



Language Policy in Schools of Austro-Hungarian Adriatic: Cases of Pula (Pola), Rijeka (Fiume) and Zadar (Zara)

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- **Project:** funded by Croatian Science Foundation
- **Aim:** to counterbalance the historiographic approach to the Austro-Hungarian Empire in Croatia based on national canons and national identity
- **Focus:** cultural and linguistic heterogeneity and transnational practices; intercultural identity

Austro-Hungarian Empire (1867 to 1918)

Österreichisch-Ungarisches Reich; Osztrák-Magyar Birodalom



**Cisleithania
(Empire of
Austria): 1-15**

**Transleithania (Kingdom of
Hungary): 16. Hungary proper
17. Croatia-Slavonia**

Governmental structure of the Dual Monarchy and language policies

Joint oversight: only foreign affairs and the military

Cisleithania

- Constitutional

Decree XIX. (1867)

- No official lingua franca



- Widespread use of German as lingua franca

Transleithania

- Nationalities Law (1868)

• Hungarian enforced as lingua franca



- Resistance to use of Hungarian



Pula <i>(Österreichisches Küstenland)</i>	Rijeka <i>(Corpus separatum, Hungary)</i>	Zadar <i>(Königreich Dalmatien)</i>
<p>1853 <i>Zentralkriegshafen</i></p> <p>1856 <i>See - Arsenal</i></p> <p>Sudden increase in population; 60,000 inhabitants in 50 years</p> <p>Sudden development of the city</p>	<p>1779 <i>Corpus separatum</i></p> <p>1867 Became the Hungarian Part</p> <p>1873. Budapest – Rijeka railway line</p> <p>Sudden increase in trade vessels arrivals, Adria line</p> <p>Industrial development of the city (Whitehead&Co. torpedo factory, Paper Mill factory)</p>	<p>1861 Dalmatian parliament (<i>Dalmatinski sabor- Dieta provinciale Dalmata</i>)</p> <p>Civil and military centre of the Austrian Governorship of Dalmatia (from 1902 these were separated)</p> <p>There was no so significant “boom” in the development of the city</p>

Pula/Pola 1910

Census by language use	
German	9064
Italian	26816
Croatian	9511
Slovenian	3293
Other	9878
Total	58562

Rijeka/Fiume 1910

Census by language use	
German	2315 (4.65%)
Italian	24212 (48.62%)
Croatian	12926 (25.95%)
Slovenian	2336 (4.69%)
Hungarian	6493 (13.04%)
Other	624 (1.3%)
Total	49806

Zadar/Zara (1880-1910)

Census by language use			
1880.	11.861	Croatian	5185
		Italian	6676
1900.	15604	Croatian	6469
		Italian	9135
1910.	18.077	Croatian	8799
		Italian	9278

Education in Pula

- **Italian schools** with Croatian as elective subject
- **Croatian schools** with Italian as compulsory or elective subject
- **German schools** with high percentage of non-native German speakers
- Overall **high percentage of bilingual students** in German and Italian schools

Education in Rijeka /Fiume

- **Italian schools** with Hungarian as compulsory subject
- **Hungarian schools** with Italian as elective subject
- **Croatian schools** only in part of Rijeka : Sušak belonging to Croatia-Slavonia, with Italian as elective subject
- Progressive magyarization in high schools, Naval Academy, Commercial School and some primary schools

Primary education in Zadar

- 1880: only one elementary school in the city with **Italian** and **German** teaching language

The end of 19th Century

- Higher elementary school with **Italian** language,
- m/f **German** school
- **Serbian** School for girls
- Female orphan school
- Private school for boys and girls

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Higher education in Zadar

- Classical gymnasium in **Italian** language (Italian gymnasium)
- National party tries to introduce **Croatian** as teaching language

1897/1898

- 2-year gymnasium for boys (with **Croatian** teaching language was opened (the opening was followed by incidents))
Soon it became the 4 - year gymnasium
- The old (Italian) gymnasium was still attended by certain number of Croatian and Serbian students (majority of teachers were non-Italians!)

1914

- Almost half of the pupils in Croatian gymnasium came from Zadar
- Majority of pupils in Italian gymnasium came from the surrounding area or from all over the province (Peričić 2011:227)

Higher education in Zadar

- Lower real school – teaching language **Italian**
- Naval school was closed in 1867
- School for midwives (2 half of 19 century)-mainly in **Croatian**, but administered in **Italian** and **German**
- *Scuola d' arti e mestieri* - *School of Arts and Crafts* 1895. (1909)
- *Scuola Commerciale* - Commercial school

- Education for adults (courses)
- Courses for merchants, for correspondence in **German**, dactylography, stenography

Education for teachers and University education

- 1866. In Arbanasi (near Zadar) the School for national teachers (*Zavod za narodne učitelje*) was opened – **Croatian** as teaching language
- *University education*
 - *Universitas Iadertina* (the oldest university in Croatia)
 - *Generalno učilište Dominikanskoga reda u Zadru* or '*Universitas Iadertina*' (1396-1806)
 - **1821.— 1921.**
 - *Istituto teologico nel seminario centrale arcivescovile in Zara*
 - *Institutum Theologicum centrale Jadrense*

Conclusions

- Italian language kept its symbolic prestige in each town, used most often in public life, trade...
- Multilingual reality in each city
- Language policy in education-area of significant struggle for recognition of national ideas
- In Pula, Rijeka, and Zadar the struggle for national languages in education corresponded more to the national movement than with the everyday multilingual practices in the cities

Thank you for your attention!

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