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Author(s): Olga Katsiardi-Hering

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provide new information about commercial networks and other related phenomena, this paper will seek to propose a model describing the emergence, evolution and co-development of micro/macro districts and commercial supra-regions in Southeastern Europe. The various long- or short-lived occupations (Ottoman, Venetian, Habsburg¹⁴) of these broad areas in Southeastern Europe (as in other areas as well) contributed to the formation and transformation of varied regions and, consequently, of administrative and economic districts. For the purposes of my argument, I will concentrate on the terms ‘micro/macro districts’ and ‘regions’.

By ‘micro/macro’ districts, I mean (following Vera Zimanyi’s usage¹⁵): a) those places which, vital for trade and production, emerged around special market towns and market cities, particularly in Hungary in the *oppida* context, but also across the swathe of Southeastern Europe under Ottoman rule, in which through the “*hisba regulations which governed the guilds*”, the state imposed strict controls over internal and external trade, organizing a system of regional and inter-regional markets¹⁶; particularly, b) the ‘micro/macro

¹⁴ From the rich literature I mention E. Eichkoff, *Venedig, Wien und die Osmanen: Umbruch in Südosteuropa 1645–1700*, Stuttgart, Klett-Cotta, 1988; I. Parvev, *Habsburgs and the Ottomans between Vienna and Belgrade: 1683–1739*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1995; B. Buchmann, *Österreich und das Osmanische Reich: eine bilaterale Geschichte*, Wien, WUV-Universitäts Verlag, 1999; I could not consult: Br. Bulke, *Osmanische Türken und österreichische Habsburger: bibliographischer Behef in forschungsstrategischer Absicht. 2. Osmanen, Habsburger, Venedig: ca 4840 Titeleinträge*, Neuss, Bulke, 2011.

¹⁵ V. Zimányi, Grundherren und Bauer am Markt im Ungarn des 16. und 17. Jahrhunderts, In: *Eadem* (ed.), *Studien zur deutschen und ungarischen Wirtschaftsentwicklung (16.–20. Jahrhundert)*, Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó, 1985, p. 73; *Eadem*, *Economy and Society in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Hungary (1526–1650)*, Budapest, Akadémiai Kiadó 1987.

¹⁶ From the rich literature I mention: A. Mehlan, Mittel- und Westeuropa und die Balkanjahresmärkte zur Türkenzeit, *Südostdeutsche Forschungen*, 1938, N 3, p. 69–120; A. Mehlan, Die großen Balkanmessen in der Türkenzeit, *Vierteljahresschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 1938, N 31, p. 10–49; A. Mehlan, Der Bazaar auf dem Balkan, *Südost-Forschungen*, 1940, N 5, p. 832–863; G. Penelea, *Les foires de la Valachie pendant la période 1774–1848*, Bukarest, Biblioteca historica Romaniae, Section d’Histoire économique, 44/4, 1973; K. Karanatsis, Les Marchés en Épire et leurs univers XVIII^e – XIX^e siècles. Doctorat du 3^e cycle, Université de Paris I, Panthéon Sorbonne, 1993; K. Karanatsis, Ετήσιες περιοδικές αγορές στην Ήπειρο, *Ta Historika*, 1994, N 21, σ. 311–338; O. Κατσαρδής-Hering, *Δημιονημένοι ορίζοντες Ελλήνων εμπόρων· το εμπορικό πανηγύρι στη Senigallia (18ος – αρχές 19ου αι.)*, Αθήνα, Καραβίας, Δ. Ν., 1989; M. Bur-Markovska, Sn. Panova, Marktzentren und Jahrmärkte auf dem Balkan im 16. und 17. Jahrhundert, *Bulgarian Historical Review*, 1992, N 22/1–2, p. 107–117.