): The Conquests of the West - The Importance of Borders Changes and Migrations in the U.S. History of the 19th Century
15.00	Break
15.30	SESSION 5
	Tatjana Šarić (Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski Research Institute, Croatian State Archives, Zagreb): Istria – Between Yugoslavia and Italy: the Position of Youth 1945-1954
	Igor Jovanović (Veli Vrh Elementary School, Pula): Escape from „freedom“ – the phenomenon of illegal migration from Istria after the WW2
	Dora Tot (University of Bologna): Migration for Cooperation: Yugoslav Highly-Skilled Workforce Migration to Algeria from the 1960s to 1980s
	Francesca Rolandi (University of British Columbia – Center for Advanced Studies, Rijeka): A springboard for the Western bloc? Escapes and illegal migration from Rijeka after 1947
	Igor Duda (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula): When a community wants to separate. Borders and the local government in Croatia in the 1970s and 1980s

17.15	End of day 2
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SATURDAY, 17 OCTOBER	
9.00	SESSION 6
	Antti Lampinen (Finnish Institute at Athens): Breaching the Alps: Late-Republican Romans and the Idea of the 'Wall of Italy'
	Carlo Arrighi (University of Padova, Ca' Foscari Venezia, University of Verona): "Love your neighbor as yourself"? New Barbarian Invasions in 21st century
	Marina Zgrablić, Maurizio Levak (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula): The Slavic Migrations in Istria: An Expression of Relationship between Christian and Pagan Landscape
	Ivan Bodrožić (University of Split): The Salonitanian Church between East and West during the Migration Movement in Late Antiquity
10.30	Break
11.00	SESSION 7
	Davor Salihović (University of Cambridge): The 'Szakály Thesis' Revisited: a Reassessment of Hungarian Anti-Ottoman Defensive Measures in the Age of Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490
	Vedran Sulovsky (Masaryk University in Brno): Lotharingia between France and the Empire during the Alexandrine Schism (1159 – 1181)
	Irena Benyovsky Latin (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb): Venetian rectors and the circulation of their posts in the Adriatic in the 13th/14th c.
	Luca Zenobi (University of Cambridge): Permeability and Power: Cross-Border Mobility in Renaissance Italy
	Robert Kurelić (Juraj Dobrila University of Pula): Late Medieval Chivalric Orders: Boundary Consolidation and Crossing
12.45	The End

ABSTRACTS

Sanja Puljar D'Alessio

The Balkan Migrant Wave between the Compelling Forces of Mobility and Sedentarism: The North Adriatic Prism

This paper will discuss several issues linked to the challenges of contemporary migrations: the transformation of transnationalism, sedentism and mobility, the blurring boundaries between constrained and economic migration and their circularity. My approach draws from the significance of the 'view from below' through participant observation, coupled with an understanding of the complex contexts of mass fluxes and of a 'view from above,' which I will observe through the lenses of organizational anthropology. To unfold the competing concepts of sedentism and mobility, I will exploit phenomenological and ethnographic field methods, giving voice to several types of actors: to the people on the move, to the locals who are witnessing their passage, often with concerns for their security and economic stability, and to the institutions and organization, which are involved in filtering, assisting, limiting, and orienting the flows. My research deals with the problems of the final segment of the migration through the Balkan route in this current year, focusing on the Gorski Kotar–Slovenian-Trieste passage. I have been observing the atmosphere in the villages of Gorski Kotar regarding encounters with migrants, the stance and feelings of the locals, but I also have listened to the stories of the migrants themselves and have been following the practices of the Consorzio Italiano di Solidarietà in Trieste, the organization which assists them once they arrive in Italy.

Tamara Crnko

Self-determination in the immigration debate

This paper focuses on the concept of the self-determination in the context of discussions on ethics and politics of immigration. The defence of the right to a collective self-determination is one of the core arguments for the so-called conventional view on immigration that seeks to establish the general right of the state to restrict it. The right to self-determination is recognized both in major human rights documents, and international practice, where it is common to see it as an element of state sovereignty. Sovereignty and self-determination of state entail a right to a discretion in policy choices and control over economic, cultural and social development. The extent of this discretion was subject to a change, with introduction of human rights marking the limits in free exercise of the right on both constituents of the state and foreigners. Proponents of the right to "close borders" see self-determination as also entailing the right to control membership of the community, thus protecting aims and values of the community, and its subsequent development. This paper aims to introduce the main arguments from self-determination in immigration debate while providing main points of criticism coming from human

rights discourse, where tension between aims of collective self-determination and individual freedoms becomes evident.

Boris Ružić

Reframing the Refugee Discourse: Countervisual analysis of migrants' self-representational strategies

The study authored by *Refugees Reporting – Refugees and Communication Rights in Europe* analyzes ways in which mainstream newspapers reported on the so-called *migrant wave* in print media and online in 2016 and 2017 in eight European countries (2018). It concludes that 67% never directly quoted migrants although they clearly spoke about them; only 5% news on migration puts an emphasis on displacement, while 74% falls under politics and crime etc. At the same time, EU Commission concluded that approximately 63% of EU citizens believe they are not well informed in the questions of migration and integration. My paper explores this seeming paradox between disinformative media and misinformed public though visual analysis of migrant self-representational practices on routes from eastern Balkans through Croatia towards “Schengen Europe”. It will include two case studies: social media activity by migrants in order to communicate and help each other in their efforts and travels, and illegal pushbacks caught on hidden cameras published by Border Violence Monitoring Network in 2018. The research is based in the field of visual studies and aims at providing a countervisual (Mirzoeff) approach to images of the migrants by emphasizing the importance of images not made *of them*, but those made *by them*. More specifically, the aim is to further elucidate self-representational practices as intersubjective and as a way of epistemic reframing the dominant narrative found in media today which seldomly enacts an “outside” point-of-view. By sharing various fragmented and subjective stories, the aim is to use them as potentially constructive for epistemologically more viable (but also multifaceted) narrative of recent migrations in the vicinity.

Nebojša Zelić

Self-determination, international trade and immigration

The idea of self-determination was first popularized by Woodrow Wilson and it was conceived as extension of the doctrine that state derives its legitimacy from the consent of the people. The idea of self-determination came to play major role not only in international law but also in theorizing on global justice. It is considered to be conventional view what is proclaimed in 1966 human rights covenants - that “all peoples have the right of self-determination,” by virtue of which “they freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social, and cultural development.” By conventional view this implies also that peoples have discretionary

right to decide who will be permitted to enter their society (beside refugees whose status is protected by trans-nationalist documents). But, right to self-determination is violated on many places by global economic rules. For example by rules of international trade of natural resources. Rules which govern international trade on natural resources allow that whoever has control over resources is entitled to sell them to affluent countries. This rule, “might makes right”, causes various kind of harm to people who leave in resource exporting countries from authoritarianism and poverty to civil wars and it is one of important causes of migrations. Thus, on the one hand affluent societies severely violate right to self-determination of resource exporting countries but on second they invoke such right to close their borders when migrants come from these countries. This inconsistency challenges moral plausibility of self-determination and discretionary right to decide who will be allowed to enter territory of a state which right to self-determination implies.

Marijana Hameršak

Push-backs: historical perspective

The final closure of the *ad hoc* Balkan refugee corridor in March 2016 did not stop the movement of people across the Balkans towards the EU. Men, women and children continued to move along the pathway known as the Balkan route, while various physical and non-physical obstacles and deterrence practices started to proliferate and escalate in countries along the route. In Croatia practices in issue are condensed in the immediate, clandestine, forced removals or expulsions to the neighbouring countries, known as push-backs. Complementing efforts by legal scholars and activists to examine push-backs in a legal and comparative context, this paper aims to outline the history, and more precisely, the genealogy of the push-backs. After referring to Hannah Arendt’s famous paragraph from *The Origins of Totalitarianism* about interwar period and European states smuggling their expelled stateless, unwanted citizens into neighbouring countries, the paper will tackle related non-European policies and practices aft (e.g. the so-called Vietnamese boat people, Australian Pacific Solution), in order to focus on the maritime and other operations in the Mediterranean in the 2000s as a birth place of the term in the context of the European migration regime.

Nataša Urošević, Iliana Gjorgjievska

Bordering Europe – The Western Balkans Perspective

The paper will elaborate current issues related to the process of recreating European identity and redefining European borders in the context of the recent economic, political and migrant crisis. Since the most intense cultural encounters between the Global South and Europe take place at the external EU borders, the authors will analyze current situation with special emphasis on the Western Balkans perspective.

Although cultural diversity, pluralism and multiculturalism, intercultural dialogue and respect for human rights are among the core values of the European identity, when it comes to migrants from the Global South, an exclusive Eurocentric approach is often noticeable. Since the European identity is constructed as a narrative, it needs its 'Other' to establish itself. The paper will analyze how the Europe's economic and political division, which has its roots in the current crisis, has triggered discourses fuelled by fears and dissociation in the core countries of the EU and nationalistic and populist movements in the eastern and southern periphery of the EU. The reality or myth of the Europe's East-West as well as the North-South divide has become part of the political game in Europe. Those who use these concepts in their rhetoric and political strategies, are inclined to speak of a clash of incompatible civilizations (Huntington). The authors will analyze the role of European borders as a point of separation but also of contact and communication of cultures and peoples. Due to its specific history and geography, as a transitory space between European East and West, South and North, Croatia and the broader region represent a part of mythical European borderlands. Although dramatic international context recalls its former mythic role of the *Antemurale Christianitatis* ("bulwark of Christianity"), Croatia could have a much more human and ambitious role as a meeting place and crossroads of cultures and religions. It could act also as the gateway for the rest of the Balkans, with accumulated historical experience of cultural diversity and exchange, as well as a competent cultural mediator for the broader Euro-Mediterranean region. Since the issue of borders has raised questions about who should be in Europe or not, including which countries should be part of the EU, the paper will discuss the current perspectives of the enlargement process too.

Antonia de Castro Burica

Languages in movement through the Western Balkan route

Certain countries that were part of the Balkan route during the refugee crisis of 2015 had issues in providing an adequate linguistic response to migrants. Information in the language that the migrants understand is essential for facilitating humanitarian response. Lack of accurate and timely information leads to endangering situations for migrants that might compromise their safety, their ability to continue the journey and knowing their rights. The composition of the migrant body in the Western Balkan route during 2015 consisted mostly of nationals of Syria, Afghanistan, and Pakistan. Many of them come from rich and varied linguistic backgrounds.

In the following presentation, I will offer a linguistic viewpoint into the refugee crisis of 2015 and its aftermath until today, focusing primarily on the situation in Croatia. Through an overview of the events during the peak of the crisis in 2015, I will tackle issues including the lack of language support in term translators for languages spoken by the migrant body, comparing data from NGOs and international organisations such as Translators Without Borders, UNHCR and Frontex. In comparison to this, I

will present recent data from my doctoral research from the post-migration, i.e. integration context, focusing on language learning in host countries, language maintenance, and the role of language in constructing identities in a new social context, where language is at the same time seen a dividing or a uniting element.

Tatjana Mikulić

Migrations in Caricature on the Example of the Journal “Jež”

Rad analizira prikaz migracija sa Kosova i Metohije, tokom osamdesetih godina, u karikaturi najpoznatijeg satiričnog lista u Jugoslaviji - *Jež*. Tih godina čitaoce su svakodnevno zapljuskivali snažni, emocijama nabijeni crteži na kojima se prikazuje odlazak iseljenika. Glavni likovi karikature (običan narod), simboli odlaska (koferi i zavežljaji), format i pozicija u listu (kolor štampa, veliki format, naslovna strana) jasno i snažno ukazuju na ideologizaciju karikature. U tome je naročitu ulogu imala kapa koju su iseljenici nosili na glavi, tradicionalna srpska kapa, šajkača. Ona je do tada figurirala kao simbol seljaka i seljačkog sloja, da bi u karikaturi postala simbolom čitave nacije.

Pomenuti period je obeležen ponovnim izmišljanjem neotradicionalističkih pripovesti o slavnoj prošlosti oličenih u narativima na jednom širem intelektualnom frontu na kojem su umetnici, književnici, teoretičari razmatrali uzroke krize srpskog bića (Naumović 2009), kojoj su uzroke tražili u političkom sistemu koji je tih godina bio na izdisaju. Vizualizaciju njihove retorike možemo pratiti u domenu karikature naročito od 1986. godine kroz potpunu ekspanziju karikatura sa iseljenicima. Ove iskonstruisane neotradicionalističke pripovesti kroz instrumentalizaciju postaju oruđe za osvajanje na vlasti aparata Slobodana Miloševića. A karikatura je, kao direktan proizvod tadašnje srpske politike nacionalizma koja je uzimala maha, vršila svoju propagandnu i mobilisuću ulogu.

Marija Mogorović Crljenko

Border – a Place of Meetings and Conflicts in Istrian Early Modern Marriage Contracts and Disputes

From the end of the Middle Ages and in the whole early modern period Istria was divided between Venice and the Habsburgs. In certain periods the border could change, but it existed for the whole time. The Istrian inhabitants, especially the Slavic, i.e. Croatian ones, were thus also divided. They lived in two countries. However, the border did not represent an obstacle to form marital and family relationships. After all, many inhabitants had their cousins and relatives on the other side of the border, and new marital relationships also occurred. Besides entering into marriage, some sources witness about marriage disputes with parties from both sides of the border. Marital issues, in the sense of moral, were under the authority of the Church, while

property issues were under secular authority. Nevertheless, the Istria dioceses did not follow the change in the state division. That is why certain dioceses had believers on both sides of the border. This paper will present the situation linked to marital disputes in the Poreč diocese in the first half of the 17th century. In this period the Poreč diocese was one of the largest, encompassing the central part of the Istria hinterland, as well as a large part of the western Istrian coast and the area along it. Demands for marriages, but also disputes from both sides of the border came before the diocese court. Sometimes the parties were only from one or the other side of the border, sometimes from both sides, and in such cases witnesses from both sides needed to be interrogated. Inhabitants would usually testify in their or the closest larger place, not necessarily the centre of the diocese. This paper is based on sources kept in the Diocesan Archives in Poreč, primarily books of indulgences and marriage permits, books of marriage disputes and books of abductions. (This study has been partly sponsored by the Croatian Science Foundation, project “TOPOGRAPHIES OF POWER: EASTERN ADRIATIC CITIES IN MEDIEVAL SPHERES OF POWER (TOPOS)“, no. IP-2019-04-2055.)

Sanja Lazanin

Border-Crossing and Migration in the Croatian and Slavonian Military Frontier in the Early Modern Period

The great geographical discoveries and the emergence of modern cartography, together with the idea of a territorial state, have significantly influenced the changes in the way the border has been conceived during the early modern period. A diffuse image that has prevailed from Antiquity to the late Middle Ages has been replaced by a clear idea of a fixed borderline (Baramova, 2010). The Military Frontier as a wider borderline area had a dual character: on the one hand, it served as a protection zone for the Habsburg hereditary countries and the still unconquered Croatian territories against the Ottoman Empire; on the other hand, it was an area of intense migration, especially of the Vlach population from the south-eastern Dinaric region. After the suppression of the Ottomans and the first international demarcation of the Croatian territories in 1699/1700, migrations to the Military Frontier have been intensified, both from the central European area as well as the south and south-eastern parts of the Balkan peninsula. The proposed presentation will take upon the role and perception of the borderline with a special focus on Croatia's Military Frontier region. By exposition and interpretation of several typical examples of border crossings in that area, both before and after the first official demarcation, an attempt will be made at answering the question of how the migration processes bear on the development and strengthening of the early modern state and its institutions.

Damir Stanić

Dry Border – Ottoman Conquest of Abandoned Fortresses along the Croatian Border in 1630s

Over the last couple of years thousands of migrants have attempted to enter Croatia from the north-western part of Bosnia and Hercegovina via roads that lead to Croatian border crossing Maljevac and the surrounding Kordun area. These endeavours present a significant security and humanitarian crisis, especially for the authorities of the Una-Sana Canton in Bosnia and Hercegovina. However, this particular area, has a long and tumultuous history. It was a part of the so called *Dry border*, a borderland area where the border between the Habsburg Monarchy and the Ottoman Empire ran on dry land and not along the rivers, and as such was more exposed to migration, raids, skirmishes and various illegal activities.

In my presentation I will address the question of the Ottoman conquest of abandoned fortresses along the Croatian Border in the course of the 1630s - which was an important step in forming of the aforementioned *Dry border*. After decades-long process of Ottoman advance on the Croatian territory, their expansion stopped in the late 1590s i.e. after the Peace of Zsitvatorok in 1606. From then on, the border between the Habsburg and Ottoman side on the Croatian territory was rather stabile. Nevertheless, sandwiched between the Ottoman Empire and Habsburg Monarchy stood a number of abandoned fortresses that by the terms of the peace treaty had to remain unoccupied and unmanned. It was so until the 1630s when Ottomans began seizing these fortresses which caused a big stir and protests from the Habsburg side. Based on the Habsburg sources I will demonstrate how this process occurred, how was the issue handled from the Habsburg side and what were the consequences of this late Ottoman expansion.

Tristan Griffin

Civil War and the resurgence of Anglo-Scottish Border mentalities in the British Middle Shires, 1638-1645.

The proposed paper will address the enduring legacies of the North of England and South of Scotland as a border region in the British Civil Wars of the mid-seventeenth century and its impact on military events in the region. While formally abolished decades before, the border reasserted itself as royal power across the Stuart dynastic union fragmented. The re-emergence of border mentalities had two, apparently paradoxical impacts. The first was a restoration of traditional border animosities, as border fortresses such as Carlisle were refurbished and placed into a state of defence. The second saw the close links between elites on both sides of the border, both old reiver families and more recent settled elites, cooperate against the government centres of London and Edinburgh. The paper will be divided into three sections of five minutes each. The first will provide historical context for the rest of the paper.

The second will address how the language of difference was used to place the county Cumberland into a traditional posture of border defence in 1640. The third and final section will explore links between cross-border communities during the conflict, and how this shaped both Scottish and English royalism in Britain's 'middle shires'. In both the second and third sections the fortress-city of Carlisle will be used as the case study, to demonstrate how changing political and military circumstances brought out different conceptions of cross-border relations. The paper will be accompanied by a projected map of the region, or a paper handout, depending on which method is more convenient for the convenors.

Section one will provide a brief overview of the region from the 1603 Union of the Crowns to the outbreak of the First Bishops' War in 1638. As a majority of the audience will be historians of other periods and locations this will be necessary to contextualise the rest of the paper. Section one will begin with a summary of the problem of projecting state power in a region dominated by familial networks of semi-criminal families of militarised petty nobility, known to posterity as the 'border reivers'. Their legacy in promoting ineffectual state power and widespread militarisation across society will be addressed, and comparisons drawn to other European border zones such as the Habsburg military frontier. It will then address the measures taken by the early Stuart monarchy to pacify the region, with the appointment of an Anglo-Scottish commission to suppress raiding and cross-border feuding, aimed at turning a militarised border region into the peaceful 'middle shires' of the emergent British State. This was accomplished through the hanging and transportation of the most obvious offenders against the royal peace and eliminated most obvious signs of raiding within ten years.

Section two will address how the collapse of royal government, first in Scotland and later in Ireland and England, saw the resurgence of traditional border mentalities and militarisation as the royal government, and later the royalist movement, sought to use the Northernmost counties of England as a base of operations against the King's enemies. It will begin with a very brief explanation of what is meant by 'covenanters', the radical Presbyterian revolutionary force that captured control of the Scottish government in 1638, and 'royalist', the party adhering to the policies of Charles I that emerged in the crisis of 1642, and how the latter should be distinguished between the 'royal governments' that functioned in most of the British Isles until the latter date. The primary case study this section will employ is the militia mobilisation of 1640, where a baronial mobilisation, summoning freemen of Cumberland to specified fortresses covering the county's strategic passes around the border fortress of Carlisle, took place. The language used in this mobilisation, which identified the Scottish covenanters as a 'foreign' invading force, is strikingly at odds with both antebellum Stuart rhetoric, which sought to unify the two realms, and the language used by royalists in the rest of the British Isles, which emphasised a common loyalty to the King. This demonstrates that the King's advisers aimed to use the traditional mentalities and prejudices of the English borders as a military resource.

The final section of the paper will address how, several years after the end of the Bishops' Wars, Scottish royalists used their connections with elites on the other side of the border to perpetuate resistance to the covenanters after the occupation of their estates by covenanter forces. Large numbers of Scottish officers were present in English garrisons across Northern England, many of which had been burned out of their estates when the Scottish royalists were defeated by the covenanters between 1638 and 1640. The presence of large numbers of Scottish officers in the garrison of Carlisle requires explanation, as it appears to contradict the animosity that informed the mobilisation of 1640. The explanation is that the collapse of royal power in southern England and the defeat of Scottish border royalists forced both English and Scottish royalists together to resist the covenanter/parliamentarian alliance. The reluctance of these Scottish royalists to surrender to the covenanters, who may persecute them for treason, helps to explain the protracted resistance of the fortress, which only surrendered in conditions of appalling famine. In this case mutual enemies to north and south, combined with close familial links between local elites, brought together a 'British' border community in a mutual, if ultimately futile owing to superior enemy resources, defiance against what they regarded as the illegal governments of their respective kingdoms.

Tomasz Jacek Lis

Slave students from South Europe on the Austro-Hungarian Universities

In my explain I would like to present a topic about South Slav students from Serbia, Montenegro, Bosna and Hercegovina, Dalmatia, Istria, or Croatia, which was studying at Universities in the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

Plenty of young people studied in Austria, mainly Wien or Gratz. Quite a few Croatian students was getting knowledge in Prague. Next orthodox students from Bosnia and Hercegovina were studying theology in Franz Joseph's University in Czerniowce in Bukovina. Young people from Serbia and Montenegro was getting governments' scholarship that was life and study in Austria. Students from Bosnia and Hercegovina (catholic, Muslim, orthodox) in Wien lived in students' homes, which was building Benjamin von Kallay, but this was the privilege of the best young person. The rest must be lived in more poor conditions. There was an intellectual elite, who after graduated was come back to their country when was worked how doctors, officials, politics, and judges.

I need to explain the characteristics' elements of the groups when we have between as, a lot of young people with an aristocratic and rural family. Sons and daughters from all socials groups. I would like to present this group on many perspectives; social, religion, politics, etc.

Vesna Đikanović

State, Migrants and Borders – case of Yugoslav emigration to the United States of America in the Interwar period

Migration as a social phenomenon has become, without question, one of the main topics of present time. Debates about migration and challenges it presents both for the countries of emigration and countries of immigration are present in public sphere, among intellectuals, within political establishment. Today we are witnessing perceptions of migration as a process that presents demographic, economic, political, cultural, but also security challenges. More than ever, this issue raises questions about freedom of movement, necessity of imposing border-control. It provokes sense of fear but also human compassion and sympathy. Historical perspective offers insight in past experiences thus providing better perspective for understanding migration as a process but also challenges that this phenomenon presents for modern societies.

Presented paper will focus on migration from Yugoslav State to the United States of America in the interwar period. United States of America introduced new restrictions in its immigration policies in 1920s which influenced not only the number of future immigrants (considerably decreasing its number) but also the character of future emigration. On the other hand, newly formed Yugoslav State introduced its own migration policy. Control over its borders and movement of the people, overall security issues, were the main focus of the emigration policy and its legal frame. Borders and border-control is of course one of the symbols of sovereign State. In the context of migration, control over borders also meant control over who is emigrating\immigrating. Different interests shaped both State policies and in different ways these policies influenced migration process and migrants. By imposing new policies both States wanted to control process itself but also to influence who is constituting future migrant population. In the midst of this there were migrants with one goal - to emigrate to America. Facing many obstacles in attempt to fulfill their dream, future migrants who were unable to emigrate legally have found other ways to reach “promised land”. Different ways of illegal emigration, evasion of border control, but often with severe consequences, were some of the results of imposed restrictions by two States, Yugoslav and American.

Analysis of policies and related practices and consequences in this context will hopefully provide new angle for better understanding the nature of Yugoslav (and American) state, values, policies, but also strength of individual determination as well as fears and challenges of the time.

Michala Lónčíková

Forced Inner-State Jewish Migration in Slovakia (1938-1945)

Slovak State was established as the Nazi satellite with the totalitarian political system in 1939. Anti-Semitic policy created one of the main inner-political pillars of the contemporary political regime of the single-ruling Hlinka's Slovak People's Party (HSĽS). Multilayer process of the Jewish persecution in Slovakia was realized according to the simplified scheme label – social and economic pauperisation – deportation.

Usually, forced Jewish migration during World War II is seen under the prism of the deportations to the Nazi concentration and extermination camps, in the Slovak case organized in two phases in 1942 and 1944/1945. In fact, numerous members of the Jewish community in Slovakia had experienced forced displacement and were ordered to cross the borders of their street, district, city and region even before.

First dramatic intervention in the Jewish in Slovakia had already happened in 1938. Some Jews with foreign citizenship or indigenous ones were deported to the newly-created borders with Hungary and remained in the “no man's land” literally in the fields in the cold autumn weather. Other aspects which will be discussed refer to the limitation of the Jewish living space in the cities and the direct consequences of the restriction to live in and rent flats and houses in particular urban zones (such as streets named after Adolf Hitler), impact of the expropriation of the former Jewish real estates and the specific so-called dislocation process intended to displace Jews from Bratislava, the capital city, to various places in Slovakia in 1941/1942.

Main aim of the proposed paper is to analyse various migration trajectories of the Jews who unwillingly, and only once, changed their home address even without crossing the state borders.

Luka Pejić

Revolutionary Migrants of the Early Labour Movement in Croatia

Industrial development of the predominantly agrarian Triune Kingdom of Croatia, Slavonia and Dalmatia took place in the late nineteenth century, slowly urbanizing and economically transforming the society. Being within the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Croatian territories were open to dynamic migrations of labour force from several regions and neighbouring countries. While industrialization gave a crucial impetus to formation of the first domestic working-class organizations and syndicates, such as those in Osijek (1867) or Zagreb (1873), their development, socio-political goals and used strategies were greatly under the influence of socialist theoreticians and agitators from Hungary, Serbia, Austria and Italy. Ideologically heterogeneous labour movement in Croatia depended on transnational cooperation of different individuals and collectives, ranging from Hungarian Marxists and Austrian social democrats to Italian anarchists. Despite the fact that union organizations or subversive pamphlets

were illegal and closely monitored at the end of the century, migratory activists continually agitated and collaborated with domicile workers by using different underground channels. This paper will analyse various ideological inputs of migratory workers in some Croatian cities in the late nineteenth and the early twentieth century. Moreover, perception of their presence and activism articulated by some political authorities or mainstream newspapers will be elaborated as well.

Maja Jović

Borovo: A Reflection of Yugoslavia

Since the beginning of production in the 1930s “Borovo – Yugoslavian factory of shoes and rubber”, forms an important place in the social and industrial development of the entire Vukovar area. The factory functioned as a strong pull factor encouraging immigration throughout the decades, and served as a transformative role for many, to both the locals and economic migrants who took the “Train Without a Timetable” to this part of Slavonia to grab their opportunity for a better tomorrow. The aim of my paper is to analyse cohabitation and cultures in contact in not only their working surroundings in the factory but in everyday life as well. Borovo was a place of many nationalities and peaked at more than 22,000 workers and 100,000 dependents. The significance of this justifies the title of this paper. Together with historical and demographic data, I will analyse narratives of my correspondents that worked in the factory during the 1970s and 1980s. I will also present findings of other sources such as factory newspapers and visual material that will contribute to the deeper insight into the cultural diversity of a social group found under one denominator as Borovo workers.

Mladen Tomorad

The Conquests of the West - The Importance of Borders Changes and Migrations in the U.S. History of the 19th Century

The borders and migrations have always played the great part of the history of U.S.A. Since the founding of the first European colonies in the 17th century immigrants were looking for the new better life at the other side of the Atlantic Ocean. The first thirteen colonies were formed until the 1730's along the Atlantic coast. At the beginning their boarders to the west were the great mountain ranges of the Blue Ridge Mountains and Appalachian Mountains. With the formation of the new states at the end of the 18th century (*Northwest ordinance*, 1787) borders slowly moved to the west to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The greatest changes started at the beginning of the 19th century (*Louisiana Purchase*, 1803, the Lewis and Clark expedition, 1803 – 1806) when the new frontiers slowly started to move to the Pacific Ocean. The great migrations to the West started at the end of 1830's (Mormon conquest of Utah, the

Oregon trail, the Gold Rush in California). The peak of the conquest happened after the American Mexican War (1846 – 1848) when the territory of U.S. expanded to the south-west and the Pacific.

What the first Pioneers took with them during their migration to the West? How borders changes and the immigrants from Europe and China effect local Indian population? How the grow of population changed Northern America at the end of 19th century? What were the economic effects of the conquests of the West? In this short 15 min presentation author will try to give answers to these important questions.

Tatjana Šarić

Istria – Between Yugoslavia and Italy: the Position of Youth 1945 – 1954

Istria is an example of an area that has changed its borders and masters over the centuries. Therefore, the everyday life of the population of Istria is conditioned by geographical, historical and cultural differences in relation to the rest of Croatia. After the end of World War II, Istria was annexed to Croatia, ie. Yugoslavia, which took place gradually and with enormous diplomatic efforts. The years that have passed in diplomatic outburst and the fight for the territories in dispute have been very challenging for the Croatian and Italian people, who made up a large proportion of the population in Istria. The post-war divisions of Istria and the 1954 final demarcation of the two states carried by the London Memorandum, signified political changes which in a multi-national, specific milieu of intertwined influences and cultures, posed an additional challenge. What was the position of young people – Croats and Italians in Istria, and which challenges did they meet? Impacts and role of communist youth organizations on the life of young people in the new system, the mutual coexistence of Croats and Italians, the national question and "brotherhood and unity", the emigration of Italians, the issue of options and legal emigration on the one hand, and illegal emigration on the other, echoes of the conflict between Yugoslavia and Informbiro among young people in Istria – it was their everyday life, and at the same time questions that this paper will attempt to answer. Using primarily archival records kept in the Croatian State Archives in Zagreb and relevant literature, I'll try to provide a brief glimpse into the lives of young people in Istria – the troubled border area in a turbulent time.

Igor Jopvanović

Escape from „freedom“ -the phenomenon of illegal migration from Istria after the WW2

My lecture's topic would refer to illegal migrations from Croatian part of Istria in the period after World War 2 finishing with the 1960s. Timeline is determined by political changes in Yugoslavia after 1945 which had its direct implication concerning process of migration. Illegal migrations were actual after the end of World War 2 and lasted, in greater intensity, until the end of 1960s. It continued after the mentioned period, but in much less intensity.

Namely, by the end of 1960s Yugoslavia began to release passports so there was no need for illegal flee (except criminals and avoiding military service). As a final year of illegal emigration phenomenon I will mention the year of 1968 when the Federal Republic of Germany and SFRJ sign the economic treaty of labourer exchange.

Not much was spoken about the illegal migrations from Croatian part of Istria after the WW2, and even less was written about because socialistic arrangement's correctness and righteousness was not to be questioned. Eventhough greater attention was given to the topic with the beginning of the 21st century, the literature is very scarce and the archive material is unexplored.

Illegal migrations were often identified with the process of exodus or were considered as a part of it. However, illegal migrations and exodus are two parallel processes which were happening independent of each other. Phases of exodus and illegal migrations interwine while maintain its characteristics. Both processes are not unique for themselves but are observed in wider context of legal and illegal migrations in the middle and eastern Europe and after the end of the Worl War 2.

Dora Tot

Migration for Cooperation: Yugoslav Highly-Skilled Workforce Migration to Algeria from the 1960s to 1980s

Recent studies on workforce migration from socialist Yugoslavia covered almost exclusively East-West movements and their economic aspects. To fill the gap in the scholarship, the paper deals with the migration of Yugoslav highly-skilled workforce to the Global South. Since this aspect was an expression of South-South cooperation, it represents a key factor to fully understand Yugoslavia's foreign policy of non-alignment. Differently from previous works, that focused on the Yugoslav workers who accompanied engineering investment projects in the Global South, this study concerns with workers under the employ of the receiving country. By analysing primary sources, the paper will study the case of Yugoslav experts who moved to Algeria for employment in the period from the 1960s to 1980s. This case is particular for they played a distinctive role in the dynamic history of Yugoslav – Algerian bilateral relations and were significant in number. The paper argues that the Yugoslav

state directly encouraged and promoted migration of highly-skilled workforce to Algeria for the means of pursuing its foreign policy goals as to foster bilateral relations and exert diplomatic influence in the Global South.

Francesca Rolandi

A springboard to reach the Western bloc? Escapes from Rijeka after 1947

After the departure of a consistent part of its pre-war population as a consequence of the border change and the establishment of the new political regime, the industrial port city of Fiume became home to new internal migrants from other areas of the Yugoslav Federation. Although not unproblematic, these settlement dynamics gradually led to the reshaping of the city fabric and created new forms of multinationality.

However, despite being able to attract new inhabitants thanks to its burgeoning economic development, Rijeka remained a city from which many left, taking advantage of its proximity to the Italian peninsula to defect. Several escapees were not originally from Rijeka but had previously moved there and later decided to flee the country in order to reach Italy and then, frequently, emigrate to overseas destinations. While this phenomenon was not unique in the Upper Adriatic area, the case of Rijeka stands out because of the ratio of newcomers over locals among the escapees.

This paper aims at looking at the escapes from the city of Rijeka in the years following the annexation to Yugoslavia in 1947, against the background of different voluntary and involuntary migration flows (such as the massive departure of *fiumians* opting for Italian citizenship, but also the immigration of labour force to Rijeka from other Yugoslav areas). What does the topic of escapes tell us on the complex political transition and border change in Rijeka after WW2? To what extent was the city a transit point to reach Western destinations? What was the profile of the escapees and their relationship with the city they left behind?

Igor Duda

When a community wants to separate. Borders and the local government in Croatia in the 1970s and 1980s

Following the Yugoslav reform of the system of local government, in 1962 Croatia was divided into 111 municipalities. A year later, “local community” (“mjesna zajednica”) was introduced as the lowest level of self-governance or the basic unit of Yugoslav socialist system. It followed the idea of withering away of the state and strengthening the role of citizens. With the new Constitution of 1974, local communities became mandatory self-managing organisations of citizens in villages, groups of villages or city quarters. However, if too large in size or population, they could not fulfil their function properly. Therefore, the number of local communities

grew constantly through the 1970s and 1980s. For different reasons, usually financial, but also social and cultural, there were local requests for territorial reorganization. Sometimes a local community was divided in two, sometimes the locals wanted to join the neighbouring municipality, sometimes a group of local communities wished to form a new municipality. However, the border change was not an easy process, and these local initiatives could cause unpleasant situations and conflicts. They were also a test for the limits of social self-management. The presentation brings several examples from the 1980s, noted in the documents of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Croatia, especially its committee for local communities, which are kept in the Croatian State Archives.

Antti Lampinen

Breaching the Alps: Late-Republican Romans and the Idea of the ‘Wall of Italy’

Although the Livian narrative of Hannibal’s crossing is the most famous one of the Late-Republican expressions given to the historical *exempla* of breaching the Alps, the Roman preoccupation with the Alps as the *tutamen* of Italy owed their epistemic immediacy to a much more recent event – the Cimbric Wars. This traumatic episode had reawakened imagery of the northern enemies penetrating the ‘Wall of Italy’, which in some cases went back all the way to the Mid-Republican traditions of the Gallic Invasions. Much more demonstrable, however, are the way in which this very theme was back-projected into earlier historical threats, and the enduring significance of this imagery even during the Augustan era. Remnants of the same Roman insecurity about the ‘Wall of Italy’ being breached, perhaps especially by northerners, are even preserved in the historians of later Julio-Claudians, such as Caligula and Nero. My paper will first look at the likely origins of the idea of Alps as the ‘Wall of Italy’ in the Middle-Republican back-projections of the predestined nature of Rome’s dominance within Italy and the role of Gauls, in particular, as an external intruders in the peninsula. Next, the Late Republican (broadly, but not solely, ‘Livian’) stage of the motif is reviewed, and the impact of the Cimbric Wars (113-101 BCE) on this imagery is debated. Finally, I will look at the anecdotes found in Tacitus and Suetonius about the later Julio-Claudian episodes when the fear of a northern invasion breaching the Alps seem to have gripped the Romans.

Carlo Arrighi

“Love your neighbor as yourself”? New Barbarian Invasions in 21st century

Nowadays, more and more references highlight a strong relationship between present and Classical world, barbarians and new barbarians, especially by comparing the current migration processes with the IV-VI cent. barbarian invasions. This happens

because a well-defined idea of barbarians as the cause of the decline of an advanced civilization is widespread. This imagery of “barbarians” is confirmed in Latin sources. In fact, it is precisely to those narratives that we have to go back, in order to understand how the barbarian phenomenon has been culturally characterized, try to identify if there are elements that have survived since then up to the present days.

This paper aims firstly to analyse the different meanings that the term barbarian has assumed in the Italian context in recent years; secondly to show if it is possible to sustain that, in these cases of sources manipulation, it influences the study of ancient world or not. The comparative analysis of these two categories shows the reiteration of a stratified archive that, formed in ancient times and consolidated over time, maintains its purpose: opposing the dominant social group (ingroup) and heterogeneous minorities (outgroups).

So, what is the cultural operations that stay behind this approach? Is it possible to affirm that certain ideological identity archives are reposed over time applied to phenomena perceived as similar to each other, or would it be more correct to look at them as autonomous narratives.

Marina Zgrablić, Maurizio Levak

The Slavic Migrations in Istria: An Expression of Relationship between Christian and Pagan Landscape

The Slavic migrations in Istria occurred during the first quarter of the seventh century mostly in the inland areas of the peninsula. Which places within this micro-region became their destination? In which extent did they manage to influence the inland settlements that existed on their migratory route towards the western coast and southern Istria? Through the transitional period from the Late Roman period to the seventh century Istria was Christianised and the settlements had a spatial organization which included Christian basilicas. These churches belonged to the Christianized Roman population settled in Istria throughout the Roman period. Until recently these migrations were considered mostly in order to establish the historical circumstances of the encounter of two different ethnic groups in Istria. This work presentation will include the examination of the two historical settlements: 1) *Nesactium* (Nezakcij) near Pula, and 2) Muntajana near Poreč. Both belong to the inland settlements situated not far from the coast, but they provide us with different historical and archaeological framework: Nezakcij, a *municipium* based on the strong Roman heritage, and Muntajana being isolated settlement with an important early Christian basilica. Surly, the scarcity of written evidence in general makes archaeological objects fundamental for understanding of the movement of Slavs in Istria. The aim is to show the extent of Slavic actions by which they directly affected the Christianised inhabitants by destroying their cult places. Did Christian practice within the indigenous people disappear if the churches were destroyed? By this examination, a model of cessation of Christian cultic spaces caused by Slavic interventions tends to be reconsidered. In

this context we still deal with a contact between the existing Roman population and the new ethnic element who did not have the same religious practices. Therefore, it seems necessary to bring closer the encounter of the present population and the Slavs, in order to establish what the migratory actions caused on the mentioned sites within the cultural and religious context in the seventh century.

Ivan Bodrožić

The Salonitanian Church between Est and West during the Migration Movement in Late Antiquity

The invasions of the Goths and their conquest of some areas of the Roman Empire in Late Antiquity, also affected the situation in Illyricum, which itself suffered various troubles. After the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476, the situation dramatically worsened and turned into a highly chaotic, in various aspects. Not only the relationship between East and West were disturbed, but also the relationship between the Church and a juridical authority. As the Goths established their kingdom in West, Byzantium made efforts to unite the entire Empire as it once was and to put it under the control of Constantinople. To do so, they were supported by Illyrian Catholics, unlike the Goths who were followers of Arianism.

The strengthening the Byzantine presence in Illyricum, especially in West, undermined the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, so the influence of the Patriarch of Constantinople could spread to all areas under Byzantine control. The Salonitanian Church that had ever been tied to Rome, found itself at a crossroads, wavering between Byzantium and Rome. Adhering to the Byzantium, as she could not absolutely accept Arianism of Goths, she risked breaking up the ecclesiastical bond with Rome. However, it did not happen, and the Salonitanian Church managed to maintain its relationship with the Church of Rome under the Byzantine civil administration.

Davor Salihović

The 'Szakály Thesis' Revisited: a Reassessment of Hungarian Anti-Ottoman Defensive Measures in the Age of Matthias Corvinus, 1458-1490

A surprisingly brief, and appropriately classicized sentence found in Antonio Bonfini's late medieval account of the history of Hungary, describing the country's military potential at the turn of the sixteenth century, was a kernel of a currently dominant interpretation of anti-Ottoman defensive measures that were developed and utilized by King Matthias Corvinus. This interpretation, widely accepted thanks to the work of Ferenc Szakály, ascribes the defence of the country to a system of frontier castles that stretched from the Adriatic to Transylvania in at least two separate zones, providing a network of points of resistance that were to delay the enemy's progress until troops arrived from the background to face the Turks on a battlefield. While still unshaken,

views on Matthias's military prowess and Hungarian defensive strategies related to Szakály's thesis have recently come under rather unnoticed scrutiny, especially in the works of János Szabó and Miklós Mihály Nagy. By reviewing the older and recent literature, introducing new primary material from the archives of Hungary, Croatia, and Italy, and relying on methods belonging to the field of historical GIS, the aim of this presentation is both to question the established view on Matthias's 'system of defensive castles' and dwell on minute details of its construction, composition, and role. I shall attempt to show that the system never took the shape presented by Szakály and accepted in current historiography, that it, or some of its parts, may not have been employed to oppose Ottoman troops, as well as that significant sections of the 'system' were included for reasons other than the fear of Ottoman incursions.

Vedran Sulovsky

Lotharingia between France and the Empire during the Alexandrine Schism (1159 – 1181)

Few regions in Europe have been as contested as Lotharingia, an entity that once stretched from the Netherlands to Provence. Major wars took place in and over Lotharingia since the original partition of the Frankish Empire in 843 in Verdun and up to 1945, but the twelfth century is rarely mentioned as a turbulent time for the region.

Yet this period includes the expansion of Aragon into the Provence, and the rise of the County of Flanders and the Duchy of Brabant. Significant "internal" changes transpired as well: the archbishop of Cologne acquired the Duchy of Lotharingia, while Frederick Barbarossa began building an imperial territorial entity centred around Aachen.

I will focus on the German and French conflict of 1162 – 1167 and its consequences for Lotharingia as a border region. After Frederick Barbarossa (1152 – 1190) captured of Milan in 1162, he rushed to the Franco-German border to meet Louis VII, whom he wanted to frighten into handing over Pope Alexander III (1159 – 1181), the centre of opposition to the restoration of imperial rule over Italy. However, the meeting did not go as planned because Louis VII safeguarded the Pope, much to Frederick's chagrin. Scholars knew that Frederick acquired three French counties in the aftermath of the meeting, but I will show that Frederick began expanding the directly held imperial lands in Lotharingia, such as the district of Aachen, as a consequence of his failure in 1162.

Irena Benyovsky Latin

Venetian rectors and the circulation of their posts in the Adriatic in the 13th/14th c. (with presentation of TOPOS project database)

Venetian officials (podestàs, counts, rectors) as delegates of central authority, represent a special form of mobility and migration, being “eyes and ears” of the government. The administration and governance in Eastern Adriatic cities was not organized in the same way in the 13th and 14th centuries. In some cities Venice applied system of direct government through representatives, and elsewhere a lease system (leased countship). In a system of direct governance a Venetian patrician was appointed to the governor’s office (usually for 2-3 years, occasionally longer). As the officials often changed the residences and places of activity they participated in the transfer of knowledge, ideas, and customs, creating integrative standards over the entire area. They played a key role not only in the relationship between the state authorities and the Adriatic cities but also between the different cities, because their service was temporary and mobile.

The focus of my paper will be circulation of some Venetian rectors or members of their families in chosen cities of the Eastern Adriatic, and the impact they had (as Venetian representatives) on structure of the cities: primarily the design of urban spaces (especially public ones) and the construction of public buildings linked to governance, defence, trade, or administration. For this research it is very important to collect and enter data on officials into the digital database: in order to follow the length of the stay of the rectors, their family ties and the cities they were in. I will also present the database and the new research project on this matter (TOPOS). (This study has been sponsored by the Croatian Science Foundation, project TOPOS, number 2055.)

Luca Zenobi

Permeability and Power: Cross-Border Mobility in Renaissance Italy

Nowadays, crossing borders is almost synonymous with passports, stamps and fingerprints. But just like borders, travel documents have always existed. At the end of the middle ages, they often took the form of safe-conducts: a patent through which a ruling power granted a supplicant licence to transit its territory. Much like modern passports, safe-conducts served two primary functions: they fulfilled people’s desire to move, but they also provided authorities with some form of control over it. It follows that by looking at mobility through the lens of safe-conducts, it is possible to explore the long history of the tension between the natural dynamism of groups and individuals, and the artificial fixity enforced by spatial bounds.

To do so, the paper takes the Italian Quattrocento as a case study. This was a transformative period for the political geography of the peninsula: as the peace of Lodi put an end to a long series of conflicts, new borders between the Italian states

were established. Combining the safe-conducts granted by the authorities with the petitions sent by individuals looking to cross the new state frontiers, the paper examines how Renaissance rulers monitored access to their redefined dominions while also considering how people negotiated their will to move across borders. In showing that people's ability to move went hand in hand with a significant degree of control on behalf of the authorities, the paper challenges traditional views of pre-modern borders as porous and muddled lines while building up a new picture of Renaissance mobility.

Robert Kurelić

Late Medieval Chivalric Orders: Boundary Consolidation and Crossing

The end of the Middle ages and the transition to the Early Medieval Times is a period of widespread and transformation throughout Europe. The commercial revolution which began in Italy in the 11th century had, by the end of the 14th century, produced powerful banks that financed kings and princes in their efforts to consolidate their widespread and often heterogenous domains. Rulers such as the dukes of Burgundy, Maximillian of Habsburg or Louis XI were focused on the strengthening of royal power and authority at the expense of the nobility and the estates. One method used to strengthen the bond between the ruler and the nobility, and to define the boundaries of the reinvigorated monarchies was the establishment of secular chivalric orders. In contrast to their more famous spiritual counterparts their primary mission was not to combat the enemies of the faith, but to forge a bond between the Crown and the often disparate territories of their vassals, thereby symbolically creating and confirming the territorial reach of the sovereign and, in effect, marking the boundaries of his influence and rule. I argue that the chivalric orders were a method of strengthening and defining the composite kingdoms and empires of the late middle ages, but were, paradoxically, at the same time incapable of relinquishing the traditional spirit of chivalric internationalism that defined the Middle Ages in general.

PARTICIPANS

Carlo Arrighi

University of Padova, Ca' Foscari Venezia, University of Verona, Italy
carlo.arrighi@phd.unipd.it

Irena Benyovsky Latin

Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb, Croatia
irenabenyovsky@yahoo.com

Ivan Bodrožić

University of Split, Croatia
ivan.bodrozic@gmail.com

Tamara Crnko

University of Rijeka, Croatia
tamara.crnko@uniri.hr

Antonia de Castro Burica

University of Zadar, Croatia
antonia.de.castro.burica@gmail.com

Igor Duda

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia
igor.duda@unipu.hr

Vesna Đikanović

Institute for Recent History of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
vesnad286@gmail.com

Ilina Gjorgjievska

University of Maribor, Slovenia
ilina.gjorgjievska@student.um.si

Tristan Griffin

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
targ3@cam.ac.uk

Marijana Hameršak

Institute of Ethnology and Folklore Research, Zagreb, Croatia
marham@ief.hr

Igor Jovanović

Veli Vrh Elementary School, Pula, Croatia
igorj@ymail.com

Maja Jović

University of Zagreb, Croatia

maja.jovic27@gmail.com

Robert Kurelić

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

rkurelic@unipu.hr

Antti Lampinen

Finnish Institute at Athens, Greece

lampinen@finninstitute.gr

Sanja Lazanin

Institute for Migrations and Ethnic Studies, Zagreb, Croatia

Sanja.Lazanin@imin.hr

Maurizio Levak

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

maurizio.levak@unipu.hr

Tomasz Jacek Lis

Nicolaus Copernicus University, Toruń, Poland

tomlis88@gmail.com

Michala Lônčíková

Institute of Contemporary History, Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague, Czech Republic

michala.loncikova@gmail.com

Tatjana Mikulić

Ethnographic museum in Belgrade, Serbia

tatjana.mikulic@etnografskimuzej.rs

Marija Mogorović Crljenko

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

mmogorov@unipu.hr

Luka Pejić

University of Osijek, Croatia

luka.pejic.osijek@gmail.com

Sanja Puljar D'Alessio

University of Rijeka, Croatia

spuljar@ffri.hr

Francesca Rolandi

University of British Columbia – Center for Advanced Studies, Rijeka, Croatia
francesca.rolandi@gmail.com

Boris Ružić

University of Rijeka, Croatia
bruzic@uniri.hr

Davor Salihović

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom
ds802@cam.ac.uk

Damir Stanić

Croatian State Archives, Zagreb, Croatia
dstanic@arhiv.hr

Nenad Stefanov

Crossing Borders – Interdisciplinary Centre for Border Studies, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany
nenad.stefanov@hu-berlin.de

Vedran Sulovsky

Masaryk University in Brno, Czech Republic
vs423@alumni.cam.ac.uk

Tatjana Šarić

Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski Research Institute, Croatian State Archives, Zagreb, Croatia
tsaric@arhiv.hr

Mladen Tomorad

University of Zagreb, Croatia
mladen.tomorad@zg.t-com.hr;

Dora Tot

University of Bologna, Italy
dora.tot2@unibo.it

Nataša Urošević

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia
natasa.urosevic@unipu.hr

Nebojša Zelić

University of Rijeka, Croatia

nzelic@ffri.hr

Luca Zenobi

University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

lz352@cam.ac.uk

Marina Zgrablić

Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

marina.zgrablic@unipu.hr

ORGANIZER

**Sveučilište Jurja Dobrile u Puli / Juraj Dobrila University of Pula
Filozofski fakultet / Faculty of Humanities
Odsjek za povijest / Department of History**

I. Matetića Ronjgova 1

52100 Pula, Croatia

+385 52 377500

povijest@unipu.hr

<http://www.unipu.hr/index.php?id=3&povijest>

The study programme of history was first established at the Pedagogical Academy of Pula in 1961, but it was closed nine years later. After a long pause, in the early 1990s an initiative was launched for the establishing of a new study programme of history. The first generation was enrolled in 1994. As a part of the University of Rijeka, the Pedagogical Faculty was renamed Faculty of Philosophy in 1998 and in 2006 as Department of Humanities it became part of the newly established Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, the seventh Croatian public university.

The University has the license for single major and double major, undergraduate (BA) and graduate (MA) studies of history. In 2005 all programmes were reformed according to the guidelines of the Bologna Process. Since 2001 the students have been members of the International Students of History Association (ISHA). A successful cooperation with history departments at home and abroad has been established, as well as the exchange through the EU Erasmus Programme. Faculty members have been participating in different research projects, on both international and national levels.

Head of the Department of History

Iva Milovan Delić, PhD, Associate. Prof.

iva.milovan.delic@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 524

Chair of Medieval History

Ivan Jurković, PhD, Full Prof.

ivan.jurkovic@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 552

Chair of Modern Age History

Marija Mogorović Crljenko, PhD Assoc. Prof.,

mmogorov@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 524

Chair of Contemporary History

Mihovil Dabo, PhD, Assis. Prof.,

mihovil.dabo@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 524

ECTS Coordinator and

Erasmus contact person

Robert Kurelić, PhD, Assis. Prof.

rkurelic@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 552

**INTERNATIONAL OFFICE
OF THE UNIVERSITY**

Ivona Peternel, Expert Associate for
International Affairs

ivona.peternel@unipu.hr

+385 52 377 088

**Past, Present, Future 2020: The (im)penetrable Barriers
Organization Committee**

Robert Kurelić, PhD, Assist. Prof, Head of the Organizing Committee,
Davor Bulić, PhD, Assist. Prof,
Igor Duda, PhD, Assoc. Prof.,
Robert Matijašić, PhD, Full Prof.,
Iva Milovan Delić, PhD, Assis. Prof.,
Marina Zgrablić, . PhD, Assis. Prof.

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Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Faculty of Humanities



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Zagrebačka 30, 52100 Pula
www.unipu.hr

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