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## POPULATION OF BELGRADE AS A FOCUS OF POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE INTEREST IN THE MID–19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY\*

**Abstract:** Based on data on the demographic structure and movements in the Serbian capital dating back to the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century, contemporary literature contains the most important data about the population of Belgrade in 1815–1867, but without a significant focus on the context in which those data were created. Our interest in this paper concerns primarily the historical and social context in which the first data on demographic capacities of Belgrade appeared in the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century. Shifting the focus from “dry” demographic data to the background of their appearance enables us to gain insight into a broader historical picture of the time. The collection, analysis and presentation of data about the population of Belgrade were one of the first examples of incorporating contemporary scientific knowledge and administrative methods according to the Western European model in the autonomous Serbian state. The first analyses of the demographic structure of Belgrade and comparisons with analogous data from other European cities showed a demographic “deficit” of the Serbian capital compared to the capitals in the region. Presentation of those data was to serve the function of improving population management policies, so that the observed lag behind European cities be overcome as soon as possible. The categorisation of population made at the time (based on ethnic, religious, professional affiliation etc.) reveals the first social divisions in the capital. The exemption of the Turkish part of the population from the competence of Serbian authorities and roundabout ways in which they obtained data about the number of Turkish inhabitants testify to the existence of two parallel worlds in Belgrade in the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century – Serbian and Turkish.

**Keywords:** Belgrade, 19<sup>th</sup> century, population, statistics, censuses.

The existence of parallel authorities – Serbian and Turkish, and analogous division of the population into Serbian and Turkish, were the main features of Serbian society after the insurrectional period (1815). As once emphasised by historian Mihailo

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Gavrilović, the antagonism between the Serbian and Turkish population gave the “physiognomy” to internal relations in Serbia at the time: “Those are two different elements with interests opposing one another – by faith, those are Christians and Muhamedans; in political terms, those are the *rayah* and the ruling elements; from an economic perspective, there are those who earn and those enjoy the fruits of somebody else’s work (*sipahis*, vizier, his entourage etc.). Even the “*erlije*”, i.e. Turkish citizens who dealt with trade and crafts, were receiving salary.”<sup>1</sup> In the Principality of Serbia, the term *Turks* meant Ottoman subjects of Muslim faith.<sup>2</sup> Although the vast majority of the *Turkish* population in Serbia was not of Turkish, but of Slavic ethnic origin, as well as of Albanian origin in the south of Serbia, they were identified with the ethnic Turks because they represented a privileged social class and were the proponents of the Ottoman state idea.<sup>3</sup> From historical sources, the terms *Turks* and *Turkish population* entered Serbian historiography as well.<sup>4</sup> Given that the use of terms *Turkish* and *Muslim* population has some deficiencies, in this paper, where we analyse the population of Belgrade primarily in the political context of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, we shall use the terms *Turks* and *Turkish population* in the meaning ascribed to them at the time.

In the process of gaining autonomy (1829–1834), Serbian authorities worked intensively of the resettlement of the Turkish population from Serbia. The result of these efforts was their resettlement from the interior of the recently established autonomous Principality. The remaining Turkish population in Serbia could stay in only six so-called imperial cities on its borders, while the settlement of Turks in the Principality was forbidden. The majority of the Turkish population in Serbia were concentrated in Belgrade and Užice. In the early 1830s, it was only in these towns that the Turkish population outnumbered the Serbian, with the number of Turks in Belgrade exceeding that in Užice. Although the members of other ethnic groups also lived in Belgrade at the time – primarily the Greeks, Cincars and Jews, who played a prominent role in the town’s economic life, the antagonism between the Turkish and Serbian population left a political imprint on the urban life.

Owing to its geostrategic position – the border with the Habsburg Monarchy, Belgrade had particular importance for the young Serbian state. It was through

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<sup>1</sup> М. Гавриловић, *Милош Обреновић*, II, Београд 1909, 253.

<sup>2</sup> Apart from the *Turks*, a part of the Roma population in Serbia was also Muslim. As the Roma population of Orthodox faith, they were called the *Gypsies*, according to their ethnic origin.

<sup>3</sup> That the *Turkish* population in Belgrade were not ethnic Turks was indicated back in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, see: *Србија у години 1834. Писма грофа Боа-ле Конта де Рињи министру иностраних дела у Паризу о тадашњем стању у Србији*, Споменик СКА XXIV (1894); В. Караџић, *Ковчежић за историју, језик и обичаје Срба сва три закона (1849)*, Сабрана дела Вука Караџића XVII, Београд 1972, 31–39.

<sup>4</sup> In his book *Кнежевина Србија 1830–1839*, Radoš Ljušić named the segment about the *Turkish* population “Muslim population”, emphasising that this term is more correct, though in further text he uses the term *Turkish* more frequently than *Muslim* population, Р. Љушић, *Кнежевина Србија 1830–1839*, Београд 2004, 139.

Belgrade that most trade with the neighbouring Monarchy took place, with European cultural influences coming to the town and spreading across the country. At the time, Belgrade was for Serbia what St Petersburg was for Peter the Great's Russia – a window to Europe. Prince Miloš therefore intended to turn Belgrade into Serbia's capital. The desired divergence from Turkish heritage and Serbia's "Europisation" could be most easily carried out through Belgrade, which, as the Prince emphasised, "was the place where Serbian trade and art can flourish the best... wherefrom civilisation among us can spread and where the most convenient higher educational institutions can be established..."<sup>5</sup>. Further stay of the Turkish population in the town was considered one of the greatest obstacles to the European future of Belgrade and Serbia. This is why, during the preparation of the Third Hatt-ı sharif (1833), the Prince particularly insisted on their resettlement. As the Serbian authorities believed, the Turks' stay jeopardised the development of the Serbian part of the town. Political uncertainty, generated by almost everyday conflicts between the Turks and Serbs in Belgrade streets, led to many inhabitants of "Serbian" Belgrade seeking personal and property security in Austrian citizenship. Therefore, the most prominent Belgrade traders at the time were Austrian citizens. In his diplomatic efforts to resettle the Turkish population from Belgrade, in 1833 Prince Miloš complained to Russian envoys that the Serbian authorities barely managed to record as Serbian subjects in Belgrade "those few Serbs who were born and grew up in Serbia". If the Turks remained, "these Serbs would take Austrian citizenship, buy the best estates, and Belgrade would become an Austrian town".<sup>6</sup> The loss of Belgrade could have had far-reaching consequences for the Serbs. Instead in towns, they would again live in forests: "Cast away to groves, how would we civilise ourselves?", asked the Prince in his letter to Russian diplomats.<sup>7</sup>

The efforts of Serbian authorities to ensure, during the preparation of the Third Hatt-ı sharif, that the Turkish population should leave Belgrade did not bear fruit. A significant number of provisions of the Hatt-ı sharif were devoted to the regulation of Serbian-Turkish relations in the town, which speaks volumes about the importance of the problem of the divided population. The Turkish civilian population remained in Belgrade until 1862 and the military garrison until 1867. Despite their presence, in 1841 Belgrade officially became the capital of the Principality of Serbia.

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Archival records contain numerous and versatile data about the population of Belgrade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Over the past decades, several collections of archival documents about 19<sup>th</sup>-century Belgrade have been published. A considerable number of documents relate to mutual conflicts between the Turks and Serbs, and to

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<sup>5</sup> М. Гавриловић, *Милош Обреновић (1827–1835)*, III, Београд 1912, 474.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibidem*, 475.

<sup>7</sup> *Ibidem*, 474.

inhabitants of the capital who were under the competence of Serbian authorities.<sup>8</sup> In the works of foreign travel writers who visited the Serbian capital, an unavoidable topic are the descriptions of the “Turkish” and “Serbian” part of Belgrade and its inhabitants. The estimates of the number of inhabitants given in travelogues, particularly of the number of inhabitants in the Turkish part of the town, are still today stated in Serbian historiography in the absence of more reliable demographic data.<sup>9</sup>

In the three-volume *History of Belgrade* (1974), the most comprehensive history of the Serbian capital written so far, the outline of the political history of 19<sup>th</sup>-century Belgrade is chronologically divided into three periods: the first chapter covers the history of Belgrade during the resurrection period (1804–1815), the second, titled “Political History Until the Liberation of the Town from Turks” is devoted to the 1815–1867 period, while the third chapter concerns the history of the town after the departure of the Turkish population and troops.<sup>10</sup> According to this chronological scheme, an extensive overview of ethnic relations in Belgrade in the 19<sup>th</sup> century is also presented, while some chapters are not directly related to the presence of Turks, such as, for instance, the chapter about the literary life in Belgrade. The section about the demographic history of the town relates mainly to the Serbian and other “non-Turkish” population, whereas the least information is given about the Turkish population, due to the scarcity of historical data and the decreasing social importance they had in the life of the town. The political importance of the presence of Turks in the town surpassed, however, their social importance, as also attested by the above chronological division of the *History of Belgrade*.

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The number of inhabitants of a state has always been greatly important for government authorities, primarily for fiscal and military reasons. In the late 18<sup>th</sup> and early 19<sup>th</sup> century, in accordance with general modernisation processes – the development of the industry, communications, urbanisation and enormous demographic growth in Europe, governments of the most advanced European countries began to continuously monitor demographic trends in societies. Statistics, the mathematical and administrative discipline on the rise at the time, enabled the authorities to analyse demographic progress in their countries in a succinct, mathematically precise way. Mathematical monitoring of the demographic development fully corresponded

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<sup>8</sup> The most important collections of documents include: Б. Перуничич, *Београдски суд 1819–1839* (=Београдски суд), Београд 1964; *idem*, *Управа вароши Београда 1820–1912*, Београд 1970; *Живети у Београду. Документа управе града Београда, I–IV* (=Живети у Београду, I–IV), Београд 2003.

<sup>9</sup> See, for instance: Ј. Вујић, *Путешествије по Србији, Будим 1828*; О. Д. Пирх, *Путовање по Србији у години 1829*, Београд 1900; *Србија у години 1834. Писма грофа Боа–ле Контта*.

<sup>10</sup> *Историја Београда*, II, Београд 1974.

to the new techniques of management, characteristic for the system of a bureaucratic state, and demographic statistics began to be used for the creation and implementation of policies with a view to advancing the population, as one of the most important state resources.<sup>11</sup>

### **Development of demographic statistics in the Ottoman Empire and Principality of Serbia – two parallel roads towards the same goal**

Both the Ottoman Empire and Serbia, which gained an autonomous position within the Empire in the middle of the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, followed European tendencies in the development of demographic statistics. Despite the general conviction of contemporaries from Western Europe that the Ottoman Empire did not keep quality records of the population until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, historical research testifies the opposite. Improvement of census methods and continuous keeping of databases about the population and other resources of the Empire were an important part of the Tanzimat reforms. The aim of the reforms was the establishment of more modern structures and techniques of management, upon the model of Western European countries. Back in the 1820s, a statistical service was established in Constantinople, while as of the 1830s the first modern population censuses were organised in the territory of the entire Empire. The census methodology and new records of vital statistics came close to Western European models and standards, though the specificities of the Ottoman system inherited from the previous period were preserved as well.

The Ottoman authorities tried to organise the first general census of the population in the entire territory of the Empire already in 1826–1828, which did not materialise due to a number of problems. In the meantime, new and more modern census rules were defined, which were applied during the 1831 census, implemented in ten of total 29 eyalets of the Empire. The basic census unit was an adult male fit for the army, while the female population was fully ignored, which remained a rule until the census of 1881/82–1893. This census was carried out to bolster the reform of the army, which had to be transformed from a standing (professional) to the people's army, by recruiting ordinary inhabitants of the country. At the same time, the introduction of population registers was envisaged, which were to be updated yearly based on the newly established lists of births and deaths and those who moved

<sup>11</sup> The intervention role of statistics in the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century was the most prominent in England. The process of sudden urbanisation and industrialisation negatively affected health and hygienic conditions in large cities, which resulted in a higher mortality rate. Based on classification and statistical monitoring of causes of illnesses and mortality in some segments of the population, measures were taken to suppress their prevalence, which led to a decline in mortality rates in urban areas. For more detail see: L. Schweber, *Disciplining Statistics: Demography and Vital Statistics in France and England, 1830–1885*, Duke University Press 2006.

in/out. These registers were to correspond to vital records in the rest of Europe. In this way, at least in theory, authorities could have a continuous insight into the population in some areas of the Empire.<sup>12</sup>

Over the following decades, Ottoman authorities carried out several censuses in different parts of the Empire, which are, however, relatively little known about. In 1844, they began to organise a new general census, which lasted for years – it is unclear whether it was an entirely new census or a thorough revision of the old one, based on the introduced registers. The census results were never officially published. Scarce data about it are known exclusively from the pen of several Western European authors who had access to high officials of the Ottoman administration.<sup>13</sup> In the late 1850s and early 1860s, in order to enhance real estate tax collection, the Cadastre Office began to manage the statistical service. It is assumed that censuses were to be organised each five years. During a census, each man was to be issued his personal *teskera* – a tax booklet, which also served as an ID card. New rules were gradually implemented in practice during the census in the newly established vilayets with the so-called reformed administration after 1864.<sup>14</sup>

Data from Ottoman censuses are published in older literature only in fragments, which is why the opinion prevailed in the past that the Ottoman Empire in fact did not even conduct real population censuses nor did it deal with this issue in a consistent manner. Even nowadays, with the exception of the 1831 census published in more detail, our knowledge about the results and methodology of Ottoman censuses up until the 1880s is very scant.<sup>15</sup>

Namely, from the 1830s Ottoman statistics were drastically reformed and improved, increasingly resembling the European systems of recording the population and property. Exceptionally scant reporting and the absence of official publications

<sup>12</sup> E. D. Akarli, *Ottoman Population in Europe in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Its Territorial, Racial, and Religious Composition*, unpublished master's thesis, University of Wisconsin 1972 (= *Ottoman Population in Europe*), 14, 30; S. J. Shaw, *The Ottoman Census System and Population, 1831–1914* (= *The Ottoman Census System*), *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Vol. 9, No 3 (1978) 325–326; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914, Demographic and Social Characteristics* (= *Ottoman population 1830–1914*), Wisconsin–London 1985, 9–10, 18–23; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman Population Records and the Census of 1881/82–1893* (= *Ottoman Population Records*), *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Vol. 9, No 3 (1978) 241.

<sup>13</sup> E. D. Akarli, *Ottoman Population in Europe*, 43–48; S. J. Shaw, *The Ottoman Census System*, 327; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 7, 18, 23–24, 28; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman Population Records*, 245; O. Blau, *Politische Statistik Bosniens*, Preussisches Handelsarchiv I (1865) [№ 20, 19.5.1865], 486–490; Ђ. Пејановић, *Становништво Босне и Херцеговине*, Београд 1955, 28–30.

<sup>14</sup> S. J. Shaw, *The Ottoman Census System*, 327–328; E. G. Ravenstein, *The Population of Russia and Turkey*, *Journal of the Statistical Society* volume 40 (1877) 461–462; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 23–25; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman Population Records*, 245.

<sup>15</sup> Kemal Karpat was the first to publish more detailed results of the 1831 census, according to archival records: K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 108–115.

hindered the spread of information about these processes in the rest of the world, which is why the general picture about Ottoman statistics among the interested European public was exceptionally negative. It was believed that the Empire still remained in the feudal period in this regard as well, that data were unreliable, and the administration incapable.<sup>16</sup>

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The development of statistical service in Serbia unfolded at a pace similar to that in the Ottoman Empire. After the insurrectional period (1815), the recording of harač and tax payers began under the old, Ottoman model.<sup>17</sup> Only Christians and Jews, who were under the jurisdiction of Serbian authorities, were subjected to taxes and therefore to censuses.<sup>18</sup> The first general census of the population was carried out in 1834, immediately after the enlargement of the state territory. The censuses that followed took place in 1841, 1843/44 and 1846, at an almost same time as Ottoman. The frequency of censuses in the period that followed was large even in European terms – thus, the inhabitants of Serbia were recorded six more times before Serbia gained full independence: in 1850, 1854, 1859, 1863, 1866 and 1874. The Muslim, i.e. Turkish population in Serbia was not covered by any of these censuses.<sup>19</sup>

At a similar time when continuous records of vital population statistics began in the Ottoman Empire, the obligation of recording all births, deaths and marriages was introduced in Serbia. The church was in charge of keeping register books, after the state imposed on it this obligation in 1836.<sup>20</sup> During the 1840s, it became customary for the state apparatus to ask from the church summary results of vital statistics in order to use them for statistical purposes. As of the '60s, the state began to ask for more detailed records from register books, so as to ensure better records of military conscripts, which was analogous to the motives of Ottoman statistics to introduce population registers.<sup>21</sup> As in the case of the Ottoman Empire, information about the results of censuses in Serbia was relatively scarce up until the 1860s. The results of the 1834 census were published in detail only recently, while data about the censuses

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<sup>16</sup> See, for instance, the introductory part of the study by Kemal Karpat: K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 3–11.

<sup>17</sup> Harač payers were all men aged above seven, while payers of the personal tax were all married men.

<sup>18</sup> Tax censuses for the 1821–1831 period were published by Mita Petrović. М. Петровић, *Финансије и установе обновљене Србије*, II (=Финансије, II), Београд 1898, 445–609.

<sup>19</sup> *Два века развоја Србије: статистички преглед* (=Два века развоја Србије), Београд 2008, 39, 42–43.

<sup>20</sup> *Природно кретање становништва Србије од 1863–1954. године*, Београд 1957, 1; *Државопис Србије*, II, Београд 1865, 2.

<sup>21</sup> Н. Делић, *Кретање становништва у средеревском окружју: 1846–1866*, Зборник МС за друштвене науке 157–158 (3/2016) 507–515; Архив Србије (АС), Министарство просвете – Просветно одељење (МПс–П), III 493/1866.

from the '40s and '50s mainly amount to several summary overviews.<sup>22</sup> The census documentation in Serbian archives has mostly not been located, or has been lost.<sup>23</sup> It is only after the formation of a separate statistical service within the Ministry of Finance in the 1862–1864 period, which corresponds to the time of reforms and strengthening of Ottoman statistics, that Serbian authorities began to publish to a larger extent special publications containing collected statistical material.<sup>24</sup>

In addition to similarities, there are also considerable differences in the development of Ottoman and Serbian statistics. Unlike the Ottoman Empire, where women were recorded only starting from 1881/82, female persons were continuously recorded in Serbia back from 1834 – at the beginning collectively, and later, as of 1862/63 – individually, by name. In this regard, Serbia followed the example of Western Europe. The influence of Western European census models and methodology was even more conspicuous in the 1840s. In terms of the structure of census columns, the census forms from 1843/44, 1846, 1850 and 1854 remind of the Austrian system of recording the population.<sup>25</sup> Belgrade, i.e. its Serbian part (“Serbian

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<sup>22</sup> A summary 1834 census by district (according to the system of 17 districts established after the census) was published back in the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Vladimir Jakšić in “Državopis Srbije”, while a detailed and comprehensive overview was published by Leposava Cvijetić based on archival records only in 1984. The censuses from the '40s and '50s were published sporadically and scantily in the Gazette of the Society of Serbian Literacy (see note 25) or in “Državopis Srbije”. *Државопис Србије*, I, Београд 1863, 88, 91–93; Л. Цвијетић, *Попис становништва и имовине у Србији 1834. године*, Мешовита грађа (Miscellanea) 13 (1984) 9–120.

<sup>23</sup> An overview of preserved census material is available in: A. Vuletić, *Censuses in 19<sup>th</sup> century Serbia: inventory of preserved microdata*, Max–Planck–Institut für demografische Forschung (MPIDR) working paper (WP) 2012–018 MAY 2012, 1–24. Available at: <http://www.demogr.mpg.de/papers/working/wp-2012-018.pdf>.

<sup>24</sup> *Два века развоја Србије*, 293.

<sup>25</sup> Detailed recording of married and single men, present and absent citizens (according to the formal permanent residence) and present foreign nationals according to administrative units is almost equal to the classification of the population customary at the time in Vojna krajina or Dalmatia. The comparison of published summary records for Serbia and some provinces of the Habsburg Monarchy shows great similarities in the classification of the population: Ј. Гавриловић, *Речник Географјско статистични Србије*, Београд 1994; idem, *Прилог за географију и статистику Србије, Главни извод пописа Србије у години 1846 (=Главни извод пописа Србије у години 1846)*, Гласник Друштва српске словесности 3 (1851) 186–190; idem, *Прилог за географију и статистику Србије, Главни извод пописа Србије у години 1850*, Гласник Друштва српске словесности 4 (1852) 227–248; idem, *Главни извод пописа у Србији године 1854/55*, Гласник Друштва српске словесности 9 (1857) 224–226; Н. Делић, „*Tafeln zur Statistik der Oesterreichischen Monarchie*” (*Табеле за статистику Аустријске Царевине*) 1828–1848, као извор за историју српског народа у Хабзбуршкој монархији, *Српске студије* 2 (2011) 185–186, 194; idem, *Српско православно становништво Далмације и Војне крајине (1828–1848): број, наталитет, морталитет, нулцијалитет, природни и механички прираштај*, *Српске студије* 5 (2014) 57–59.



Belgrade”), was no exception in this regard.<sup>26</sup> The difference between Serbia and the Ottoman Empire is also visible in keeping vital statistics. In Serbia, this was entrusted with the Church, which was in turn obliged to give data to the government authorities, while in the Ottoman Empire, from the very beginning, this segment was within the competence of the state administration. In time, Serbia began to implement recommendations and rules prescribed by international statistical congresses, as well as models from the practice of European states. The influence of Western European models on the Serbian model of recording the population was certainly a result of general political aspirations of the Serbian authorities. The influence of Western Europe on this segment of the Serbian state administration was constantly rising, and the difference between the Serbian and Ottoman statistics of the population increased in practice. This difference is particularly visible on the example of mid-19<sup>th</sup> century Belgrade which was divided into the “Turkish” and “Serbian” part, with two administrations and therefore two population statistics.

### Belgrade in demographic statistics of the Ottoman Empire

Although Serbia was officially a province of the Empire which had Ottoman administration, though with a very limited scope of work, a separate provincial yearbook – *Salnama* was never published for the territory of Serbia.<sup>27</sup> Besides, in other publications the Ottoman administration described Serbia as its province, but without more detailed data.<sup>28</sup> According to our knowledge, not a single general census of the population was ever conducted by the Ottoman authorities in Belgrade and several other enclaves controlled by Constantinople.<sup>29</sup> At the same time, Belgrade was the

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<sup>26</sup> A report about the number of inhabitants of Belgrade in early 1847 has an identical structure displayed in summary census records. Cf: J. Гавриловић, *Главни извод пописа Србије у години 1846*, 186–190; *Живети у Београду*, II, 27–29.

<sup>27</sup> The first provincial *salnama* was issued in 1866 for Bosnia and Herzegovina, only a year before the Belgrade fortress was delivered to the Serbian authorities. However, as Serbia formally remained under Ottoman authority until 1878, it was possible that the yearbook would be published with information about Serbian instead of Ottoman administration. On the other hand, *salnamas* for Bosnia and Herzegovina were printed even after the official Austro-Hungarian occupation in 1878, as a manifestation of the belonging of this area to the Ottoman Empire. K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 7–12.

<sup>28</sup> For needs of the International Exhibition in Paris in 1867, a senior Ottoman civil servant Salaheddin Bey had a brochure covering Serbia printed, stating the total approximate number of inhabitants of one million. Serbia is mentioned also as a separate area, without specifying data about the population in the imperial *salnama* for 1877/78. K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 25, 121; *Osmanli imparatorluğu'nun ve Türkiye'nin nüfusu 1500–1927, Tarihi İstatistikler Dizisi Cilt 2 (=Osmanli imparatorluğu'nun ve Türkiye'nin nüfusu)*, ed. Cem Behar, Ankara 1996, 29.

<sup>29</sup> In the data from the 1831 census which were transcribed in detail, Serbia or individual enclaves (fortresses controlled by the Ottoman authorities) are nowhere mentioned. K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 109–110; *Osmanli imparatorluğu'nun ve Türkiye'nin nüfusu*, 22–23.

capital town of the formal eyelet/pashalik, an important military fortification, and was therefore inhabited to a significant extent by the Muslim/Turkish population in the “Turkish” part of the town.<sup>30</sup>

There certainly was information about an approximate number of Muslim inhabitants in Belgrade. The Ottoman authorities doubtless took stock about the number of their soldiers and inhabitants in such a strategically important centre. Up until 1826, the Belgrade vizier directly collected taxes in Belgrade and was later in charge of administering the “Turkish” part of the town as well.<sup>31</sup> On the other hand, original Ottoman data for Belgrade are not available up to today, and it is not known how population statistics were in fact kept. For instance, we do not know whether defters and vital statistics were kept separately in “Turkish Belgrade” as sources are unknown for the time. Although these data were never published, the Serbian authorities must have been interested and capable of obtaining them.

## **Belgrade in demographic statistics of the Principality of Serbia**

### **1. “Turkish” Belgrade**

The Turkish/Muslim population in Belgrade was under the jurisdiction of the Ottoman authorities, which why they were never subject to censuses or any official recording by the Serbian authorities. Officials of the Serbian administration, however, always expressed interest in the number of Turkish inhabitants of Belgrade, and found ways to obtain these data in an unofficial way. Already in the late second decade of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Prince Miloš expressed interest in the number of Ottoman soldiers and civilians in Belgrade, informing Russian diplomats on several occasions about his findings.<sup>32</sup> In 1819, the Serbian authorities assessed the number of Turkish houses at around 5000 in Serbia, a half of which were in Belgrade. The number of Turkish soldiers was estimated at 2000–3000, of whom the majority were stationed in Belgrade. In 1836, the town of Belgrade administration informed the Serbian Prince that they had found out from the Belgrade kadi that according to Turkish defters, there were 1,338 married men in Belgrade – the town and varoš, while single men, women and children were not recorded in defters. The administration found out from other, unnamed sources, that there were additionally 1,322 single men and children in Belgrade, 230 gunmen, 700 nizams and 174 seymens.<sup>33</sup> On the request of the

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<sup>30</sup> Even in the 1870s, Serbia was mentioned in imperial salnamas as an eyelet – a province with a special status (Eyalet-i Mümtaze), i.e. it was in fact semi-independent. A. zur Helle Ritter zu Samo, *Die Völker des osmanischen Reiches*, Wien 1877, 65; C. V. Findley, *Ottoman Civil Officialdom: A Social History*, Princeton–New Jersey 1989, 241.

<sup>31</sup> М. Петровић, *Финансије и установе обновљене Србије*, I, Београд 1897, 140–141.

<sup>32</sup> М. Гавриловић, *Милош Обреновић*, II, 255–257.

<sup>33</sup> Б. Перуничкић, *Београдски суд*, 672.

Ministry of Interior of May 1845, the town administration answered that there were 724 Turkish-owned houses in Belgrade.<sup>34</sup> In the semi-official publication "Geographic-Statistical Dictionary of Serbia", published by the head of the Ministry of Finance Jovan Gavrilović in 1846, in addition to the results of the 1843/44 census (relating to the Serbian, i.e. non-Turkish population), it was stated that "Turkish Belgrade" had 860 houses and 5,800 souls.<sup>35</sup> Gavrilović's successor in the state administration, Vladimir Jakšić, published a number of papers on demographic issues, except for data on the Turkish population. The head of the Serbian state statistics was rather interested in Ottoman demographic statistics. In the 1870s, and most certainly before as well, he collected demographic data about other areas of the Balkans, and announced the publication of a separate work about statistics in the Ottoman Empire. He obtained those data through personal contacts with high-ranking Ottoman officials and, as he claimed, he even learned to read the Arabic script so as to be able to use the obtained data.<sup>36</sup> However, data about the Turkish population in Belgrade were not officially published. In official publications, Belgrade was always treated as a Serbian town, while the Turkish part of the town was ignored together with its population.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>34</sup> *Живети у Београду*, II, 228–229.

<sup>35</sup> J. Гавриловић, *Речник Географско статистични Србије*, 11–12.

<sup>36</sup> E. Behm – H. Wagner, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde II*, Ergänzungsheft, № 35 Zu Petermann's „Geographischen Mittheilungen“, Gotha 1874, 31; E. Behm – H. Wagner, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde III*, Ergänzungsheft, № 41 Zu Petermann's „Geographischen Mittheilungen“, Gotha 1875, 84; H. Wagner – A. Supan, *Die Bevölkerung der Erde VIII*, Ergänzungsheft, № 101 Zu Petermann's „Geographischen Mittheilungen“, Gotha 1891, 35; K. H. Karpat, *Ottoman population 1830–1914*, 25–26.

<sup>37</sup> The results of all Serbian censuses and vital statistics always concerned only the Serbian part of the town. For this reason, the expressed number of inhabitants of Muslim faith was always exceptionally small as it, in fact, related only to the Roma of Muslim faith. Vital statistics were obtained from competent churches – Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant. This is why the birth rate of the Muslim population is completely unknown. In the majority of Serbian statistical publications, there are modest notes that the data do not include the "Turkish population", but the frequency and visibility of such information is exceptionally weak. This created a general impression that the presented results relate to entire Belgrade and not only one its part. For more detail see: В. Јакшић, *Грађа за Државопис Србије, Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, Гласник Друштва србске словесности 4 (1852) (=Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда, ГДСС 4), 249–265; idem, *Грађа за Државопис Србије, Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, Гласник Друштва србске словесности 7 (1855) (=Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда, ГДСС 7), 231–279.

## 2. “Serbian” Belgrade

The first data about the recording of harač payers in Belgrade by the Serbian authorities date back to 1825 – the census protocol for that year reads that 3,229 of harač payers were recorded in the varoš and Belgrade suburbs.<sup>38</sup> Next year, 3,738 of them were recorded, and in 1827 – 4,276.<sup>39</sup> Each year, Prince Miloš would appoint a haračlija – the person in charge of collecting harač, while in census years (censuses were carried out every second, and sometimes every year), this person had to record harač payers as well. He was assigned one Serbian and one Turkish scribe, as well as several policemen, who helped him in his work.<sup>40</sup> Harač payers were recorded according to their affiliation with guild organisations. Separate columns recorded payers not belonging to guild organisations – foreigners and single men, “townsmen of various forms of life”, staff of Prince’s residence, inhabitants of the Jewish mahalle, and inhabitants living in mahalles outside the varoš – Terazije, Savamala and Palilula. The division of the Belgrade population by their professional affiliation, i.e. affiliation with a guild organisation, and by the type of tax they paid, reflected the first outlines of the social division of the population of then Belgrade.

In 1834, during the first general census of the population, which covered inhabitants of both genders, 7,033 persons were recorded in Belgrade. The number of inhabitants of Serbian Belgrade rose constantly, to reach 24,768 in 1866. The population of the capital rose primarily owing to the mechanical influx. After the Second Uprising, particularly after the gaining of autonomy, the largest was the influx of the Christian population from the Ottoman Empire – Serbs, Greeks and Cincars, followed by immigrants from the Habsburg Monarchy – Serbs, including members of other ethnic groups.<sup>41</sup> As of the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century, those arriving to the capital from the interior of Serbia became dominant.<sup>42</sup> A significant number of immigrants from the Ottoman and Habsburg Empires did not automatically take Serbian citizenship.<sup>43</sup> As foreign subjects, they could not have property and did not pay the personal tax, while Serbian authorities subjected them to taxation only when they rented houses and shops. Therefore, separate censuses of foreign subjects were also often carried

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<sup>38</sup> Until 1834, inhabitants of “Serbian” Belgrade had to pay the imperial harač only; they were exempt from personal taxes and other duties, М. Петровић, *Финансије*, II, 594.

<sup>39</sup> Б. Перуничкић, *Београдски суд*, 47.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibidem*, 45.

<sup>41</sup> In 1831, total 137 single men from Turkey who dealt with trade and “speculation” were recorded, and only 25 from Austria, Б. Перуничкић, *Београдски суд*, 525.

<sup>42</sup> In 1847, total 1,069 newcomers from the interior of Serbia lived in Belgrade. There were 1,203 newcomers from other areas of the Ottoman Empire, and 1,273 of them from other countries, *Живети у Београду*, II, 28.

<sup>43</sup> In 1825, of 2317 harač heads in the varoš, excluding Savamala and Palilula, 638 of them were foreign single men. The following year, of 2,999 of them, there were 925 foreigners, and in 1827, of 3,512 harač heads, as many as 1,342 of them were foreign subjects.

out in Belgrade.<sup>44</sup> Frequent changing of citizenship – taking Serbian, and then restoring Ottoman or Austrian citizenship, was commonplace in then Belgrade, most often for security reasons and in order to avoid taxes. The recording of foreigners and separation of domestic and foreign subjects was therefore a regular activity of the town administration.<sup>45</sup>

Mandatory keeping of register books of births, marriages and deaths was introduced in Serbia in 1836. The Cathedral Church in Belgrade began to keep them much before, back in 1816. The records of vital events of their members were also held by the Protestant and Catholic Churches. Churches submitted the collected data to Serbian authorities, on their request. After the establishment of the Statistical Department of the Ministry of Finance in 1862, regular submission of data was also officially regulated. We assume that the Jewish municipality also kept the records of vital events, but until 1862 Serbian officials did not manage to obtain from it the requested information.<sup>46</sup>

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Upon the model of Western European countries, which began to use collected data about the population in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, in order to learn about demographic characteristics of the population and follow demographic trends, in the mid–19<sup>th</sup> century the first analyses of data about the population began to be carried out in Serbia as well. The restoration of statehood and Serbia's reintegration into the European civilisation imposed the need to be better familiar with demographic capacities and potentials of the state, and to better analyse them in the European context. The start of demographic research in Serbia is related to the arrival of Vladimir Jakšić, the first Serbian schooled statistician,<sup>47</sup> to the state administration in the late 1840s. He introduced in the public discourse the contemporary demographic categories such as the rates of natality, mortality and nuptiality, rates of natural and mechanical increase, and gender and age structures of the population. The calculation

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<sup>44</sup> For instance, in 1837, 131 subjects of the Ottoman Empire were recorded in Belgrade, with the indication of their place of origin, duration of stay in Belgrade, craft and marital status, *Београдски суд*, 707–710. In 1847, of 13,724 inhabitants of Belgrade, 1,203 were Christians from Turkey and 1,273 were foreign subjects, *Живети у Београду*, II, 28.

<sup>45</sup> For instance, in 1854, total 82 members of the Jewish community in Belgrade who decided to replace Serbian with Turkish citizenship were recorded. Already the following year, only 68 Jews who were Turkish subjects were recorded, *Управа Вароши Београда*, 314–316, 318–319. In 1862, total 35 Lutheran Germans who were Serbian subjects were recorded, and 35 of those who were foreign citizens, *Живети у Београду*, III, 226.

<sup>46</sup> В. Јакшић, *Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, ГДСС 7, 248.

<sup>47</sup> In the early 1840s, Vladimir Jakšić studied state–legal sciences in Tübingen and Heidelberg. Jakšić studied at the time when statistics as an administrative discipline was at its height, and when German universities were the most important centres for studying cameral sciences and training of civil servants.

of these demographic parameters was accompanied with their comparison with analogous parameters in other European countries. As the population of the capital of the young Serbian state had a representative role, the first demographic analyses concerned the population of Belgrade. In the introduction to the first study about the population of the Serbian capital, published in 1852, Vladimir Jakšić stated: "More frequent numbering of the population of capitals is of enormous political importance as reflected in the fact that Russia and Prussia, as the most accurately administratively organised countries, number the souls of their capitals not only yearly, but monthly as well".<sup>48</sup>

The first and most striking demographic characteristic of Belgrade was a small number of inhabitants – in 1854, Belgrade had 16,737 inhabitants, compared to 120,000 in Bucharest and 178,000 in Pest.<sup>49</sup> Belgrade's population deficit compared to towns in the region was the result of its turbulent political development in the past. The deficit was even more pronounced compared to other European capitals. The table below shows the comparison of demographic indicators for Belgrade and other European towns, made by Vladimir Jakšić in 1855.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Share in country's population (%)</i>	<i>Annual growth rate (‰)</i>
London	1851	2,363,141	8.5 (11.3)	21.1
Paris	1851	1,053,262	3.0	9.7
St. Petersburg	1850	532,240	7.0	15.5
Berlin	1852	439,958	2.5	24.1
Vienna	1850	431,147	1.1	16.5
Rome	1850	170,824	?	8.0
Bruxelles	1852	151,984	3.1	28.0
Turin	1848	136,849	5.2	15.6
Copenhagen	1850	129,695	9.2	7.1
Stockholm	1850	92,070	26.5	10.1
Belgrade	1854	16,733	1.6	19.0

*Table 1: Population of European capitals in the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>50</sup>*

Apart from the small number of inhabitants, Belgrade had a relatively small share of its population in the total population of the country. With the participation of mere 1.6%, Belgrade lagged behind the majority of other European capitals (except for Vienna, which was the capital of a large multi-ethnic empire). In these demographic

<sup>48</sup> В. Јакшић, *Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, ГДСС 4, 250.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibidem*, 249.

<sup>50</sup> В. Јакшић, *Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, ГДСС 7, 255.

categories, Belgrade ranked the best in terms of the total birth rate of the population – with the annual birth rate of 19‰, it held the fifth place among the specified towns. However, given its small number of inhabitants, the real effects of the population increase had to be waited for decades.

Unlike the majority of Western European towns, where the share of women in total population was larger than the share of men, in Belgrade, the distribution of the population by gender was different – 100 women per 159 men in 1846. Jakšić ascribed to Oriental heritage the fact that men outnumbered women in the total population: “Upon the example of all Oriental towns and contrary to the West, Belgrade has more male than female inhabitants. This is because men in our milieu constitute the social class of servants to a larger extent than women.”.<sup>51</sup> Apart from being a part of Oriental heritage, the larger share of males in total population was to a large extent due to high rates on the mechanical population increase, where men constituted the majority.

The first analyses of parametres of vital statistics and their examination in the European context were carried out also on the example of the population of Belgrade.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Nativity</i>	<i>Mortality</i>	<i>Natural increase</i>	<i>Nuptiality</i>
London	26.6	21.2	5.5	8.4
Paris	33.2	31.8	1.4	9.5
Berlin	35.0	25.2	9.8	?
Vienna	44.6	38.6	6.0	8.3
Bruxelles	36.6	29.9	6.7	8.7
Florence	38.9	36.4	2.5	7.9
Stockholm	28.5	32.7	-4.2	6.6
Belgrade	44.6	43.5	1.1	13.3

*Table 2: Vital statistics rates in European capitals in the 1840s*<sup>52</sup>

Compared to European towns, given in the table above, Belgrade had the highest rates for all three parametres of vital statistics – nativity, mortality and nuptiality. These rates are closely related not only to the degree of demographic, but of total social development. One of the most conspicuous indicators of the degree of social development in urban environments is the mortality rate. In the 19<sup>th</sup> century, in countries undergoing industrialisation, the mortality rate was higher in urban than rural communities. Its decrease was the measure of successful management policies in terms of improving health, sanitary and housing conditions, nutrition of the

<sup>51</sup> В. Јакшић, *Число и покрет људства главнога града Београда*, ГДСС 4, 252.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibidem*, 261.

population etc. The best example of such a town was London which, although the most densely populated European town, had the lowest mortality rate. In Belgrade, which among the stated towns had the least developed urban structure, the mortality rate of over 40‰ was an indicator of poor health and sanitary conditions. According to demographic rules, high mortality of the population is compensated by even higher rates of natality, as well as high rates of nuptiality, which was the case in Belgrade as well. Given the said, Vladimir Jakšić concluded that in Belgrade “marriages, births and deaths are much more frequent than in other towns of Europe, which is why the natural growth of the population is considerably weaker than in other European towns; it is five times weaker than in London and nine times than in Berlin.”

The publication of first data about demographic characteristics of the population of Belgrade, and their comparison with those from other European countries, encouraged a discussion about measures to be undertaken to improve them.<sup>53</sup> Demographic statistics became a new source of knowledge about society and the starting point for the creation and implementation of measures with the aim of improving demographic capacities as one of the most important state resources.

## Conclusion

The main feature of the history of Belgrade from 1815 to 1867 is its division into the “Turkish” and “Serbian” part. The town with two populations had two administrations. Not much is known in Serbian historiography about the work of the Ottoman administration in Belgrade, which was in charge of the “Turkish” population in the town. According to sources of Serbian origin, *defters* – tax lists were kept, and we assume that a sort of vital statistics was kept as well. Despite the widespread belief that the Ottoman statistics of population was not kept in a quality way, the few historical sources suggest the opposite, showing that the Ottoman Empire, after introducing the *Tanzimat* reforms, looked up to European examples in this field as well.

The first data about the recording of the population of the “Serbian” part of Belgrade by the Serbian authorities originate from 1825. Records were first kept under the Ottoman model (*defters*). In 1834, the first complete census of the population was carried out in Serbia and Belgrade upon the European model. The practice of periodical recording continued in the following years. Although the Turkish population was not under the jurisdiction of the Serbian authorities and was thus not subject to censuses, the Serbian authorities managed to ascertain the number of the Turkish civilian population and army in Belgrade through unofficial channels. Register books of births, marriages and deaths, officially introduced to Serbia in 1836, were kept in Belgrade already from 1816.

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<sup>53</sup> See, for instance: М. Јовановић, *Општа биостатика с погледом на статистику живота и здравља у Србији*, Гласник Српског ученог друштва XX (1860) 102–131.



In the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, in the process of reception of Western European knowledge and ideas, the new concept of the population entered the public discourse, according to which the population was the most important capital of a state. The first analyses of demographic capacities of the Serbian capital showed they were weaker compared to those in other European towns and that, therefore, significant effort had to be invested to improve and align them with European standards. In addition, only one part of the population of Belgrade – Serbian, was considered its demographic resource and potential, while the other, Turkish part, though physically still present, was already disregarded.

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**XIX. YÜZYIL ORTALARINDA İDARİ VE SİYASİ BİR İLGİ ALANI OLARAK  
BELGRAD NÜFUSU**

**Özet**

Bu çalışmanın konusu esas olarak XIX. yüzyıl ortalarında Belgrad'da elde edilen ilk demografik verilerle ilgili olan tarihsel ve toplumsal bağlama yöneliktir. Belgrad'ın, "Türk" ve "Sırp" olmak üzere ikiye bölünmüş olması, şehrin tarihinin 1815 yılından 1867 yılına kadar ana özelliği haline gelmiştir. Etnik kökenlerine bakılmaksızın İslam dini mensubu olan halktan oluşan başkentteki "Türk" nüfusu Osmanlı yönetiminin yetki sınırları içinde olup Hristiyan ve Yahudilerden oluşan nüfusun geri kalan kısmı ise Sırp yetkililerin sorumluluğundaydı.

Sırbistan tarih yazımında Belgrad'daki Osmanlı idaresinin çalışmaları hakkında bilgi eksikliği görülmektedir. Sırp kaynaklarından Osmanlı yönetiminin vergi kayıt defterleri düzenlediği bilinmektedir. Aynı şekilde, bir nevi doğum ve ölüm istatistiklerinin kaydının da tutulduğu düşünülmektedir. Osmanlı nüfus istatistiklerinin iyi tutulmadığına dair yaygın bir kanaat olsa da az sayıdaki tarihsel kaynaklar Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun düşünüldüğünün aksine Tanzimat reformları nezdinde bu alanda da Avrupa pratiklerini uyguladığını göstermektedir. Sırp yetkilileri tarafından düzenlenen, Belgrad'ın „Sırp” nüfusunun kaydına ilişkin ilk veriler 1825 yılına aittir. Başlangıçta nüfus kayıtları Osmanlı uygulamaları örnek alınarak tutuluyordu. 1834 yılında ilk olarak Belgrad ve Sırbistan nüfus kayıtları Avrupa modeli uygulanarak kapsamlı bir şekilde yapılmıştır. Sonraki yıllarda da periyodik olarak nüfus sayımı uygulanmasına devam edilmiştir. 1836 yılında Sırbistan'da resmi olarak yürürlüğe giren doğum, evlilik ve ölüm kayıt defterleri, Belgrad'da ise 1816 yılından itibaren tutulmaya başlanmıştır. Her ne kadar „Türk” nüfusu Sırp idaresinin yetki sınırları dahilinde olmayıp nüfus sayımlarına tabi tutulmazsa da Sırp yetkilileri, resmi olmayan yollardan bu konudaki belli sayılara ulaşmayı başarabilmiştir.

Batı Avrupa ülkelerinde uygulanan nüfus kayıt incelemeleri örnek alınarak yapılan XIX. yüzyılın ortalarında Sırbistan başkentinin demografik kapasitelerinin ilk analizi, bölgedeki başkentlere kıyasla demografik açık verdiğini göstermektedir. Yapılan analizlerde Belgrad nüfusunun kaynağı ve potansiyeli olarak nüfusun sadece bir kısmı, yani Sırp nüfusu ele alınmışken diğer kesim olan Türk nüfusu ise, fiziksel olarak bu topraklarda mevcut olduğu halde dikkate alınmamıştır. Demografik verilerin tutulup tanıtılmasının amacı, Avrupa şehirleri karşısında tespit edilen bazı noksanlıkların bir an önce giderilmesi üzere nüfus idari politikalarının geliştirilmesiydi. Bu dönemde nüfusun (etnik, dini, mesleki gibi) farklı kriterler üzerinden sınıflandırılması, başkentteki ilk toplumsal bölünmeleri işaret etmektedir. Belgrad nüfus verilerinin toplanması, analiz edilmesi ve açıklanması, Batı Avrupa tarzı modern bilimsel bilgilerin ve idari yöntemlerin bağımsız Sırbistan'da kabul edilip uygulanmasının ilk örneklerinden biri olmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Belgrad, XIX. yüzyıl, nüfus, istatistikler, nüfus sayımı.

**Александра ВУЛЕТИЋ, Нино ДЕЛИЋ**

**СТАНОВНИШТВО БЕОГРАДА КАО ПРЕДМЕТ ПОЛИТИЧКОГ  
И АДМИНИСТРАТИВНОГ ИНТЕРЕСОВАЊА СРЕДИНОМ 19. ВЕКА**

**Резиме**

Наше интересовање у овом раду усмерено је првенствено на историјски и друштвени контекст у којем се први подаци о демографским капацитетима Београда појављују средином 19. века. Подвојеност Београда на „турски“ и „српски“ део основно је обележје његове историје од 1815. до 1867. године. Над „турским“ становништвом престонице, под којим су подразумевани припадници муслиманске вероисповести без обзира на њихову етничку припадност, јурисдикцију је имала османска администрација, док је за остало становништво, које су чинили хришћани и Јевреји, била надлежна српска управа.

О раду османске администрације у Београду у српској историографији не зна се много. Из извора српске провенијенције знамо да је османска управа састављала дефтере – пореске спискове, а претпостављамо да је вођена и нека врста виталне статистике. Иако је раширено уверење да османска статистика становништва није вођена квалитетно, малобројни историјски извори наводе на супротан закључак и показују да се Османско царство по увођењу Танзиматских реформи и на овом пољу угледало на европске примере.

Први подаци о евидентирању становника „српског“ дела Београда од стране српских власти потичу из 1825. године. Евиденција становништва у почетку је вођена по угледу на османску. Године 1834. у Београду и Србији је извршен први целокупни попис становништва по европском узору, а са праксом периодичног пописивања настављено је и наредних година. Матичне књиге рођених, венчаних и умрлих, које су у Србији званично уведене 1836. године, у Београду су вођене већ од 1816. године. Иако турско становништво није било под јурисдикцијом српских власти, а самим тим ни пописивања, српске власти су незваничним путем успевале да дознају и његово бројно стање.

Прве анализе демографских капацитета српске престонице, које су по узору на сличне анализе у западноевропским земљама извршене средином 19. века, показале су постојање демографског „дефицита“ у односу на престоно градове у окружењу. При том, у демографске ресурсе и потенцијале Београда убрајан је само један део његовог становништва – српски, док је други део – турски, иако физички и даље присутан, већ био отписан. Презентовање демографских података требало је да буде у функцији унапређења политика управљања становништвом, како би се уочено заостајање за европским градовима што пре превазишло. Категоризација становништва која је у то време вршена (на основу етничке, религијске, професионалне припадности и сл.) открива нам прве друштвене поделе у главном граду. Сакупљање, анализа и презентовање података о становништву Београда представљали су један од првих примера

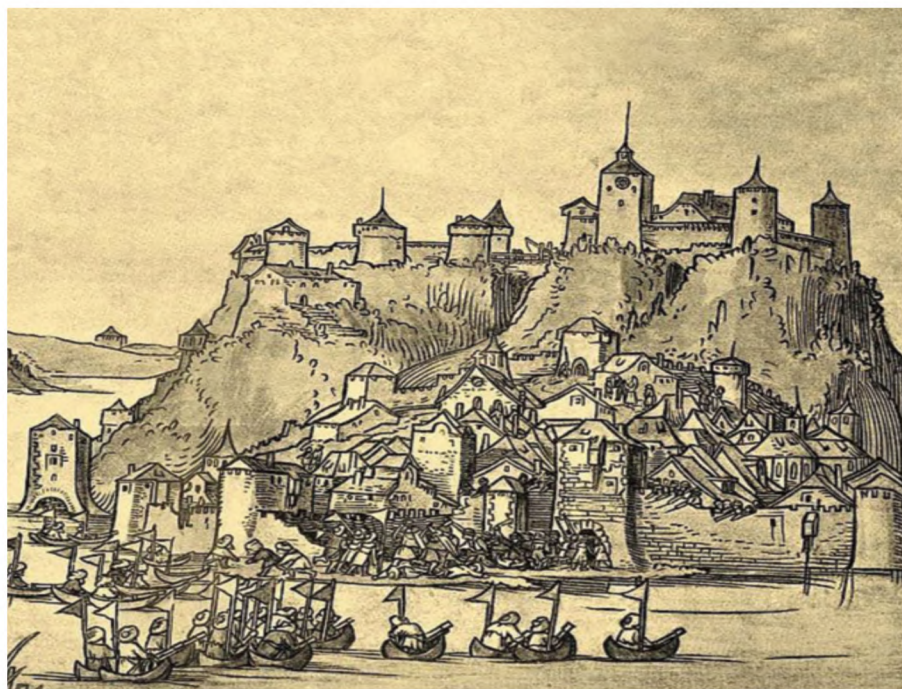
Aleksandra VULETIĆ, Nino DELIĆ

преузимања савремених научних знања и административних метода према западноевропском моделу у аутономној српској држави.

**Кључне речи:** Београд, 19. век, становништво, статистика, пописи.



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# BELGRADE 1521–1867

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