«A sanguine bunch». Regional identification in Habsburg Bukovina, 1774-1919
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Appendix I: Chronology of Habsburg Bukovina with paragraph references

1774: The Habsburg Empire occupies the northern part of Ottoman Moldavia and names it Bukovina.

1781: The Josephinist patents of 17 September 1781 grant immigrants religious and other advantages.

1783: The ties it had with the Iaşi Metropoly in Ottoman Moldavia are severed, the Bukovinian diocese is subordinated to the Karlowitz Metropoly by Imperial Resolution (Part II, 2.3: The Bukovinian Orthodox Church / Church Fund and Bukovinian Orthodox Church Autonomy).

1786: The Church Fund is established to administer the possessions of the Orthodox Church in Bukovina (Part II, 2.3: The Bukovinian Orthodox Church / Church Fund and Bukovinian Orthodox Church Autonomy).

1820: Theophil Bendella publishes a ‘Topographical and statistical overview of Bukovina’ (*Topographisch-statistischen Übersicht der Bukowina*).

1823: Emperor Franz I visits Bukovina.


1848: Revolutionary Year, Autonomy request, Kobylytsia revolt (Part II, 2.1: Historical Claims/ Hutsuls), first Bukovinian deputies sent to the Austrian parliament (Part II, 2.2: Popular Culture, Apathy, Indifference and National Ambiguity among Romanian and Ruthenian speakers/ Nationally Indifferent Parliamentary Deputies and Their Political Priorities).


1851: Emperor Franz Joseph visits the autonomous crown land for the first time (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.2: Bukovinians and the Habsburg dynasty/ Bukovina’s Imperial Father Figure).

1853: The first Jewish school in Bukovina is established. (Part II, 3.5: The Jewish Presence in Bukovina/ Jews and the Local Economy).
1855: Emperor Franz Joseph visits Bukovina for the second time (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.2: Bukovinians and the Habsburg dynasty/ Bukovina’s Imperial Father Figure).


1867: Compromise between Austria and Hungary leading to the installation of the Dual Monarchy, ending the Romanian nationalist lobby for a united Romanian Orthodox Church for Transylvania and Bukovina. (Part II, 2.3: The Bukovinian Orthodox Church / Church Fund and Bukovinian Orthodox Church Autonomy).

1873: Establishment of Orthodox Metropolis of Bukovina and Dalmatia (Part II, 2.3: The Bukovinian Orthodox Church/ Church Fund and Bukovinian Orthodox Church Autonomy).


1877: Romanian nationalist students form the ‘Arboroașa’ society are charged with treason (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty).

1879: In Vienna, the centralist government falls and is succeeded by the autonomist coalition (the ‘iron ring’) under Eduard von Taaffe.

1880: Emperor Franz Joseph visits Bukovina for the third time (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.2: Bukovinians and the Habsburg dynasty/ Bukovina’s Imperial Father Figure).

1886: Customs war breaks out between the Habsburg Empire and Romania with grave economic consequences for Bukovina.

1887: Crown Prince Rudolf visits Bukovina (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.2: Bukovinians and the Habsburg dynasty/ Bukovinians and the Extended Habsburg Family).
1888: Orthodox Ruthenian-speaking peasants convert to the Uniate Church in the villages of Rarancze, Ispas and Toporouțz because they felt mistreated by the local Romanian-language priests (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church/ Village Priests and Nationalism).

1889: Death of Crown Prince Rudolph; student riots in Czernowitz (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/3.2: Bukovinians and the Extended Habsburg Family), Death of Czernowitz University Rector and Bukovinian politician Constantin Tomasciuc (Part II, 2.2: Popular Culture, Apathy, Indifference and National Ambiguity among Romanian and Ruthenian speakers/ Prominent Bukovinians with Ambiguous National Backgrounds)

1891: First time a church split is advocated in a twelve-point programme by Young-Ruthenian political association ‘Ruska Rada’ (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church).

1895: Death of Metropolitan Silvestru Morașcu-Andrievici (Part II, 2.2: Popular Culture, Apathy, Indifference and National Ambiguity among Romanian and Ruthenian speakers/ Prominent Bukovinians with Ambiguous National Backgrounds)

1897: Anna Pawlitschek’s Bukovinian novel Ob ich dich liebe. Roman aus dem Kleinstadtleben der Bukowina, is published in Vienna; The Bukovinian Association of Christian Germans’ (Verein der Christlichen Deutschen) as a dissociation from Jewish Bukovinians (Part II, 3.4: German Nationalism).

1898: King Carol I of Romania passes through Czernowitz and is greeted by a delegation of Bukovinian dignitaries. Baron Mustatza insists to have enjoyed a ‘German upbringing’. (Part II, 2.1: Historical Claims/ Romanian Speakers in Bukovina).

1899: Bukovinian Orthodox Metropolitan Czuperkowicz is attacked by Romanian nationalists at the Czernowitz railway station (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church). The fallout between Governor Bourguignon and the Orthodox clergy in 1899 had been a direct result of the doubts the governor was accused of expressing regarding the position of Bukovinian Romanian nationalists in this matter. (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church); Volume 20 of the ‘Kronprinzenwerk’ (Die Österreich-ungarische Monarchie in Wort und Bild) appears, devoted to Bukovina.

1902: The first and only attempt to create Bukovinian cooperation in the Austrian Parliament with a ‘Bukovinian Association’ (Bukowiner Vereinigung) quickly fails (Part II, 2.1: Landtag: Bukovinian Political Representation in Czernowitz and Vienna/ The Illusion of a Bukovinian Parliamentary Club).


1905: In an official letter to the Czernowitz University senate, Jewish students insist on being registered as Jews for the 1905/1906 semester (Part II, 3.6: Jewish Nationalism in Bukovina); In Moravia, elections are held for the first time using an electoral register based on nationality; The ‘Freethinking Alliance’ majority in the Bukovinian Diet collapses (Part III, 2: Key Institutions of Habsburg Bukovina – Landtag and Franz Joseph University/ 2.1: Landtag: Bukovinian Political Representation in Czernowitz and Vienna/ The Freethinking Alliance); Michael Sawka’s novel ‘Autumn... a story from Bukovina’ (Herbst... Eine Geschichte aus der Bukowina) appears (Part III, 5: ‘Bukovinian Diseases’: Images, Allegories and Stereotypes/ 5.4: Bukovinians Abroad).


1908: The Bukovinian branch of the Christian Social Party is established (Part II, 3.4: German Nationalism); Czernowitz hosts the first-ever conference on the Yiddish language (Part II, 3.6: Jewish Nationalism in Bukovina); Old-Ruthenian association ‘Pravoslavna Chytalnya’ is disbanded after hosting Pan-Slavic leader Count Vladimir Bobrinsky (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty); 500th anniversary of Czernowitz: Emperor Franz Joseph 60 years on the throne, Jubilee Parade in Vienna (Part III, 6: Displaying Bukovinian Identity: Parades, Exhibitions and Commemorations/ 6.5: Bukovina and the Emperor’s Jubilee Parade of 1908).

1909: In March the new communal law is approved with universal suffrage for all males older that twenty-four (Part III, 2.1: Landtag: Bukovinian Political Representation in Czernowitz and Vienna/ The Bukovinian Compromise); Austrian authorities refuse entry into Austrian territory (and thus into Bukovina) to Romanian nationalist Nicolae Iorga (Part II, 3.7: Anti-Semitism and Bukovina: Attacks and Vindications/ Bukovinian National Movements and Anti-Semitism)
**1911:** Local elections according to the register system, Romanian and Ruthenian nationalists as well as the Jews dominate the results. (Part III, 2.1: Landtag: Bukovinian Political Representation in Czernowitz and Vienna/ The Bukovinian Compromise); Raimund Friedrich Kaindl coins the collective term ‘Carpathian Germans’ (Karpatendeutsche) for the German-language population of Galicia, Bukovina, Hungary, Slavonia, Transylvania and Romania (Part II, 3.4: German Nationalism).

**1912:** Large demonstrations of Romanian nationalists against the pending appointment of a Ruthenian vicar-general of the Bukovinian Orthodox Church in Czernowitz, Suczawa, Radautz, Kimpolung, Gurahumora, Dornawatra and Storożynetz (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church).

**1913:** Appointment of Ruthenian Artemon Manastyrski as vicar-general of the Bukovinian Orthodox Church (Part II, 2.4: Romanian and Ruthenian Nationalists and the Bukovinian Orthodox Church).

**1914:** 28 June: Murder of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, heir presumptive to the Austro-Hungarian throne, and his wife, Sophie, Duchess of Hohenberg, in Sarajevo. Start of First World War; Russian troops occupy Bukovina from October to November and again from November 1914 to February 1915. In September, Archbishop Repta holds a mass for the Russian Czar’s well-being (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty/ Loyalty in Times of War).

**1916:** Death of Emperor Franz Joseph; Russian troops occupy Bukovina from June 1916 to August 1917 Bukovina (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty/ Loyalty in Times of War).

**1917:** On 27 August, Romanian troops attack Austrian Bukovina (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty/ Nationalists, but good Austrians).

**1918:** In August, Emperor Karl relieves Bukovinian Archbishop Repta and his deputy Manastyrski of their duties (Part III, 3: The Empire, the Nation and the Region: Competing Identifications in Bukovina/ 3.3: Cracks in the Layer of Loyalty/ Loyalty in Times of War); The Austro-Hungarian Empire collapses in November, Romanian troops occupy Czernowitz on 11 November and in December, a royal decree confirms Bukovina’s status as part of the Romanian Kingdom.

**1919:** 15 June: All university professors in Czernowitz are dismissed. (Part III, 2: Key Institutions of Habsburg Bukovina - Landtag and Franz Joseph University/2.2: Franz Joseph University/ The Final Days).