

FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOVAN CVIJIĆ
– Selected Pages and Interpretations –

ИЗ БЕЛЕЖНИЦА ЈОВАНА ЦВИЈИЋА
– прикази и тумачења –

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FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOVAN CVIJIĆ
– Selected Pages and Interpretations –

Belgrade, 2019

On this occasion, we want to express our gratitude and recognition to the efforts of institutions and individuals whose help and engagement contributed to the creation of this publication.

It is with great pleasure that we thank the employees of the Belgrade City Museum, for kindly loaning the notebooks of Jovan Cvijić and other museum material for this publication. We owe our gratitude in particular to Tatjana Korićanac for her article about the legacy of Jovan Cvijić.

For providing support in preparing the publication, we thank Academician Aleksandar Kostić.

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* * * * *

A note on geographical names (toponymy):

Within this publication, the original geographical names are used in the form they appear on the official geographical (topographical) maps or official legislation. In cases of complex names containing three or more words, the complete geographical name is written when it first appears in each particular text, while a more concise version is used afterwards.

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FOREWORD

The publication that is before the reader, entitled *From the Notebooks of Jovan Cvijić – Selected Pages and Interpretations*, is the result of cooperation between the Belgrade City Museum and the Geographical Institute “Jovan Cvijić” SASA. It has been prepared with a deep awareness of the importance of Jovan Cvijić’s scientific research work and with the idea to present to the academic and general audiences less familiar details related to the research of Jovan Cvijić, data collecting and the preparation of visual materials, through a carefully organised and thoughtfully and professionally written book.

The primary task required a meticulous and thorough work on the analysis of extensive historical and archival material, fact-finding and data selection. Valuable data were then arranged so as to best reflect the field research of the great Serbian scientist. The texts accompanying the corresponding original pages from Cvijić’s notebooks are written in a concise and structurally equable manner, in order to present selected details about his scientific work and indicate his views and opinions. Furthermore, each text also bears the personal signature of the author, expressed through the interpretation of the selected manuscripts.

At the beginning of the publication, the Museum of Jovan Cvijić is presented, along with the Legacy containing 42 of his notebooks registered in the inventory. The historical and geographical context of the notebooks is subsequently analysed in a separate text, followed by an overview of the dominant issues therein elaborated.

The latter part of the publication contains a number of shorter texts from different areas of Cvijić’s scientific work, from the exploration of karst, glaciation, fluvial relief to anthropogeography and ethnographical studies. The texts often contain transcribed segments, with the intention of literally translating Cvijić’s words, as well as providing a direct testimony of his scientific work and private and social life. In terms of their contents, the texts are intended for the professional audience, but in general they are also understandable to the average educated reader.

Finally, references appearing in individual texts are merged into the common list of references given in the last part of the publication.

The book *From the Notebooks of Jovan Cvijić – Selected Pages and Interpretations* encompasses the work of four editors, twenty-three authors and three associates – expert consultants. A feature of the publication is that it contains the original pages of Jovan Cvijić's fieldnotes and sketches that have never been published in their original form before. This is a publication with the most comprehensive presentation of this archival material so far. Previously, the first public release of certain pages from Cvijić's original notebooks was made possible through the publication *The Belgrade Atlas of Jovan Cvijić* (the catalogue accompanying an exhibition of the same name, held at the Gallery of SASA), published by the Belgrade City Museum and the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts (2015), whilst a total of seven pages from the notebooks were analysed in the monograph *Jovan Cvijić – Life, Work, Times*, published by the SASA and Geographical Institute "Jovan Cvijić" SASA (2015).

In 2015, 150 years elapsed since the birth of Jovan Cvijić, and last year marked the 70th anniversary of the founding of the Geographical Institute named after him. This book, originally published in Serbian in 2017 was a modest contribution of the authors and editors to these jubilees.

Taking into account the significance of Cvijić's work at the international level, we considered it very important to publish this book in English in order to make it available to the wider international scientific audience.

Ana Milanović Pešić

LEGACY OF JOVAN CVIJIĆ

The Memorial Museum of Jovan Cvijić, one of the museums operating within the Belgrade City Museum, is located in a family house built by Cvijić at the beginning of the 20th century on the site of the former garden of the Orthodox Metropolitanate of Belgrade (now at 5 Jelene Četković Street). In the house with basement, high parterre and garden lived and worked the well-known Serbian and Yugoslav scientist Jovan Cvijić (1865–1927), academician, researcher and author of a large number of papers in the field of geography and geology. The house has been declared a cultural monument of great importance since 1963, and the first permanent museum exhibition was opened within its premises in 1968.

Cvijić's home, constructed of harmonious proportions and well incorporated into a unique urban environment, along with surrounding buildings of a small square at Kopitareva Gradina, stands as a typical example of Belgrade's architecture at the start of the 20th century. It was built in the spirit of eclecticism with elements of Neo-Renaissance. The house's interior, especially the entrance hall, parlour, study and library, have retained their original wall decorations and objects of applied art made after the designs of Dragutin Inkiostri Medenjak, representing rare preserved examples of tendencies promoting the renewal of the Serbian national style in art.

Thanks to Jovan's wife Ljubica and later due to the care of her brother's descendants, the Krstić family, Cvijić's legacy was substantially preserved from the destruction of the Second World War, although a large portion of his library, notes and papers, as well as material concerning the study of settlements, went up in flames in the autumn of 1944, during the German bombing of the new building of the Faculty of Philosophy where the Geographical Institute had been located.

Nowadays, Cvijić's legacy is processed and arranged in compliance with museological standards, and the house itself is completely rehabilitated. The City of Belgrade is the owner of both the building at Kopitareva Gradina and the Jovan Cvijić Legacy. Cvijić's extensive correspondence is kept, processed and studied in the Archives of SASA,

During the trips, Cvijić made detailed notes and sketches he would later sort out upon returning to Belgrade, giving lectures on the obtained results and publishing articles and books. In doing so, he abstracted the description and romantic enthusiasm in geography. In his works, he insisted on the genesis, the evolution of phenomena and processes, dialectical unity, on merging and permeation, similarities and differences, zonality and azonality, realities of life and the development of human communities. He did not highlight the practical side of his discoveries, but, as time went on, it came on its own, based on proven scientific truths.

Tatjana Korićanac

Out of a total of 42 notebooks from the museum collection, the ones available in electronic format, comprising 23 notebooks with a total of 1,762 pages, have been analysed. Special emphasis has been placed on texts written in Serbian, containing a variety of scientific themes and a large geospatial coverage. Due to technical reasons, it was difficult to interpret manuscripts written in German and French, so they are analysed in smaller number, reflecting, nevertheless, the editorial board's effort to include them into the presentation of Cvijić's overall legacy.

Jovan Cvijić was born in Loznica on the 11th or 12th of October (28–29th September Old Style) 1865, and details of his life and education can be found in a book he published in 1923 under the title *Autobiography and Other Writings* (edited by Stojančević, 1965). What we are about to dedicate our attention to concerns his way of organising work and the system of observing the phenomena and processes he studied, as evidenced by the notebooks that have been examined and described for this occasion. However, one should also look at a specific historical account of all the momentous events recorded precisely in these notebooks.

In 1889, upon completing his studies at the Belgrade Great School, Cvijić went to pursue further studies in Vienna, under the auspices of the Ministry of Education of the Principality of Serbia, and there he remained for three years. He attended lectures and passed all exams with excellent grades in general geography, mathematical geography, hydrology, geomorphology, geotectonics, geology, historical geography, anthropogeography, meteorology, and he also participated in the work of seminars and research excursions. More concrete details concerning his studies and curriculum in Vienna can be found through direct insight into the themes explored in certain notebooks written in German (a total of 9 notebooks), since each of these notebooks is neatly marked with an adequate subject matter – geology, morphology, loess, hydrology, meteorology, etc. His professors were the world-renowned geotectonist Eduard Suess, the geomorphologist Albrecht Penck, Julius Han, meteorologist and climatologist, Wilhelm Tomaschek, founder of the famous scientific school of historical geography, and others. On the 12th or 13th of December 1892, Cvijić

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT OF CVJIJIĆ'S NOTEBOOKS



Jovan Cvijić, studio portrait, 1909
(Source: Belgrade City Museum,
Legacy of Jovan Cvijić)

refer to. For this reason, the authors of this publication do not enter into discussion on the originality of the manuscripts, but they rather consider the contents of selected pages from the notebooks, which have been examined and interpreted for this occasion, in the wider domain of Cvijić's long-standing scientific research work of which they are undoubtedly a part.

The principal aim of the editorial board with respect to the notebooks analysed has been to provide the reader with a special scientific insight into Cvijić's work and his contributions to different scientific disciplines, and to allow the authors to give their own analysis of this extraordinary archival material. Expressed authors' statements within this publication do not necessarily reflect the editors' viewpoints. Authors undertake the legal and moral responsibility for the ideas expressed in their own interpretations published in this publication.

Aleksandra Terzić


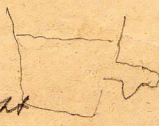
chender - jener der Ma

Plamina Höhle es
der oberfläche; ober
Trümmerhaufen

NOTES IN GERMAN
(1889-1893)



, Eisköhlen rein. - do
chdringt nicht in
läuft durch Klüfte

72
 Lebenslauf
 Ich, Joh. Gu., griechisch-orthod.
 d. v. v. v. ²⁹ 28 Sept 1865 in Lissabon
 in Port. geboren, wo meine Eltern,
 Theodor v. Morse zuständig sind.
~~Ich habe mit~~ mit dem Zeugnis der
 Reife, welches ich das Schuljahr 1884
 1884.)
 Die Schotterflöze sind
 oft durch versiegende
 Klüfte charakt. Ich habe
 davon versiegt in
 Thronfeld. Das
 in dem oberflächliche
 von gleicher Natur gestellt
 Tiefe mit dem
 Grundwasser.
 Einfluss der
 Trauer, merkw. 1555
 von Wels

 Längsrolle.

 Nicht hoch erreicht
 die Trauer, das
 Bett verflacht der höhere Längsrolle
 sich u. wird eine Tasse in der Mitte
 schmaler.
 Tempelbau hat sich das Gebiet des Lückens
 (wie in den Tälern)
 In dem glacialen Gebiet kommen
 die Tische vor, welche trocken und
 oft blind sind; Blinden Thier
 mit Gullandbüchen.

On the last page of Jovan Cvijić's notebook on the Balkan Peninsula, written almost entirely in German, we encounter a part of his biography, also in German, which the author wrote of himself. It is assumed that the entries were compiled for administrative purposes prior to the completion of his doctoral studies.

“Lebenslauf

Ich, Jov. Cv., grichisch-orthodox, bin 28. (29?) Sept. 1865. in Loznica in Serb. geboren, wo meine Eltern, Theodor u. Marie zuständig sind.

Mit dem Zeugniss der Reife verliess ich das Belgrader Gym. 1884”

“Curriculum Vitae

I, Jov. Cv., an Orthodox Christian, born on 28th (29th ?) September [Old Style – A/N] 1865, in Loznica, Serbia, where my parents, Teodor and Marija, lived.

In 1884, I graduated from the Belgrade Gymnasium, thus obtaining a Certificate of Maturity.”

The page also contains text entries and sketches referring to some of the characteristics of “blind valleys” in fluvioglacial sediments (deposition of pebbly sediments, emergence and inflow of water – groundwater). Examples provided by the sketches refer to the Traun River, located west of Wels near Linz in Austria. The first sketch shows the case when gravel deposit is dry, the latter when it is below the water level. The text further states that none of the streams (tributaries) feed into the Traun River (sketch no. 2), and that their valleys are flattened and narrowed. It also states that blind valleys with sinks are a feature of streams flowing out of the pebbly sediments of glacial origin, that these streams dry up and that their valleys are often blind.

Jelena Kovačević-Majkić

Die mittlere Jahres-temperatur
der nördl. u. südlichen Hemisph.
15°C.

Erde		
Jan.	Juli	
Wärth. 8,0	22,5	
Kühl. 17,5	12,4	
Erde 12,8	17,2	Unterschied 4,8

Die Bestrahlungswert können nicht
erklären warum die Temp. der Erde
im Jan. gegen Juli ^{ganz} zunimmt das
ist Effect der ungleichen Wasservertheilung.
Zur Zeit der Wint. die Temp. der
Erde die niedrigste. Zur Zeit der
Somm. - die grösste ~~Temp.~~

Was wäre die Temperatur
einer gahlen Land- und Wasser
Hemisph.

Sandhemisph. 18,7

Wasserhemisph. 14,5

90° 45° Sand 11,0

45° - 45° Wasser

Jul- 45° Wasser

45° - 45° Land 22,8

In one of the notebooks for lectures on meteorology and climatology, that Jovan Cvijić used during his student days at the Vienna University, there is a page listing the mean annual air temperature on Earth (15.0°C). We also read entries relating to the mean January air temperature in the Northern (8.0°C) and Southern (17.5°C) Hemispheres, including the mean July air temperatures: 22.5°C in the Northern Hemisphere, and 12.4°C in the Southern Hemisphere. The average January air temperature on Earth is 12.8°C, and the mean July air temperature is 17.4°C.

The knowledge of meteorology and climatology would, inter alia, serve Cvijić for the making of a climatic map of the Balkan Peninsula, accompanying his book *The Balkan Peninsula*, originally published in French (1918b), as well as in Serbian edition (1922a). As far as we know, this map of climatic zones, or as Cvijić himself says, “*klimske zone*” [climate zones], represents the first cartographic presentation of the climate, that is, the climate regions of the Balkan Peninsula (excluding the 1912 map of the January and July isotherms by Pavle Vujević).

The map itself shows the distribution of the “Central European climate”, “Mediterranean climate”, “Mediterranean climate bays”, “the steppe climate impact”, “moderate climate župas” and the “Alpine climate”, whilst the accompanying text describes the spatial distribution of these climates, as well as factors (primarily geomorphologic) determining thereof, based on the “geographical distribution of the loose materials covering the soil” and the observed type of vegetation (Cvijić, 1922a).

Taking into account the size of the observed area, as well as the available climate data at that time, it is no challenge to grasp why the climate regionalisation was not determined from the point of view of quantitative values of climatic elements.

50 Geologique

Année 1917.

les mammifères

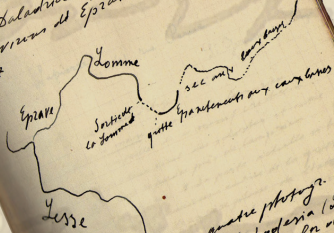
NOTES IN FRENCH
(1917-1925)

les roches
Catholique
de l'économie
Néoplatonisme
Manuscrite de la
Recherche

avec deux a lettres
en style
Catholique et celle
avec une x gomme
traverse toutes les frontières
et la cavonne vers tables rem.
plus fortes des rochers rem.
de la même manière
D'angle à vêtements de de
traces de la grille de Reiche
vient de l'entrainement de la
extérieure par des pl
comme ni 6 jama
la allure brève, q
taille moyenne, press
l'homme a été formé



40
de sur les mas de calura
de l'économie
vallee de Joux Bull. Soc. Géol.
de France 1903 p. 336.
Fossil: La loc de l'Orbe com.
1903. p. 340
Jura central
Bulodier - Recherches géologiques
environs de Eproux. Mem. Bull. 1904



Recherche géologique
dans la Palodessa (Lieu
no. 1904 r.) sur des
roches

M...
C...
ou 16
- Recherche sur l'axe
de la vallée de Joux
Catholique, par
Bertra
N. S. Shaler
Nemzer
Waters in the
u. S. G. I.
Nat.

la région, de

noies et

2 as 6 les

10

Ernest Fleury: Les lapies des calcaires au Nord du Tage. - Com. "Anuários do Serviço Geológico de Portugal, t. II Lisboa 1917.

Les formations lapiaires sont extrêmement fréquentes en Portugal.

Les plus beaux lapies portugais sont dans les calcaires liassiques, jurassiques et crétaciques du Nord du Tage. - Région neuve et avec une moyenne de précipitations atmosphériques de 950 mm. Les eaux de ruissellement travaillent les roches dures par corrosion chimique et par usure mécanique. Les précipitations très fortes favorisent davantage l'usure mécanique que la corrosion chimique, en ce sens, qu'elles donnent à celle-ci la force suffisante pour devenir prépondérante; inversement les précipitations faibles limitent ou restreignent l'action de l'usure et facilitent celle de la corrosion.

Within the notebooks of Jovan Cvijić there are a number of pages written in French. The pages are all numbered, and the text entries primarily appear on the right-side pages, that is, on the even-numbered pages. The odd pages appear to have been left for subsequent notes. Some pages have only partially been preserved. The manuscripts in French are mostly based on literary sources. Bearing in mind the year of their publication, it is clear that the first texts were entered no earlier than 1917.

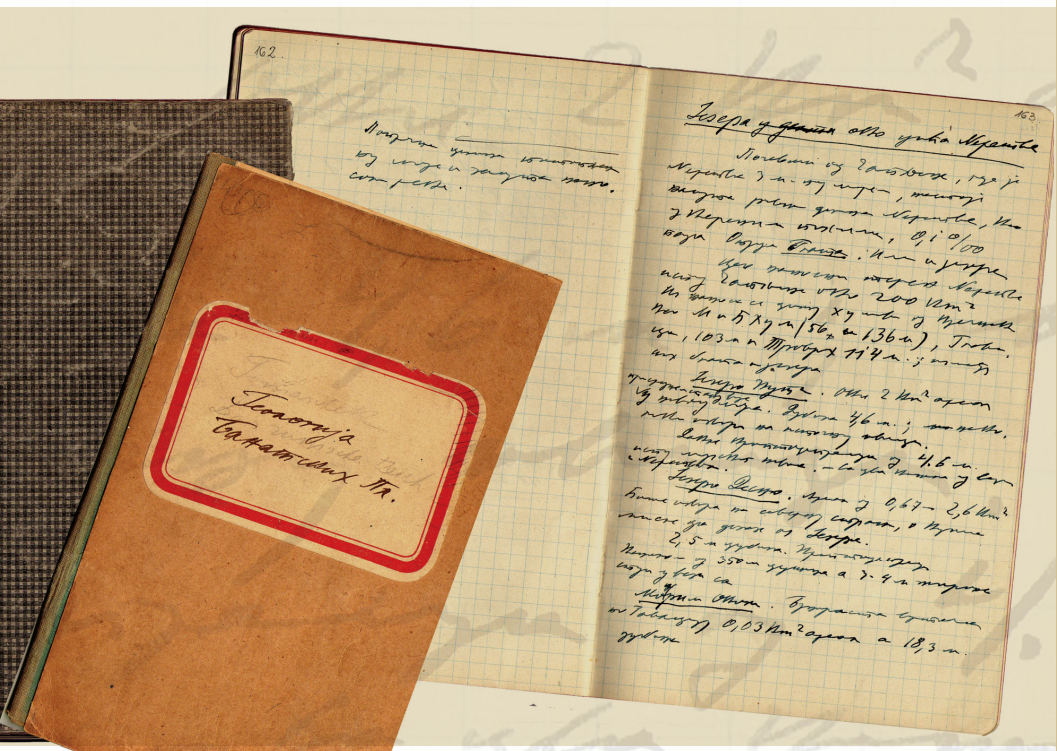
At that time, Cvijić stayed in Paris, where he had come up from Neuchâtel at the end of 1916. On the 15th of January 1917, he began giving lectures at the Sorbonne University, and on the 29th of June of the same year he received an official document from the Ministry of Education in Paris that he had been appointed to deliver a course of lectures “On the Ethnography of the Balkan Lands” at the Faculty of Philosophy of the Paris University. The document referred to the academic years 1917 and 1918, later to be extended to 1919. Thus, Cvijić was equated in both rights and duties with his colleagues at the Sorbonne (Stevanović et al., 1987).

The page numbered 10 is the first of four pages containing notes from Ernest Fleury’s book “Les lapiés des calcaires au nord du Tage” (Fleury, 1917). Apparently, Cvijić came into possession of the book very soon after its publication. The book is about karst in Portugal, and Cvijić’s notes relate primarily to the formation and description of lapiés [karren]. Cvijić noted: “*Limestone formations are very common in Portugal. The most beautiful Portuguese lapies are to be found north of the Tagus River, in limestone rocks belonging to the Lias (Jurassic) and Cretaceous periods. These are bare regions with average atmospheric precipitation of 950 mm. Water runoff causes effects on hard rocks either mechanically or through chemical corrosion.*” He also stated that large amounts of precipitation are more likely to cause mechanical damage than chemical erosion. In contrast, a small amount of precipitation diminishes the effect of mechanical erosion in favour of chemical erosion.

In subsequent pages we read Cvijić’s notes on karst, as well as a description of the lapiés at several locations in Portugal. He also added a few sentences on lapiés in Normandy (France) and in the United States, which he obtained from other sources. From the foregoing, it can be concluded that these notes were used for purposes of scientific research work (Cvijić, 1924d; 1927), as well as for the preparation of textbooks.

x y ...
136 m)
x 77'4 m. ;

NOTES IN SERBIAN
(1888-1927)



... 0,67

10.

1) C. Ritter u. Koon

(Ist. ovladjenja Gornje u Trske
 Renne y Gaila 1808 p. 53. 2. J.
 Elpavica 10.)

1) Do osnovna abara kella.

Ovo nameno Gajevica (Muradica)

2) Renne u Gaila ^{u. Gajevica} Gaje uue 6. 11.

3) Stojka u Trska, Trska, u Gajevica

Trska, u Gajevica. Trska uue do
 uue osnovna. Ritter u uevku
 uevdeniya, koji Gajevica kella
 na uuevica, u uevku raby Trska. Uuevica
 uuevica uuevica 6. 11. Gajevica uuevica
 uuevica 6. 11. Gajevica, kije Gajevica uuevica
 na uuevica uuevica?

Trska uuevica uuevica

Mayevica u. Eglu.

Trska uuevica uuevica

Trska uuevica uuevica

Uuevica uuevica uuevica uuevica
 y uevica uuevica uuevica. Uuevica uuevica
 1808 raby Trska uuevica. Uuevica uuevica
 uuevica uuevica (87) Elpavica uuevica

Several pages from Jovan Cvijić's notebook, mostly written in German, during or immediately upon completing his studies in Vienna (1889–1893), contain notes on the designation of the Balkan Peninsula. The first two pages, which were written in Serbian, continuing with a handwritten text in German, treating the same topic. The text under consideration is included in the review of Theobald Fischer's book "Die südosteuropäische (Balkan-) Halbinsel" (Cvijić, 1894), in which Cvijić discussed various names of the Balkan Peninsula, and which was published already in 1894, the fact that can confirm the assumption to when the manuscript was written.

Right at the beginning of the page, Cvijić writes in brackets, that before the liberation of Serbia and Greece, in the book "Gea (Gaea)", published in 1808, page 53, August Zeune (Zeune, 1808) coined the designation "Balkan Peninsula", referring to the area then called "European Turkey". Further, Cvijić discusses changes in names of the peninsula:

- 1) *Ottoman Empire (Muradgea) – in itineraries until the beginning of this century*
- 2) *In 'Gaea', Zeune coined the term B. P. (Balkan Peninsula – A/N)*
- 3) *Turkey and Greece, Greek, Turkish Peninsula, European Turkey, Greek Peninsula, Illyrian Peninsula. All of these are examples of this political designation. Ritter and his followers, generally use classical names, hence in this case they prefer the designation Greek Peninsula. Under the influence of A. Boué, who proved that there is no Central Mountain Range, the designation B. P. (Balkan Peninsula – A/N), has been withdrawn from usage, as well?"*

At the end of the page, in the last paragraph, Cvijić adds the following commentary: "There is still no definite designation in European literature. In 1881, Kiepert used the term Southeast. Eur. Peninsula (Southeastern European Peninsula – A/N), whilst the military inst. (Military Institute – A/N) (87) uses the designation European Orient."

After having been reformulated and completed with explanations, this text was published in the undermentioned review. Therein Cvijić presented different names of the peninsula that had been used successively in literature, criticising Fischer's designation "Southeastern (European) Peninsula", and providing arguments for retaining the term "Balkan Peninsula". By applying the evolutionary (genetic) approach, he interpreted the political, historical, cultural and physio-geographical context of the geographical nomenclature. By means of the same method, Cvijić complemented and synthesised these conclusions, publishing thereof 25 years later in his book *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a).

42

Злотова Пеш.

1. У дописујућој петинској слици
~~намама~~ ~~или~~ ~~на~~ ~~мо~~ ~~гу~~ ~~де~~ ~~бу~~ ~~во~~ ~~сво~~ ~~бу~~ ~~на~~
 на ~~тр~~ ~~ча~~ ~~к~~ ~~во~~ ~~да~~.

2. Највеће где омање велике од др. ср. и
 малих зуба; међу њима има их малих
 од мањих и од великих

3. Зуби од воуца у др. ср. и др. Мали
 комади су сабртенисти израде и
 то крајем ивице имају са њима слабу
 ивицу. Орнаментика је са њима јасно
 изражена; има је у облику бикаца на горњој
 глави зуба, на њиме обично нађени и
 могуће са малим орнаментима
 и на постојећој врсти обрнка зуба.
 Мали комади од воуца имају га
 у различитим или парци. - Mit Vorderzahn
 ein unregelmäßige Thongefäß. Leijungere Thongefäß

Брзо израде. На нешто бољој страни
 имају горње ребрне и то у брзину
 њихове јеле; израда је јако као постојећа
 врста са орнаментима. Највеће се
 то овој врсти налази највише; код
 и мањих врста он је једнак у истој
 врсти као постојећа.

Within his systematic and extensive field research of Mount Kučaj, undertaken in 1889, 1890 and 1891, Jovan Cvijić explored the Zlotska Pećina Cave, close to the village of Zlot (today known as the Lazareva Pećina Cave) (Cvijić, 1893). In the *Introduction* he reminded that A. Boué, F. Hoffman and J. Žujović had already written on the Kučaj Mountain, paying the greatest attention to the Hoffmann's observations, citing his "Report to the Minister of Finance on the Occurrence of Stone Coal and the State Limitation on the Ore Area in Senje in 1875". In his field notebook on the Zlotska Cave, Cvijić wrote:

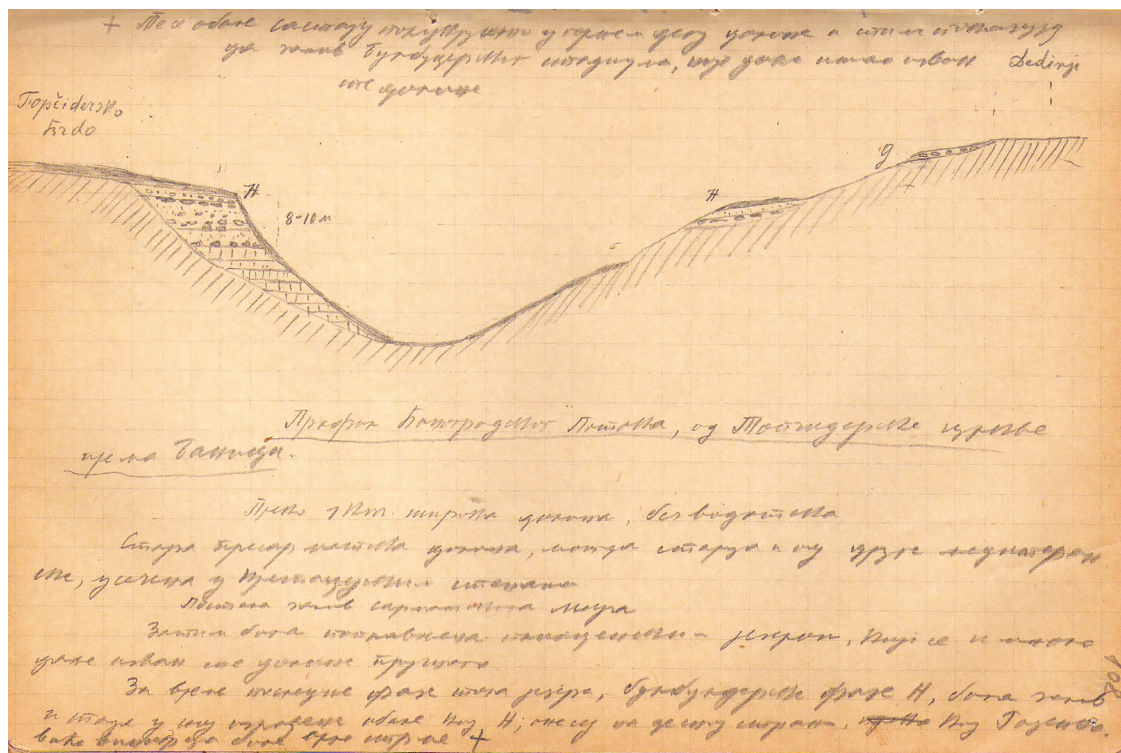
"1. In a homogeneous cave clay, I found just occasional very tiny quartz grains.

2. Two smallish jaws of Urs. sp (Ursus spelaeus – Cave Bear, A/N) and many teeth found; these include tiny ones, belonging to younger specimens.

3. Pieces of pottery found in cult. layer. In terms of design and perfection of ornamentation, some pieces have fresh appearance. Ornaments are quite diverse; they appear in the shape of a wreath on the upper part of the vessel, then in the form of ordinary creases and protrusions with petite shallow holes, and ultimately as arc-shaped lines. Some pieces seem to be enamelled or polished."

Interestingly, the notebook manuscript is much shorter than the text published in the article entitled *Geographical Study of the Kučaj Area in Eastern Serbia* (1893). In the paper, Cvijić emphasised: "Many difficulties have hindered me during my first field trip to the Zlotska Cave, on the 1st and 2nd of August 1890, hence I could not better examine it (...). For that reason, on the 2nd and 3rd of September 1891, I explored it once more" (Cvijić, 1893, p. 150). This leads to the conclusion that the notebook manuscript was most likely written in 1890. In the published paper, he thoroughly examines the geomorphological characteristics of the cave, likewise devoting much attention to the sediments. In addition, the author provides a cross-section with the marked layers and compares his findings with the aforementioned Hoffmann's results from 1875. Apart from the analysis of sediment layers, he also addresses the protection issues, thus being the precursor of contemporary activities aimed at pointing out the necessity of protecting geoheritage. In this regard, he stated: "In recent years the biggest devastators of the Zlotska Cave have been nature-loving visitors of the Brestovac Spa, who, as I had a chance to witness, come here in groups, vigorously and mercilessly digging and fumbling about on the ground for bones, to have 'a souvenir' of the spa" (Cvijić, 1893, p. 157).

SKETCH OF “THE CROSS-SECTION OF THE AREA OF VIINOGRADSKI POTOK STREAM, FROM THE CHURCH IN TOPČIDER TOWARDS BANJICA”



The sketch, made during the field research in the vicinity of Belgrade, shows a synthetic cross-section of the Vinogradski Potok Stream from the Church in Topčider towards Banjica, with lithological characteristics and morphogenetic elements of the relief. In this cross-section, Jovan Cvijić presented the shores of the Pliocene lake with marked Bulbuder Stage (labelled with the letter “N”). Above the sketch he wrote: “*These shores meet in a semicircle in the upper part of the valley, thus showing that the Bulbuder Stage bay did not extend further beyond that valley.*” The text below states that the valley is of Cretaceous limestone, about 1 km wide, with no watercourse. Cvijić thought that the valley itself was once a bay of the Sarmatian Sea, and that it was then flooded by a lake of the Pliocene Epoch, extending even beyond its borders to the last phase (of the Bulbuder stage), and covering only the area of this valley. On the sketch, he defined the lowest, Belgrade levelled surface, at the height of 120–140 m and the terrace stair (Bulbuder Stage of the Belgrade phase) at a height of 110–120 m.

Cvijić’s sketch of this cross-section, as well as others created during field trips, served him in determining the coast lines of the Pannonian Sea or lake of Pliocene age, and in hypothesising on the abrasion origin of levelled surfaces in Šumadija. He published the results of this research in several papers and studies, among them, *Lacustrine morphology of Šumadija* (1909), *Abrasion and Fluvial Levelled Surfaces* (1921a), *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a) and *the first volume of Geomorphology* (1924b). In the work *Lacustrine morphology of Šumadija*, he presented the Belgrade levelled surface in detail and, inter alia, described the cross-section of the sketch under consideration. “In the vicinity of Belgrade there are very wide old valleys: the Bulbuder, Mokri Lug, Banjica and so on... From the Church in Topčider, a road runs past Pčelarnik to Banjičko Brdo through a wide, real valley, with no stream or sign of its ever having been therein. Around these valleys there is a coastal line cut into the Belgrade levelled surface and lower as compared to it” (Cvijić, 1909, p. 14). The author graphically modified this sketch and officially published it in his work *Abrasion and Fluvial Levelled Surfaces* (1921a).

J. Cvijić’s conclusions on the origin of the Šumadija relief was supported by his students and associates, including Petar S. Jovanović who relied upon thereof in his doctoral dissertation “Lake Relief Rim of Belgrade Vicinity” (1922). Among foreign scientists, only Norbert Krebs (1922) expressed a dissenting opinion, and later Jovan Žujović (1929), as well. However, in the 1950s, in his paper “Review of Cvijić’s Understanding of the Abrasion Relief Around the Pannonian Basin Southern Rim”, P. S. Jovanović revised both his and Cvijić’s understanding of the genesis of the Šumadija levelled surfaces, defining them as fluvio-denudational. This interpretation was later accepted by other geomorphologists (Roglić, 1952; Jovanović, 1956; 1969; Lazarević, 1957; 1960; Zeremski, 1957; Marković, 1965; 1978; Petrović, 1988). Still, some authors have not completely rejected Cvijić’s hypothesis, considering that the formation of levelled surfaces in Šumadija can be viewed as combination of abrasion and fluvio-denudational processes (Jovičić, 1957; Lazarević, 2007).

48/

Oto najnoviji nalazi:

Zbog toga što Murava i njenim pritokama
 u na koje najviše paku rano Gdigi, je
 malo je novih nalaza koje opisuju, koji
 su naša glavna stvar u ovom slučaju. Bilo
 Murava koje u na koje: malo je još da se
 stanoviti ljudi su obično otkriveni
 rano Gdigi, uzrok je nekakva Murava:
 koji daju dobar pregled Murava, bilo
 stanoviti, općenito u (na koje obično
 naj više). Nalazi općenito, nalazi
 obično stanoviti Graben-a; općenito u
 stanoviti u stanoviti Murava. U na koje
 u koje stanoviti obično ljudi su. Tj. da, na koje
 stanoviti općenito stanoviti. Tj. da u
 u obr-ku koje stanoviti u koje općenito
 50-60 - , općenito stanoviti; koje općenito
 općenito stanoviti općenito ljudi su stanoviti
 stanoviti. U na koje stanoviti, na koje
 u koje stanoviti koje. Tj. da općenito u
 stanoviti koje općenito. U na koje
 stanoviti u koje općenito općenito, na koje
 stanoviti. Općenito stanoviti koje
 koje: stanoviti, koje općenito
 stanoviti na koje općenito stanoviti
 koje u koje općenito stanoviti,
 stanoviti stanoviti koje

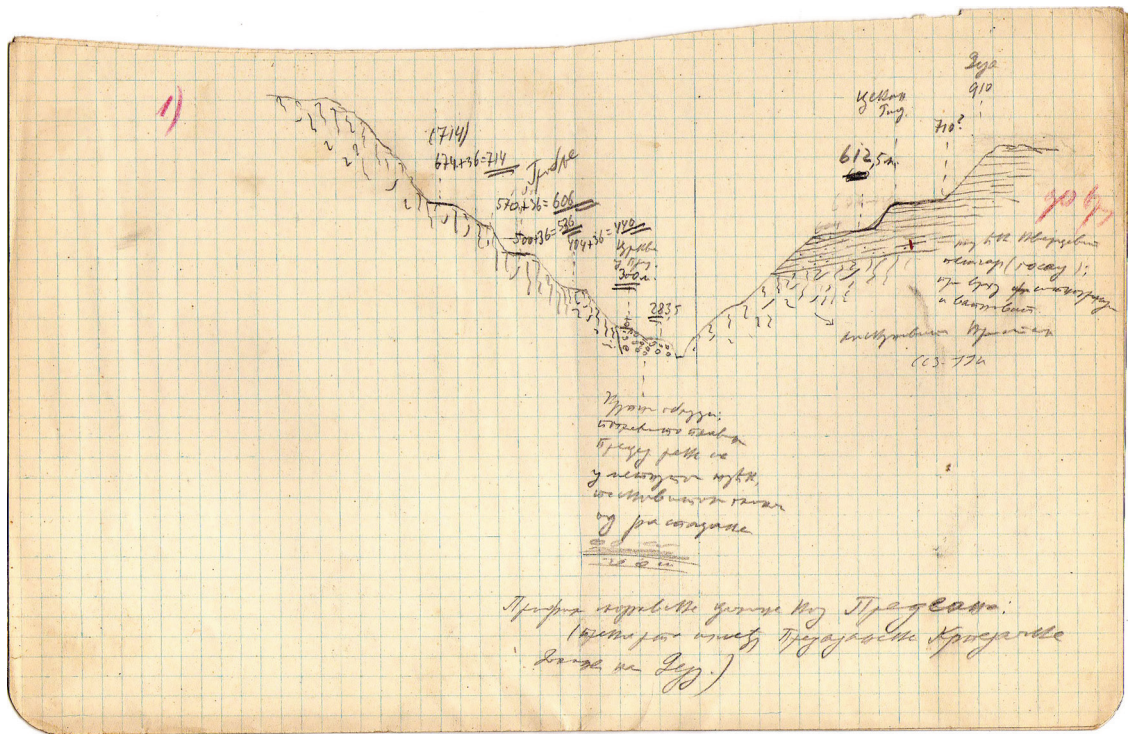
Observations of Jovan Cvijić on the Zapadna Morava River valley were recorded on several pages, written during the field research of Šumadija, with a special reference to the Požega basin. He pointed out that the valley of the Zapadna Morava River is an incising river all along its course and the largest river in Western Serbia, with large amounts of water flowing from tributaries, which are richer in water than all other rivers of Serbia. The river basin is characterised by significant amount of precipitation and high mountains, especially in the south (which is why these tributaries are the abundant in water resources). According to Cvijić, two characteristic basins are distinguished in this drainage area – the basins of “Gugalj-Požega” and “Čačak-Kraljevo”. Later on, he provided a description of the Zapadna Morava River banks on the section Gugalj – Ovčarsko-Kablarska Klisura Gorge, including the morphological description and the geological composition of the terrain. He stated that the rivers of Skrapež and Đetinja tend to flow in the same direction as the Bjelica River. “*A particular confluence of the swift rivers of Skrapež, Đetinja, Moravica and Bjelica at the end of the Požega-Gugalj Polje into a basin of tectonic origin has formed a large river.*”

In the text below, Cvijić considered the influence of the geological composition and morphology of the terrain on the positioning of the settlement. “*The height reached by the schist and sandstone determines the height of the village, for the slopes are milder over the eluvium and farmlands.*” It is noted that houses and villages of the dispersed type reach the higher altitudes in comparison with the settlements in Eastern Serbia, whilst villages surrounding the Ibar River are the highest. In addition, he examined in greater detail the Požega basin, noting that the Paleozoic schists are collected in small folds on the northern edge of the Požega valley, expanding exclusively in the Dinaric direction, NW–SE. He also analysed the way land is used in the Požega basin, stating that the rich land is flat and often flooded by the aforementioned rivers, and that settlements are located along the rim and on the slopes surrounding the basin.

This manuscript proved useful to Cvijić in summing up the results of his research on fluvial erosion, publishing thereof it in *the second volume of Geomorphology* (1926). The geomorphological features of this part of the Zapadna Morava River basin were also scrutinised in the monographs by Borivoje Ž. Milojević (1948) and Miloš Zeremski (1983b).

Marko Urošev

SKETCH OF "THE CROSS-SECTION OF THE MORAVA RIVER VALLEY
AT PREDEJANE"



The sketch shows the “*Cross-Section of the Morava River Valley at Predejane*” with measured and marked heights of the lake terraces of Deja and Predejane. The following terrace heights of the terrace were recorded:

The Deja terrace 910 m;

Terrace above the Cekin Rid (710 m?);

Below is a terrace (612.5 m);

The lowest terrace above the Predejane River (283.5 m);

Above is the Church at Predejane settlement (300 m);

Above the Church is a terrace (440 m);

Followed by a terrace (536 m) with a graveyard;

Above it, two terraces (606 m and 714 m).

Lithological characteristics are marked in the cross-section, with a more detailed explanation below the sketch (from left to right):

“ - large pebbles, especially fluvial sediments of the Predejanska Reka River with embedded layers of a yellowish sandy clay from decomposition;

- Mica crystal (NNW-SSI);

- yellowish quartz-bearing sandstone (Gosau), fine-grained and rich in lime at the top.”

This sketch was published under the heading *Terraces of Deja and Predejane* in the book *Fundamentals 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* (1911), in the section *Terraces of Predejane and Repište*. In the text of this publication, Cvijić stated that above the Cekin Rid there is a wide plane of the highest terrace, whose height he did not measure.

Stefana Matović

The sketch shows a series of river terraces in the basins of Crna Reka River (Crni Timok River) and Knjaževački Timok River (Beli Timok River) near Zaječar. It is divided into two parts. The first one refers to the cross-section of the Crna Reka River valley with a series of terraces and a portion of the cross-section of the Knjaževački Timok River. In the Crna Reka valley, Jovan Cvijić singled out terraces at the relative heights of 8 to 8.5 m, 25.7 m, 53.3 m and 100.3 m. He marked the Zaječar terrace as the lowest one, the second and third as the Logorske terraces, and the Kraljevska terrace as the highest one. On the sketch, he likewise marked the main fault, and it can be seen that the Crna Reka riverbed is completely cut into lake sediments. Below the sketch he wrote: *“The terrace of 12–8.5 m begins in the Gorge of Vratarnica as a rocky limestone terrace paved with gravel, then develops very much in the valley between the Vratarnica Gorge and Zaječar and its height decreases, totalling still less than 8 m in Zaječar.”*

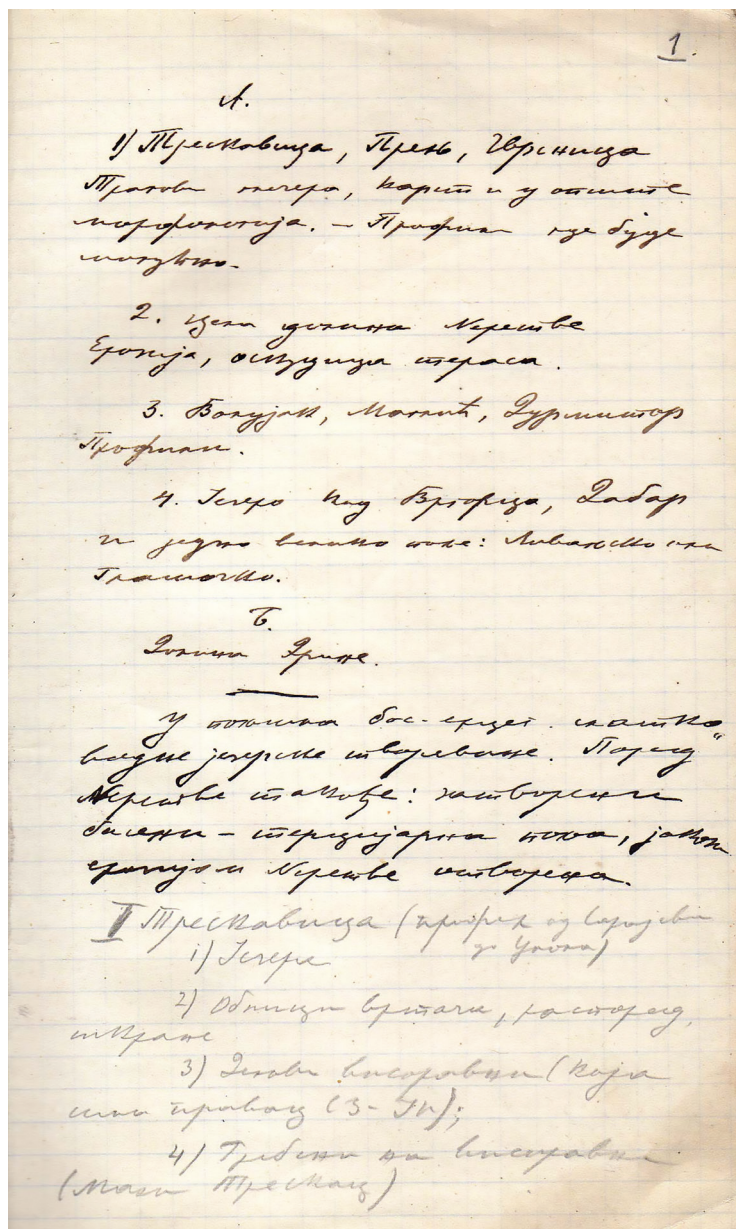
The cross-section of the Knjaževački Timok River is shown below. It features a wide alluvial plain, a terrace at 8.5 m of relative height, a smaller terrace of about 26–30 m of relative height, the Mali Stupar terrace at 49.5 to 54 m and then a terrace at 100 m relative height, thus being equivalent to the height of the Kraljevska terrace. Shown above is a shore of the Neogene lake and Neogene erosional surface (Veliki Stupanj), which Cvijić thought was higher than Kraljevica. He analysed the geological composition of the area and noticed that the valley was cut into a yellowish sandstone (as in the case of Vratarnica), yellow sands, sandy clays, and that there were local limestone pebbles.

On river terraces shown on the sketch, Cvijić wrote in the scientific paper *Entwicklungsgeschichte des Eisernen Tores* (1908). Therein, he presented tabularly the data for the river terraces of the lower Danube and its tributaries, including terraces of the Timok River, at the relative heights of 8–12 m, 20–26 m, 53 m, 100 m and 200–210 m (for the last he placed a question-mark).

Relying upon J. Cvijić's observations, many researchers devoted themselves to the study of river terraces in the Crni Timok River valley (Petrović, 1970; Nešić, 2004). Thus, on a transparent geomorphological map of the Carpathian-Timok region, Miloš Zeremski (1974) marked a series of river terraces in one part of the Crni Timok valley in the Zaječar basin.

Dragana Milijašević Joksimović

PLAN FOR FIELD RESEARCH OF BOSNIA,
HERZEGOVINA AND MONTENEGRO



This page from Jovan Cvijić's notebook represents field documentation, that is, the plan of his field research during the summer of 1897. As can be concluded from the notes, during this period, he carried out field researches in Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro. Of all the routes undertaken, he paid special attention to high mountain areas, such as Treskavica, Visočica, Prenj, Čvrtnica, Volujak, Bioč, the Piva Mountain and Mount Durmitor. In this area, he systematically performed instrumental measurements of air pressure (mmHg), air and water temperatures (°C) at springs, rivers and lakes, and conducted measurements or estimates of dimensions, usually for the relative heights of forms and features he was investigating.

Apart from notes on the morphogenesis of the relief and estimated dimensions, the notebook records of this field survey also include Cvijić's sketches, predominantly geological cross-sections, and to a lesser extent plan-views (geomorphological sketches) of the explored areas. By analysing these field notebooks, it can be concluded that Cvijić had a consistent methodology in the field, which he did not change while touring these mountains, nor did he make adjustments on the run. Since we are talking about a vast area which he had to overcome mostly on foot, it can be noted that any "change of rules on the go" may have negatively impacted the course of field research.

During field research in this area, Cvijić observed the Pleistocene glacial relief, which is the main subject of his later, more detailed consideration. Based on the aforementioned manuscripts, it is logical to conclude that Cvijić was making an effort to reconstruct glacier traces, consequently reconstructing the extent of the Pleistocene glaciation of the highest mountains of the Dinarides. This statement is obviously confirmed by Cvijić's publication *Glacial and Morphological Studies on Mountains of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro* (1899), in which he presented the collected field and professionally processed scientific material in the exact same order as during the field research.

After J. Cvijić, other researchers also dealt with the glacial phenomena of these areas: Jevto Dedijer and Vasilj Grđić (1905), Borivoje Ž. Milojević (1937), Milovan Milivojević (2007), Đurović, Petrović, & Simić (2010), Hughes, Woodward, Van Calsterenb, & Thomas (2011).

Milovan Milivojević

PLAN FOR FIELD RESEARCH OF DALMATIA,
HERZEGOVINA AND MONTENEGRO (1908)

Испрпани.

19. Маја го Скопје.

20 Скопје го Балпа и уг Балпа го Скопје
Скопје глеба формирање водопроводна и Магистра:

21, 22, 23, и боре 10 км. север го Младина.

5 гора - Скопје Маја и Скопје го 27. Маја

28. Маја Скопје

29 и 30 Маја го Скопје и Скопје го Скопје.

31 Маја и 1. Јуна Скопје. Скопје.

Дни 1-7 Јуна по Скопје Скопје и Скопје
Дана Скопје го Скопје - Скопје и Скопје
Маја - Скопје - Скопје.

8-9-10 по Скопје Скопје Скопје,
Скопје Скопје на Скопје. Скопје и Скопје.

10-15 Скопје го Скопје.

16-17 и 18 Јуна Скопје, Скопје и Скопје Скопје.

20 Јуна Скопје - Скопје 25 Јуна Скопје
и Скопје Скопје Скопје Скопје. Скопје 7 Јуна
и 20 Јуна Скопје Скопје Скопје
Маја Скопје Hôtel Terminus.

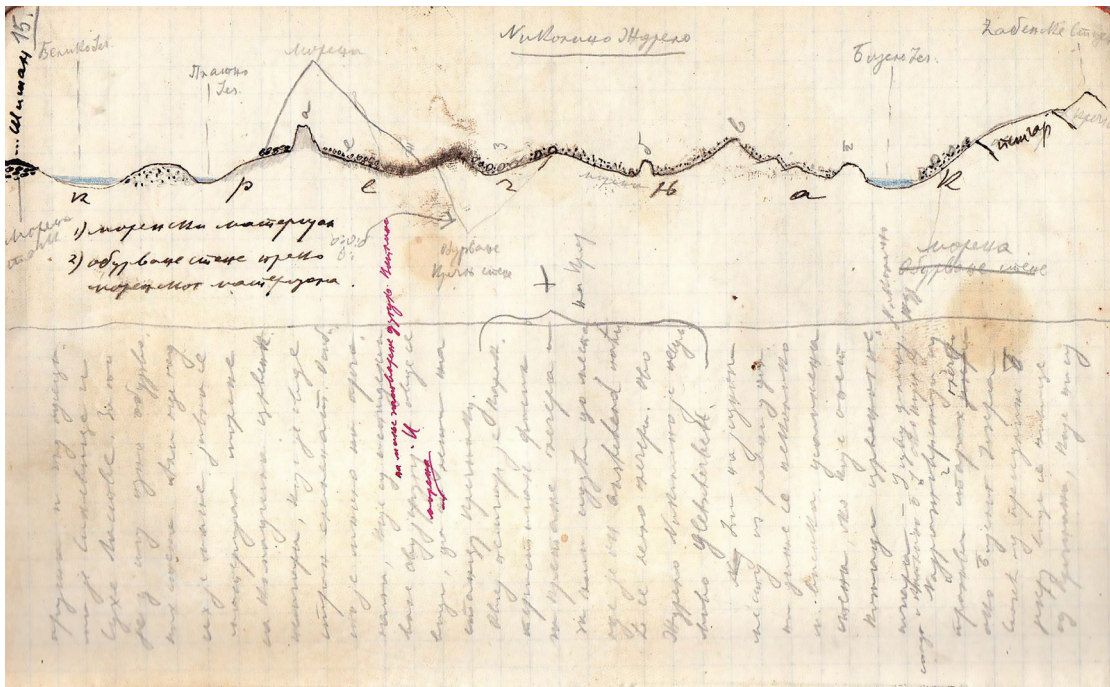
Скопје, Скопје Скопје - Скопје, Скопје.

In a handwritten text at the beginning of one of the notebooks of Jovan Cvijić, there is a plan of field research through Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Montenegro, probably contrived in 1908, prior to embarking on field trip. Cvijić gained travel permission thanks to support of the Austro-Hungarian minister in Belgrade, Count Forgách (Korićanac, 2015). In his notebooks, Cvijić listed a detailed travel plan, whereby we can gain a clear insight into his route. Thus, on the 19th of May, he departed from Belgrade, boarding the train to Lokva (the station on the Zagreb–Rijeka railway line) and further to Bakar. His fieldwork, dedicated to the study of erosional karst levelled surfaces in the vicinity of Bakar and Crikvenica, he continued on foot. Thence he headed by boat to Šibenik to conduct exploration of the Krka and Zrmanja Rivers, and then surveyed the area of Split and Knin, moving along the valley of the Cetina River to Omiš. He continued his research in the area of Makarska and Metković, and undertook trips to parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Trebižat River, Neretva River valley, Prenj Mountain, the settlements of Nevesinje and Stolac), and then, passing through Popovo Polje, he climbed Mount Orjen, whence he descended to the Montenegrin littoral, more accurately, to Herceg Novi. Then he dedicated his attention to the study of the coastal belt of the Adriatic, taking sojourns in Bar, Ulcinj and the Bay of Boka Kotorska. Cvijić had previously explored this area, in 1899, to be more precise (Freeman, 1967). In his works, he recalled this field research: “Engrossed in other concerns, not until 1908 did I embark on an extensive excursion with Mr Borivoje Milojević, to examine levelled surfaces in Dalmatia, Herzegovina and Montenegro” (Cvijić, 1914b, p.193).

From this manuscript, we likewise find out that, upon completing the field research, Cvijić went to the Swiss town of Neuchâtel, where he joined the scientific excursion organised by Hans Schardt. Organising scientific excursions, prior to and after scientific congresses, was common, and the leading geologists and geographers from the world took part in them. Based on detailed travel plan and time schedule, it can be assumed that his trip to Neuchâtel and Geneva was aimed at participating at the Ninth International Geographical Congress (28th July – 6th August 1908). Therein, Cvijić presented his research on topics dealing with the coastal geomorphology (*Flexuratige Dislozierung der Meeresküsten und Talbildung*) and glaciation (*Pleistozane Hebungen und Vergletscherung*), as evidenced by the following text: “Some of the most interesting papers on topics of section 4 (Glaciation) have been presented at a general meeting held in Aula, but out of the numerous papers in this section, the one authored by Prof. Cvijić (from Belgrade), on Pleistocene Uplifts and Glaciation (*Pleistozane Hebungen und Vergletscherung*), is particularly worth mentioning” (Chisholm, 1908, pp. 369–370).

At the bottom of the page there is a record of the name and address in Grenoble, apparently written in a different handwriting, and it is related to Pierre Lory (1866–1956), son of Charles Lory, the geologist and deputy Director of the Geological Laboratory at the University of Grenoble, who was also one of the participants in this congress.

SKETCH OF "NIKOLINO ŽDRELO"



The sketch is an integral part of a field notebook compiled during the exploration of the Treskavica Mountain and shows the synthetic sketch of “*Nikolino Ždrelo*” trench, with lithological characteristics and morphogenetic elements. Jovan Cvijić conducted this research for the purpose of collecting glacial traces in the Ćabenski Cirque on Mount Treskavica. It is the largest glacial form and the largest Pleistocene cirque along whose bottom stretches a trench formed along the axis of the cirque, known as *Nikolino Ždrelo*.

In this sketch, J. Cvijić presented a longitudinal profile of the trench, from Bijelo Jezero Lake to Veliko Jezero Lake, at a length of about 2 km. Lithological characteristics of the Ćabenski Cirque are marked with letters, denoting geological formations, whereas a more detailed explanation is provided in the key, within the text of the notebook. Curved line of this profile is marked to show accumulations of moraine material, which Cvijić found to be of primary importance for the reconstruction of the Pleistocene glaciation, together with the morphology of the cirque. Moraine material, as Cvijić described it, are shown on the sketch in several lithological and morphological types, whereby he distinguished the limestone moraine material (shown by angular symbols) and the moraine material consisting of the Werfen sandstone (shown dotted). Several *rôches moutonnées* [komčiči], formed by the ice mass of the Pleistocene glacier, were also observed. Jovan Cvijić published this sketch in the same graphic format, prepared for printing in colours, in the book *Glacial and Morphological Studies on Mountains of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro* (1899).

After J. Cvijić, this part of Mount Treskavica was explored by Borivoje Ž. Milojević (1934), whereas recent studies have not yet been carried out. One of the reasons for this lies in the consequence of the civil war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992–1995), that is, in the fact that Treskavica is one of the mountains covered by dense and unsystematically planted minefields, thus posing a threat to field-oriented researchers.

Milovan Miliwojević

THE DRINA RIVER – FROM THE VILLAGE OF BASTASI
TO THE TOWN OF FOČA

415.
Саву драсним облица „орских пробаса“ оу
ибо бине уо тобу је Сапонија на Штесан-
пову, на која овде има много усочена и
локална вава (Кергерова Енџета, одсек
Шарна.).

Од Басионовог Фоче
Земоничке сасиавн. ио валео. водних укн-
ваца, урбеног Контрапераса и урбикасубор
вешара, који иштега као виферски. Од сива
шаре и тубе, где пресидеје права Кергерова и
права Кергерова, иша савановичева,
пренето се једно одних валео. сивеба и капа-
шар земоничка – неке Кергаркер внаправн и
вешара одбена, на Крашко: маса, бет иш-
редојма дубодомана прарбено земоничка,
којегуон високи броби, уке, вратке Роце, све
под шумом, у којој се где где као вртанајн
биде ишваде и сасијато земоничке. У дринска дра-
ва шик Канурашва. на мавак сивае се ишга
не гшту бид сивно ишва су Крашвине, ише
мавак, урких правни и Кергева, сасиавачки
ио соридовичаких сивеба Контрапераса, који
ишва мавак преко шакеројских формита. Нај-
веке су шакерој правн Шикова и Бродско Поче
од Фоче, за шим највеке у овоме Крају ише
ишваг Горанга. Притоке дринске су веша-
нон мавак реке, сасиавачке ио дрвака, ишва
Крв коровиче дубодомне, одвајају само ишва себе
притоке: Бисашица, Кошита и Осатица. Зем-
оничке се и шим од кергеровакерој расикује
ишва је шредоачко ишвашина, шваби Рон
ишвако шрвна шрвоне. У долин дринској се
јавна ишвак ва ишвак, од којој су ишвак у
земе укватуеи.

Ишваго са сасиавом и обликана нева се и
Кергерова земоничка. У швако Кергерова Трага

During the scientific excursion through Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro in the summer of 1897, when this manuscript was probably compiled and noted down by one of Cvijić's associates, the Drina River made a more lasting impression on him than any built structures in the area of Southeastern Bosnia, which is evident from his almost poetical description: "*Downstream from Šćepan Polje, the Drina loses features characteristic of its tributaries, the Piva and Tara: there are no canyons nor gorges, its valley turns green due to vast forests surrounding it, and the water itself loses that delightful bluish-green colour. Its basin is much more shallow and wider; from Foča downwards the water takes on a clear green; rapids are rather rare, and when any such occur, they are caused by schist plates from the Paleozoic Era.*" Jovan Cvijić used and published those parts from the notebook referring to the Drina River and its natural environment.

Writing about the Stari Vlah [Old Valachian] regions of Bosnia, in his monograph *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a), Cvijić included the sections from the field notebook, referring to descriptions of the Drina River, its valleys and river terraces of Čelikovo Polje and Brodsko Polje above Foča, as well as Veliko Polje near Goražde. It was followed by descriptions of the surrounding landscapes, relief, soil structure and composition. He likewise included the notebook description of the vegetation and cultivated crop plants – fruits, tobacco and corn, especially grown in the more northern areas. Cvijić wrote that "bašče [gardens] and duvaništa [tobacco fields] are characteristic of the physiognomy of the lands inhabited within the Upper Drina area", adding the economic benefits of the tobacco cultivation for this region and its inhabitants "whose houses are adorned with bundles of tobacco in the late summer" (Cvijić, 1922a, p. 81).

In the notebook, Cvijić observed that populated and cultivated land areas covered the Drina Plain. He also pointed out that "either villages or dispersed dwellings" were placed "along the sides, very often up to 400–500 m above the Drina" (Cvijić, 1922a, p. 81). These villages were raised in cultivated fields, deforested terrains, and meadows, while Cvijić classified them as villages of the dispersed type of the Gornje Podrinje (area along the upper Drina course in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina) region. Cvijić noted that villages built on wider plains around the Drina, such as Brod, Ustikolina, parts of Osanica and Mravinjak, are characterised by different morphology and a compact type of settlement.

For J. Cvijić, primary research objective during the 1897 two-month-long excursion was to examine "the morphological features of the Dinaric system, especially old glaciers" (Cvijić, 1914b, p. 192). Apart from achieving the basic purpose of this trip, scientific curiosity and versatility of both Cvijić and his associates led them to further observations, meticulous recording and connecting of various natural, social or anthropological phenomena, and likewise gave them insight into the concrete conditions of people's lives in the regions and areas they passed through.

28.

Принципи и методе за израду
етнографске карте Балканског Полу-
острва.¹⁾

(Грп 1907 Зидовић)

Ни једна од досадашњих карата Б. П. није
имала таквог квалитета, као ове у којима се
ствара. Највећи недостатак је, све етнографске
карте Балканског полуострва, не само што су толико
мале, него и да оне нису етнографске карте
које су израде и израде према руском иста-
тичком владовином ~~методу~~. Због тога стоји са
етнографским каратама европских аутора, илу-
страцији, разлике се, оне који су радили етног-
карте по методи, а не по методи Балканских
аутора. Осим аутора тих карата, у овом и
остаје такође разлике између Балканских Словена
с једне, а Грка, Турака, Арбанаса и Албанаца с друге
стране, да се у овом гласу јавља
однаквим и методима разлике између истезних
т. ј. између Словена. Овде ови ~~није~~ највише
разлика или разликама Турака и Арбанаса. Због
и који разликамама Македонских Словена и
Грка. Али не разлика од једног аутора није Због
Грка и Бугарски и разлика се није давао
израдама етнографских особина ова два
аутора. И зато су од једног Војне-а једно
Kemper-a, Weigand-a и других у овом вези не
тако разлике између Грка и Бугара. Особито

1) Грп 1907 Зидовић

This 13-page manuscript entitled “*Principles and Methods for Assembling the Ethnographic Map of the Balkan Peninsula*” was compiled in Srđ near Dubrovnik in 1907 and presented by Jovan Cvijić at the Sixth Congress of Italian Geographers in Venice. The paper was published in Italian in 1908 in the Proceedings of the Congress, printed under the title *Circa il principio scientifico ed il metodo per la costruzione di una carta etnografica della Penisola balcanica*, and in Serbian edition in 1923 under the same title, in the publication entitled *Speeches and Articles* (1923b).

As an aficionado of the then current ethnographic situation in the Balkan Peninsula, including the political and historical developments that have shaped a characteristic (complex) ethnic mosaic of the region, Cvijić stressed the necessity of assembling an ethnographic map of the Balkan Peninsula. For this reason, he noted in the manuscript that this “*map should be made on a purely ethnographic basis.*” He considered that the ethnographic maps of the Balkan, Russian and other foreign authors reflected the political aspirations of the countries from which the cartographers came, rather than actual ethnographic composition of the peoples of the Balkan Peninsula. For this reason, in the abovementioned paper, Cvijić mentioned that the Italian Geographical Congress should be consulted for assistance in forming a committee consisting of the most eminent experts, for whom knowledge and objectivity go beyond the urge to conceal political pretensions behind a camouflage of cartographic methods and cartographic symbols.

Suzana Lović Obradović, Dragoljub Štrbac

У овоме извештају дати су подаци о стању становништва у Србији. Највећи број становника
 живи у Србији, а остали у осталим државама. Укупно становништво Србије
 износи ~~1.114.942~~ 1,114.942, међу њима 1.051.448. Број становника
 у Србији износи 5000.

1884 год. 1,901.736 + 267.657 (убијено)

Преправити исправљеница: 1. ~~Француска~~ 2. ~~Немачка~~
 3. ~~Аустрија~~ 4. ~~Католичанство~~ 5. ~~Богослужба~~.

Највише становника: 1. ~~Немачка~~ 2. ~~Аустрија~~
 100.000 до 99.373 до 23.039 становника.

4 2

70

As part of his research, Jovan Cvijić dealt with the gender structure of the population of Serbia at that time. In the manuscripts that are supposed to have been written between 1888 and 1893, he emphasised a noticeably larger male population than the female population, stating that: “*there were 1,114,942 males and 1,051,448 females in Serbia.*” His estimates do not deviate significantly from the results of the 1890 census, according to which there were 1,109,885 males and 1,052,076 females living in Serbia (Statistics of the Kingdom of Serbia, vol. 1, 1893). Within the framework of examining gender structure of the population, in his manuscripts, Cvijić also wrote about regional differences in the relations between the sexes. He singled out counties with a significantly larger male population than female population, above all “*the greatest differentiation ... between men and women in the Vranje County.*” Furthermore, according to the subsequent population census data, four counties had 4,000 or more males than females: counties of Podunavlje (area along the Danube course in Serbia), Požarevac, Toplica and Vranje, with 76,910 of male gender and 72,372 of female gender. He separately examined Belgrade and Niš, the cities with special status, noting that: “*the number of females in Belgrade falls behind more than 5,000.*” The 1890 population census data confirmed this claim, showing that there were 31,738 males and 22,511 females living in Belgrade.

The population growth, one of the phenomena typical for the territory of Serbia at that time, was also observed in notebooks of J. Cvijić. The previous population census of 1884 was set as the basis for calculating increase in the number of inhabitants. Thus, he wrote that in “*1884, the population was 1,901,736 + 264,654 (increase).*” The results of the 1890 census showed somewhat different situation. In this inter-census period, the population of Serbia increased by 260,225, from 1,901,736 to 2,161,964. In addition, Cvijić observed regional differences in population growth between the two censuses. He identified the counties “*1. Toplički Okrug (Toplica), 2. Moravski Okrug (Morava), 3. Vranjski Okrug (Vranje), 4. Kragujevački Okrug (Kragujevac) and 5. Podunavlje (county along the Danube course)*” as the regions with the highest population growth rate, and the counties of “*1. Užički Okrug (Užice) and 2. Crnorečki Okrug (Crna Reka)*” as having “*the lowest level of population growth.*” He also showed an absolute increase in population size in the observed period, singling out the “*Toplica County, where the population grew from 99,373 to additional 23,039.*” The results of the 1890 census showed slightly different figures. In this inter-census period the population of the Toplica County increased at the rate of 22.3%, that is by 21,836 in absolute terms. The Morava County saw increase in population by 13.4%, i.e. from 141,200 to 160,191 inhabitants, which is less in percentage terms than the counties of Vranje, Kruševac, Kragujevac and Podunavlje, and in absolute increase less than the counties of Podunavlje, Vranje, Požarevac and Kruševac.

73.

Група етносних група

Одобрање узрече нашег ил Македонског
 и Тимокског етноса репутацио наше
 на гоје у Станиславској, јужном ил
 Тиме

1. Босанска група
 Уобичајна репутација ил репутација
 ил етносних репутација
 Одобрање, наше
 Има наше је репутација ил репутација ил
 одобрање још репутација наше

2. Косовска група
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 репутација, наше, наше, репутација
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 Македонско ил репутација ил репутација
 Овај етнос
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One of the manuscripts from Jovan Cvijić's field notebooks bears the title "*The Dinaric Type*", and in it he described the psychological traits and physical characteristics of the Dinaric people, inhabiting the area from "*Marjindol and Bojanci, through Gorski Kotari to Paštrovići, south of Boka.*" The area under consideration, from Marindol ("*Marjindol*", as Cvijić mentions) and Bojanci, the inhabited places in the region of Bela Krajina in the Republic of Slovenia, to Paštrovići, south of the Boka Kotorska Bay, runs in the direction of the Dinarides, stretching about 700 km in length. He described the population inhabiting this area as "*slender*", but likewise distinguished by "*the seeming immorality and a rather sluggish temper.*" The footnote on the left side of the text, which reads "*the Catholic man near Benkovac*", may indicate that this description was based on an encounter with a certain individual, who, as the inscription further reads, "*knows what is best and the greatest and feels a strong sense of the worth of character.*"

This manuscript is but one out of the many texts comprised in the notebooks of Jovan Cvijić, in which he described the Dinaric type of personality. The sum of all knowledge on the Dinaric type of population, which he gathered by means of numerous field studies, was published in the book *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a). Therein, on 58 pages, he gave a comprehensive overview of the geographical distribution, psychological traits and varieties of the Dinaric population.

Suzana Lović Obradović

5.

Уједнареност и једнотипност
динарских Срба.

Покривена је српством, забарана
долина која је неколико хиљада година
за нас са ~~Балканом~~ и сада нас само
неколико државних граница. У којој има
мноштво савремених или готово
старих становништва из околних места
која су била на удару. Ипак и ако је то
старо, од околних државних становништва,
људи су се осећали и мишљали ност као
на ср. у Јадру. Тако се у урнатим мига у
нашим очима; ност гурма, ност гурма као
и ност.

Али пошто ност миги ност
осећања и ност ност у нове
ослобођеном крају од Равне до Београда
Многоступ, и ако је већина госе-
вену у Београдској области, с
Позшти у Београдској краји и др.

Али су још уједнарену
неслабу миги. Неслабу миги, се
наспрам остацима новонасталима,
која су ме јаво. Неслабу миги на миге
савремена времена у Јадру. Неслабу
одре као поддржавајућар још боље
сакуваће доброте на постоје ословне,
душевање, оне ност српству свен.
Зави, Неслабу је у овом при-
митивизијем, на постоје од ветара
запреја је српству најегосе с
милитаризмом српству за миги.

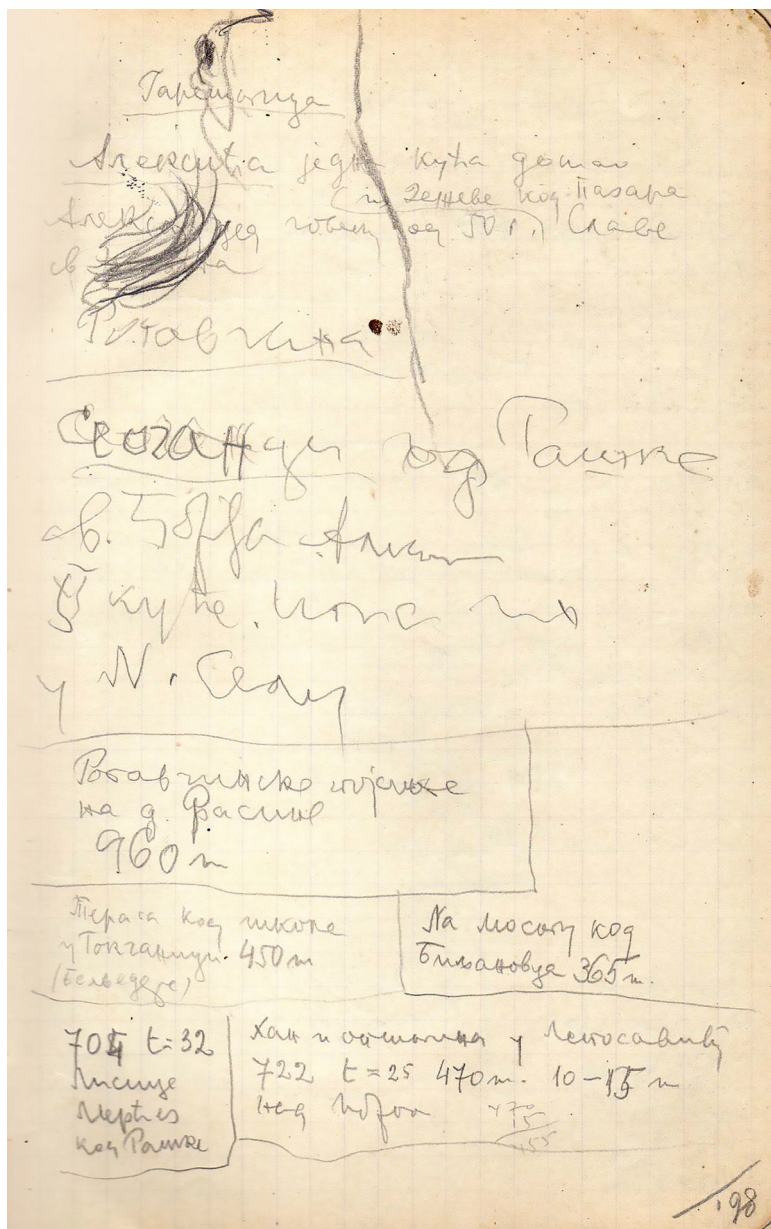
In the notebooks of Jovan Cvijić, we find the manuscript entitled “*Homogeneity and Uniformity of the Dinaric Serbs*”. It was recorded by one of his travel companions. In it, he paid particular attention to the characteristics of the Dinaric Serbs, their strengths and development in different historical circumstances. In the introductory part, Cvijić gave an illustrative example of Gokčanica, describing it as “*a hidden, remote valley that never had better conditions for connection with the surrounding areas*.” Its position between the Ibar River and the mountains of Željina, Goč, Ravna Planina, Studena Planina, Žaračka Planina and Planjansko Brdo influenced Cvijić to mark it as “*a region bound only by difficult passageways*.”

Cvijić also dedicated attention to the origins of the population and noted: “*There are many old people or old immigrants from the surrounding places that were invaded*.” This is one of the reasons why Cvijić claimed that this “*separate population is completely the same people, with the same feelings and thoughts*” as everyone else in the new, liberated area “*from Raška to Mitrovica*.” Interestingly, he compared them with the population of Jadar, stating that their similarities are to be found in the facial features, eye expressions, the heart and the spirit. He gave a prominent role to women. Cvijić described them as possessing “*small faces, with sensible and intelligent expression*” who, owing to their conservative nature, have even better preserved those “*profound, traditional qualities, full of soul, the ones that move the world*.” According to Cvijić, rural women “*as part of this more rudimentary people, are of greater importance, because, alongside men, they carry a struggle for life*.”

In his capital book *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a), in the chapter *Ethnic Unity and Psychological Types*, Cvijić particularly distinguished the role of the Dinaric type with its varieties. He emphasised that, due to various events and experiences, the development of this population has become especially evident: “*They are now able to evaluate and weigh complex issues*”, therefore it is “*difficult to mislead them with phrases and spark uproar or dispute among them, as it was previously possible*.” As he stated on several occasions, the Dinaric Serbs have a clear national consciousness and soul and deep-rooted national moral and thought, and the Balkan Wars and the Great War (First World War) are just one out of many proofs.

More details on this area and its population can be learned from later research by Radoslav Pavlović. In his book “*Podibar and Gokčanica*” (1948), he wrote that Gokčanica represents well-closed *župa* [parish] on the northern, western and northwestern branches of Mount Željina, the Gokčanica Creek and the Ibar River, consisting of four villages: Gokčanica, Cerje, Rudnjak and Predole. In this area the name Gokčanica is also used for the villages (hamlets) of Borovo, Duboko, Crvanj, Dobra Bukva and Ravni. In the aforementioned work, the author stated that apart from native families, there were also a large number of immigrants belonging to the Dinaric, Kosovo-Metohija, Vardar-Morava, Timok-Braničevo and Šop drifts. According to Pavlović, the migrations of the population from Vasojevići, Donji Kolašin on the Lim River, Ibarski Kolašin, then “*from Pazar*”, “*from Deževa*”, Ibar and Stari Vlah had a crucial impact on the ethnic composition of this region.

METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH IN ANTHROPOGEOGRAPHIC RESEARCH
 – EXAMPLE OF THE RAŠKA REGION AND NORTHERN KOSOVO AND METOHIJA



Jovan Cvijić dedicated a considerable part of his scientific work to researching anthropogeographical phenomena and processes in the Balkan Peninsula. He investigated and gathered empirical materials on natural conditions of the geographical environment, migrations and origin of population, settlements, material culture, psychological traits, tribes and families. The methodological plan of his field research was provided in the form of *Guidelines for the Study of Villages in Serbia and other Serbian Areas* (1896). While studying “the physical and geographical characteristics of the Balkan Peninsula, he noticed that it is populated by ethnically heterogeneous ethnic communities” (Lutovac et al. 1987, p. 9). This kind of research, focusing on migrations and origins of population in the Balkan Peninsula, was particularly discussed in the study *Metanastatic Movements and their Causes and Effects* (1922b), which later became a chapter in the book *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a).

This manuscript refers to the research conducted in the area of Kosovo and Metohija and part of the Raška region, and, to a lesser extent, covers anthropogeographical data. We read that, while investigating abrasion levelled surfaces, Cvijić spent some time in a village on the outskirts of Kosovska Mitrovica, at the Petronijević family, as well as in the village of Kozare (Municipality of Zubin Potok), at the Ilić family. On that occasion, he studied the origins of population, including the position and type of villages through which he passed by. During his research, he would often use a personal oral form of examination: “Prudent by nature, these villagers are so well informed that they know not only the origins of their own families, but of other families in the village as well, even in the neighbouring village” (Cvijić, 1902a, p. 156).

As the manuscript further reveals, Cvijić stayed with the Aleksić family, the only household in the hamlet of Garešnica bearing that surname, who moved from the village of Deževa near Novi Pazar, and whose *krsna slava* [Patron Saint day] was Sveti Đorđe [Saint George]. J. Cvijić also stayed in the hamlet of Seoganci (Novo Selo, the present-day Municipality of Raška), recording that this hamlet had five houses and that all families had St George as patron saint.

Apart from personal names, surnames and number of family members in a particular settlement, the basic characteristics that Cvijić and his associates recorded while studying the origin of the population, likewise included their origin or location whence they moved, as well as the date when they settled. They paid particular attention to family patron saints, serving as one of the basic parameters in determining the ethnicity of population. For Cvijić, the geographical distribution of “the most important Serbian custom – *krsna slava* [the Patron Saint day]” was precisely one of the main benchmarks for distinguishing similar national masses (Lutovac et al., 1987, p. 134). “In distinguishing the origin of the population of some of the northwestern regions of our people, *slava* is almost completely reliable indicator” (Cvijić, 1902a, p. 161).

(80)

Увирте, јамбо цела

Голе биге у два цела и можда се
 убућу извршава напорност у редовном току,
 дава, јеже у информациону бубина

Обице се долази са одеће, лавице
 Niederlassung, на два, или 2 биге. Голе
 воде се лепоа оди наше биге бига, јерану
 ула даминаји. Укључују биге у биге
 бига у лепоа бачевоћу вига, у
 бигана у гале јегоу ај гпрот, ама
 јенуће рге бине ај 1 km. У седминуле
 у обо цела: Епанине, Убаовенте, Та,
 бубина, Трампобанте, Бугуба, Бигуба,
 Та.

Секо бубина устрој Јамбо је вонтећо
 у обоа востроу: на врхунастућу рајуб,
 на уј носта рдјена цела, ао 3-500 м.
 југоу ај гпрот, ају је бубина

Бубина у венте вонте, Табу
 бига у обо вонте вонте у носта
 "цела" ове бубина

Секоу ај гонте, биге се јубине
 нун ипатава и дримину вонте
 бубина бига и вил; бига вонте ај
 вонте ипанијетта ај вонте јубине вонте,
 на нв цела" на бубинава, за 100 м
 носта, а у рдв јенуће, вонте ај
 бубинава и вонте.

Обице, у Јамбоу ај нубинава
 бига, на нуну ај бубинава бубина
 бига вонте вонте, ~~на нуну~~
 нуну нуну бига бубинава ај бубинава,
 с ременуна

In the manuscript here presented, Jovan Cvijić elaborated on the interpretation and coverage of the concept of village in the Ibar-Raška region. In a dispersed form, villages of the mentioned areas represent the place where someone settled, usually the smallest settlement unit (Cvijić, 1922a): “*Here the village is called settlement, Niederlassung* (German term for a small village – A/N), *consisting either of 1 or 2 homes. In general, villages are contained of small groups of houses, džemati [jamaats] or ‘vazelinilije’.* The homes are built close to each other, as in the villages of the Vlasina type, whilst the jamaat type of ‘villages’ are distributed at a greater distance from each other, but rarely more than 1 km.”

The concept of village, or settlement was treated differently in the areas that Cvijić studied. In the Balkan Peninsula, the term was interpreted and accepted in a multitude of ways, from only a few houses, sometimes even one, from small economic units and several *zadrugas* [family cooperatives] to compact *čifluci* [chifliks] and large villages (Cvijić, 1922a). For Cvijić, this issue was more of a philological nature, hence he did not deal specifically with it, just indirectly, in the form of terminological explanations that we often encounter in his works. One such discussion was outlined in *The Anthropogeographical Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a).

The manuscript extracted from Cvijić’s notebook emphasises the difference in interpretation of this term, comparing it with the Vlasina type. In this area, villages were represented by one or two houses, but often in the form of *zadruga*, divided into jamaats, quarters or hamlets (Cvijić, 1922a). A spatial unit, known within the current administrative frameworks, is formed by their expansion and merging.

By gathering sporadic knowledge of these concepts, Cvijić came to assume the development of their meaning. Their precursor was the original concept of village, the so-called *zaselije*– “small groups of houses of which they are composed” (Cvijić, 1902a, p. 55), found within the western, mountainous parts of the Balkan Peninsula, where the term village was equated with *zadruga*, more precisely, with houses of which a *zadruga* was comprised. These are the so-called small villages that he identified with the German term *Niederlassung*. As these villages expanded and merged, they have become blended into hamlets, independent units consisted of several *zadrugas* and located in a favourable position within the village areas (Erdeljanović, 1902). This term has often been used interchangeably with the terms quarter and *mahala*, denoting certain parts of a village or different topographical units, and likewise with the term *džemati* [jamaats], referring to parts of a village wherein *zadruga* was located. “Their autonomy was becoming stronger, owing to distance from the mother-village, and as the settlements grew in size and population, so did the hamlets, gradually, especially after the liberation (from the Turks – T/N), expanding and strengthening, and turning into independent spatial units, known as the present-day administrative units” (Cvijić, 1902a, p. 56).

Родоманка Шелухиња

од 10-18 Јуна 1901г. (6. јуна)

в. Неваг Машићка Мухарић

Изјез До Јездубе упути свог зграду
калито побунга. Умног мса и рте
испу. Мислим да сина се миса миса
поставља јуна до и уот колба.

Јездубе у Почињави су вота њези.
Уот се са и побунга. Неко и у гле
мале јуна, Не и у јези се да, воје
уна буне бојаву јуна, се Не се
срмало и у јуна уот; уна ина јуна
моје по јуна. На моту бине моту,
Моту до у јуна од моту Почиња
Му је моту објас моту уга моту
меса, јуна, моту, моту, уна, моту
муја се са муја моту моту.

Уте и у јуна јуна, муја моту
моту у јуна. Уна јуна у јуна
у јуна ина уна моту у јуна моту
у моту, моту јуна. Објас моту
јуна моту и уна моту моту моту
моту, муја моту уна моту моту
моту моту моту моту. Уте моту
моту, моту моту моту и уна моту
моту моту моту моту. Уна
уна моту моту моту моту, моту
уна моту моту моту моту, моту
моту моту моту моту моту
моту моту моту моту моту
моту моту моту моту моту
(Уте и у јуна моту моту моту,
моту, моту моту моту моту.)

The pages here presented are extracted from Jovan Cvijić's field notebooks, written during his excursion to the region of Podrinje (area along Drina course in Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina), from 10th to 18th of July 1901. Manuscripts refer to the location, morphology and physiognomy of rural settlements on the Cer Mountain and in the Pocerina (area around Cer Mountain in Serbia). The village settlements in the Pocerina belong to the Mačva and Jasenica type. According to Cvijić, *“until the first half of the 19th century, the villages of Mačva, Kolubara, Smederevska Jasenica, Lower Morava and around the Sava and Danube Rivers belonged mainly to the Stari Vlah [Old Valachian] and Šumadija types, gradually becoming permeated with alleys. Houses are similar to those in Sarmia and Banat or in the varošice [small towns] of Serbia, being properly distributed on both sides of the road or some important village road. In terms of the layout of houses, these are road villages, wherein houses are almost never concentrated in alleys, but placed away, among plum trees. They are similar to the Šumadija type of village, the only difference is that houses are closer to each other.”*

Jovan Cvijić noticed significant differences in the morphology of the villages in Mačva and Jasenica. As far as the region of the Pocerina is concerned, Cvijić identified the Mačva type of rural settlements. In describing the morphology of the settlements, he underlined that *“the two principal streets are disposed in the form of a cross, perpendicular to each other. In general, the village is of cross-shaped pattern; sometimes there are more side streets that are parallel to the main one. However, two principal streets are always apparent, as well and the main crossroad with vast empty space around. Therein rises a large wooden cross or famous roadside crucifixes, like in the old cemeteries; that is the gathering place of the villagers, the kolo [circle dance – T/N] is performed therein, there is a school, a courtroom, a meyhane, magazas [warehouse, shop – T/N], a blacksmith shop and few higher-class houses.”* These villages differ from those of the nucleated type in having regular and long streets, and houses that, although situated close to one another, are still dispersed. In the Pocerina near Šabac, rural houses are as dispersed as in the villages of Šumadija of the dispersed type (Vlahović, 2000).

Aleksandra Spalević

In the first part of the manuscript entitled “*Life in Small Palankas Adjacent to the Danube*”, Jovan Cvijić analysed the way of living in *varošice* [palankas, small towns] in the Danube Gorge [Đerdap Gorge, Iron Gate], as well as the physical features of the environment influencing the ways people live. Cvijić mentioned that all the way up to Veliko Gradište, “*life is pulsating with activity*”, compared to the spiritless *varošice* of the Danube Gorge. He wrote: “*There is not a single magazine to be found. Only a handful of certain political newspapers, seldom seen. They have never heard of the revival movements and their representatives. There is not a single gymnasium, or a court of law, and Tekija and Brza are not even second-level administrative units.*” Cvijić argued that these settlements “*are neither villages nor towns.*” He further added that fishing is the principal occupation, whereas crafts and trade are underdeveloped. He emphasised that the general life is at a low level of development and wrote about the small entrepreneurship and petty egotism of the population, caused by “*reclusiveness of the Gorge, the isolation which is seen nowhere else in Serbia.*” He described such isolation with the following words: “*No roads to be seen along the Danube, except between Tekija and Kladovo. High sections of the Đerdap Gorge. Because of the riven valleys, the communication in certain localities, above Tekija for example, is even more difficult than in the Alps. This is due to the massive erosion triggered by the Danube, which forms pretty steep-sided valleys in the hinterland.*”

Below he discussed fishing as a primitive occupation, which does not give a steady income. Cvijić highlighted the importance of the presence of the Black Sea sturgeon and beluga, providing (relatively) high profits, unlike ordinary fish catch. He considered Kladovo to be the most developed settlement, and described Tekija as the most cloistered *varošica*, turning into a fishing village. The listed settlements were characterised as “*healthy places*”, free from any infectious disease and with numerous instances of longevity.

The contents of these manuscripts were first published in *The Anthropogeographical Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a). In the chapter on the position of settlements, Cvijić identified the Sava–Danube zone of *varošice* and singles out the *varošice* of Đerdap, formed in places that were difficult to get to. The most detailed manuscripts on the Đerdap settlements were published in *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a), in the chapter *The Location and Types of Settlement*. In the same book, Cvijić gave a list of Serbian villages proclaimed as *varošice*, which includes those in the Đerdap area. He argued that the lower level of life is conditioned by great isolation, which is the crucial limiting factor for the development of these settlements.

After Cvijić, Milisav Lutovac carried out an economic-geographical survey of the area of Negotinska Krajina and Ključ (Lutovac, 1959), with reference to significant economic and demographic centres. Ethnological studies of the Đerdap settlements, undertaken for the purpose of relocating them due to the construction of the Đerdap Hydropower Plant, included the survey of the geographical features of Đerdap (Lutovac, 1973; Radovanović, 1978). Olga Savić studied the anthropogeographical and economic-geographical features of the Đerdap settlements (1977; 1989), and geographical research has also been conducted at the level of municipalities (Veliko Gradište) (Radovanović, 1989).

Dubrovnik

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Kao učenik je nemio biti penite. Ura u
 ostaru Dubrovniku letim u najzanimljivijem
 an, an uena uobli uenim, kasnije je spaz
 Dubrovnik: u jeput uobli, joga uenim u eni
 uena spaz, u letim uena u jeput uenim
 uenim u uobli u eni uenim. Isp je uenim
 uenim u uobli u uenim, u uenim uenim u
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 uenim.

Dubrovnik u uenim uenim uenim
 uenim u uenim uenim, uenim u uenim u
 Mare Spaz

U uenim uenim. Uenim u uenim uenim
 uenim u uenim uenim, uenim u
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About the Town

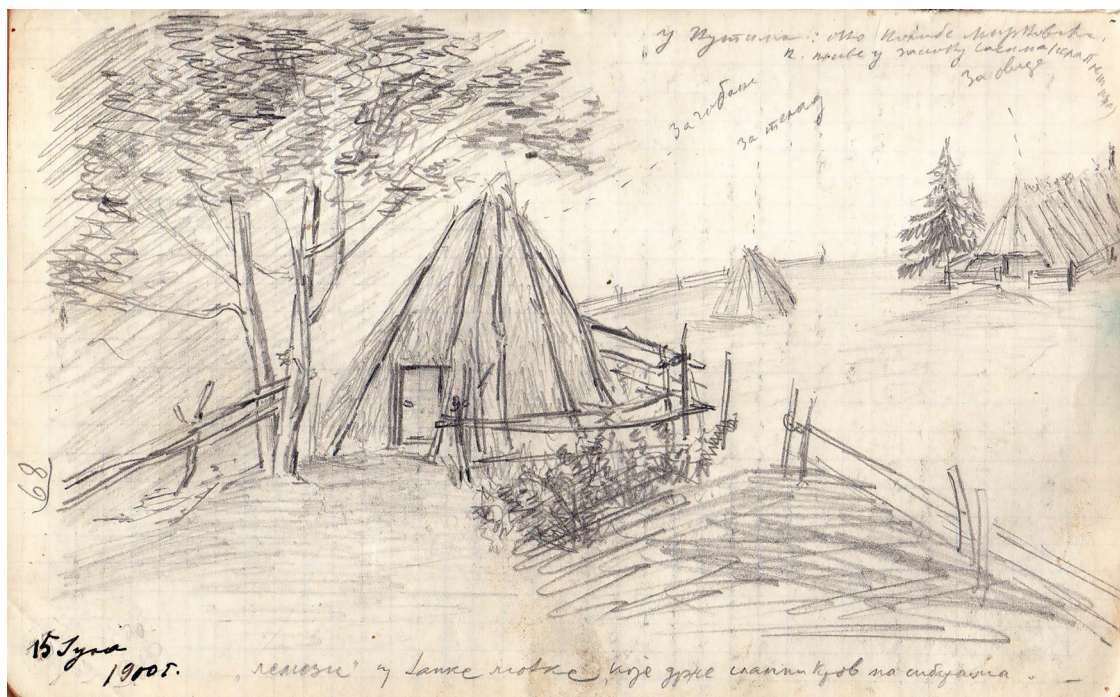
The manuscript is part of the field notebook and was written by Jovan Cvijić during the exploration of Dalmatia and the littoral. Observations on Dubrovnik occupy some 15 pages of this notebook, whilst this publication presents the first two pages. The first passage, which reads: “As a whole, this town is a rather unique entity. More beautiful individual buildings can be found in the rest of Dalmatia, but there is no such compact entity, as the town of Dubrovnik: the unique basin, purpose and spirit of the entire town, from Stradun all the way up to those streets stretching up into the hills. Therefore, the town, with its history, continuity and plan is designed as one simple entity”, and the sentence below the crossed out textual segment, which further continues: “The view of the sea from the town of Dubrovnik remains undisturbed from Pile to Ploče”, were almost literally published in *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a), in Chapter Eighteen: *Social and Psychological Changes, The Location and Importance of Dubrovnik* (p. 402). In this manuscript, Cvijić also observed the following: “The uniform stone-built houses of Stradun. The Rector’s Palace, Divona and the Franciscan Monastery of the Friars Minor. All paved in stone. Everything is spick-and-span like in a neat house.” In the last paragraph, he noticed that Dubrovnik “is the best preserved town on the Adriatic coast... exposed to all the influences of the Mediterranean climate, and all its winds.”

From this example we can derive insights on Cvijić’s way of observing the town as an entity, along with the observation of its physical structure and arrangement of public spaces. Observations about Dubrovnik were mainly published in *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a) and were likewise cited as examples in other synthetic overviews of various anthropogeographical, ethno-cultural, economic-geographical and political-geographical processes. In his book *The Anthropogeographical Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a), while determining the types of *varoši* and *varošice* and associating them with the four cultural belts of the Balkan Peninsula, Cvijić singled out the Mediterranean group of *varoši*, within which Dubrovnik was classified as belonging to the Dalmatian-Venetian type. His assertions on the importance of Dubrovnik were given in the publication from 1922, wherein Cvijić wrote that “the material and spiritual development of Dubrovnik was of the highest importance for the Adriatic coast” (1922a). In the same book, Cvijić elaborated on the entire geography of Dubrovnik, from the viewpoint of the genetic method that he considered as the only accurate – from physical geography to culture and civilizational traits of this harmonious material and spiritual entity.

Historian Ilija Sindik soon expanded on these Cvijić’s observations in his text “Dubrovnik and its vicinity”, published in 1926 in the edition “Settlements and Origin of the Population.” It is interesting to note that Sindik’s name is written on the first page of Cvijić’s notebook, indicating that they were probably engaged in mutual cooperation and joint research. In his text, Sindik provided more detailed explanations on urban morphology and gave a more detailed historical and geographical interpretation of the development of the town and its surroundings.

SIBARA – THE PRIMITIVE FORM OF HOUSE
IN SERBIAN ARCHITECTURE

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JC_274_71

The sketch is an integral part of Cvijić's field notebook dealing with the study of the Zapadno Pomoravlje region (area along the Zapadna Morava River course in Serba). The sketch entitled "*The sibara of Kuti: around the hut of the Marinković family, living in the hamlet of Sasi, the village of Pleštin (Raška)*", created on the 15th of July 1900, provides a graphic representation of a facility for the accommodation of shepherds, in the form of the so-called *sibara* [primitive shelter] with a note "*for shepherds*", whilst the facilities for livestock are shown in the background, with the indications "*for calves*" and "*for sheep*". During his research, Cvijić devoted much attention to the location and appearance of settlements, as well as to the aspects of vernacular architecture existing in Serbia at that time. In particular, he analysed rural architecture, on the basis of which he studied the earliest historical development of human settlements in the area of the Balkan Peninsula.

During the field research of the area of the mountains surrounding Užice, Mount Mučanj and the regions around Raška and Ivanjica, Cvijić provided detailed descriptions of village settlements, with special emphasis on architectural details in the construction of traditional village houses. Cvijić was one of the first to consider the historical development of Serbian architecture, identifying *sibara* as the original primitive form of house: "The most primitive form of house that we can reliably determine is *sibara*. It has so far been preserved in the mountainous regions, serving mainly as pastoral houses or, in rare instances, as houses of poor people" (Cvijić, 1922a, p. 193). In addition, he stated that in different areas various names have been used for the same type of house: *sibara*, *busača*, *dubi-roga* and *kulača*. Apart from the geographical distribution of villages wherein *sibara* is encountered as a type of house or economic premise, Cvijić provides a detailed description of the constructive elements and construction method. In the original manuscripts, we found several interesting descriptions: "*Sibara: their interior is formed of conically assembled logs or 'sibe', covered by krovina [simple roof], made of laths also known as 'lemezi' or 'pritisli', all baskets for livestock are comprised of this material. The lemezi are thin laths supporting a straw roof of the sibara.*"

Manuscripts from Cvijić's notebooks served as basis for later detailed studies of the aspects of vernacular architecture within the framework of anthropogeography. Detailed descriptions of the *sibara* form of house were published by Cvijić in several of his works and in the monographs *The Antropogeographic Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a) and *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a). It is clear that this segment of Cvijić's work belongs to the fields of anthropogeography and ethnography, but likewise to architecture. This is indicated by the fact that Cvijić's observations on aspects of national construction have often been quoted by the leading Serbian architects Branislav Kojić (1958a; 1958b), Aleksandar Deroko (1964; 1968), Findrik Ranko (1982), Milorad Ribar (2001), and ethnographers Jovan Erdeljanović (1902; 1927), Ljubomir Pavlović (1925), Rabija Hasanbegović (1964; 1984) and others. In the afterword of his book, Deroko (1964, p. 87) wrote: "A comparative overview of architecture on the entire Balkan Peninsula was given way back in 1902 by Jovan Cvijić."



The sketch shows a group of houses of the Mijajlović *zadruga* [family cooperative] in the hamlet of Presjeka, located in the eastern part of Brnjak, one of the oldest villages in the region of the Ibarski Kolašin. The sketch is neither dated nor signed. We can assume that it was created around 1900, at the time when Jovan Cvijić explored the area of Macedonia and Stara Srbija [Old Serbia], while he was heading from Mitrovica (now Kosovska Mitrovica) to Peć (Stanković, 2015), and that it was drawn by Antonije Lazić, his longtime draftsman (Čalić & Stošić, 2015). In Cvijić's notebook, it was mentioned that the same household was recorded in the photograph, but most probably neither the sketch, nor the photograph were published.

The displayed estate illustrates the spatial-functional arrangement of buildings and the construction technique characteristic of the villages belonging to the Ibar-Raška variety of the dispersed type (Cvijić, 1902a, Lutovac, 1954). We do not have data on the Mijajlović family. However, the limited materialisation, form and number of the buildings displayed indicate that this was a modest *zadruga*, rather than wealthy ones, that were usually mentioned by authors who wrote about the rural life in Serbia at the end of the 19th century (Milićević, 1876; Popović, 1950; Kanic, 1989). The Mijajlović *zadruga* consisted of the main house and secondary facilities – *klet* [cottage] and *košara* [stall]. The main house and *klet* were log buildings with horizontal planks with four-pole steep roofs, covered with *lemezi* [straw pressed by long and thin wooden shapes]. The *košare* were also log buildings covered with straw, except for one which was covered by *krovina*, just like *sibara*.

The estate was clearly bordered by a relatively high wicker fence, whereby the area of the yard was framed. The fencing of family estates in the countryside began at the end of the 18th century for security purposes (Findrik, 1984), which would later be interpreted as an indication of the creation *zadruga* and stronger emotional bonds between its members (Timotijević, 2006). The only tree shown on the sketch fits into Cvijić's description of the area of the village of Brnjak, characterised by “*pure meadows and pastures and rare small fields.*”

Cvijić's studies and typology of rural houses were the starting point for other studies of villages and vernacular architecture. Those conducted by the architects Aleksandar Deroko (1968) and Branislav Kojić (1949; 1958a; 1958b) directly relied on Cvijić's work. Since the early 1980s, the preservation and protection of vernacular architecture as a cultural heritage has become an increasingly important topic throughout Europe as well as in our country (Pavlović, 1986). At the same time this period has seen the reactualisation of Cvijić's research, serving as a starting point for other studies by architects, conservators and ethnologists dealing with protection, reconstruction and revitalisation of vernacular architecture, such as Ranko Findrik (1982; 1984), Slobodan M. Nenadović (2002) or Nadežda Pešić-Maksimović (2014).

THE IMPACT OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT
AND EXPANSION OF SERBIA

(57) 17.
Yuzna gaj elpovodit gromala, kada va
parbavata v nempene Gduje.

Stavtaji v Gpnevaj Kaju je „nempene
kavtane“ ~~va~~ dno vajkoveavnje.
va vo kimeka elpovode gromala,
~~vempene~~ kavtane.

Nempene kavtane, vempene
vempene v vempene kavtane va
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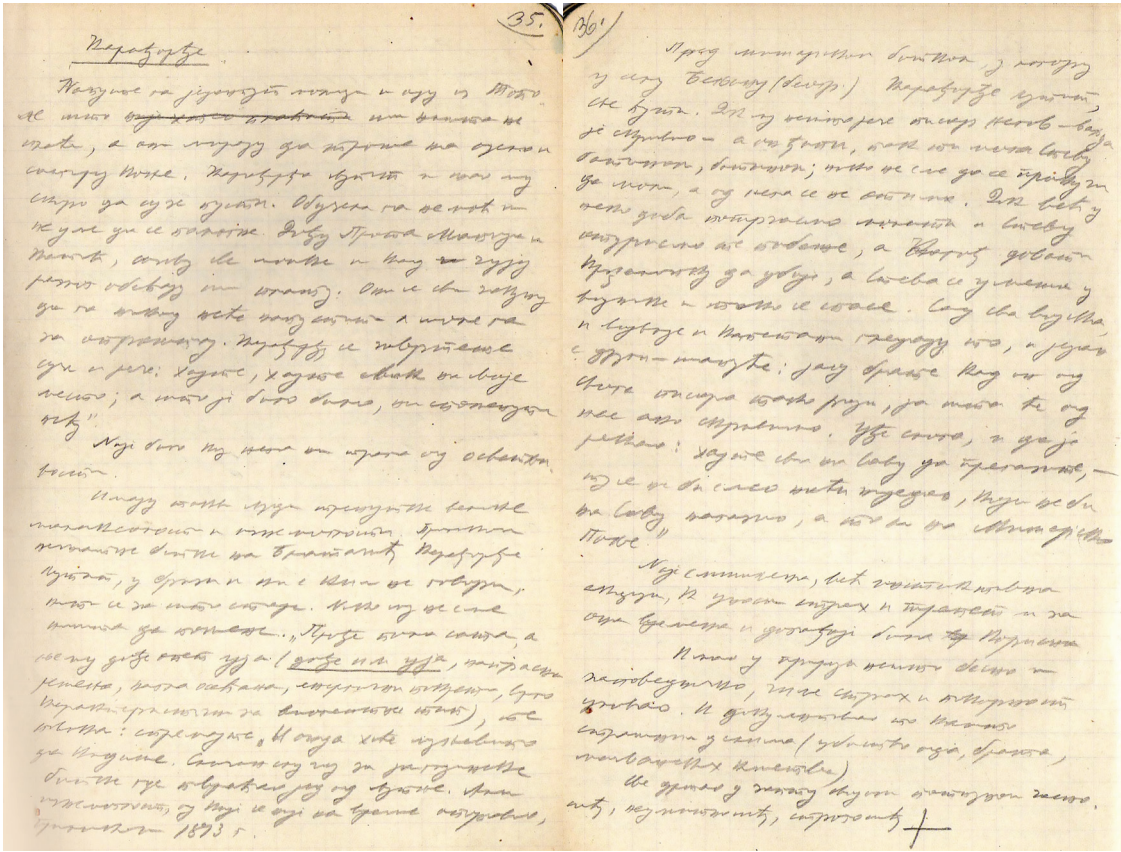
Yuzna gaj elpovodit gromala, kada va
parbavata v nempene Gduje.

The manuscript here presented is the original text of Jovan Cvijić, presumed to have originated during the second decade of the 20th century. The author began his manuscript with a sentence: “*There was a time when the ‘wrong question’ was perceived as the most honourable one*”, which illustratively depicts the political and social “climate” of Serbia at that time. In the introductory part of the text, the position of Serbia and the Serbian people is discussed with respect to the aspirations of large countries in the region, especially Austria and Turkey. In this light, the author noted: “*Many interests, territorial tendencies and claims of great powers coincide with the Eastern question, of which the Serbian question is part.*” The vital political interests of the Austro-Hungarian Empire towards the Balkans are particularly emphasised, which Cvijić elaborated upon as follows: “*...the opposition of Austria to the strengthening and influence of Serbia, for fear of losing areas populated by Serbs and other South Slavs.*” On this subject, the author published the results of research and observations in the books *The Anthropogeographical Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a), *The Balkan War and Serbia* (1912a; 1912b) and *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a).

On several occasions, Cvijić made reference to the writings of the German historian Leopold von Ranke, in particular to his publication “*Serbien und die Türkei im neunzehnten Jahrhundert*” (von Ranke, 1879). In Cvijić’s opinion, in this book Ranke described very thoroughly the interstate relations and the stands taken by the authorities of both countries on the political and social relation towards the history of the time. The exceptional value of this work lies in the fact that it puts emphasis on the primary importance of studying original sources, psychological impacts and objective historical attitude, as well as understanding individual, national tendencies.

Cvijić explicitly stressed the fact that Turkish influences in this area were dominant up to political changes during the reign of Prince Mihailo Obrenović. In this part of the manuscript he cited statements by Novaković (1894), Gavrilović (1912) and Stanojević (1908).

In addition, the manuscript further stresses that the impact of European powers on social changes in Serbia was especially apparent during the reign of Prince Miloš Obrenović and his successor, Prince Mihailo Obrenović. He added that the Russian influence in the Balkans intensified at that time, until the wars of 1876–1878 and the liberation of Bulgaria. In this section, the author clearly pointed to the war between the Ottoman Empire, on the one hand, and Russia and the Orthodox Balkan states, on the other. He further elaborated on these historical and political-geographical events in the first and second editions of the book *The Balkan War and Serbia* (1912a; 1912b).



Dorđe (Georgije) Petrović Karađorđe (1762–1817) was the leader of the First Serbian Uprising and the founder of the House of Karađorđević.

In his notebooks, Jovan Cvijić described several anecdotes of the life of Karađorđe, testifying that he was quick tempered, though not vindictive. When he was angry and unresponsive, no one was allowed to approach or address him. Occasionally, he would find himself in one of those “uja” moods, which is the term implying traits characteristic of the violent type: rash resolution, sudden feelings, energetic movements. In Cvijić’s manuscript, we read the following anecdote: *“Just before the Battle of Mišar, in the camp in the village of Beljina (near Belgrade), Karađorđe sat in angry silence. As his clerk approached to address him – he must have been guilty of something – all of a sudden, Karađorđe broke his silence and ran at Steva, beating and beating him with a whip; no one dared to oppose or beg for the poor man’s life. When, finally at some point we broke up the fight and separated them, Steva fled from before us, and Karađorđe got a hold of his krdžalinka [type of rifle] to execute him, but Steva hid himself among the soldiers, thus saving himself. Now all the army and commanders and captains witnessing the incident whispered to each other: Gee, when he treats his clerk like this, we are not sure what to expect in case of our own offenses either. Even if he had said, Seize him!, you all would have taken hold of Steva, and then forward into the Mišar Field.”* Cvijić argued that this reaction of Karađorđe was not premediated but instinctive, even useful for that time. Karađorđe’s temper was somewhat *“furious and commanding, triggering fear and obedience.”* He murdered his father, his brother and the serfs from Mačva. Even if everything went downhill, in moments of weakness, he would not make a single move. He was expressly against revenge. Stories about Karađorđe, like this one, noted just before the Battle of Mišar, were recorded by Milićević (1904), based on the testimonies by Petar Jokić, Gajo Pantelić, Milan Marković Đapa and other contemporaries, or they were extracted from the writings of Sima Milutinović, Janićije Đurić (Karađorđe’s secretary), Ante Protić, Vuk Stefanović Karadžić and others.

In his book *“Vožd Karađorđe”* (1993), in the chapter “Historiography on Karađorđe”, Radoš Ljušić listed a number of historians, writers and other historical figures who published, with greater or less success, books and works on Karađorđe. Among others, these include: Stefan Stratimirović, Isidor Stojanović, Jovan Hadžić, Dimitrije Tirol, Lazar Arsenijević Batalaka, Konstantin Nenadović, Milenko Vukićević, Vladimir Čorović and many others. Notable literary works have also been inspired by Karađorđe’s life. Petar II Petrović Njegoš dedicated his “Gorski vijenac” [Mountain Wreath] “to the ashes of the father of Serbia”, that is Karađorđe. Sima Milutinović Sarajlija poetically portrayed the history of the First Serbian Uprising in his epic poem “Srbijanka”.

Stefana Matović

Dimitrije Dositej Obradović (1742–1811) was a Serbian educator, writer, philosopher, pedagogue and the first minister of education. In one of his notebooks Cvijić reflected upon Dositej's perspective on Serbian people.

Dositej Obradović asserted that the character of the Serbian people did not differ much from the character of the English or Saxon peoples. The spirit of freedom can be recognised in the Montenegrin tribes, and what only lacked the Serbian families was the education that the English families received. He described the character of his people as “*pure, masculine and heroic*”, endowed with “*preoccupations of the heart and soul*”, but lacking good manners. Cvijić mentioned that at the time of Dositej Obradović patriotism was characteristic of Serbs, from Banat to Šibenik and Trieste. Dositej was delighted with Serbia: “If only our loving mother Serbia could breathe the sweet air of freedom, for me, that would be like breathing for the first time... it would be my heaven on earth”.

In the manuscript, Cvijić remarked “*that there could not be greater differences in a single nation than among Serbs.*” Prominent representatives of the Serbian people at that time include Pavle Solarić and Dositej Obradović, who were educated people “*by cultural standards of their time*”, and peasants who led the two Serbian Uprisings for the freedom of the Serbian state. In Montenegro, most notable representative was Petar II Petrović Njegoš.

The character and work of Dositej Obradović has been the subject of works authored by: Jernej Kopitar, Janez Bleiweiss, Matija Murko, Ivan Derkos, Vjekoslav Babukić, Stanko Vraz, Matija Antun Reljković. The Bulgarians, Romanians and many others who understood and praised him enthusiastically talked about him. Vuk Stefanović Karadžić and Petar Petrović Njegoš criticised him for his heretical thoughts, but Metropolitans Stefan Stratimirović and Petar Jovanović, as well as Patriarch Josif Rajačić, approved the printing of his books; in other words, the church looked favorably on his work (Petrović, 2007).

Stefana Matović

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