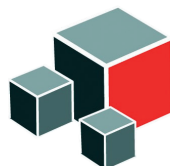




GMV
Gradski muzej Varaždin



HRVATSKI
DRŽAVNI
ARHIV

CONFERENCE KONFERENCIJA

THE GOLDEN AGE OF ENLIGHTENED TROOPS AND SMALL WAR

ZLATNO DOBA LAKIH POSTROJBI I MALI RAT

EXHIBITION IZLOŽBA

THE MILITARY FRONTIER REVISITED

POVRATAK U VOJNU KRAJINU

Hrvatski institut za povijest, Hrvatski državni arhiv,
Hrvatski povijesni muzej & Gradski muzej Varaždin

15-16
April
Zagreb



15-16.
travnja

2019



Monday 15 • 4 • 2019

Venue: Hrvatski institut za povijest (Croatian Institute of History)

09:00-09:30

Registration

09:30-10:00

Welcome and opening remarks

10:00-11:00

Kirill Nazarenko (University of Sankt Petersburg, Sankt Petersburg)

Irregular into Regular: Old and New Troops in the Russian Army in the 18th Century

Istvan L. Nagy (Gróf Esterházy Károly Museum, Pápa)

From Light Troops to the High Command. The Military Arm and Branch Background of the Generals of the Habsburg Monarchy at the End of the 18th Century

Kristina Milković (University of Zagreb, Zagreb)

Small War – The Concept and its Meaning

11:00-11:30

Discussion

11:30-11:45

Break and refreshments

11:45-12:45

Sergej Ivanyuk Aleksandrović (Volgograd State University, Volgograd)

The Irregular Calvary of Peter the Great during the Great Northern War (1700-1721): Tactics and Methods of Warfare

Philip Batelka (Bremen)

‘Colosse auf Elephanten’: Transfers of Knowledge during the Reestablishment of the Prussian Light Cavalry

Vedran Klaužer (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

Grenzer Troops on Austrian Ships during the 18th Century

12:45-13:15

Discussion

13:15-14:00

Lunch

14:00-15:00

Csaba Hórvát (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca)

Recruitment Methods in the Habsburg Army and the Szekler Military Border (18th Century)

Pavao Nujić (Josip Juraj Strossmayer University, Osijek)

The Petrovaradin Regiment during the Seven Years' War (1756-1763)

Juraj Balić (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

The Lika Grenzer Regiment in Light of Enlightened Military Reforms (1763-1779)

15:00-15:30

Discussion

15:30-15:45

Break and refreshments

15:45-16:45

Bálazs Lázár (War Institute and Museum, Budapest)

Small-scale Warfare during the last Turkish War (1788-1791)

Alexander Buczynski (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

Captain Philip Vukasović' Military Mission to Montenegro in 1788

16:45-17:00

Discussion and final remarks

u potpunosti odustati od toga? Prema riječima maršala Moritza Lacyja, vodećeg stratega c. k. vojske, potonji je prijedlog bio ispravan, te je izriječom u općim uputama zabranio gerilski rat. Međutim, neuspjesi prve godine rata, prisilili su austrijsko vodstvo da razmisli o strategiji i taktici, te je ponovno uvedena praksa malog rata. Ta će se pitanja u radu raspravljati prikazom djelovanja general bojnika Paula von Krayja protiv Osmanlina uz donji Dunav 1789. i 1790. godine.

Alexander Buczynski (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

Captain Philip Vukasović' Military Mission to Montenegro in 1788

The beginning of the last Austro-Turkish War (1788-1791) was marked by a special Austrian military mission far behind enemy lines that had all the characteristics of guerilla warfare. Emperor Joseph II entrusted Captain Filip Vukasović of the Lika Regiment with the secret assignment to go to Montenegro with 400 experienced and well armed volunteers from the Lika and Otočac Regiments. Their objective was to gather evidence and intelligence about the activities of Kara Mahmud Pasha, the rebellious Ottoman governor of the Sanjak of Scutari, find out his true intentions and encourage local Montenegrin lords - if necessary - to revolt against the Ottomans. Vukasović not only bore special credentials from his ruler that authorized him to negotiate on the highest level but also carried large amounts of money for bribery. Opening a new focal point of conflict in the middle of the Ottoman Empire would lessen the pressure of Ottoman military forces along the whole front that stretched from Bosnia until the Crimea. This paper will discuss the course and outcome of this spectacular but mostly forgotten special operation.

Alexander Buczynski (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Vojna misija satnika Filipa Vukasovića u Crnu Goru 1788. godine

Početak posljednjeg protuturskog rata (1788-1791.) obilježila je posebna austrijska vojna misija daleko iza neprijateljskih linija koja je imala sve karakteristike malog rata. Satniku Ličke pukovnije Filipu Vukasoviću bio je po nalogu cara Josipa II. povjeren tajni zadatak da se s postrojbom od 400 iskusnih i dobro naoružanih dragovoljaca iz Ličke i Otočke pukovnije uputi u Crnu Goru kako bi prikupio ključne informacije o aktivnostima buntovnog osmanskog guvernera Skadarskog sandžaka Kare Mehmed-paše, saznao njegove točne namjere i po potrebi nagovorio lokalne crnogorske vođe na ustanak protiv Osmanlija. Sa sobom je nosio akreditivna pisma svoga vladara s ovlastima da pregovara na najvišoj razini ali i veliku količinu novca za potkupljivanje. Otvaranjem novog ratnog žarišta usred Osmanskog Carstva smanjio bi se pritisak osmanskih vojnih snaga na glavnom bojištu koji se protegnuo od Bosne do Krima. U ovom će referatu biti govora o tijeku i ishodu ove spektakularne ali uglavnom zaboravljene vojne akcije.



će utjecaj habsburških vojnih reformi tijekom šezdesetih i sedamdesetih godina 18. stoljeća na Ličku pukovniciju, kao i sudjelovanje te vojne postrojbe u posljednjem od takozvanih *Kabinettskriege* u 18. stoljeću.

Bálazs Lázár (War Institute and Museum, Budapest)
Small-scale Warfare during the last Turkish War (1788-1791)

Preparing for war against the Ottomans, the question was raised what to do with small war tactics in the theatre of operations on the Balkans. Would it be possible or practical for the Austrian army to undertake such enterprises against the Ottomans – also masters of partisan and irregular warfare – or would it be better to give it up entirely? Marshal Moritz Lacy, the leading strategist of the K. K. Army, thought the latter and he *expressis verbis* forbade guerilla warfare in his general instructions. The military failures during the first year of war however forced the Austrian leadership to rethink their strategy and tactics, and thus the practices of small war returned to its rightful place. Apart from general questions this paper will discuss the enterprises of Major General Paul von Kray against the Ottoman positions along the Lower Danube in 1789 and 1790.

Bálazs Lázár (Muzej i Institut za vojnu povijest)
Mali rat tijekom posljednjeg turskog rata (1788.–1791.)

Pripremajući se za rat protiv Osmanlija, postavilo se pitanje malog rata na balkanskom ratištu. Je li austrijska vojska bila u mogućnosti poduzeti takav pothvat protiv Osmanlija – dobrih poznavatelja partizanskog odnosno iregularnog načina ratovanja – ili bi bilo bolje



Ponedjeljak 15 • 4 • 2019

Mjesto: Hrvatski institut za povijest

Registracija sudionika

09:00-09:30

Pozdravne riječi

09:30-10:00

10:00-11:00

Kirill Nazarenko (Sveučilište Sankt Petersburg, Sankt Petersburg)

Od iregularnih do regularnih vojnika: stare i nove postrojbe u ruskoj vojsci tijekom 18. stoljeća

Istvan L. Nagy (Muzej gróf Esterházy Károly, Pápa)

Od lakih postrojbi do visokog zapovjedništva. Vojni rodovi i napredovanja generala Habsburške Monarhije na kraju 18. stoljeća

Kristina Milković (Sveučilište Zagreba, Zagreb)

Mali rat – koncept i njegovo značenje

11:00-11:30

Rasprava

11:30-11:45

Pauza

11:45-12:45

Sergej Ivanyuk Aleksandrović (Državno Sveučilište Volgograd, Volgograd)

Iregularna konjica Petra Velikog tijekom Velikog sjevernog rata (1700.–1721.): taktike i metode ratovanja

Philip Batelka (Bremen)

'Kolosi na slonovima': Transferi znanja u vrijeme ponovne uspostave pruske lake konjice

Vedran Klaužer (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Krajiške postrojbe na austrijskim brodovima tijekom 18. stoljeća

12:45-13:15

Rasprava

13:15-14:00

Ručak

14:00-15:00

Csaba Hórvát (Babeş-Bolyai Sveučilište, Cluj-Napoca)

Metode novačenja u habsburškoj vojsci i Seklerskoj vojnoj krajini (18. stoljeće)

Pavao Nujić (Sveučilište J. J. Strossmayera, Osijek)

Petrovaradinska pukovnica u vrijeme Sedmogodišnjeg rata (1756.–1763.)

Juraj Balić (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Lička krajiška pukovnica u svijetlu prosvijećenih vojnih reformi (1763.–1779.)

15:00-15:30

Rasprava

15:30-15:45

Pauza

15:45-16:45

Bálazs Lázár (Muzej i Institut za vojnu povijest, Budimpešta)

Mali rat tijekom posljednjeg turskog rata (1788.–1791.)

Alexander Buczynski (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Vojna misija satnika Filipa Vukasovića u Crnoj Gori 1788. godine

16:45-17:00

Rasprava i završne riječi

PROGRAM KONFERENCIJE



Tuesday 16 • 4 • 2019

Venue: Gradski muzej Varaždin (City Museum of Varaždin)

10:00

Departure from Zagreb

12:00

Opening of the exhibition: 'The Military Frontier revisited'

13:30-14:30

Poster presentations: sources, research possibilities and results

Jelena Pavković

Midwives of the Broder Grenz Regiment (1834-1847)

Juro Bijelić

Colonel Carl Kissics (died 1822)

Ružica Gelo

Mortality rates in Gospić (1850-1859)

David Cesar • Ante Matuško

Nativity rates in Gospić (1841-1850)

Filip Hren

Two careers: Franz Bach and Catharina Dubravchic

16:30

Return to Zagreb

Utorak 16 • 4 • 2019

Mjesto: Gradski muzej Varaždin

10:00

Polazak iz Zagreba

12:00

Svečano otvorenje izložbe: 'Povratak u Vojnu krajinu'

13:30-14:30

Poster prezentacije: izvori, mogućnosti istraživanja i rezultati

Jelena Pavković

Primalje Brodske krajiške pukovnije (1834.-1847.)

Juro Bijelić

Pukovnik Carl Kissics (u. Petrovaradin, 16. lipnja 1822.)

Ružica Gelo

Mortalitet u Gospiću (1850.-1859.)

David Cesar • Ante Matuško

Natalitet u Gospiću (1841.-1850.)

Filip Hren

Dvije karijere: Franjo Bach i Catharina Dubravchic

16:30

Povratak u Zagreb

efficiency of the Prussian army. Hence, the Prussian army was supposed to serve as a model for Austrian military reforms. However, due to an exhausted state treasury as a consequence of the recent war, frugality became one of the main features of the reforms. Another distinguishing characteristic was uniformity, which was intended to cover all the troops at the disposal of the Habsburgs, including the *Grenzer* regiments, comprised of the belligerent inhabitants of the Military Frontier. Although they were initially awarded the task of defending the southern borders of the Monarchy from enemy incursions, with the decline of the Ottoman threat from the middle of the XVIIIth century a new role was prescribed for these soldiers, namely, the participation in the military campaigns throughout the European continent. Simultaneously the military reforms aimed at transforming the *Grenzer* into regular line infantrymen, which meant that they would eventually forfeit their unique military qualities. The process of military reformation was interrupted by the outbreak of the War of the Bavarian Succession (1778-1779). This short-term conflict was not characterized by large-scale battles, but rather by skirmishes in which light infantry, particularly *Grenzer* troops, played a significant role. This paper will follow the impact of the Habsburg military reforms during the 1760s and 1770s on the Lika *Grenzer* Regiment, as well as observe the participation of this military unit in the last of the so-called Cabinet Wars of the 18th century.

Juraj Balić (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Lička pukovnija u svjetlu prosvijećenih vojnih reformi (1763.-1779.)

Nakon završetka Sedmogodišnjeg rata (1756.-1763.) Habsburška Monarhija pokrenula je novi set vojnih reformi kako bi pripremila austrijsku vojsku za još jedan mogući sukob s Prusima. Car Josip II. (1765.-1790.), sin Marije Terezije i njezin suvladar, bio je veliki obožavatelj pruskog kralja Fridrika II. (1740.-1786.) i vojne učinkovitosti pruske vojske. Stoga je pruska vojska trebala poslužiti kao model za austrijske vojne reforme. Međutim, zbog iscrpljene državne blagajne, kao posljedice nedavnog rata, štedljivost je postala jedna od glavnih obilježja reformi. Druga prepoznatljiva karakteristika bila je uniformiranost koja je trebala obuhvatiti sve postrojbe koje su bile na raspolaganju Habsburgovcima, uključujući i krajiške pukovnije, koje je sačinjavalo borbena stanovništvo Vojne krajine. Iako im je prvotno dodijeljena zadaća obrane južnih granica Monarhije od neprijateljskih napada, smanjivanjem osmanske ugroze od sredine 18. stoljeća, tim vojnicima je propisana nova uloga, odnosno sudjelovanje u vojnim kampanjama diljem europskog kontinenta. Istodobno, vojne su reforme bile usmjerene na pretvaranje krajišnika u regularne pješačke jedinice, što je značilo da će na kraju izgubiti svoje jedinstvene vojne osobine. Proces vojne reforme bio je prekinut izbijanjem Rata za bavarsko nasljeđe (1778.-1779.). Ovaj kratkotrajni sukob nije bio obilježen bitkama velikih razmjera, nego sukobima u kojima je značajnu ulogu imale lake pješačke postrojbe, osobito krajiške postrojbe. Ovaj rad prati



the Seven Year's War. As a *Grenzer* regiment originating from Sylvania, a territory of the Habsburg Monarchy that had been recently acquired, this regiment had the least experience in small war tactics as compared to other traditional border areas, it was involved in a series of campaigns, battles and most of all skirmishes on different fronts of Central Europe between 1756 and 1762, far away from home and the border it was supposed to defend.

Pavao Nujić (Sveučilište Josipa Jurja Strossmayera, Osijek)
Petrovaradinska pukovnija u vrijeme Sedmogodišnjeg rata (1756.–1763.)

Petrovaradinska pukovnija, kao dio reformirane Slavonske vojne krajine, osnovana je usred Rata za austrijsko nasljeđe i imala je prvi veliki test tijekom Sedmogodišnjeg rata. Kao krajiška pukovnija koja potječe iz Srijema, najkasnije stečenog teritorija Habsburške Monarhije s najmanje iskustva u malom ratu, u usporedbi s drugim tradicionalnim pograničnim područjima, bila je uključena u niz pohoda, bitaka i ponajviše okršaja na bojištima srednje Europe u razdoblju od 1756. do 1762. godine, tako marširajući daleko od doma i granice koju je trebala braniti.

Juraj Balić (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)
The Lika Grenzer Regiment in Light of Enlightened Military Reforms (1763-1779)

Following the end of the Seven Years' War (1756-1763) the Habsburg Monarchy initiated a new set of military reforms in order to prepare the Austrian army for another possible conflict with the Prussians. Emperor Joseph II (1765-1790), Maria Theresa's son and co-ruler, was a deep admirer of King Frederick II of Prussia (1740-1786) and the military

Kirill Nazarenko (University of Sankt Petersburg, Sankt Petersburg)
Irregular into Regular: Old and New Troops in the Russian Army in the 18th Century

It is considered that Peter the Great abolished the irregular army units in Russia and created a regular army. Supposedly only Cossacks remained irregular troops in Russian service. In fact, until the 1770s there was a process of gradual replacement of irregular formations by regular troops. At the same time, the combat capability of some old irregular units could be higher than that of the newly created regular ones. Peter not only retained the old formations, but also created new ones, for the most part continuing the recruitment methods and financing characteristics of irregular troops. The state continued to create new Cossack troops. The preservation of irregular units in the Russian regular army in the 18th century allowed to save money, protect borders and to maintain efficient light troops for small war.

Kirill Nazarenko (Sveučilište u Sankt Peterburgu, Sankt Peterburg)
Od iregularnih do regularnih vojnika: stare i nove postrojbe u ruskoj vojsci tijekom 18. stoljeća

Smatra se da je Petar Veliki u Rusiji ukinuo iregularne vojne jedinice i stvorio regularnu vojsku. Navodno su samo kozaci ostali iregularni odredi u ruskoj vojnoj službi. Zapravo, sve do sedamdesetih godina 18. stoljeća trajala je postupna zamjena iregularnih vojnih jedinica u regularne formacije. Istodobno, borbena sposobnost nekih starih iregularnih jedinica mogla je biti veća od sposobnosti novostvorenih regularnih jedinica. Car Petar, ne samo da je zadržao stare, već je stvorio i nove formacije, uglavnom naslijedivši metode novačenja i financiranja karakterističnih za iregularne postrojbe. Država je nastavila stvarati nove kozačke vojnike. Očuvanje iregularnih jedinica u ruskoj regularnoj vojsci u 18. stoljeću omogućilo je uštedu novca, zaštitu granica i postojanje učinkovitih lakih postrojbi za mali rat.

Istvan L. Nagy (Gróf Esterházy Károly Museum, Pápa)
From Light Troops to the High Command. The Military Arm and Branch Background of the Generals of the Habsburg Monarchy at the End of the 18th Century

The 18th century in warfare can be undoubtedly described as the Golden Age of the light troops. The army of the Habsburg Monarchy had introduced the Eastern type of light troops on Western European battlefields during the 16th century and remained the main developer of light troops warfare during the Early Modern Period. Excellent light troops such as Croats, Hussars, Pandours, and Grenzers were ever-present and highly successful in the campaigns of the Habsburgs. At the end of the 17th century the first regular

light troops appeared and the number of these troops increased greatly during the 18th century. Not only were the soldiers excellent, but also their commanders leaders were also brilliant and they started to appear in greater number among the Austrian generals.

Two years ago I presented the rise of Croatian Generals as the result of the reorganisation of the Military Border into regular regiments. Now, from a broader view it is possible to analyse the composition of the generals according to the dominant arm and branch background. After processing all main sources concerning promotions and payment of the generals, the number of the serving generals can be set to 880 persons. 726 generals came from fighting units, 123 were technicians (mostly engineers, gunners and headquarter officers) and 31 were others (mostly from foreign armies). The group of generals with light troops background consisted of 215 members. This paper offers an analyses of the composition and role of this group from a tactical, strategical and organizational point of view.

Istvan L. Nagy (Muzej gróf Esterházy Károly, Pápa)

Od lakih postrojbi do visokog zapovjedništva. Vojni rodovi i napredovanja generala Habsburške Monarhije na kraju 18. stoljeća

Kada govorimo o ratovanju 18. stoljeće može se bez sumnje opisati kao zlatno doba lakih trupa. Vojska Habsburške Monarhije uvela je istočni tip lakih trupa na bojištima zapadne Europe tijekom 16. stoljeća i ostala glavni čimbenik u razvitku lakih trupa tijekom ranog novog vijeka. Izvršne lake postrojbe kao što su Hrvati, husari, panduri, krajišnici bile su uvijek prisutne i vrlo uspješne u habsburškim vojnim pohodima. Krajem 17. stoljeća pojavile su se prve regularne postrojbe, a broj regularnih lakih trupa znatno se povećao tijekom 18. stoljeća. Osim što su postrojbe bile izvršne, izvrstan je bio i njihov zapovjedni kadar koji se u velikom broju pojavljivao među generalima vojske.

Prije dvije godine ukazao sam na svoje zapažanje o usponu hrvatskih generala kao rezultat stvaranja regularnih pukovnija u Vojnoj krajini. Sada, iz općeg gledišta, mogu proširiti svoj interes na analizu strukture generala prema dominantnoj vojnoj grani. Nakon obrade svih temeljnih izvora o napredovanjima i plaći generala, utvrdilo se ukupno 880 generala. U borbenim jedinicama bilo je 726 generala, 123 su bili tehničari (uglavnom inženjeri, topnici i službenici generalnog stožera), a 31 su bili ostali generali (uglavnom iz stranih vojski). Generala koje možemo povezati s lakim postrojbama bilo je 215. U radu se analizira sastav i uloga potonjih s taktičkog, strateškog i organizacijskog aspekta.

Kristina Milković (University of Zagreb, Zagreb)

Small War – The Concept and its Meaning

This presentation deals with the case of small war from a theoretical point of view, principally in a Habsburg context during the 18th century. There are three source types that

napada, i takva plovila također su mogla imati vojne posade sastavljene od krajišnika. Shodno navedenom, na temelju sačuvane arhivske građe koja se odnosi na grad Senj i okolnih pukovnija, u ovome izlaganju je cilj prikazati koje su to trupe činile takve vojne posade, u kakvim akcijama i situacijama su sudjelovale te svakodnevni život krajiških trupa na austrijskim pomorskim brodovima u Jadranu tijekom 18. stoljeća. Prikazati će se na nekoliko reprezentativnih primjera brojčano stanje i sastav takvih trupa onih vezanih za trgovačke ili piratske brodove grada Senja koje su činili krajišnici iz Ličke i Otočke krajiške pukovnije.

Csaba Hórvat (Babeş-Bolyai University, Cluj-Napoca)

Recruitment Methods in the Habsburg Army and the Szekler Military Border (18th Century)

The enlistment of soldiers and the recruiting methods of the Habsburg army during the 18th century are more or less known to historians who have researched this period but in the papers and books that mention these topics they are treated rather superficially and laconically (in a couple of sentences). Specific cases have been more or less forgotten or omitted and the impact of these events (brawls, conflicts) on the local population has also remained largely unresearched. In the 18th century there were differences between the recruitment methods used in and outside the Székely seats that were part of the Transylvanian Military Border. This paper aims to summarize the methods employed by the recruiters of the Habsburg army.

Csaba Hórvat (Sveučilište Babeş-Bolyai, Cluj-Napoca)

Metode novačenja u habsburškoj vojsci i Seklerskoj vojnoj krajini (18. stoljeće)

Novačenje vojnika i metoda novačenja habsburške vojske tijekom 18. stoljeća više su ili manje poznati povjesničarima koji su istraživali ovaj period, ali radovi i knjige u kojima se spominju te teme, tretiraju ih prilično površno i usputno (u nekoliko rečenica). Konkretni slučajevi su ili zaboravljeni ili izostavljeni, a utjecaj događaja (svađa, sukobi) na lokalno stanovništvo također je uglavnom neistražen. U 18. stoljeću postojale su razlike između metoda novačenja koje su se koristile izvan i u seklerskim središtima, uključenim u Transilvanijsku vojnu krajinu. Cilj je ovog rada napraviti pregled metode koje su se koristile pri novačenju u habsburšku vojsku.

Pavao Nujić (Josip Juraj Strossmayer University, Osijek)

The Petrovaradin Grenzer Regiment during the Seven Years' War

The Petrovaradin Grenzer Regiment, part of the reorganized Slavonian Military Border, was established in the midst of the Austrian War of Succession and had its first big test during



ties on the Adriatic Sea between the ports of Trieste, Rijeka, Bakar and Senj. Because this was a period of almost continuous war they first started to use them as military crews on merchant ships. In addition to this, certain ships from Senj under the Austrian flag received letters of marque (authorizations by the royal authority to carry out pirate attacks) during the 18th century, and military crews of such vessels could also have consisted of *Grenzer*. Based on relevant archival material relating to the city of Senj and the neighboring *Grenzer* Regiments, the purpose of this presentation is to show which troops were stationed on ships, in which actions and situations they participated, and what their daily life on Austrian ships in the Adriatic Sea looked like during the 18th century. In this sense, a number of representative examples will help illustrate the numerical status and composition of such crews consisting of *Grenzer* from the Lika and Otočac Regiments on merchant or pirate ships from Senj.

Vedran Klaužer (Hrvatski institut za povijest, Zagreb)

Krajiške postrojbe na austrijskim brodovima tijekom 18. stoljeća

Tijekom 18. stoljeća, oslanjajući se na dugu tradiciju vrsne vojne aktivnosti krajišnika te pomoraca grada Senja iz prijašnjih vremena, austrijske vojne vlasti na potezu od svojih luka Trsta, Rijeke, Bakra sve do Senja počinju koristiti navedene trupe i brodovlje za vršenje svojih trgovačko-vojnih pomorskih aktivnosti na Jadranu. Kao prvo, u konstantna ratna vremena austrijske vlasti koriste te jedinice kao vojne posade svojih trgovačkih brodova. Dodatno, kako je osobito obzirom na sistem piratskog djelovanja nad neprijateljskim brodovima određeni dio senjskog brodovlja pod austrijskom zastavom na Jadranu dobio tijekom 18. stoljeća dozvole od kraljevske vlasti za provođenje takvih piratskih

speak of small wars: battle descriptions, reports of individual commanders, and theoretical texts. The small war in which military soldiers participated was conducted primarily along the Habsburg-Ottoman border and also broader along the width of the territory as a traditional way of warfare – by troops, especially during the 17th century. The establishment of the Habsburg-Ottoman border through the Karlovitz Treaty of 1699 represented in this respect a turnabout. The small war that occurred along the Habsburg-Ottoman border differed from the overall small war elsewhere during the 18th century in which warriors from the Military Frontier took part in central European battles. The small war along the border of the both aforementioned empires could be self-consistent and could also occur during formal periods of peace, whereas the small war in which *Grenzer* took part on the battlefields of Central Europe was always part of a greater war.

Kristina Milković (Sveučilište u Zagrebu, Zagreb)

Mali rat – koncept i njegovo značenje

Izlaganje će se baviti teorijom malog rata u kontekstu Habsburške Monarhije 18. stoljeća. O malom ratu govore tri vrste izvora: opisi bitaka, izvješća pojedinih zapovjednika i teorijski tekstovi. Mali rat u kojem su sudjelovali vojnici vodio se ponajprije duž habsburško-osmanske granice, ali i šire i to kao tradicionalni način ratovanja osobito tijekom 17. stoljeća. Uspostavljanje habsburško-osmanske granice mirom u Srijemskim Karlovcima 1699. predstavljalo je zaokret u malom ratovanju. Mali rat koji se vodio duž habsburško-osmanske granice razlikovao se od malog rata u kojem su krajiški ratnici sudjelovali u bitkama u srednjoj Europi tijekom 18. stoljeća. Mali rat uz granicu dviju spomenutih država mogao je biti samodostatan i moglo je biti vođen i u formalnom razdoblju mira, dok je mali rat u kojem su ratnici iz Vojne krajine sudjelovali na bojištima srednje Europe uvijek bio dio širih ratnih zbivanja.

Sergej Ivanyuk Aleksandrovič (Volgograd State University, Volgograd)

The Irregular Cavalry of Peter the Great during the Great Northern War (1700-1721): Tactics and Methods of Warfare

The history of military conflicts of Russia is inextricably linked with the history of its irregular cavalry. The composition of the irregular forces of the Russian army in different periods of national history included military units of the Cossacks, as well as the ethnic groups of militant peoples who were in the service of the Russian government. In terms of their ability to conduct combat, recruitment, military service, and uniforms, such units differed significantly from regular troops. The original military traditions of the irregular cavalry, its tactical techniques and skills were widely used by the Russian command in the wars waged by the Russian Tsar Peter the Great in the early 18th century.



Sergej Ivanyuk Aleksandrovič (Državno Sveučilište Volgograd, Volgograd)

Iregularna konjica Petra Velikog tijekom Velikog sjevernog rata (1700.–1721.): taktike i metode ratovanja

Povijest ruskih vojnih sukoba neraskidivo je povezana s poviješću ruske iregularne konjice. Sastav iregularnih snaga ruske vojske u različitim razdobljima nacionalne povijesti uključivao je vojne jedinice kozaka, kao i etničke skupine militantnih naroda, koji su djelovali u službi ruske vlade. U smislu njihove vojne sposobnosti, novačenja, vojne službe i uniforme, takve su se jedinice značajno razlikovale od regularnih vojnika. Prvobitne vojne tradicije iregularne konjice, njezine taktike i vještine ruski zapovjednici često su koristili u ratovima koje je vodio ruski car Petar Veliki početkom 18. stoljeća.

Philip Batelka (Bremen)

„Colosse auf Elephanten“. Transfers of Knowledge during the Reestablishment of the Prussian Light Cavalry

Different forms of light cavalry took hold in almost all European armies from the late 17th until the end of the 18th century. Hussars from the Military Border and from Poland proved to be particularly influential. The first Prussian Corps of Hussars were created in 1721 which is well established. Apparently so is their lack of effectiveness. Within 35 years this impression changed dramatically – by the Seven Years' War Prussian hussars were among the best light cavalry units 18th century Europe had to offer. It is worth noting that this transformation was achieved mostly during the Silesian Wars. Three main

causes for this rapid development have been provided time and again: First, Frederick II himself who recognized the need for a versatile light cavalry. Second, the fact that he had capable commanding officers like Zieten, Belling, Puttkamer, Natzmer, Székely and Kleist at his command. And finally, a multitude of Polish deserters and defectors from the Military Frontier who were well versed in tactical reconnaissance and petty warfare. This school of thought proves insufficient as soon as confronted with the fact that only after a couple of years the number of foreigners among Prussian hussars diminished substantially and their numbers were replaced by Prussian recruits almost entirely. Yet neither sources nor the outcome of several battles would suggest a drop in performance. This leads me to argue that on top of the aforementioned causes there must have been a highly efficient form of knowledge transfer which led to superior training of recruits, increased logistics and highly implementable tactical guidelines

Philip Batelka (Bremen)

„Kolosi na slonovima“. Transferi znanja u vrijeme ponovne uspostave pruske lake konjice

Različite vrste lake konjice od kasnog 17. pa sve do kraja 18. stoljeća prevladale su u gotovo svim europskim vojskama. Poglavitito su utjecajni bili husari iz Vojne krajine i iz Poljske. Poznato je da je prvi husarski pruski korpus osnovan 1721. godine, kao što je uvriježen i nedostatak njihove učinkovitosti. U sljedećih 35 godina djelovanja, viđenje o husarima dramatično se promijenilo – do početka Sedmogodišnjeg rata pruski husari bili su među najboljim lakim konjicama u Europi, a ta se transformacija dogodila ponajviše tijekom šleskih ratova. Ističu se tri glavna razloga koji su utjecali na tu transformaciju. Najprije je Fridrik II. prepoznao potrebu za svestranom lakom konjicom. Zatim je imao sposobne zapovjednike, kao što su bili Zieten, Belling, Puttkamer, Natzmer, Székely i Kleist. I na kraju, mnoštvo poljskih dezertera i prebjega iz Vojne krajine koji su bili vični u vojnoj taktici i ratovanju. Ovakav pristup istraživanju teme pokazao se nedostatan, ako se u obzir uzme činjenica da se nakon nekoliko godina broj stranaca u pruskim husarima znatno smanjio te su ih gotovo u cijelosti zamijenili pruski regruti. Ipak, ni izvori niti ishodi bitaka ne upućuju na pad husarske učinkovitosti. To me navodi na zaključak da je povrh navedenih uzroka morao postojati vrlo učinkovit oblik prijenosa znanja koji je omogućio vrhunsku obuku regruta, povećanu logistiku i vrlo primjenjive taktičke smjernice.

Vedran Klaužer (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

Grenzer Troops on Austrian Ships during the 18th Century

During the 18th century, falling back on a long tradition of military excellence and skills that had defined them during previous centuries, the Austrian military authorities started to use *Grenzer* and seamen of the city of Senj as troops on ships for military naval activi