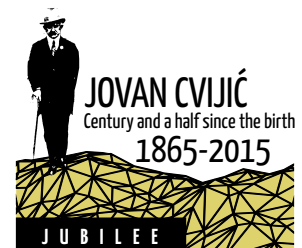


The Belgrade ATLAS OF Jovan Cvijić



Serbian Academy of Sciences
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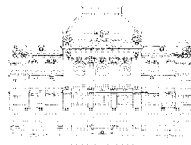
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THE BELGRADE ATLAS OF JOVAN CVIJIĆ

Century and a half since the birth

1865–2015

Tatjana Korićanac

Belgrade, 2015





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The country

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including, we should
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Young *spines*

Durch das Gebirge deli Toren

Ceryle americana
cygnus, or swan
cygnus, swan



Jovan Cvijić,
studio portrait, early
20th century

IN QUEST OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA

...if my work is to be observed from a greater historical distance by a greater scientist, then a better evaluation of my work shall be done. But I always bear one thing in mind: considering long intervals of time, all truths are temporary. We have all climbed on each other's shoulders in science. More than anything else, one should keep away from pride... (Cvijić, 1987)

The Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijić" SASA and Belgrade City Museum are marking the Jubilee – 150th birth anniversary of Jovan Cvijić. He was a scientist, reputable geographer, professor and Rector of the University of Belgrade, President of the Serbian Royal Academy, honorary doctor and member of the oldest European academies and universities.

As a man of patriarchal backdrop and distinctive morals, Cvijić was a respectable citizen in the capital city of Belgrade, a person of old-fashioned manners, but with modern concepts when it came to science. Both the starting and returning point of all of his Balkan and European travels was the house at Kopitareva Gradina. It welcomed the most educated authorities of the University, academicians, foreign statesmen and scientists, members of the House of Karađorđević, cartographers and field-based researchers, painters, writers, students, friends and cousins. It was a civic and intellectual atlas of life in Belgrade.

A visionary in his time, Cvijić wrote about the power of the Danube's flow near the Đerdap gorge and its conversion into electrical power, about the power capacity of the river Drina and power plants, about the Danube-Rhine waterway, railways, roads, ports, bridges – not built until many years after his death, but also on his belief in the necessity of creating a common, democratically organised state of South Slavs.

He was a discerning researcher to whom science was not only a part of the higher educational system, but likewise an essential feature and source of both the spirit of the age and the spirit of the Balkan peoples. Humble in an apparent refinement inherited from his ancestors, having a refined style in writing and speaking – easily transposed from one language into the other, notable for

his “excursions” and capital publications of scientific results, for his national and pedagogical achievements, professional and noble-minded commitment to establishing Belgrade’s pivotal scientific, cultural and art institutions, Cvijić remains present to this very day in his homeland, in the world, in an epic quest for phantasmagorical origins of the Balkan peninsula and its mysterious forms of human life. Jovan Cvijić was a contemporary, often participant and witness of the tumultuous events in the process of the development of the modern Serbian state at the turn of the 20th century: the dynastic change at the Serbian throne, the formation of political parties and struggles among them, the implementation of national legislation in the fields of economy, education and culture, the reshaping of the Serbian Learned Society into the Serbian Royal Academy as well as the transformation of the Belgrade Great School into the University of Belgrade, the Tariff War with Austria-Hungary, the Austro-Hungarian annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Balkan Wars, the First World War and the Peace Conference at Versailles and the Unification of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes into one common state.

As a scientific expert and a person of great influence, Cvijić took part in important state missions of the Serbian Government in exile, during the crucial moments for the Serbian people, assisting the Serbian Supreme Command in working out military strategic plans including the plan for the withdrawal of the Serbian army across Albania, not to mention his contribution in determining the most favourable borders for the newly formed Kingdom of SCS by using scientific argumentation before the Allies in Versailles.

At the same time, Cvijić organised excursions and engaged in scientific work, leaving behind a substantial and diverse bibliography, for the most part in foreign languages, maps, atlases, and geographic charts of the Balkan peninsula, ethnographic maps, notes and drawings, dedicating entire editions to the phenomenon of Balkan house types, national customs and psychological traits of the peoples of different cultural zones of the peninsula.

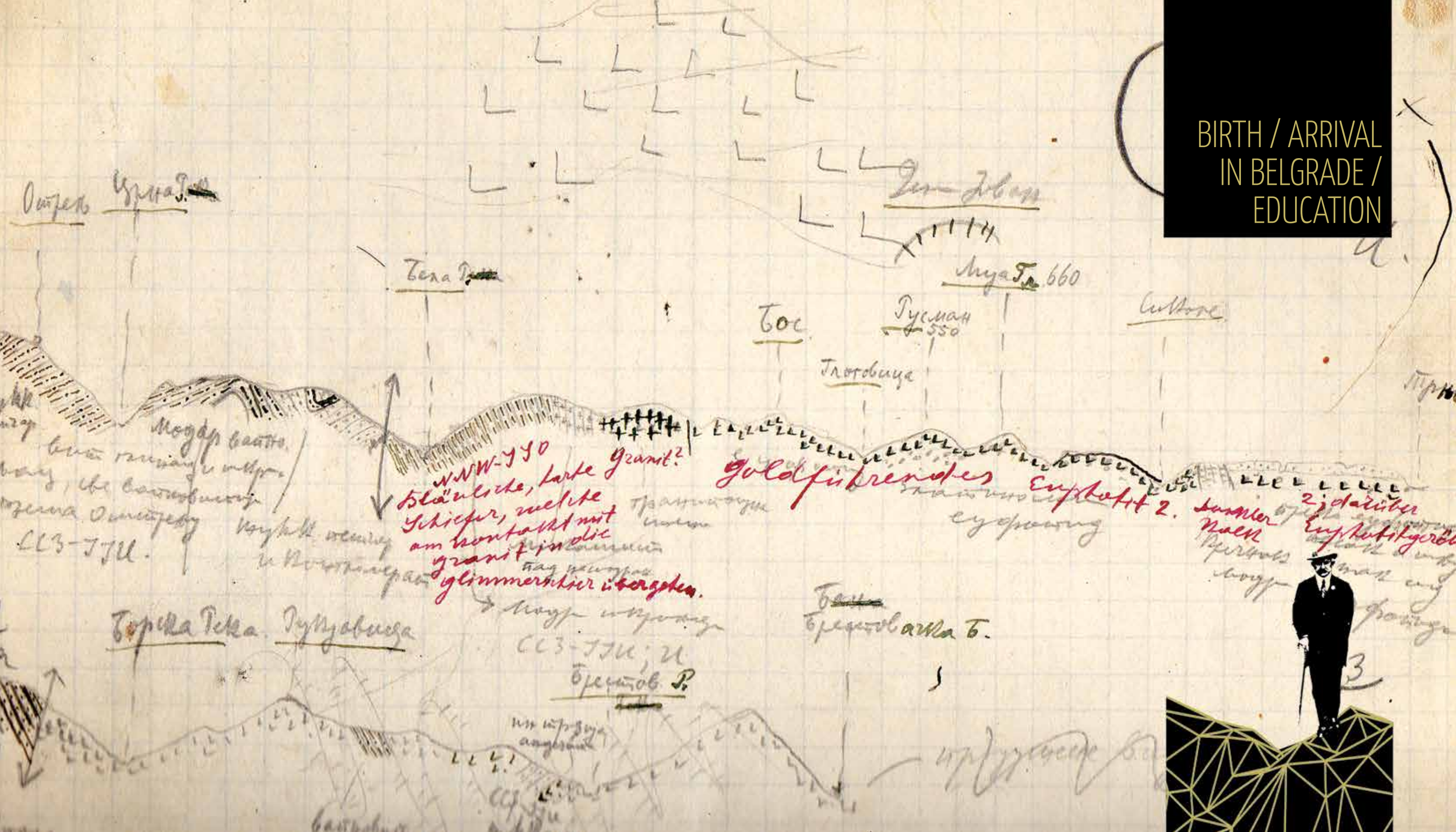
It is because of his merit, that the technical terms for karst forms have been *borrowed from Serbian into the science of karst at a global level – uvala, polje, ponor, vrtača, karst*.

The contemporary age and progress of civilisation tend to revalorise the history of human achievement measured by the people’s lives, but advances that have been bestowed upon us by outstanding personalities, extend the very abilities of mankind.



Cvijić's cabinet in the Geographical Institute

BIRTH / ARRIVAL
IN BELGRADE /
EDUCATION



Portrait of Marija Cvijić 1894



BIRTH, ARRIVAL IN BELGRADE / EDUCATION

Todor Cvijić, a merchant and Marija, nee Avramović, were living in the part of Loznica called Stara Varoš, when on the 12th of October 1865, on the feast day of St Kirjaka, better known as Miholjdan, their son Jovan, the third of the six children, was born. Upon completing elementary school and two grades of Grammar School in his home town, the third grade in Šabac, Jovan had to pursue his higher grades in Belgrade.

It cannot be said that the range of my childhood experiences was ample; the sources were not always of the highest quality. But even in small and sporadic cultural setting the spirit unconsciously chooses what best suits it, thus shaping itself and its inner edifice. In addition to what I have received from my mother by birth, she, more than anyone else, influenced me to reason in such manner. I remembered my mother being sickly, withdrawn into herself, often lost deep within her thoughts. There were rare moments of the right mood, when all those beautiful and clever words of hers could be heard. There were moments when she spoke in sayings solely. Although illiterate, she had her own wisdom and her way of behaving. [...] But her entire life was not external but internal, focused on love and order in the house. My mother did not show a lot of decisiveness; as if she had invested all the quality of decisiveness into the plan to direct me towards sciences, for she really appreciated sciences or scholarship, as it was spoken in Loznica at that time. She had decided to sacrifice even the rest of the property for that cause. Without that desire and firm will of hers hardly ever would I go beyond Loznica, in which there was only two-year Grammar School. I cannot claim with certainty whence my illiterate mother got that sort of unusual respect for science and scholars. Perhaps it was the remnant of our ancient civilisation, which was preserved in this form, like a trace, in a patriarchal society, particularly in close proximity to the monasteries. To my father's and other relatives' objection that it was impossible to support the child's education, she would reply that it was important to commence and God would take care of the rest. (Stanković, Petruševski, 2000)

In 1881, the best student of Loznica and Šabac arrived in Belgrade, the seat of the Principality of Serbia, which would become the Kingdom of Serbia just one year later. At that time, he was not aware that he was



Cvijić as a schoolboy, ca 1876

Hotel London built in 1868,
demolished in 1962



to permanently spend the rest of his life in the Serbian capital, there hastily and impatiently achieving many of his goals.

Thus, life in Belgrade became the fulfillment of his mother's blessing.

Much later, in 1919, Cvijić would describe the city on the Kalemegdan reef in his exact, scientific manner:

Belgrade represents the northern gates of the Balkan Peninsula, the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea and Asia Minor. Its geographical position is much more important than those of Vienna or Pest. Its historical role has been in large scale determined by its geographical position in relation to the Pannonian Basin.

Lying on the hillsides, at the confluence of the Sava into the Danube, Belgrade dominates the large part of the mentioned Basin: the Banat east of the Tisza and the Danube, Baranja between the Danube and the Drava, Syrmia and Slavonia. Stretched on these hillsides, silent like a sphinx, Belgrade has suddenly given an impetus for major events. (Cvijić, 1987-1996)

The Serbian secondary education system in the time of Cvijić's schooling did not provide young people the opportunity for vast scope of knowledge or freedom of thought. As Belgrade Gymnasium student, Cvijić voluntarily studied foreign languages regardless of the school curriculum, staying up late at night reading books written in German and French and learning English irregular verbs, making a herbarium, pondering about studying medicine, but also passionately scrutinising Darwin's theory of evolution and the socialist ideas of Svetozar Marković and Černiševski, that would trigger elevated feelings in him. Everything other than thoughts on the welfare of mankind was of secondary importance to him.

Certainly, secondary school students' life in Cvijić's time, especially of those students coming from the provinces, was not at all easy. They would make a living by helping in affluent homes or by tutoring, at the same time studying at night by the light of tallow candles. Cvijić mentions that he used to learn English verbs by reading and repeating them aloud from the little pieces of paper, hung on the walls of his room.

Not much is known about Cvijić's gymnasium days in Belgrade, and one of the few memories of that period is the one in which he recalls lovely evenings spent walking with his classmates from Hotel London to Kalemegdan,



Cvijić on the excursion with Jovan Žujović, Šar Mountains, 1890



discussing various topics, sometimes current political issues. In those days, the old Belgrade Hotel London and a tavern situated on the very corner of the busy street, noted for its famous Terazije chestnuts, marked the point where the Belgrade *çarši* [bazaar] craft stores would end. Among the regular hotel guests were the National Assembly representatives, who stayed there when the Assembly was in session. It was also the place where the pedestrian zone spanning from Kalemegdan Park ended.

Upon graduation from the First Belgrade Gymnasium in 1884 and with the mediation of Vladimir Karić, his former geography lecturer from Šabac, Cvijić himself enrolled in Geography Studies offered by the Department of Natural Sciences and Mathematics at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Belgrade Great School (Velika škola).

Vladimir Karić, already with a lung condition, sullen and silentish... honoured me at the end of the third grade of Gymnasium by inviting me to accompany him on his walks and engage in conversations. (Stanković, Petruševski 2000)

Dedicated to learning, Cvijić remained aloof from the social turmoil caused by the Timok Rebellion and crisis on the eve of the Serbo-Bulgarian War.

Having succeeded the Lyceum, the Belgrade Great School became the highest educational institution in Serbia until 1905. It was established as a scientific institute with Philosophical, Technical and Law Faculties. It was located in the edifice of a merchant and benefactor Captain Miša Anastasijević (1803-1885), which also housed the Serbian Learned Society, the Gymnasium, the Ministry of Education, the National Library and the National Museum (now Rectorate of the University of Belgrade).



Pozorišni trg (Theatre Square)
Belgrade
Photo by Milan Jovanović, ca 1900

At the time when Cvijić became the student of the Great School, this institution was in the process of change, more and more emulating similar European institutions, with a formidable teaching staff contributing to the quality changes – Dimitrije Nešić, Sima Lozanić, Jovan Žujović, Milan Jovanović Batut, Sava Urošević, Bogdan Gavrilović and others.

His proper studies at the Great School began only with Cvijić's engagement in scientific excursions organised by the geologist Jovan Žujović. Under his mentorship, Cvijić undertook field research of Cer Mountain, the Valjevo Mountain Range and the mountains in the immediate vicinity of Belgrade, and as early as 1887, he published his first scholarly work – "Contribution to our Geographical Terminology" (Cvijić, 1887).

At the end of the 19th century and the first decade up to the outbreak of the First World War, Belgrade still lacked the urban features of a capital city, but its progress was visible everywhere and in all areas of life. Due to economic progress and free trade the number of rich merchants who took part in public and political life increased, as did the artisans divided into guilds – the cloth makers', potters', shop owners' and tailors' guilds. Intellectuals of various professions, as well as artists from Austria-Hungary, were to be seen in Belgrade. They represented the young intelligentsia, that encouraged the process of Europeanisation. Serbs from Vojvodina and Old Serbia settled in Belgrade, bringing all the peculiarities of their native areas. Greeks, Aromanians and Jews owned respectable craft stores in Belgrade holding monopolies in commerce and banking and playing a significant role in the formation of the Serbian civil society and Belgrade *çarši* [bazaar].



Vienna, Karlsplatz 1902 Life once consisted of quite ordinary scenes:

There were a lot of sunny days in Belgrade. The pleasant heat would lure people out of their homes, they lunched and dinned in the courtyards and gardens. The coffee too was roasted in the yard, hence its scent would mix together with the flavours of jasmine and acacia and savory evaporations of cooked fruit at the time when slatko [“sweet”] and pekmez [jam] were being prepared. (Bojić, 1968)

Concurrently, even faster than physical growth, the social and cultural life flourished. Among those who lived and worked in Belgrade were: the geologist Jovan Žujović, mathematician Mihailo Petrović, philologist Stojan Novaković, philosopher Ljubomir Nedić, climatologist and mathematician Milutin Milanković, philosopher Branislav Petronijević, linguist Aleksandar Belić; writers Đura Jakšić, Stevan Sremac, Milovan Glišić, Laza Lazarević and Branislav Nušić, the literary critics Jovan Skerlić and Bogdan Popović. The increase of literary writing was instigated by the Serbian Literary Cooperative, founded in 1892, and literary magazines among which the preeminent status was held by the *Serbian Literary Gazette*, launched in 1901, under the editorship of Jovan Skerlić. Its editorial board was located somewhere in the middle of Skopljanska Street (now Dečanska Street), towards Terazije Square:



Once notable Albanija tavern, built in the mid-19th century in 12 Kolarčeva Street, demolished in 1936

The furniture of that editorial office was cheap, as in a room where a session of a provincial municipality would meet, in which the young writers trembled in front of Skerlić, and where one could even encounter Bogdan Popović, who would in his whispering voice utter remarks and objections of the chief bonze. (Jovanović-Stojimirović, 1971)

Contemporary as well as historical events were mythologised and could be seen in the works of painters Stevan Todorović, Uroš Predić, Đorđe Krstić and Paja Jovanović. On the occasion of the coronation of King Petar I Karađorđević, the First Yugoslav Art Exhibition of paintings and sculptures was held in Belgrade, after which the Serbian Artistic Society “Lada” was soon founded. Theater flourished, especially with the emergence of actors such as Petar Dobrinović, Ilija Stanojević Čiča and Dobrica Milutinović, and actresses Vela Nigrinova and Sofija Đorđević-Cuca. At the beginning of the century, the theatre repertoire included, in addition to local authors, Chekov, Shakespeare, Rostand and Alexandre Dumas Jr. Stevan Mokranjac the composer, performer and music educator had profound influence on the development of Serbian music and musicians.

Family life was still confined within the limits of conservative, bourgeois homes, unlike the streets of Belgrade which were described by Branislav Nušić in his conversationalist manner:

The more developed the new capital was, the more and more taverns were becoming centers in which life was unfolding. They were the meeting places for parties to make agreements; for scheduling business meetings; where even the lawyers would consult their clients, where the matchmaker would meet the girl's father, the debtor would put his signature on the bill of exchange, the partner would sign the contract, and the prosecutor its warrant, and almost all public acts, with the exception of wills, were executed in the taverns.

Then came the party life due to which people got even more attached to taverns, to the point that taverns would become politically coloured. There were liberal, progressive and radical taverns and on no occasion, or very rarely would a follower of one political party enter other party follower's tavern. (Nušić, 1984)

This short-term progress would be abruptly brought to an end with the assassination at Sarajevo and conflict with Austria-Hungary, ominously announcing the Great War.

1893-1914 / PhD / GREAT SCHOOL / GEOGRAPHICAL INSTITUTE / SGS

Contemporary historians point out that the education of a considerable number of students at foreign universities in the second half of the 19th century, i.e. “elite planning”, directly instigated and financed by the state, contributed in a little more than half a century to turning the Kingdom of Serbia into a prestigious cultural and scientific center of the Slavic South at the beginning of the 20th century. The state methodically planned scholarships for students studying abroad, mostly in Germany, Austria and at French universities, certain that the future scientific and professional elite would know how to make up for what had been invested in them. Jovan Cvijić was one such student.

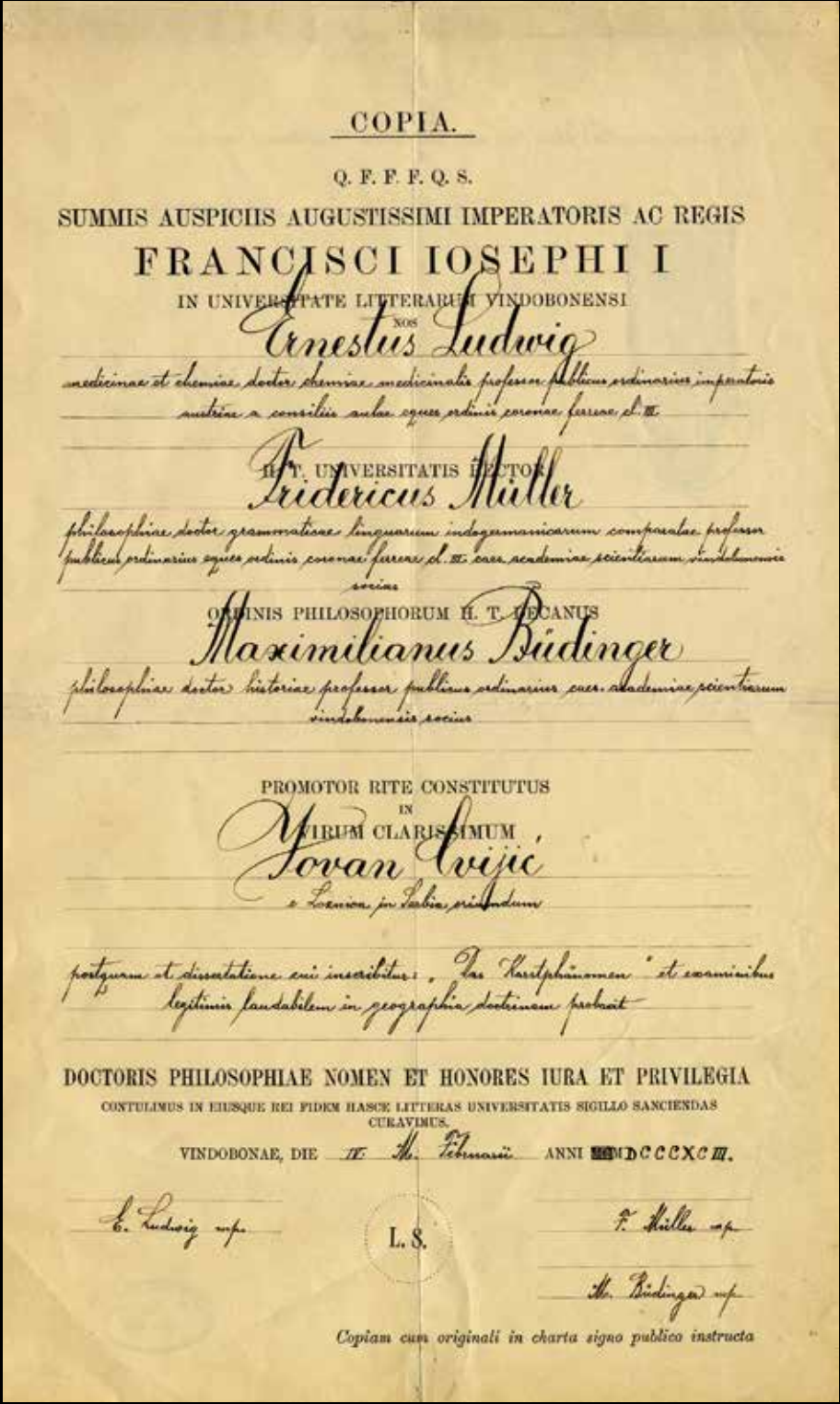
After graduation from the Great School and a short professorship at the Second Belgrade Gymnasium (1889), Cvijić went to Vienna to pursue postgraduate studies under the auspices of the Serbian Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs.

The famous city of Vienna opened the doors of its rich libraries and well-acclaimed museums to Cvijić, enabling him to participate in professional excursions in the vicinity of the city and throughout Austria-Hungary. The university itself was lavishly equipped and organised, led by renowned professors in the fields of geomorphology, glaciation, tectonics, meteorology, climatology, historical geography – among them Albrecht Penck, Cvijić’s mentor, Eduard Suess, Julius Han and Wilhelm Tomaschek – whose lectures Cvijić regularly attended and in front of whom he defended his PhD dissertation in 1892.

During the school year, he set out on field trips with his associates and professors visiting the vicinity of Vienna and then further across the Alps. During holidays, he would spend time exploring Eastern Serbia to gather material for his dissertation in the field of karst. In order to fully comprehend the problem of karst, he explored the surroundings of Zagreb and Rijeka and undertook trips to Postojna, Dubrovnik, Gacko, the Bay of Kotor, Nevesinje, Mostar, Metković and even the wider area of Trieste.



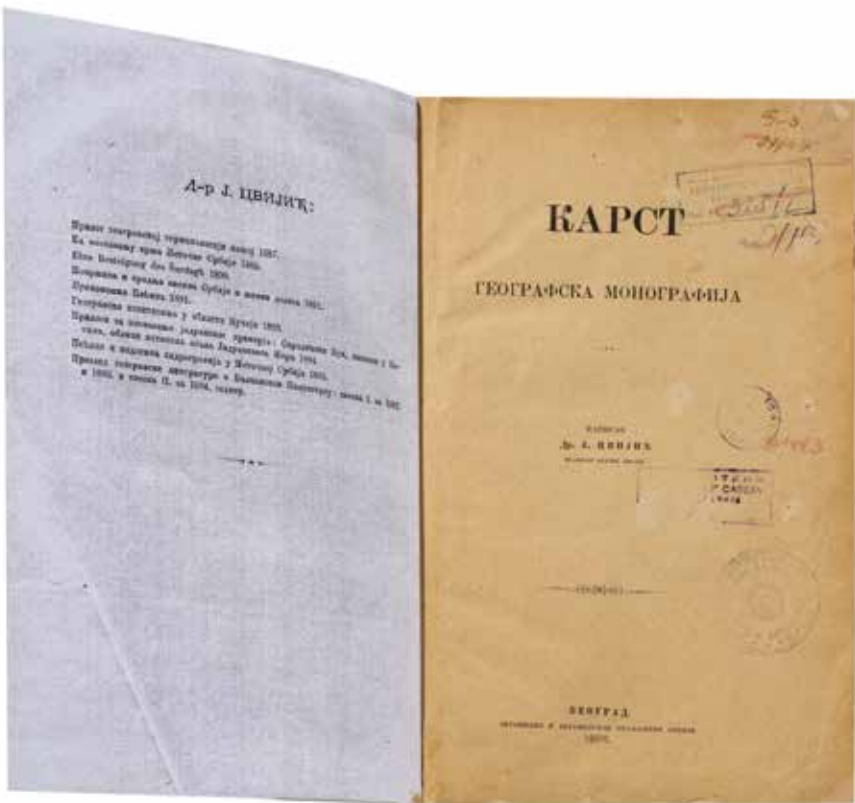
Albrecht Penck (1858–1945), Cvijić’s professor and mentor at the University of Vienna, 1889



Doctoral Diploma issued to Jovan Cvijić, Vienna, 4 February 1893



Front page of Cvijić's doctoral thesis published in Belgrade 1895



His doctoral thesis entitled “Das Karstphenomen. Versuch einer morphologischen Monographie”, published in the Journal of the Austrian Academy of Sciences in Vienna, is the work in which “karst phenomena were scrutinised for the first time in its entirety, systematised by generic criteria and explained with the use of appropriate terminology.”

(Cvijić, 1893) Serbian terms (uvala, polje, hum, ponor etc.) have been accepted “in all cultural languages.” Even at the time of publication, the dissertation was considered to have advanced the axioms of science of the age, and its young author would turn out to be remarkably trained and prepared for discovering scientific issues and systematic approach to the methodology of geographical and geological field research.

I cannot say that I left Belgrade to go Vienna with the intention to choose karst as the subject of my dissertation. However, since I have seen quite a lot of karst in Serbia – starting from my birthplace, then in the village of Korenita, in the Jadar region, then in Eastern Serbia, principally on Kučaj Mountains – it is pretty possible that I unconsciously adopted that idea.
(Cvijić, 1987 – 1996)

Upon returning from Vienna in 1893, Cvijić, then only twenty seven and one-half years of age, was promoted to full professor at the Belgrade Great School. In the following decade, in addition to all scientific, university and national ongoing, he would be responsible for lectures held for the entire Physical Geography and Anthropogeography Group at the Geographic Seminar.

However, the Great School at King's Square meant to Cvijić more than his academic rank and status he got as a young PhD candidate in Vienna. It became the *spiritus movens* of his scientific goals, the place where “the School of Geography” was formed under his mentorship and where the generation of researchers was trained and of whom a considerable number would be promoted to members of the Academy itself.

The area of today's Studentski trg (Student Square) was the site of a Turkish graveyard. It endured and remained there even after the first “market place”, known as *Velika pijaca* [Grand Market] was moved to this location. The market remained active up until 1927, when the area was transformed into a park.¹ Captain Miša's Edifice, which was to house the Great School in 1863, was built in the area of ground-floor buildings, amid the market noise and shouting of hackney-coachmen, frequently causing protests of both the professors and students of the Great School. This noisiest and most colourful of all city's spots was part of Cvijić's Belgrade too, and here history was generous to both architecture and people.

The period from the beginning of the century up to the outbreak of the Balkan wars, was, apart from Cvijić, also marked by a group of intellectuals whose research and scholarly results contributed to the establishment of classical scientific disciplines: Jovan Žujović, Sima Lozanić, Mihailo Petrović, Mihajlo Pupin, Milutin Milanković, Slobodan Jovanović, Ljubomir Stojanović, Aleksandar Belić and others. Seldom and only at exceptional times, do we witness such great minds living and creating in a small geographical domain, simultaneously and side by side, such as the members of the mentioned Great School generation. They were giants of science, but also men of old-fashioned moral values, originating from the Serbian patriarchal milieu who established a reputation and achieved fame at European universities.

Official correspondence with the domestic and foreign institutions and individuals, kept in the archives of the Great School, University of

¹ After the project of the architect Đorđe Kovalevski (1888–1944).



Velika pijaca (Grand Market) at King's Square. Photographed by the Hungarian consul in Belgrade, ca 1900

Belgrad — Universität



The Great School at King's Square, early 20th century

Belgrade, Rectorate and Serbian Royal Academy, consists of hundreds of pages, revealing all the complexity and gravity of obligations with which Cvijić had to deal with in Belgrade.

At the time Jovan Cvijić was searching for his place in Serbian science, the discipline of geography still lacked data on the North and South Poles that were to be discovered. Man had not yet reached the Earth's highest mountain peak, nor the ocean's deepest point. The exploration and mapping of vast areas of Antarctica and great deserts were yet to be undertaken as well. There were still no modern forms of transport, except for the railroad. At the dawn of the 20th century, Cvijić was a solitary figure in the field of geography on the Balkans.

As early as 1894, Cvijić founded the Geographical Institute at the Great School, to become the synthesis of scientific research and geography teaching.

Cvijić with his associates on the shores of Rikavac Lake, Kuči Mountains, 1913



Von der Telenika her aus, gegen den Ausgang der Sena bei Golubac

Der oberste Theil des Eserschen Thores zwischen Golubac und Brijuni (Sena- und Nura-Fluss)

Der jenseitige
Thalboden der Telenika-Fluss

V-förmiges Thal

650m Höhe

Wald-Fluss-
mündung

Der Esersche
Fluss mündet in die Sena



Cvijić on the excursion in the area of Golubac and Đerdap, early 20th century



Cvijić with his colleagues,
Bulgarian geologists, studio
portrait in Trnovo, 1896

The Institute was the meeting point of geographers, geologists, biologists, ethnologists and even some philosophers. It was the first scientific and educational institution of geography in Southeast Europe. By virtue of Cvijić, the Institute was provided with most renowned national and international journals, treatises, collections, textbooks and geographic maps of all sorts.

In the same year, Cvijić launched the Geographic Seminar as the source of all his research projects. It brought together talented students, who, supported by Cvijić's written instructions, were obliged to do fieldwork assignments during their holidays and later present the results in front of their lecturers and colleagues. Thus, the network of "the people on the field" (Vasović, 1988) expanded, and the importance of data collected from all regions increased. For decades, the Seminar was held on Thursdays, becoming the token of Cvijić's professional and pedagogical work. Within a few years, he managed to increase the importance of the Geographic Institute and Seminar to such a level that Vatroslav Jagić praised Cvijić, on his lectures, in Vienna as an outstanding professor and scientific researcher. Albrecht Penck compared his Institute with the best European institutions.

Cvijić gathered a large number of collaborators to research the problem of the migration of Balkan nations, classification and typology of rural and urban settlements, reconstruction of the Balkan houses, charting the cultural belts and zones of civilisation on the Balkan Peninsula.

One of them was particularly appreciated by Cvijić – the writer Petar Kočić, who presented his novella "Zmijanje" to the geographer, with the following dedication:

To You, much respected and beloved Mr Dr Jovan Cvijić, as a souvenir and cordial expression of gratitude, because You remained at disposal during the time of my material misfortune, furthermore because You made me see a useful matter. I deeply regret for not being a geographer or historian by vocation because I would have better and more conscientiously come to terms with this interesting region of such a poetical name "Zmijanje".

(Vasović, 1995)

Cvijić founded, developed and broadened the scientific and disciplinary fields of tectonic geology, volcanology, especially geomorphology, limnology, anthropogeography, ethnology, ethnopsychology and even sociology. Among the problems and phenomena he explored, of largest





Cvijić and geologist Georgi Zlatarski at Rila Mountain, Bulgaria, 1896

scientific and practical importance are: karst, the classification of mountain ranges in the Balkan Peninsula, the genesis of great Balkan lakes and the discovery of glacial traces in the Balkan mountains.

In order to better train his teams of collaborators for field research and to conceptually direct the processing of the gathered data, Cvijić prepared five major guidelines:

- “Guidelines for the Study of Villages in Serbia and Other Serbian Areas” [in Serbian] (1896),
- “Guidelines for the Study of Villages in Bosnia and Herzegovina” [in Serbian] (1898),
- “Guidelines for the Study of Villages in Old Serbia and Macedonia” [in Serbian] (1898),
- “Guidelines for the Study of Settlements and Psychological Characteristics” [in Serbian] (1911),
- “Guidelines for the Study of Population Origin and Psychological

Characteristics” [in Serbian] (1922).

The Serbian Royal Academy published 24 books of the famous edition “Settlements of the Serbian Areas” during Cvijić’s lifetime. Its scientific importance has grown to this day, providing valuable data for comparisons in geographical, ethnographic and cultural zone of the Balkans.

Cvijić soon expanded the scope of his fieldwork to the whole Balkan Peninsula and neighbouring countries, and from then on he would undertake a minimum of one excursion per year. From 1888 to 1895, he travelled to study karst terrains in Eastern Serbia, the Region of Kranjska Gora, Istria, Herzegovina and Montenegro. Cvijić carried out his most intensive fieldwork between 1895 and 1905, in the areas of Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Macedonia and Greece.

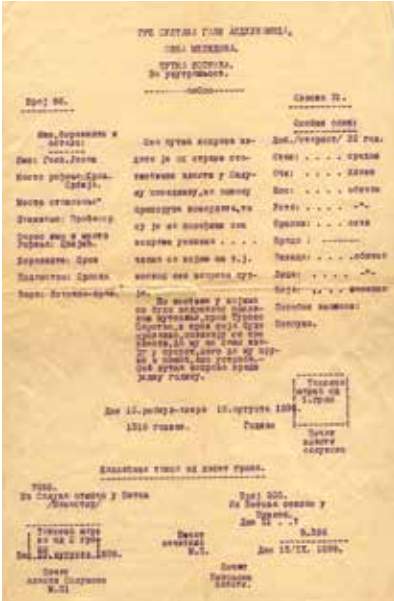
The experience gained, during scientific trips through the regions under the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian rule, were diverse.

Cvijić’s first excursions through Northern Albania, Metohija, Western Macedonia and Old Raška, would often become painful experiences, he lacked food, and sometimes his life was endangered. Opportunities to eat were irregular and the food was poor, while he often slept on bare ground. If chance permitted, Cvijić and his companions would stay overnight in inns along the old caravan roads, as he recalls:

An inn [“han”] typically features two floors. The last one is the part with an open fire where the coffee is being brewed almost all day and night long; to be served only to the guests of the inn... Except Ohrid, Korçë and Ioannina, inn rooms lack beds and reek with filth like in the Augean stables. There is no greater torment for a passenger than spending the night in those rooms, but it is a must in cold weather. On the floor one or two mats would be set up, and it is all in that room, whose floor is full of dirt which makes your skin crawl, and the walls are stained and almost black. (Cvijić, 1911)

Cvijić travelled through the territory of Kosovo and Metohija with a special permission from the highest Ottoman authorities, called the Sultan’s “buyuruldu”, which he obtained through the assistance and firm support of Branislav Nušić, then Serbian consul in the consulate in Serres.² Their official

² Branislav Nušić (1864–1938) was appointed to the post of clerk at the consulates of the Kingdom of Serbia in Bitola, Priština, Skopje, Thessaloniki and Serres from 1889 to 1900.



Ottoman travelling document “buyuruldu” or “tezkere” issued to the Serbian scientist Jovan Cvijić allowing him to travel across the Ottoman Empire, Thessaloniki 1898



Cvijić in Vračevšnica Monastery

correspondence, from these days, had turned into a friendship that continued in Belgrade, after Nušić left diplomacy and returned to work in the theater.

In 1908, Cvijić conducted the research of topography in Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Montenegro, gaining travel permission due to support of the Austro-Hungarian minister to Belgrade, Count Forgách. However, Cvijić was under the vigilant eye of the military authorities in Sarajevo and Mostar, who seized his notes and sketches, frisking him and even expelling him, which almost led to an international scandal.

But there were also situations with other chain of events, for instance in 1906, in Pljevlja, during Cvijić's return from his travels through Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro, when the Pasha himself rode out to meet him as a sign of hospitality. Thus, the voice on the famous traveller preceded him.



Consul Branislav Nušić accompanied by an armed escort on his way from Kosovo to the Adriatic, 1894

From June to August 1913, Cvijić embarked on a research journey to the Prokletije Mountains. He and his expedition enjoyed the support of Nikola I, King of Montenegro, and were provided with the military escort to help in raising tents, providing lodgings and water and food supplies. During the Serbian-Bulgarian war at the Battle of Bregalnica, the King of Montenegro "would even send daily war reports to the Prokletije Mountains to be handed over to Cvijić by an orderly." (Vasović, 1994)

From 1906 to 1914, Cvijić undertook the exploration of the Region of Šumadija and Macedonia, and upon the completion of the Great War areas that had previously been under Austro-Hungarian rule.

As a geographer, Cvijić travelled, mostly on horseback or foot, all over the Balkan Peninsula which is recognised on a global scale to be one of the most thoroughly studied and described geographical areas.

We know that Jovan Cvijić had 42 notebooks, he kept a sort of "logbook" during his research trips. The drawings, comments and notes in Serbian, English, French and German, made *in situ* all across the Balkan Peninsula and European regions, are still unresearched material, precious in terms of reconstructing Cvijić's work and methodology of discovering scientific evidence in the field. The earliest known notebook dates from 1898, and the last 1925. By then, Cvijić was already gravely ill and though he was planning new fieldwork trips through Western Bosnia and the greater area of Plitvice Lakes, weakness overwhelmed him.

Cvijić's field research and scientific work in the Geographical Institute, which lasted for over 30 years, have resulted in the publication of capital works and large-scale basic syntheses on the Balkan Peninsula and neighbouring countries:

- "Basics of Geography and Geology of Macedonia and Old Serbia, Including Surveys in Southern Bulgaria, Thrace, the Neighbouring Parts of Asia Minor, Thessaly, Epirus and Northern Albania" [in Serbian] (1906)
- "The Balkan Peninsula and South-Slavic Countries. Basics of Anthropogeography" [in Serbian] (1922)
- "Geomorphology", Book One (1924) and "Geomorphology", Book Two [in Serbian] (1926)

Serbian Geographical Society

After the establishment of the Geographical Institute the need for broader work in the field of geography and related sciences was becoming more and more apparent. Hence, Cvijić founded the Serbian Geographical Society in 1910, the first institution of that kind in the Balkans. In a speech delivered on that occasion, Cvijić took a strong future-oriented stand, recommending that “bridge” disciplines, on the line between geography and related sciences should be more encouraged, because the most interesting scientific problems lay within their research domain.

The Serbian Geographical Society made its first public breakthrough on the 19th or 20th of October 1911, with the photographic exhibition of “nature items”, photographed on site by the researchers. The exhibition was organised in one of the lecture rooms of the Geographical Institute at the University, and its purpose was to gather photographs from all parts of “Serbian Lands”, encompassing all places of interest, monasteries, types of people, national costumes, etc. (*Nova Iskra*, 1911). Cvijić also participated, although in the no award categories, and the items he collected earned the highest praise. The response of both participants and visitors was beyond expectations, and in 1912, SGS would again organise the exhibition of photographs taken during the past year.

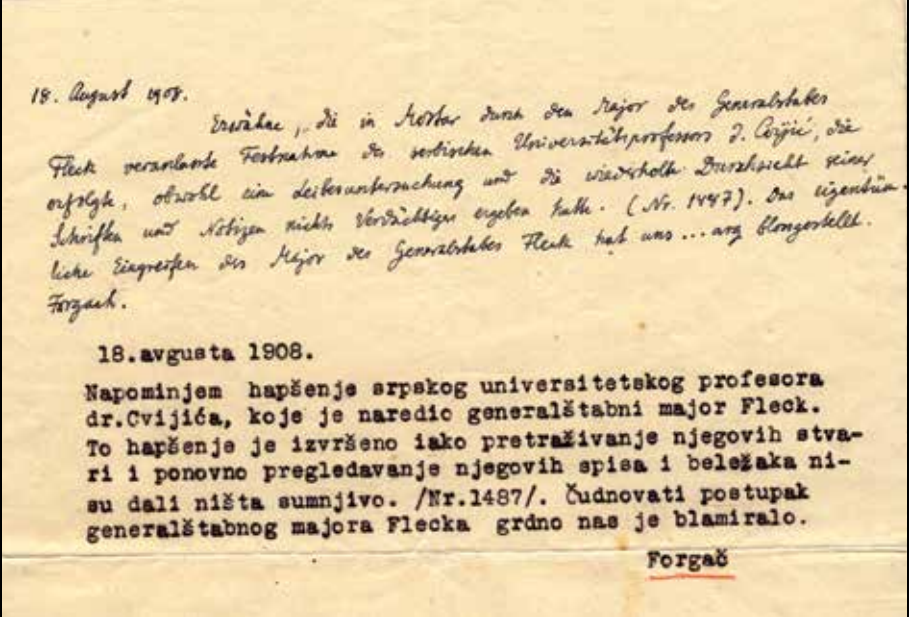
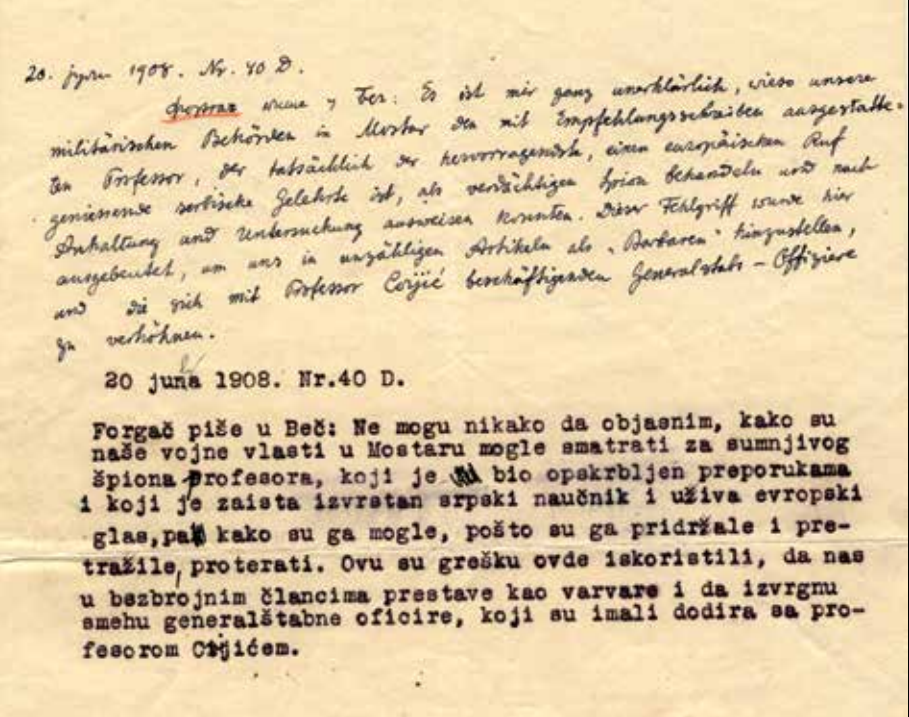
In 1912, the Society launched its own bulletin, *Bulletin of the SGS*, which has to this day maintained its leading role in geographical science. The Institute and Society functioned as one organism – young people were introduced to geography through lectures and famous seminars held at the Institute, and upon completion of their studies the Society opened possibilities for further working advancement.

Cvijić was said to be of a sumptuous and quick temper, with a strong will, “sometimes violent”, leaving a bitter impression on bystanders too. He did not make excuses for such behaviour, but he did indirectly speak of it as his way of struggling against bad qualities of our world and the effects of “inner vulgarity... repellent to a man of genuine scientific intérieur.” “To preserve his intérieur”, Cvijić writes, one must sometimes be armed “with barbarism and put a bearskin on”. (Cvijić, 1923)

He lectured in a monotone voice, without changing its colour and pitch, but on the outside during field work he would turn out to be different



Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrade, from 1914 at 20 Studenička Street (now Svetozara Markovića Street)



Reports of János Forgách, Austro-Hungarian Minister to Belgrade, on the occasion of the incident with Cvijić in Mostar, July-August 1908



"Piano Room"
of Ljubica Cvijić
in the house at
Kopitareva Gradina

– curious, inexhaustible, he knew how to approach people, to question and listen to them patiently for hours, to express his childish merriment triggered by an important discovery, he never showed fatigue or withdrawal. Not even when illness had already assailed him.

Because of this other side of his personality, he did not try to hide his grief for his associates, for all the young people who fell during the wars fought between 1912 and 1918. To one of them, Petar Janković, he dedicated a sad memento: [...] *he was one of the most unique people I have ever been acquainted with, righteous and truthful to perfection... As though the evil spirits of the Skies envied the Earth for having such a righteous man to walk on its surface* (Cvijić, 1987–1996).

Kopitareva Gradina

Synchronously with his many obligations at the Great School, at the time when Cvijić was appointed as one of the eight professors at the newly established University in 1905, as well as Rector of the University in 1906/1907, he had his family house built at 5 Teodosijeva Street (now Jelene Četković Street), in a private neighbourhood of Kopitareva Gradina.

He could be seen in Hilendarska and Makedonska Streets, walking in silence, always serious, usually accompanied by some of his associates or students, not paying attention to passerby. Deprived of every vanity, he dressed modestly and simply, which was probably due to practical habits developed during his research excursions. He used to walk on foot every day to the Academy at Brankova Street or to the King's Square, to carry out his numerous projects at the Geographical Institute or the Rectorate.

Kopitareva Gradina, a unique urban and architectural pearl in the very heart of Belgrade, was formed at the beginning of the 20th century, on the site of the former garden of the Metropolitan of Belgrade.

In Zarić's 1878 Urban Plan of Belgrade we find that the garden of the Belgrade Metropolitan was located on the odd side of Hilendarska Street. It stretched to the present 29 Novembra and Džordža Vašingtona Streets. The garden was used by the Metropolitans of Belgrade for vacation in summer days and for receiving guests. It was planted with fruit and ornamental trees, possessing an arbour, a fountain and one small house. Maintenance of the garden was the responsibility of sharecroppers.



Cvijić's family house at
Kopitareva Gradina, early
20th century



Ljubica and Jovan Cvijić in a
carriage



Cvijić with his students prior to excursion departure



Wedding of Jovan and Ljubica Cvijić, Belgrade 1911

At the end of the 19th century one part of the area was conceded to representatives of foreign embassies, who used it for tennis-playing. Starting from 1905 the area would be mentioned as the former Metropolitan's garden, the property of the Serbian state. Upon adopting the plan of intersecting streets through the Metropolitan's garden, made in the Municipality of the City of Belgrade, the streets to be known later as Teodosijeva, Đure Daničića, Šafarikova and Kopitareva Gradina Streets were intersected in the spring of 1905. Kopitareva Gradina Street has one square, built in the autumn of 1907. (Đurić-Zamolo, Nedić, 1994)

The terrain of the Metropolitan's garden was parceled into 30 lots, sold out from 1905 to 1907, to free space for the houses of distinguished individuals of Belgrade's cultural and social life. The designers of these buildings were the leading Belgrade architects of the time, creating in the styles of Classicism (combined with Academism) and Art Nouveau. Thus the architect Milan Antonović made a project for both his and his brother Dragoljub's houses. The physician Milenko Materni lived and worked in a house designed by the architects Stojan Titelbah and Andra Stevanović. The house of Ljubomir Stojanović, philologist and politician, was designed by the professor of the Secondary School Realka, Josif Kovačević, while the architect Danilo Vladislavljević was in charge for the house of Cvetko Savčić, a merchant. The architect of Jovan Cvijić's house remains anonymous, but we know that the interior decoration was the work of the artist Dragutin Inkiostri Medenjak.³

Artistically brought up in the Italian traditions, under the influence of Vlaho Bukovac, Inkiostri arrived in Belgrade in 1905, as an already formed decorative painter. In the following period he was commissioned to create decorations or designs for the most important state and city institutions, such as Dunavska banka [Danube Bank], the National Theatre, the Ministry of Finance, National Bank, Ministry of Education, University of Belgrade, Jadranska banka [Adriatic Bank], "Luksor" Palace, the State Monopoly, Kolarac Alehouse and others.

He also executed national-style interiors for private houses of several Belgrade patrons but the interior of Jovan Cvijić's house perhaps stands out as his finest work. Inkiostri was grateful to his mighty patron Cvijić, investing all his talent and skill into his work – ranging from harmoniously composed and carefully painted walls to artistically designed pieces of furniture, chandeliers and tile stoves.

Having his house built at Kopitareva Gradina, Cvijić contributed to shaping the spirit and the atmosphere of the city's neighbourhood, inhabited by

³ Dragutin Medenjak Inkiostri (Split, 1886-1942, Belgrade).

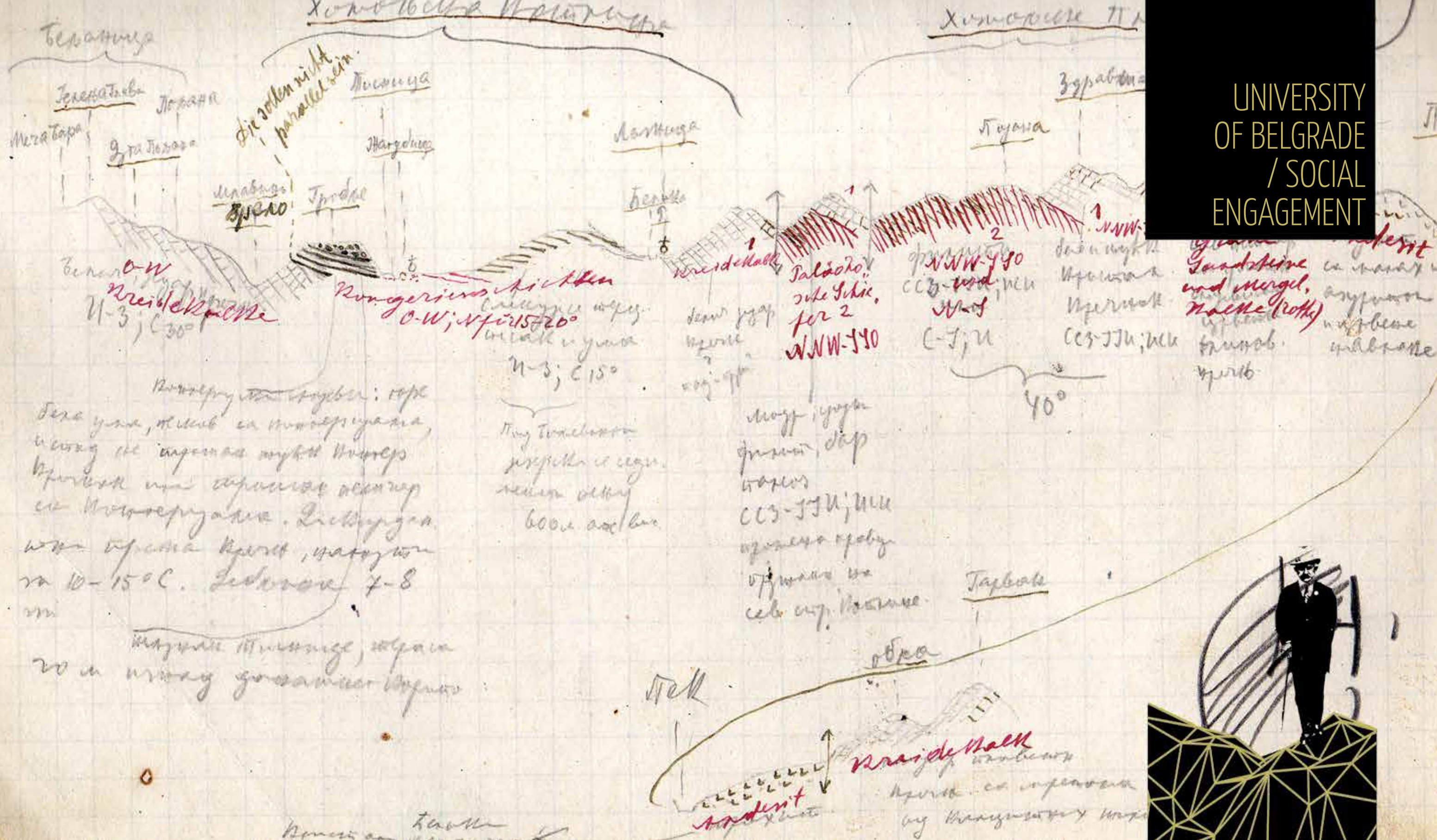


Jovan and Ljubica Cvijić among friends in Istria, 1922

Belgrade's civic elite class. In 1911 Jovan Cvijić married Ljubica Nikolić, a widow from Belgrade, nee Krstić (1879-1941), without whose care and dedication, Cvijić's legacy would not have been preserved to this date.⁴ Due to the fact that since 1915 she had constantly been by his side, diary notes kept up to his death in 1927, reveal a multitude of details about his life and work, travels and explorations, meetings and events, thoughts and attitudes. Needless to say, those records are the chronicles of Cvijić's illnesses and his constant fight to tame them for a month or two, for a day, for an hour.

All important educational and scientific institutions Cvijić regularly worked at, were positioned on a short, almost straight transversal, starting from Kopitareva Gradina and continuing to Brankova Street where the seat of the Serbian Royal Academy was located since 1909. From this metropolitan hub roads led both Cvijić the scientist and Cvijić whom the state appointed to missions abroad, to the South, North, East and West of Europe – to Vienna, Prague, Neuchâtel, Paris, London, Sofia, Thessaloniki, Athens, Venice, Rome, Berlin, further to Norway, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles, Asia Minor and Crimea.

⁴ Ljubica was the daughter of Katarina and Nastas Krstić, a former merchant, one of the founding members of the Traffic Bank and a lifelong President of its Steering Committee and a member of the Monitory Committee of the National Bank of Serbia.



UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE / SOCIAL ENGAGEMENT

Two-term Rector

Under the Act Universities adopted on the 27th of February / 5th of March 1905, the Great School ceased to exist and the University of Belgrade was founded, opening its doors to the eight Great School professors: Jovan Žujović, Sima Lozanić, Jovan Cvijić, Mihailo Petrović Alas, Andra Stevanović, Dragoljub Pavlović, Milić Radovanović and Ljubomir Jovanović.

This appointment occurred a little before Cvijić was elected Rector of the University of Belgrade, serving two terms, in 1906/1907 and 1919/1920 academic years. Both mandates fell at momentous times for the University. In 1906/1907 Cvijić became the first Rector to be elected. Upon establishing, the University was yet to be developed, and Cvijić had his hands full with its organisation, preparation of legal regulations and acts, staffing and opening new institutions and new faculties. From the very beginning, a lot of Cvijić's effort went into organising of the just established institutions and choosing professorial staff. Among the professors he had invited from Vienna to Belgrade was Milutin Milanković:

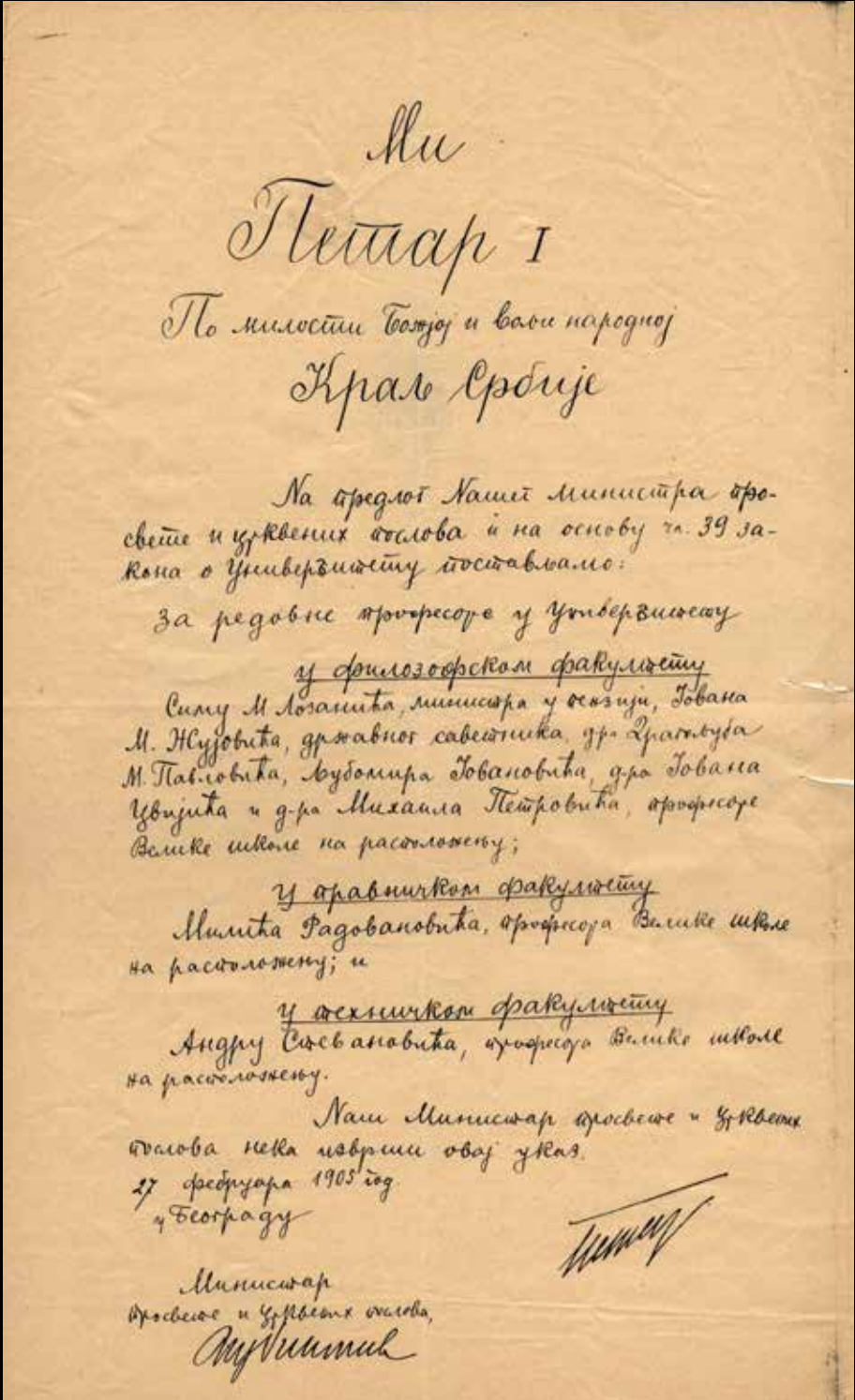
Our compatriot, Jovan Cvijić was certainly among the wisest heads of our University. I had the opportunity to get to know him better. While he was still a bachelor, we would meet almost daily, at Kalemegdan walking and talking for more than an hour. I had a deep respect and sense of affection for him, partly because it was he who proposed I be appointed professor of the Belgrade University and be invited to come from abroad.

(Stanković, Petruševski, 2000)

How seriously Cvijić took his teaching vocation at the University, he showed in his 1907 acclaimed speech "On Scientific Work", delivered at the University on the occasion of St Sava celebration and attended by the Crown Prince Đorđe Karađorđević. This speech is still relevant due to the timeless views on the importance of science and university education in general for a nation's welfare in the 20th century. In it he elaborated the thesis that the University had to enable students to grasp the essence of science they have chosen by means of lectures and seminar classes. Detailed review of Cvijić's speech is to



Milutin Milanković and Jovan Cvijić in Abbazia (Opatija) 1906



King Petar's Decree on the appointment of eight professors of the newly established University of Belgrade 1905



Jovan Cvijić with his wife Ljubica and associates on their way to Lake Crveno Jezero [Red Lake], Prokletije Mountains, ca 1911

be found in an editorial of the *Politika* daily newspaper: ...all the words he uttered, the entire speech masterly crafted in terms of depth of thought and patriotic zeal, was one great apotheosis to work, seen as the only means, by which nations rise to a higher level and secure their future...
(*Politika*, 15 January 1907)

During the First World War and the Austro-Hungarian occupation the University was closed. Lecturers and students went mostly on the battlefield or took on other war duties, Cvijić being no exception in this regard. The Austro-Hungarian bombing caused great damage to Captain Miša's Edifice and ravaged many institutions of the University. A large number of lecturers and students lost their lives on the battlefield. The long list of students' names fallen in wars of 1912–1918 was carved in marble in the lobby of the old Captain Miša's Edifice.

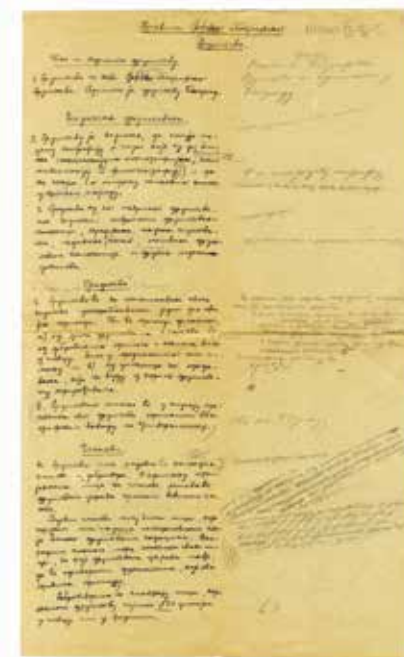
Cvijić was re-elected Rector for a second term in 1919, when, after the liberation and unification of the state in 1918, the University started functioning again. Everything had to be started from scratch literally. Having found students restless, dissatisfied, prone to demonstrate and organise strikes, he used all his authority to calm the troublesome academic youth and motivate them to study and work. At the Ministry of Education and the Government in Belgrade, he struggled constantly to provide students with lodgings and board. Former military barracks were to be turned into students' canteens, and many buildings into dormitories.

Captain Miša's Edifice was damaged by the bombing and in line with efforts to re-establish higher education teaching, the New University (now Faculty of Philology) was built in 1922, becoming the seat of the Geographical Institute.⁵

Being the first Rector upon the re-establishment of the University in 1919/1920, Cvijić did his utmost to adapt it for tasks in completely different circumstances. He started an extensive work on the adjustment of regulations and laws that would be applied to all Universities in the Kingdom. Under his lead the restoration of old faculties commenced as well as the establishment of new ones – the School of Medicine, Faculty of Theology and Faculty of Agriculture in Belgrade, Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje and the Subotica Law School.

The University of Belgrade took the role of a clearly committed, general scientific and educational institution of all Yugoslavia, likewise instigating the breakthrough of advanced ideas in students' birthplace areas.

⁵ Based on the project by the architect Petar Gačić (1878–1949).



Concept of the Rules of Serbian Geographical Society, Belgrade 1909/1910

The New University Building next to
Captain Miša's Edifice, ca 1925



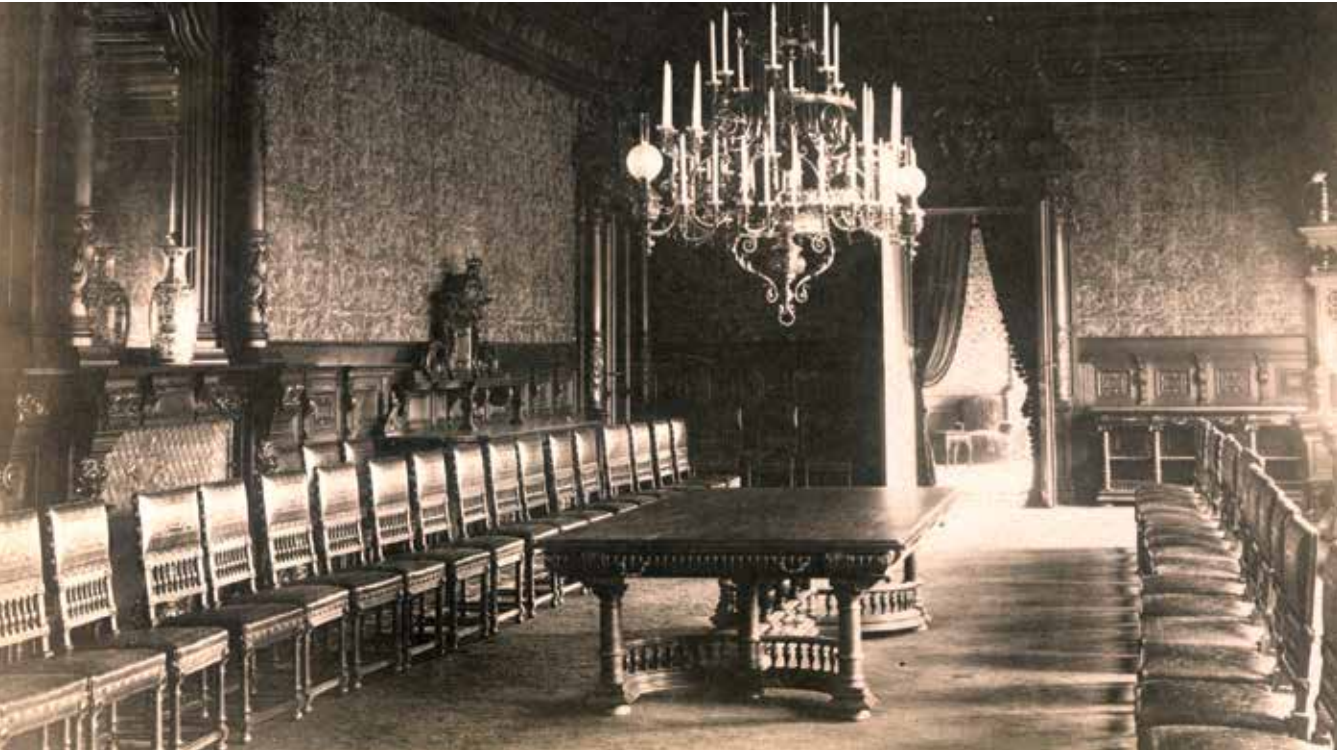
State Missions

Though he considered himself “a man of thought, not of action”, national problems of the time he belonged to unavoidably affected both his life and scientific work. He acquired knowledge about the people and region of the Balkans, and his papers dealing with national, ethnographical and geographical themes received general recognition in terms of scientific value and objectivity. Hence, they were considered reliable not only in academic, but also political circles of the country.

Thus, at the dawn of the 20th century, on the eve of the Balkan wars, during the First World War and at the Versailles Peace Conference 1919/1920, Cvijić was in a position to perform a considerable service to his country.

At the Government’s request in 1906, he went to London to participate in a discussion over the Macedonian Question, and to inform their politicians and intellectuals about the quintessence of changes occurring in Serbia after the May Coup of 1903, at the same time to prepare the ground for re-establishing diplomatic relations broken after the murder of the royal couple.

Old Royal Palace – Reception Hall, photo by Milan Jovanović, ca 1900



Exploring glacial traces in the Bulgarian Rila Mountain, Cvijić got to know the local geographers and geologists, as well as politicians, the fact that would prove helpful to Crown Prince Aleksandar during 1909 secret negotiations with the Bulgarian King Ferdinand on Mount Kopaonik, to conclude an alliance between the two countries against the Ottoman Empire.

In early 1915, Cvijić was sent by the Government to London with the task of justifying Serbian war objectives to the British public – the liberation and unification of South Slavs – in a series of articles published in the British newspapers and by meeting prominent British politicians.

Being an expert on countries and nations of the Balkans, and a man of great reputation in society, Cvijić was nominated several times for a ministerial position, even for the position of Prime Minister, but he would always refuse the offer, giving priority to his scientific work. Having deep insights into state matters, he only exercised the right to publicly express his views on political and social issues, collecting his texts into four books published in Belgrade under the joint title “Speeches and Articles” in 1921 and 1922.

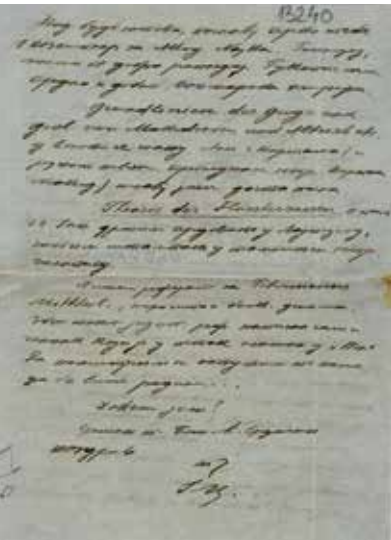
I find myself in the position of an amphibian. I refuse to take an active role in politics because I have set other goals for myself, and yet I do get involved in issues that are eminently political, for instance the subject of our talks in Sarajevo... Hence my position is ridiculous, because it seems I would and would not engage in politics, but it is not really so and only my friends put me in that position.⁶

Karađorđević Dynasty and Cvijić

Cvijić carefully followed and was deeply affected by the situation in Serbia during the reign of the last member of the Obrenović Dynasty, King Aleksandar, and he was ready to accept an offer of professorship at the University of Prague and leave the country. Unsatisfied with the general situation, in 1901 Cvijić wrote to Vatroslav Jagić in Vienna:

I am suffering here, finding myself in the position of one of those poor Russian souls Tolstoy wrote about. As for our very own opportunities there is so much to

⁶ Cvijić’s letter to Nikola Stojanović (1880–1964), dated 7 June 1922. Correspondence of Jovan Cvijić, Archives of SASA, no. 14460.



Cvijić’s letter to Ljubomir Stojanović, Gotha, 17 December 1907
SASA, Archives of SASA, 13240

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2/

Београд
27. Нов. 07

Драгм Јовановићу
Јако сам Ваших Драгм. Месту
"Legation de Serbie" наведено је само
наименовање "Palais d'Kiser" мада је адresa
сад еу моја наредна саобраћајна
распоја. Кроз 15 дана имаме
ноту у Минист. где ће се одлучити
2-3 недеље на ту се одлучити
одо 7^{ог} Јануара. Идем умишљају сега.

Диме ми се да ете ми вођају
да ете вођају у томе до краја
спору (ако мишљење задржава) ја
имам да ја Вама згодније диме
да свраћу се овде кад судите
спору ми имамо Вама нова.
И да не судите су били евоисте миме
ја ете супротивно мишљење за одлучити
"Савременог вођају" или вођају
удружених... То гласи од Ваших расноста
вештају с. наспрм вама Вама адresa.
Најпрелиминарн поздрав
Јовановић

Letter of Prince Aleksandar
Karađorđević to Cvijić,
St Petersburg,
27 November 1907

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Београд
19²⁴_{VII} 05

Поштом
Господине Убојичу

Са највећом радошћу ва
враћа сам вама лично и
благодарим вам мнош на
пажњу. Као што су новине
погрешно докле, ја имам
дуо на Уједињење, само до
Котора, та у Душману
преко Херцеговине, Боене
браћмо сам се у Београд.
Тут је лет дуо и велики
спору 40 дана.

Letter of Crown Prince Đorđe
to Cvijić, Belgrade,
24 August 1905



Crown Prince Aleksandar and
Prince Đorđe, ca 1911

be done – to contribute to our science and help others as much as I can, to come to terms with the Faculty abounding in lack of information and impetuosity, with a dysfunctional Academy, led by a coterie of academic hucksters, to protect both myself and worthy young men from evil Ministers and those even more wicked, those who do not strive to become ministers, to protect, restore and even establish new scientific institutes in today's circumstances, which have already been functioning for several years, to find that not only does science lack appreciation in our country, but it has been thrown down to the ground and trampled.⁷

However, the situation would change significantly after the 1903 dynastic change and the return of Karađorđević dynasty to the Serbian throne. A new revival of cultural and public life in Belgrade and Serbia commenced, in which Cvijić was becoming more engaged, refusing under new circumstances the offer of the Charles University in Prague. As a distinguished geographer, professor of the Great School and University and academician, Cvijić became a welcome guest at the Court of King Petar, where he was invited for discussions, counseling, liturgies and meals. He became close to the young princes, Đorđe and Aleksandar.

Ljubica Cvijić left many recollections and notes on the relations between Cvijić and the House of Karađorđević.

Cvijić was in Belgrade when the Austro-Hungarian declaration of war on Serbia, on the 29th of July 1914, was announced. He was urgently summoned to the Royal Court and left Belgrade accompanied by Prince Regent Aleksandar by a special train the same day in the direction of Niš. They stayed a few days in the train and Cvijić attended the grouping of the commanding officers. In the meantime, Prince Đorđe was inquiring about Cvijić's fate, wishing to drive him in his own car out of the city.

After Serbia and Belgrade had endured enormous sufferings in the war, on the 23rd of September 1918, Cvijić sent a telegram of congratulation to Regent Aleksandar for the Salonica Front Breakthrough and the capitulation of the Bulgarian army, giving his own view of the political situation at that time:

For the full achievement of national results and reconstruction of our lands it is absolutely necessary that the political representatives of Serbia take a dignified stance, that is to abandon the attitude of servility and subjugation. After all, it is what the virtuous and loyal men of Western Europe value. [...]

⁷ Cvijić's letter to Vatroslav Jagić (1838–1923), Archives of SASA, no. 14460–IV–a–135.

Therefore, it is necessary to form the Ministry of National Concentration consisting of best people from the Assembly, out of the Assembly and Yugoslavs, who shall leave behind old issues and work constructively.⁸

On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of Cvijić's scientific work, marked by the University of Belgrade, Serbian Geographical Society and Geographical Institute, the University's Rector, Pavle Popović, read the King's handwritten letter dedicated to the celebrant at a formal session held on the 18th of October 1924.

Cvijić was already seriously ill by 1925, though he refused to accept his illness. He kept trying to stay active and carry out his obligations in the pauses between acute asthma and gallbladder attacks. But the pauses were becoming shorter, the attacks stronger and longer. A few days before Cvijić's death, King Aleksandar I visited him in his home.

9 January 1927

His Majesty King Aleksandar I suddenly decided to see the seriously ill Cvijić. He was very delighted and encouraged by the royal visit, because he was told that H. M. King would order to immediately invite the famous Vienna professor, cardiologist Dr Wenkebach.

Upon leaving H. M. King asked to receive daily telephone reports on the course of illness and then ordered the Court service to be at the patient's disposal. The King's kind attention left a deep impression on the patient. Tomorrow afternoon he felt much better – beginning to hope for his recovery (the next day he asked for a barber. Then his physicians came, pleasantly surprised to find him in a sitting position).⁹

In a couple of days, however, all this became insufficient to extend the patient's life.

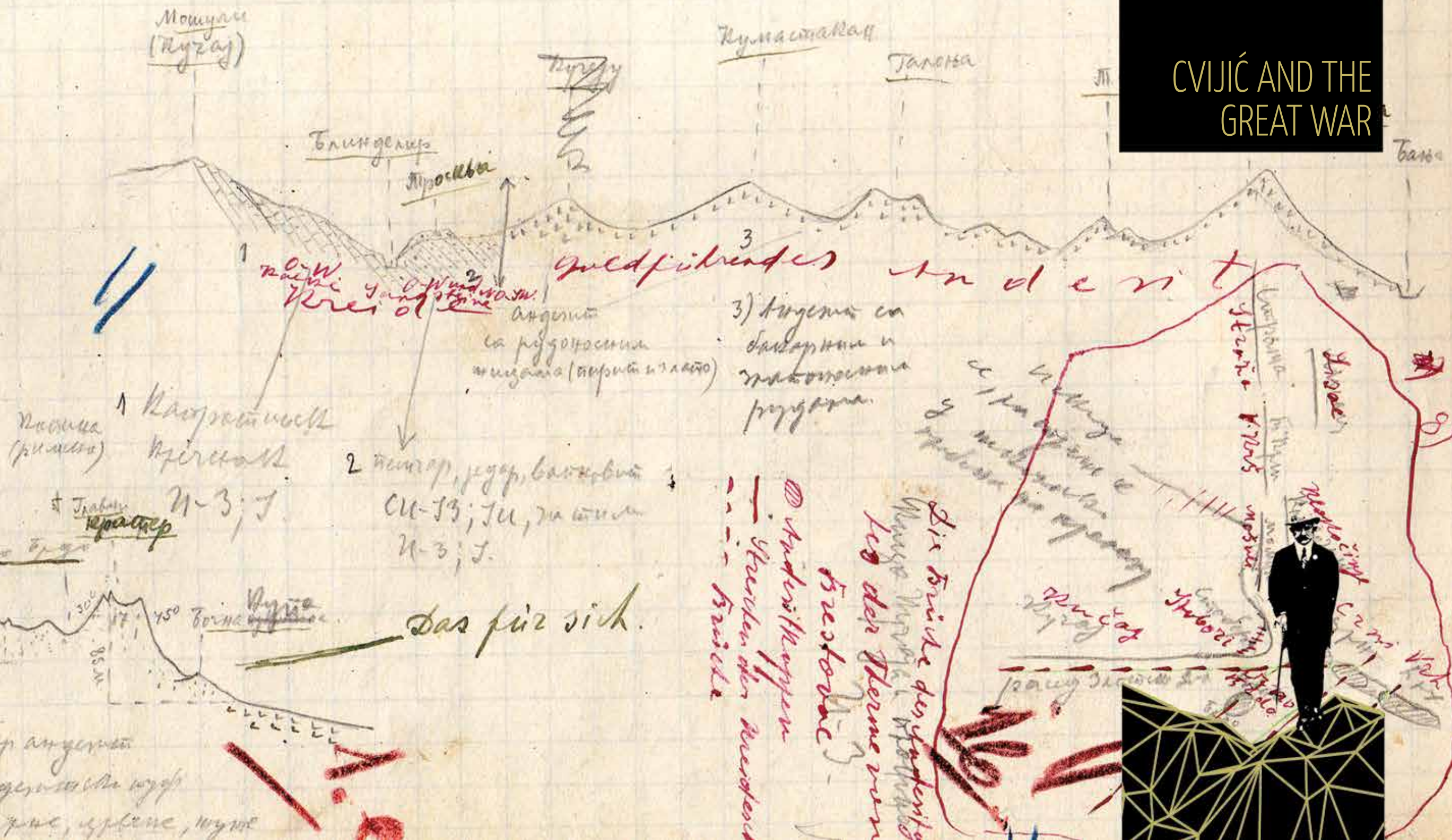
In 1903, Cvijić refused the offer of the University of Prague and remained in Belgrade, assured that the Karađorđević Dynasty could bring peace and prosperity to the country. Till the end of his life he did not change that stance, and the Royal Court knew how to appreciate his prudence and moral fortitude shown in what he did for the benefit of Serbia and its people. It was a mutual trust, the most precious gift a king and a scientist could bestow upon each other.

⁸ Typewritten copy of Cvijić's letter, Legacy of Jovan Cvijić, Belgrade City Museum.

⁹ Ljubica Cvijić, "Jovan Cvijić", manuscript, Archives of SASA, no. 14460–B–a–1, 18.

Зави графскъ отъ Баварскаго кн

Barre



CVIJIĆ AND THE GREAT WAR

Immediately after the outbreak of the First World War, both the Serbian Government and the National Assembly were moved from Belgrade to Niš, where Cvijić was urgently summoned, as a person well acquainted with important military strategic geographical and ethnographical issues. It was decided he should join the Supreme Command's Geographical Department in Kragujevac, thus becoming a double adviser to the Government and Supreme Military Command. At that time, questions of Serbian war objectives were beginning to be taken into account, being inseparable from scientific explanations of the key geostrategic routes, but also from the question of the borders of the future Yugoslav state. "A wider group of politicians, diplomats and university professors was searching for the exact geographical distribution of an ethnic Yugoslav space and solutions for the interior organisation of the new state[...]" (Mitrović, 1984)

The treatise "The Unity of Yugoslavs", "a kind of theoretical rationale of the Niš Declaration", printed in Niš at the end of 1914, with a map included in the appendix showing the borders of the future Yugoslav federation, "which would serve during the First World War as the main indicator of Serbian war objectives till the Paris Peace Conference of 1919". (Cvijić, 1987–1996)

In 1915, together with a group of several dignitaries, Jovan Cvijić was commissioned by the Government to go to London to inform the general public and political bodies of Great Britain about the war objectives Serbia would fight for. During a months-long stay abroad, he wrote articles, made public appearances and was updated with the latest information on the progress of the Allied negotiations. He carefully followed the work of the Yugoslav Committee in London and activities of some of its key delegates from Dalmatia, Ivan Meštrović – the sculptor, Ante Trumbić and Frano Supilo, but remained reserved towards their effort to approach the whole issue of Yugoslav unification from the standpoint of solving "the Adriatic Question".

The efforts of prominent Serbian figures had no major political echo in the end. Cvijić returned to Niš and embarked on a scientific exploration of parts of Albania and Macedonia intended for military strategic objections.



Letter of Branislav Petronijević to Cvijić in Neuchâtel, 14 March 1916, Rome



War-caused damage to the University, 1915

Certificate of the Neuchâtel Society of Natural Sciences issued to its honorary member Jovan Cvijić, dated 15 December 1916



With the locals in Cazin, 1921



Having uttered harsh, undeserved words on Nikola Pašić's account, at the end of the year Cvijić decided to go to Switzerland, to the town of Neuchâtel, overwhelmed with a feeling that all his efforts were in vain and with a feeling of helplessness faced with the collapse of the state, retreat of the army, misery and uncertainty. Disappointed with the allies, he did not accept cooperation with their cultural and scientific institutions. The emigration of renowned Serbian intellectuals put pressure on Cvijić to participate in creating a new course of Serbian foreign policy.

Cvijić found tranquility in helping the Serbian pupils and students that were already in Switzerland when the war broke out, supported by the Serbian Relief Fund from London. "These funds in the form of scholarships Cvijić sent to pupils and students via school and university administrations and of great assistance to him was his wife Ljubica who took over the administration and correspondence". (Mitrović, 1984)

At the same time, Cvijić was preparing a monograph entitled "The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands", financially supported by King Petar I and the cartographer Antonije Lazić.

In 1917 Cvijić accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture as a guest speaker at the Paris–Sorbonne University, on the anthropogeographic issues of the Balkan Peninsula. His wife Ljubica wrote about it in her diary:

29 June 1917

Cvijić received an official document from the Ministry of Education in Paris that he had been named a guest lecturer at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Paris University: On the Ethnography of the Balkan Lands, for the academic years 1917 and 1918. Later to be extended for the year of 1919. By this act Cvijić was equated in both rights and duties with his colleagues at the Sorbonne.¹⁰

Cvijić stayed in Paris even after the proclamation of the unification of Yugoslavia, following events with no need to be personally involved in the political life, at the same time aware of the fact that it was not the times for scientific research.



Jovan and Ljubica Cvijić in Bratislava, 1922

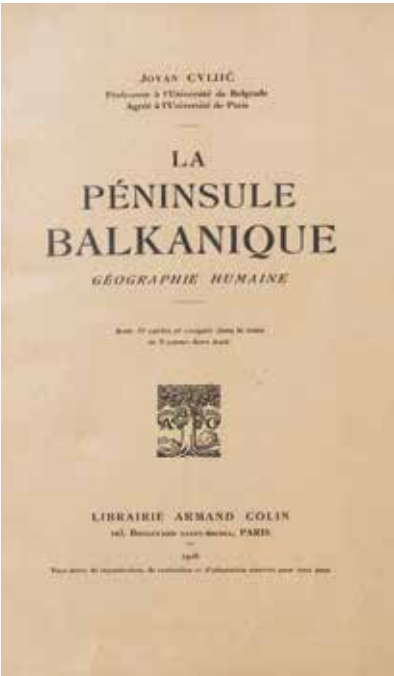
¹⁰ Ljubica Cvijić, "Jovan Cvijić", manuscript, Archives of SASA, no. 14460–B–a–1, 11.

Peace Treaty in the Hall of Mirrors

Such was the course of events that the First World War proved to be Cvijić’s greatest national task, around the same time when his partaking in political and public life reached its culmination. All of his activities were aimed in two directions – to explain the essence upon which the unity of South Slavs was based and to justify our nation’s rights in the border regions with Romania, Hungary, Austria and Italy by means of scientific argumentation. Right from the first day of the war he used reports, maps and directly introduced findings to assure those on whose decisions the fate of small nations depended that it was necessary to create a common federation of Yugoslav peoples in the Balkans. He saw this new state as a civil parliamentary democracy and that due to all the historical, religious and cultural specificities it should be organised as a federal state. He predicted that the process of unification and common life would neither be easy nor simple, but imbued with conflicts and misunderstandings (which, from his standpoint, would be encouraged by politicians), but that, by means of tolerance and understanding, “the spiritual, moral and material advantages” of the common state would become apparent.

On the eve of the Versailles conference, the most prominent French publisher of the time, published his “La Péninsule Balkanique” (1918), 532 pages long, with 31 maps and a sketch in the body text and nine maps in the appendix, whose abundance of data about our lands and peoples and numerous cultural, linguistic, historical and geographical connections of the South Slavs, would serve the Serbian delegation in defending the official positions of the state.

Cvijić continued to invest his efforts into negotiations at the Allied Piece Treaty and Plebiscite at Koruška / Carinthia region, remaining primarily a scientist, which was sometimes not enough for the realisation of political interests and ideas.

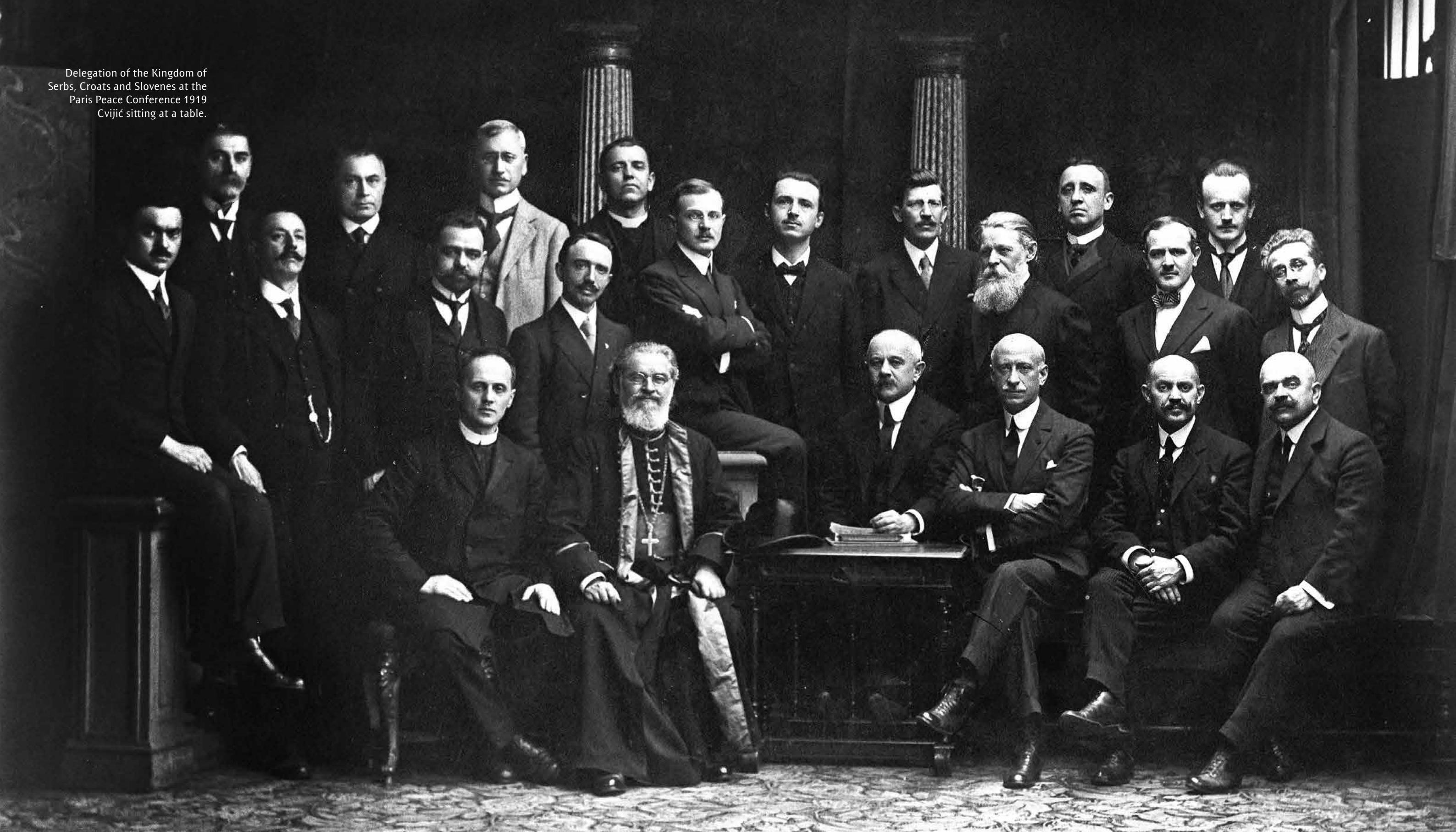


Jovan Cvijić, “La Péninsule Balkanique” (Paris, 1918)



Versailles Peace Conference –
Entrance permit no. 147 for the
Hall of Mirrors issued to Jovan
Cvijić, 28 June 1919

Delegation of the Kingdom of
Serbs, Croats and Slovenes at the
Paris Peace Conference 1919
Cvijić sitting at a table.



Knez Mihailova Street,
the 1920s

ACADEMICIAN JOVAN CVIJIĆ

Belgrade, the Kingdom's Capital

After the end of the First World War, Belgrade became the capital city of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, a far larger country than the previous one, which was the residence of the King and the seat of the Government, National Assembly, State Council, Army, the Supreme Court and all other state institutions. Belgrade also became the seat of most political parties, the Church, educational and cultural institutions and place where the political, economic and cultural figures of integrity lived.

Along with the political changes, the city was also changing its silhouette. The influx of domestic and foreign capital caused rapid industrial growth, the upturn of large and modern enterprises and trade and banking institutions. Apart from numerous monumental state administration buildings, thousands of residential buildings were to be built. These building projects changed Belgrade's urban character significantly and a huge influx of people from different parts of the united state changed its spirit and atmosphere.

The pluralism of nations and denominations of the new large state would enable rapid development and prove to be an extraordinary source of literary and artistic life. Under the administration of Branislav Nušić and with the establishment of opera and ballet ensembles, the theater flourished. Art life was strongly shaped by such artists as Toma Rosandić, Ivan Meštrović, Petar Dobrović, Milo Milunović, Jovan Bijelić and Petar Lubarda whose works contributed to the formation of the Belgrade School of Painting, as it is known in the history of art. Freeing domestic creativity from traditional taste and catching up with European artistic aspirations became the new aesthetic ideal in all branches of art.

Many writers perished in war, including the main exponents of the modernist ideas before the outbreak of the war: Dis, Bojić and Uskoković. Literary movements harbingered in the final war years and immediately after the liberation, would burst sharply making one of the most turbulent periods in Serbian literary history. The center of the entire literary life of the country was again situated in Belgrade. It was the meeting point of



Jovan Cvijić in the company of
Branislav Nušić and Geca Kon,
Prague 1924

writers who not only came from exile, France mostly, but Serbian authors from regions that were under the Austro-Hungarian rule, Vojvodina, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, as well as many Croatian writers including Miroslav Krleža and poets Tin Ujević and Gustav Krklec.

Among the writers who had already gained their fame were Miloš Crnjanski and Ivo Andrić, while new literary movements expressionism and surrealism gave rise to Stanislav Vinaver, Marko Ristić, Rastko Petrović, Aleksandar Vučo, Oskar Davičo and Dušan Matić.

Cvijić returned from Paris in 1920, and already in June and July of the following year he embarked on a new excursion “by a boat from Belgrade to Bratislava”, described in his notes on morphology and geomorphology that he made along the way.



The seat of the Serbian Royal Academy from 1909 to 1952 in 15 Brankova Street

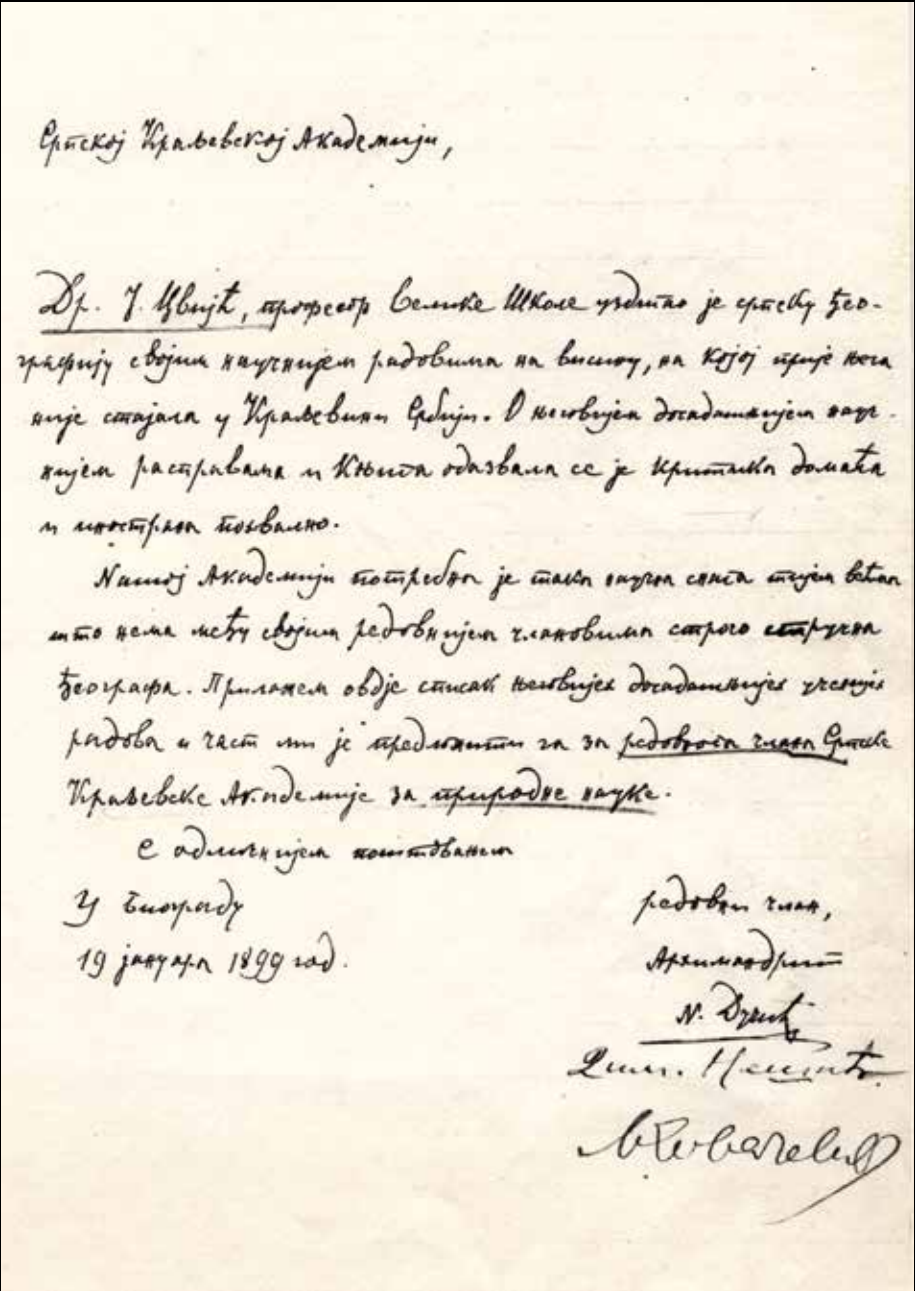
Service in the SRA

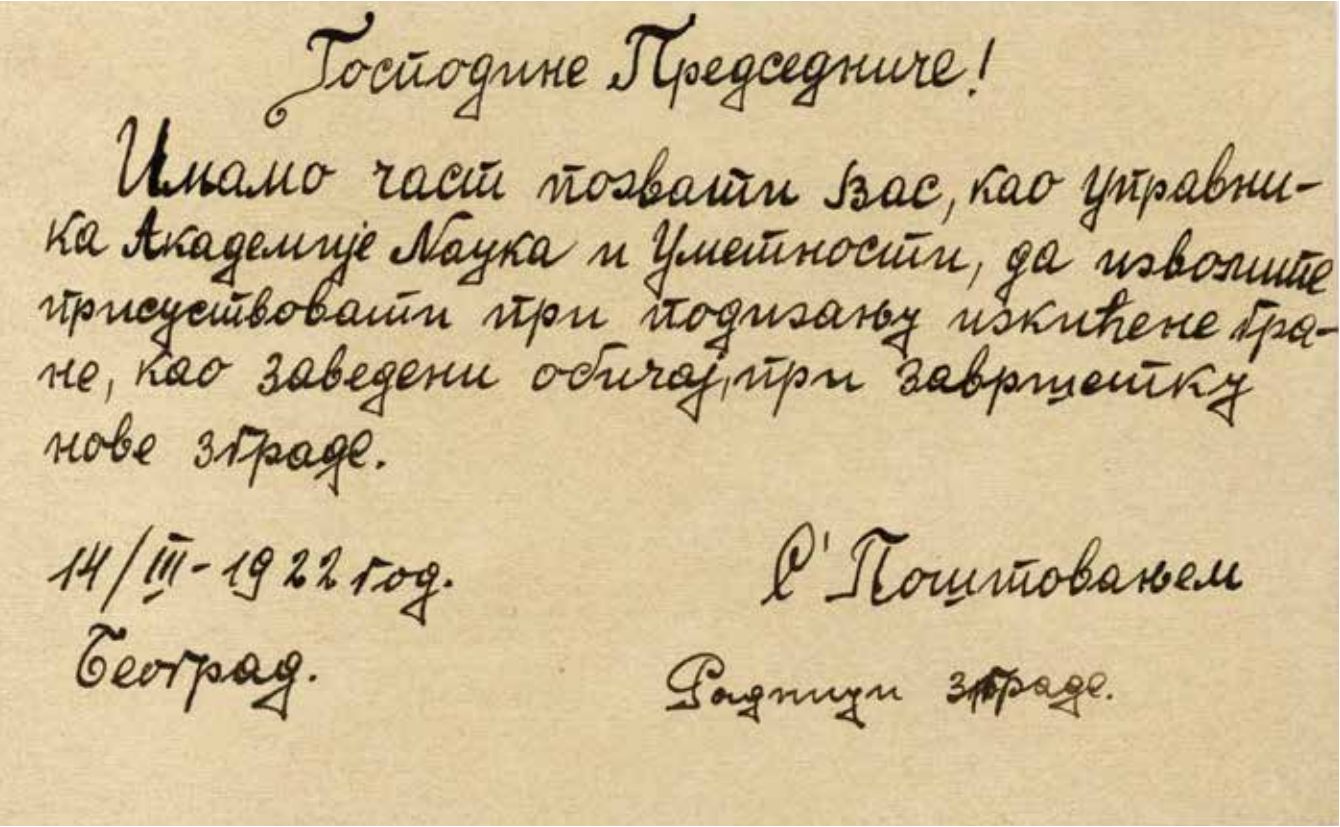
Academic lectures are not an extract of knowledge that should be absorbed and done; they often may and may not serve as a gospel, one could swear on, but a lesson, a prudence that needs to be analysed and amended.
(Cvijić, 1987–1996)

Jovan Cvijić became a member of the Serbian Royal Academy in Belgrade as a young scientist. On the 5th of February 1896, he was elected corresponding member and on the 4th of February 1899 admitted as a regular member of the Academy of Social Sciences.

The Royal-Serbian Academy was founded by the Law proclaimed on the 1st/13th of November 1886 (the name would be changed into the Serbian Royal Academy in 1892), relying on the work of the Society of Serbian Letters and Serbian Learned Society. However, from the very beginning and by the legal provisions remaining effective throughout Cvijić’s life, it was organised as a contemporary scientific society. It was comprised of four departments, or “professional academies”: Academy of Natural Sciences, Academy of Philosophical Sciences, Academy of Social Sciences and Academy of Fine Arts. Its regular publications were *Voice of the SRA* and *Almanac of the SRA*.

The Serbian Royal Academy’s Proposal for the election of Jovan Cvijić to a full Natural Sciences Member, Belgrade, 19 January 1889





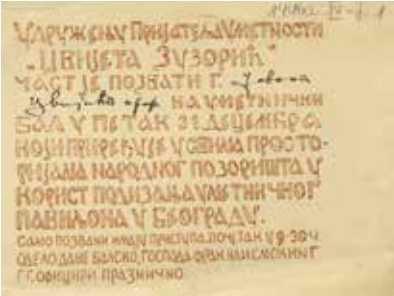
Letter of a worker employed in the construction of the New University Building to Jovan Cvijić, Belgrade, 14 March 1922

By 1909, the Academy was located in a rented house in 5 Dobračina Street, later in 15 Brankova Street,¹¹ where it remained until in 1952 when it was moved to 35 Knez Mihailova Street in a building designed for it.

Cvijić’s complete scientific activity can be perceived through his achievements at the Academy and Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Belgrade.

He published numerous papers and books on physical geography in the Academy’s publications, including his capital works – “The Anthropogeographic Problems of the Balkan Peninsula” (1902), “The Basics of Geography and Geology of Macedonia and Old Serbia”, in three volumes (1902–1910) and, near the end of his life, the first two volumes of “Geomorphology” (1924, 1926).

¹¹ The family house was erected by a politician and diplomat Jovan Marinović (1821–1893). The interior with painted ceilings, the work of Italian masters, and a remarkable marquetry floor by Viennese cabinetmakers made this edifice one of the most beautiful in Belgrade. For further reading, see: Milan Jovanović-Stojimirović, *The Silhouettes of Old Belgrade* [in Serbian], Belgrade: Ivan Jovanović-Stojimirović, 1971.



Invitation letter to the fund raising ball for the building of the “Zvijeta Zuzoric” Art Pavilion in Belgrade, 1924

Within the Academy and under its patronage, he organised the project of collecting the material and works on Serbian settlements, though the organisation of the work itself was carried out at his Faculty’s Geographical Institute. The first book of “Settlements of the Serbian Areas” came out in 1902, and by 1927 twenty-four more books of this notable edition were published.

During the war the Serbian Royal Academy completely ceased its activities, since its members were evacuated from Belgrade. The building was shelled and cases with archives misplaced in the turmoil, but fortunately, by the end of the war, recollected again.

Jovan Cvijić served two terms as the President of the SRA, from 1921 to 1924, and from 1924 to his death in 1927. The membership and work in such a prestigious institution mark Cvijić’s important creative phase but also a period of post-war hardships. During the first years after the liberation this institution did its best to resume its activities. The restoration process was delayed by financial problems in those early post-war years, partly due to the loss of valuable holdings from funds and endowments. It was not until 1924, that the Academy managed to restore its former extent of publishing activity.

In 1924, during Cvijić’s mandate, works on a new building of the Academy at 35 Knez Mihailova Street, that had commenced in 1912,¹² were finally brought to an end and the number of endowments increased. Due to his initiative, the Academy would submit a request for the former Austro-Hungarian Archives, referring to the Yugoslav provinces, to be made available to our country.

Needless to say, the Academy actively supported the establishment of new cultural institutions in Belgrade, such as the National Library and Natural Science Museum of Serbian Land, participated in the founding of the University Library and Cvijić personally took part in the founding of “Zvijeta Zuzoric” Art Pavilion at Belgrade’s Kalemegdan Fortress.

Turning towards the international scientific world during and after the war, represented the Academy’s important qualitative change. A number of academics during the war stayed in the Allied states, justifying Yugoslav aspirations and interests to political circles. After the war, both

¹² The SASA building was built after the project of two Belgrade University professors, architects Andra Stevanović (1859–1929) and Dragutin Đorđević (1866–1933).



Jovan and Ljubica Cvijić's diplomatic passports from 1926



Gold Medal of the American Geographical Society of New York, 1924

Academies of a newly-formed Yugoslav state joined the International Union of Academies, and took part in some international scientific projects. Thus, a more extensive exchange of scientific publications took place enabling the Academy and its members to receive more information about scientific achievements in the world.

Ultimately, Cvijić did not radically change his manner of work and his usual model of organising and structuring the Academy and its activities. Far from being satisfied with the current situation, it seemed as if he did not think it was time to deal with major issues. No doubt, that unsettled political situation in the country greatly influenced such a stance. Social, economical and cultural conditions in a war-torn Belgrade at the time of his appointment as president of the Serbian Royal Academy did not leave him much space to move forward without addressing all sorts of damage that had been done to the Academy.

The study with a library in Cvijić's home at Kopitareva Gradina was the center of the private life of a man who not even here succeeded in dedicating enough time to himself. The original study burnt down due to war circumstances, hence its original appearance can only be reconstructed on the basis of surviving photographs of the former interior. After the death of Cvijić's wife, the house was inherited by the Krstić family who did their best to preserve it.

The study was Cvijić's world in miniature, a "book depository" for his writings, literature, field data, correspondence and research planning, a

place where he worked until late at night. Jovan Erdeljanović, a famous ethnologist, university professor and Cvijić's close associate with whose support "The Balkan Peninsula" was published in Serbian, reveals:

Cvijić wrote in such a manner that he would first compile his thoughts and notes into one whole as his primary concept, then he would fill in and revise the concept until he would find necessary to rewrite it (that is, to dictate it). There were occasions when he would broaden and revise even that final concept, and if necessary he would have it rewritten. (Erdeljanović, 1922)

During the 38 years of scientific research and field work, Cvijić covered an area more than 500,000 square kilometers. He studied karst terrains of Eastern Serbia, Kranjska, Istria, Herzegovina and Montenegro. Between 1895 and 1905 he climbed the peaks of highest mountains in Bulgaria, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Macedonia and Greece and visited valleys and lakes of Macedonia.

He travelled through the Dachstein Alps, Southern France, Sicily, Italian peninsula, Southern Russia and Crimea, Norway, the Scandinavian fjords, the Southern Carpathians, the Bosphorus, the Dardanelles and Asia Minor. This whole geographical atlas of regions and countries through which Cvijić travelled and explored, was documented in his scientific syntheses and field findings.

In 1927, Borivoje Ž. Milojević published a bibliography of Cvijić's works. It was extended in 1985 with newly found articles, mainly in manuscript, by Dragutin Petrović and Milorad Vasović.

After many difficulties in determining the criteria for grouping a voluminous data that remained after Cvijić's departure, the Editorial Board of the Selected Works of Jovan Cvijić stipulated in its Publishing Platform that all writings in the collection of Selected Works be classified in ten books. It was published by the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, News Publishing Working Organisation "Književne Novine" and Institute for Textbook Publishing and Teaching Aids in Belgrade.

Based on the above-mentioned, we can conclude that Cvijić wrote 10,645 pages, or 665.4 printing sheets. The works published entirely in foreign languages are not included in this number. Needless to say, a



Original interior of Cvijić's Study





Cvijić in the company of a local, Pirot 1923



Cvijić on the excursion through Eastern Serbia, ca 1922

very extensive correspondence, biographical contributions, subsequent essays dealing with some of his works, reviews of his works published in international journals and agency and newspaper reports relating to his public activity should also be included.

The vitality of these important, but dry, facts is ennobled by the fragments of Cvijić's thoughts that are like ancient human truths:

Bright hours and bright nights in particular rarely occur; they provide a solution to a question, or to the making of great scientific plans. This time of spiritual lucidity should not be spent on amusement derived from that basic human, above all oriental indolence, but rather properly used. It certainly does not harm the body and even if it does, the organism is there to be honestly utilised. (Cvijić, 1923)

A new war, not to be foreseen during Cvijić's life, would bring new destructions. In the Allied bombing of the New University building, Cvijić's study and library, which had by the irony of fate been moved there to avoid possible annihilation at Kopitareva Gradina, went up in flames.



Cvijić with Fr Marun from Knin travelling via road Šibenik–Split 1923

THE GEOGRAPHER'S DEPARTURE

Ljubica Cvijić

16 January 1927

A disaster! His final moments, he wakes up from his dream with a sad cry "Buba, what is this dream I had!" stretching his hands and gazing into my face in a puzzled manner, looking at me with his bright blue eyes.

At exactly 5 am Jovan Cvijić passed away quietly.¹³

That day and the following ones, the inconsolable Ljubica Cvijić received, at 5 Teodosijeva Street, over six hundred telegrams from all over the world. Among the first to arrive was King Aleksandar Karađorđević's telegram from Topola.

The day after Cvijić's death, the newspaper *Politika* published an obituary on the front page and two following titled: "Yesterday at 5 am Jovan Cvijić passed away", containing farewell notes to the great scientist, professor and friend from [King] Aleksandar, Borivoje Ž. Milojević, Petar Vujović and Rector Pavle Popović (*Politika*, 17 January 1927).

HONOURS / MEMORIAL MUSEUM

During his lifetime Cvijić was elected an honorary member of many scientific and professional institutions:

The Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague, the USSR All-Union Geographical Society in Leningrad, the Neuchâtel Society of Natural Sciences, Czech Natural History Society in Brno, Speleological Society of Vienna, the Matica Srpska in Novi Sad, Croatian Society of Natural Sciences in Zagreb, Serbian Agricultural Society in Belgrade, Croatian Antiquarian Society in Knin and Skopje Scientific Society.

Burial of Jovan Cvijić – funeral procession at Terazije, 18 January 1927

¹³ Ljubica Cvijić, "Jovan Cvijić", manuscript, Archives of SASA, no. 14460–B–a–1, 11.



Ljubica Cvijić arranging the
legacy of Jovan Cvijić
after his death

He was a corresponding member of: Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, Italian Academy of Sciences, Literature and Arts in Rome, the former Royal Bohemian Society in Prague, the “Parnassos” Learned Society in Athens, Royal Geographical Society in London, Berlin Geographical Society, Prague Geographical Society, Czechoslovakian Ethnological Society in Prague, Polish Geographical Society in Warsaw, Geographical Society of Geneva, Geographical Society of Vienna, Geographical Society of Neuchâtel, Hungarian Geographical Society in Budapest, Royal Dutch Geographical Society in Amsterdam, Romanian Geographical Society in Bucharest, Society for the Research of Eastern Countries in Vienna and Associe Étranger Sociological Association in Paris.

He received an honorary doctorate from the Paris Sorbonne and from the Faculty of Philosophy of the University of Prague and was awarded the Gold Medal of Royal Geographical Society of London, Gold Medal of the American Geographical Society of New York, “Conrad Malte Brun” Gold Medal and “Eugen Patron” Silver Medal of the Geographical Society of Paris, “Gauthiot” Medal of the Society of the Association for Economic Geography in Paris, Medal of the Paris–Sorbonne University and Medal of the Charles University in Prague commemorating the liberation and unification of Czechoslovakia.

According to relevant sources, we know that he received in person laureate award certificates of many of the awards stated above.

The house of Jovan Cvijić was turned into Memorial Museum in 1968, owned by the Belgrade City Assembly. In 1963 the Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute of Belgrade issued a decision on the determination of the monumental properties of Jovan Cvijić’s House, thus placing under protection both the personal belongings of the famous geographer and scientist and the very edifice containing one the few surviving examples of wall decoration.¹⁴

¹⁴ After years of effort, in the year of marking the birth anniversary of Jovan Cvijić (1865–2015), the repairs on both the House and the Memorial Museum buildings dedicated to the Serbian scientist and geographer have begun. The works are funded by the City of Belgrade through its Investment Agency, under the constant supervision of the Cultural Heritage Preservation Institute of Belgrade and the Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia. The project has been planned to be carried out by December 2015. Hence, the exhibition in the SASA Gallery should be understood as Belgrade’s permanent display of memories to an exceptional personality of its cultural history and science, whose home is only temporarily closed for visitors.



Table globe “J. Felkl”, ca 1870
Commissioned by the
Brothers Jovanović from
Pančevo for their book shop



Certificate of the Royal
Dutch Geographical Society
in Amsterdam issued to its
honorary member Jovan
Cvijić, June 1923

The permanent museum display (2009) was conceptually designed and presented and the Museum Guidebook launched in accordance with contemporary museological principles. It comprises an authentic interior of the anteroom and entrance hall, a study, main parlour and Ljubica Cvijić's "piano room" and a modernly conceptualised museum setting.

A selection of representative items is offered by the Museum – exhibits from the Legacy of Jovan Cvijić, such as manuscripts, correspondence, documents, photographs, notebooks, maps and atlases, books, magazines, offprints, objects of applied and fine arts, personal belongings, diplomas and medals.

These items provide an insight into Cvijić's life, corresponding with everything which he taught, knew, created, said and wrote. Most of his manuscripts are now kept in the Archives of SASA.

In the background of Cvijić's legacy, shadowed by his many articles, studies, monographs, editions and speeches, remains an exquisite stylist and a craftsman of fine language, whom Pero Slijepčević, one of our leading germanists, thinkers and intellectuals of the first half of the 20th century, describes:

At times Jovan Cvijić's style shows a full poetical ecstasy. It tends towards picturesque expression. Sentences are firm without superfluous words, but crammed with fresh expressions... A man who lived in close contact with the beauty and wonders of nature, and who, in his own words, received the most lasting impressions from his mother, a representative of the Dinaric enthusiasm, a man of devout soul, striving beyond limits and as I had personally assured a bit open to mysticism – Mr Cvijić had a deep affection for arts.
(Slijepčević, 1927)

The impressionistic fragments of Cvijić's encounters with nature, which he had been trying to understand and explain all his life, may be perceived as reflections of his inner dialogue with it.

Lake Ohrid

A complete silence at Lake Ohrid can be experienced only early in the morning, during the shift of the winds "noćnik" and "veternik". And when the fiery winds start howling and the sky is covered with thick black clouds, then Lake



Aneroid, an instrument for measuring the altitude



Certificate of the Croatian Antiquarian Society in Knin issued to its honorary member Jovan Cvijić, 1922



House of Jovan Cvijić

Ohrid's waters become blackish and the waves grow murmuring, rustling and spattering like black masses, whose verticals turn whitish, and then crush. The colour of the water in shorter, shallower parts of the lake take on deeper shades of green; it is a nephrite green, particularly pleasant when the bottom is covered with fibrous, either thin or thick algae... when the sun shines through the clouds, the water takes on a deep blue with a bit of green; as the sun sets behind thick clouds, the shades of black are gradually being introduced; when featherlike and wispy clouds emerge, leaving a branch-like shadows across the lake, then the water becomes greenish-blue, hence more greenish.
(from Cvijić's Book, 1927)



Cyrillic initials of Jovan Cvijić

Norway

Since timber is easily found here churches are made of wood in a particular shape: they bear resemblance to a great conifer, imitating it, and they are known as Stavkirke. The design of churches is, therefore, influenced by the surrounding nature. This is also seen in the coniferous regions lying much further south, for instance in Carpathian Ruthenia and even Transylvania, where churches often have similar conifer shapes.
(Cvijić, 1922)

Dalmatia

The colours at sunrise and especially at sunset in the sea: it is overrun with an intensive scarlet red, shinning and flashing like a glowing coal; bare limestone ridges in the hinterland of the sea, white and golden during the day, a little before the dusk take on a transparent red; while other portions of the sea not reached by the sun's light remain in dark and deep black.
(Cvijić, 1922)

Šumadija

As if it was submerged in mild mists and tea, the region of Šumadija, with its deep blue tones, takes on a lengthy and vague silhouette with no sharp lines at autumn; as if the borders of the land formations melt in a grayish mist...

SOURCES

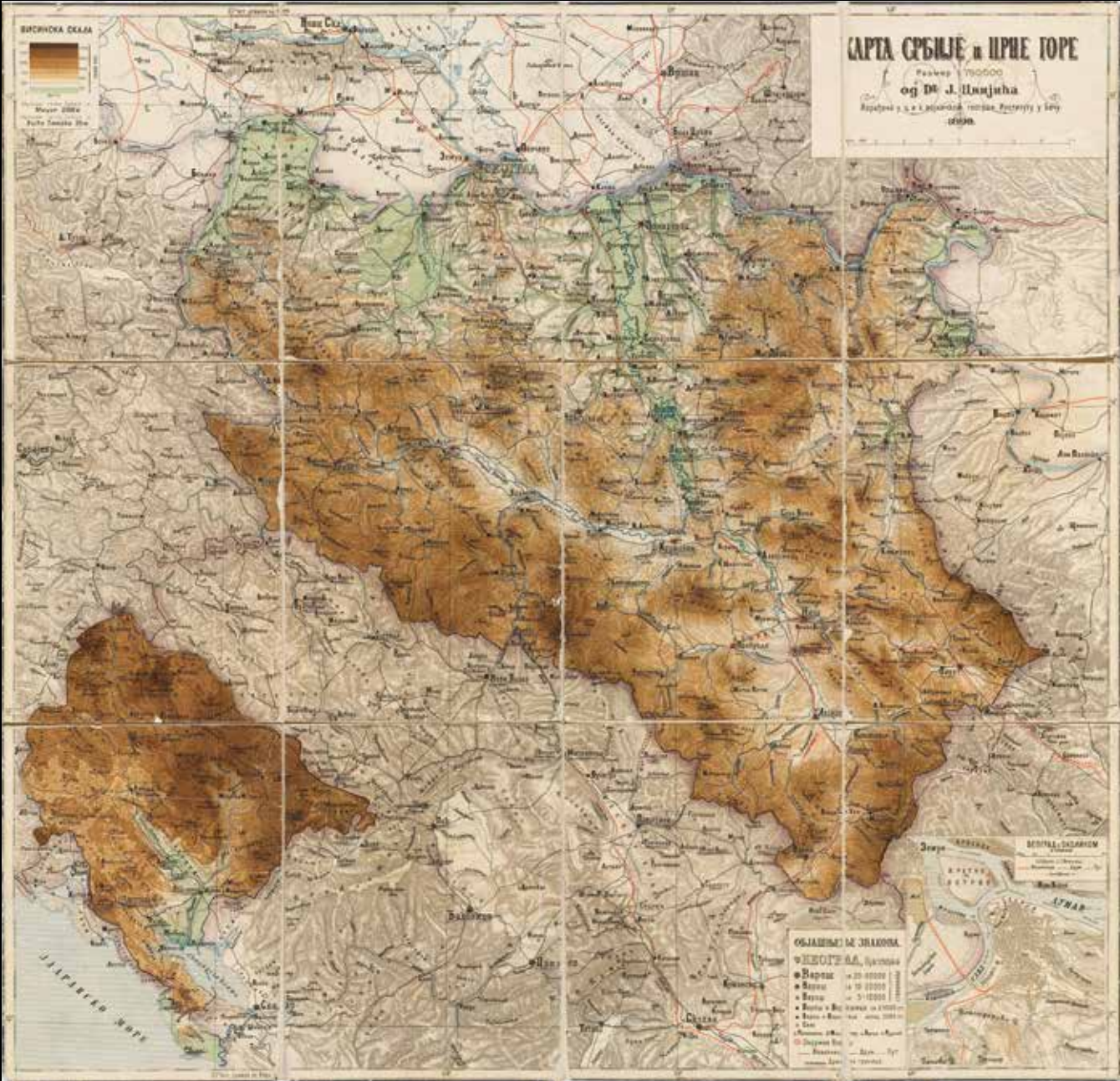
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Printed by the k.u.k. Militärgeographisches Institut

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