

Project Name: Raspad Habsburške Monarhije i transformacije na istočnojadranskom prostoru

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Institution: Državni Arhiv u Zadru

COLLECTIONS

DAZD 88: 57/570 (1912); 78/583 (1914).
Habsburg Provincial Administration, Secret Files (*Geheimakten*).
(In German, Italian, Croatian, Serbian)

This collection provides an insight on the surveillance practices of the Habsburg administration in Dalmatia on the eve of WWI. For my case-study it is important to trace up the activity of individuals who were deemed suspicious or dangerous, and later might have become involved in early Fascism in Zadar.

DAZD 116: 47 (1913); 48 (1913).
Italian Consulate in Zadar.
(In Italian, German)

The Italian consul was charged with administrative and political affairs related to Italian citizens in Northern Dalmatia. Apart from the reports on the political situation of the local context, this collection is relevant for certain personal files that suggest a research track to be followed in the period after the war.

DAZD 117: 3 (1918); 10 (1919); 19 (1919); 20 (1919).
Documents of the *Governo della Dalmazia e delle Isole Dalmate e Curzolane*.
(In Italian, Croatian, Serbian, German)

This collection refers to the earliest period of Italian occupation of Zadar from late 1918. It sheds light on the dynamics of a military occupation dealing with civil and administrative issues as well. It is important for gaining a picture of important political figures who then had to position themselves with the rise of fascism, and furthermore shows through which means the opposition or competition to the pro-Italian rule was silenced and neutralized.

DAZD 118: 36 (1920); 37 (1920); 38 (1920); 39 (1920); 40 (1920); 41 (1920); 42 (1920); 43 (1920); 44 (1920); 46 (1920); 52 (1921); 53 (1921); 54 (1921); 56 (1921); 57 (1921); 58 (1921); 59 (1921); 60 (1921); 61 (1921).
Civil Administration (*Commissariato Civile*) of Zadar.
(In Italian, Croatian, Serbian)

These accounts cover the period just before and after the Treaty of Rapallo (1920). They are important records of the local political life in this transition period immediately before the real emergence of Fascism. Particularly important are many ego-documents in form of petitions from citizens of Zadar, through which it is possible to describe individual trajectory of adaptation to the post-Habsburg reality.

DAZD 121: 44/66 (1922); 110/71 (1924); 23/550 (1927); 1931 (548/218); 1933 (774/284).
Zadar Municipality, Administrative Documents (*Atti Amministrativi*)
(Mostly in Italian)

This collection contains a large variety of files on diverse affairs. For my research, its most important feature is the possibility gain information on important actors and functionaries and their influence on the development of local Fascism. Even though some records go beyond the immediate aftermath of WWI, they are relevant for defining the dynamics of loyalty to centralized institutions of Fascism and how these related to their activists in Zadar.