



**PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION OF
KNOWLEDGE IN THE (SEMI-)PERIPHERY
IN THE EARLY MODERN AND
MODERN PERIOD**

International Conference

Zagreb, 11 – 12 February 2021

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International Conference

PRODUCTION AND CIRCULATION OF KNOWLEDGE IN THE (SEMI-)PERIPHERY IN THE EARLY MODERN AND MODERN PERIOD

Proizvodnja i cirkulacija znanja na (polu-)periferiji u predmoderno i moderno doba

Zagreb, 11 – 12 February 2021

Organisation:

Croatian Scientific and Philosophical Heritage: Transfers and Appropriations of Knowledge from the Middle Ages to the Twentieth Century in the European Context, (HRZZ, IP-2016-06-6762), principal investigator: *Željko Dugac*

European Origins of Modern Croatia: Transfer of Ideas on Political and Cultural Field in the 18th and 19th Centuries (HRZZ, IP-2018-01-2539), principal investigator: *Vlasta Švoger*

Organising Committee:

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Gordan Ravančić, Croatian Institute of History

Vlasta Švoger, Croatian Institute of History

Programme and Book of Abstracts:

Vedran Duančić, Zrinko Novosel (eds.)

Zagreb, 2021.

PROGRAMME:

Thursday, 11 February 2021

10:00 Greetings and Opening Remarks (in Croatian and English)

Željko DUGAC (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb) and Gordan RAVANČIĆ (Director of Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb)

10:15–11:45 Panel 1 (In Croatian)

10:15–10:30 Branka GRBAVAC i Željko DUGAC (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **Rukopisni primjerak djela Avicena *Cantica Canticorum* u Metropolitanskoj knjižnici u Zagrebu** (A Copy of Manuscript of Avicenna's work *Cantica Canticorum* in the Metropolitana library in Zagreb)

10:30–10:45 Marijana BORIĆ (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **Marin Getaldić između tradicionalnog i novovjekovnog pristupa znanosti** (Marin Getaldić between the traditional and Early Modern approach to science)

10:45–11:00 Bojan MAROTTI (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **Franjo pl. Marković i tzv. »austrijski realizam«** (Franjo pl. Marković and the so-called Austrian realism)

11:00–11:15 Zrinka BLAŽEVIĆ (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb), **Proizvodnja znanja u djelu *Canones de medicina solidorum* Đure Baglivija** (Knowledge Production in *Canones de medicina solidorum* by Georgio Baglivi)

11:15–11:45 Q&A

11:45–13:15 Panel 2

11:45–12:00 Franz FILLAFER (Austrian Academy of Sciences, Vienna), **Empire of Circulation: Habsburg Knowledge in its Global Settings**

12:00–12:15 Mladen MEDVED (Central European University, Vienna), **Jottings on the Transition to Capitalism in Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia from the Perspective of Uneven and Combined Development (1830s-1867/8)**

12:15–12:30 Teodora SHEK BRNARDIĆ (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb), **The Science of Man in the Enlightenment Bohemia**

12:30–12:45 Dejan LUKIĆ (Asian University for Women, Chittagong), **Creating a Geological Collection in the 19th Century Serbia**

12:45–13:15 Q&A

13:15–14:00 Break

14:00–15:30 Panel 3

14:00–14:15 Gordan RAVANČIĆ (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb), **Dubrovnik’s Invention of Quarantine and the Transfer of Knowledge about the Spread of Epidemics**

14:15–14:30 Ivan MAJNARIĆ (Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb), *In obsidione Constantinopolitana ... mortem oppetisse: Uses of the Past and Reconstruction of Social Knowledge. The Case of the Oršić Family*

14:30–14:45 Zrinko NOVOSEL (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb), **Public examinations by Vinko Kalafatić and Pavao Antun Marković, Professors at the Faculty of Law at the Royal Academy of Sciences in Zagreb (1776–1850) and the Circulation of Knowledge among the Intellectuals in the Habsburg Monarchy**

14:45–15:00 Tihana LUETIĆ (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **Regional Background of the Student Body at the Faculty of Law of the Royal University Francis Joseph I (1874–1914) and Student Circulation**

15:00–15:30 Q&A

Friday, 12 February 2021

10:00–11:30 Panel 4

10:00–10:15 Jan SURMAN (Masaryk Institute and Archives of the Czech Academy of Sciences, Prague), **Positivism, Darwinism, and Catholicism: Translation and Misspelling in Habsburg Lemberg**

10:15–10:30 Martin KUCHAR and Stella FATOVIĆ-FERENČIĆ (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **The Reception and Transformations of Cesare Lombroso’s Positivism in Croatia**

10:30–10:45 Vojtěch POJAR (Central European University, Vienna), **The Circulation of Eugenic Knowledge in the Late Habsburg Empire: A Context of Andrija Štampar’s Early Texts**

10:45–11:00 Paulo Henrique RODRIGUES PEREIRA (University of Sao Paulo–Harvard University), **Manipulation and Knowledge Formation in Law: The Property of Slave Children**

11:00–11:30 Q&A

11:30–13:00 Panel 5

11:30–11:45 Vlasta ŠVOGER (Croatian Institute of History, Zagreb), **The First Croatian Scientific Journal as a Site of Production and Circulation of Knowledge**

11:45–12:00 Filip HAMERŠAK (Miroslav Krleža Institute of Lexicography, Zagreb), **Knowledge and Identity between Society and State: A Walk through the Modern Croatian Encyclopedics**

12:00–12:15 Željko OSET (University of Nova Gorica), **Publicizing strategies of Slovene researchers in the period 1919–1969**

12:15–12:30 Marina PROTRKA ŠTIMEC (Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb), **Concepts of Authorship at the Turn of the 20th Century**

12:30–13:00 Q&A

13:00–14:00 Break

14:00–15:30 Panel 6

14:00–14:15 Adela HÎNCU (New Europe College, Bucharest), **Sociological knowledge and intellectual autonomy in state socialist Romania after 1966**

14:15–14:30 Ana ANTIĆ (University of Copenhagen), **Decolonisation and global knowledge production in transcultural psychiatry: a view from the ‘periphery’**

14:30–14:45 Vedran DUANČIĆ (Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Zagreb), **The Brotherhood of Equals? Science and Technology Transfers among the Non-Aligned Countries During the Cold War**

15:00–15:30 Q&A

15:30–16:15 Discussion and Closing Remarks

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

Branka GRBAVAC and Željko DUGAC

*A Copy of Manuscript of Avicenna's Work Cantica Canticorum in the Metropolitana Library
in Zagreb*

The Metropolitan library is the library of the Archdiocese of Zagreb, and it is the largest and most important ecclesiastical library in Croatia. Among the medical manuscripts we can find that of Avicenna, the Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age, entitled Cantica canticorum. His manuscript was translated from Arabic into Latin in 1294 by Armengaud Blaise of Montpellier (Armengaudus/Armengaldus Blasii de Monspeliens, cca 1264 - 1312). A copy of the manuscript of Avicenna's work Cantica canticorum in the Metropolitana library is mentioned in the inventory made in 1425, where in a chapter entitled Sequuntur libri medicinales, it is listed together with 24 manuscripts of medical content.

Avicenna's manuscript is written on parchment measuring 230x310 mm, containing 83 sheets, all of which are numerated on both sides. The text of the manuscript itself is written in Gothic script, in two columns with black ink. Regarding the content of Avicenna's work we can say that it consists of two large parts, which contain several discussions. The first part of the manuscript is dedicated to the theory of medicine as a discipline, while the second part deals with the practice. In the first part there are two major discussions, of which the first discussion is dedicated to the necessary things for maintaining health, while the second discusses six nonnatural things and diseases that occur in similar limbs. The second, practical part of the manuscript contains a discussion on maintaining health, then a discussion on restoring the health of the sick with food and medicines, and a discussion on manual operations. The manuscript presents the fundamental introspection in ancient Greek and Roman as well as Arabic philosophical and medical doctrines.

Branka Grbavac, PhD, senior scientific associate, currently employed in the Croatian academy of sciences and arts, Department of historical research, Zagreb, Croatia. She received her PhD in history from the University of Zagreb in 2010. She deals with social and cultural history of late medieval Croatia and Dalmatia as well as on editing late medieval historical sources.

Bibliography:

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Željko Dugac, PhD, scientific advisor tenure, associate professor, employed in the Croatian academy of sciences and arts, Department for the history and philosophy of science. He attained the academic title of Doctor of Science in the field of biomedicine and health sciences at the University of Zagreb. His doctoral thesis was about the history of public health. Currently, the project manager of the project of the Croatian Science Foundation "Croatian scientific and philosophical heritage: transfers and appropriation of knowledge from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century in a European context". The main professional interest is history of medicine and science.

Bibliography:

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Marin Getaldić between the Traditional and Early Modern Approach to Science

The diverse opus of Marin Getaldić can methodologically and conceptually be divided into two parts. Getaldić's early works can be considered as a reinterpretation of selected works from the ancient Greek and Roman tradition with the aim of transmitting ancient knowledge and theories, but also as an effort to further explore and improve these teachings within the framework of ancient Greek mathematical methods. In his more mature works, Getaldić was focused on the problem of the method. For twenty years, in his native Dubrovnik, he was developing the ideas he had encountered on a study trip across Europe, independently and almost completely isolated from the intense developments in the European scientific community in the first decades of the 17th century. He summarized the findings of his research in a seminal, five-volume work *De resolutione et compositione mathematica* (Rome, 1630). Although Getaldić operated in an environment that was permeated by the Renaissance and humanist influences, in his local environment knowledge was transferred more slowly than in Western European countries where modern science emerged during the 16th and 17th centuries. In Dubrovnik isolation, he created new theoretical and practical knowledge, as well as original works that echoed in the European scientific community not only during his lifetime, but also later, during the 17th and 18th centuries. His example shows that the transfer of knowledge did not take place only from European epistemological centers to the periphery, for it shows that the scientific transfers within Europe went in both directions.

He worked at a time when the accumulated knowledge about ancient works and the spread of humanistic education outgrew the ancient tradition, and gradually, after the methodological transformation, modern science was founded and shaped. It took almost twenty centuries for the ancient mathematical methodology, complemented by knowledge assimilated from the Arab and Indian mathematical traditions, to be conceptually modified and new methods aiming at achieving new theoretical knowledge and practical solutions to be developed. In building his rich opus, Getaldić relied heavily on the original ancient mathematical methods, which he consistently applied to a variety of problems. His work was largely based on the works of Greek mathematicians, among whom Pappus and Diophantus stand out, and was influenced by Eudoxus' theory of scale and Archimedes' application of logical methodology, i.e. arithmetic interpretation of geometry. Getaldić combined different tendencies of ancient Greek mathematics in a unique and fruitful way. After mastering Viète's symbolic algebra that operated with general quantities, Getaldić systematically explored the possibilities of symbolic algebra in relation to ancient

mathematical methods, which played a crucial role in the further development of modern mathematics and gradually lead to another major conceptual change in mathematical history. The change did not only affect mathematics, but also enabled the emergence of new, simpler and more exact interpretations in other sciences as well.

Marijana Borić, PhD, senior scientific associate, employed in the Croatian academy of sciences and arts, Department for the history and philosophy of science Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. She obtained a PhD from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb, having written and defended a dissertation Epistemological aspects of the mathematical analysis and synthesis in the work of Marin Getaldić. She is a mathematician, physicist, philosopher and historian of science and has been researching the work of distinguished Croatian scientists such as Herman Dalmatin, Faust Vrančić, Matin Getaldić, Ruđer Bošković and Nikola Tesla. She is particularly interested in the study of the Renaissance science, and the development of mathematical methods and concepts which enabled modern science to progress. In 2020 she received a Croatian state science award.

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Bojan MAROTTI

Franjo pl. Marković i tzv. »austrijski realizam«

Godine 1874., 27. travnja, car Franjo Josip I. imenovao je Franju pl. Markovića, hrvatskoga filozofa, klasičnoga filologa, književnika, kazališnoga i književnoga kritičara, prvim »redovitim javnim profesorom za filozofiju teoretičku i praktičku i za poviest filozofije« na Mudroslovnome fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu. Marković je s predavanjima započeo na jesen iste godine, u zimskome poljeću 1874./1875., i to s uvodom u filozofiju i s predavanjima iz estetike, da bi uskoro, u listopadu 1875., počeo predavati i logiku. Ta predavanja iz logike nisu objelodanjena (rukopis se čuva u Arhivu Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti), za razliku od onih iz estetike, koja je sam Marković objavio 1903. pod naslovom *Razvoj i sustav obćenite estetike*. U prilogu se razmatra Markovićeva (misaona) pripadnost tzv. »austrijskomu realizmu«, ili »austrijskoj filozofiji«, kako se katkada voli zvati (u razlici spram »filozofije u Austriji«), koji postupno nastaje u drugoj polovici devetnaestoga stoljeća, recimo na crti Prag – Beč – Graz – Zagreb, a kojemu je središnja osoba Franz Brentano (1838. – 1917.). Začet je međutim ranije, još u prvoj polovici stoljeća, izvanredno važnim radovima velikoga Bernarda Bolzana (1781. – 1848.). Markovićeva se pripadnost »austrijskoj filozofiji« može odčitati ne samo iz činjenice da je Marković godine 1872. doktorirao u Beču kod Roberta Zimmermanna (1824. – 1898.), nego ponajprije iz Markovićeva snažnoga protuhegelovstva, koji je razvidan kako iz njegove *Estetike*, tako i iz neobjavljenih predavanja iz logike, a što je istodobno jedno od temeljnih obilježja spomenutoga »austrijskoga realizma«.

Bojan Marotti, PhD, senior scientific associate, associate professor, employed in the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts, Department for the History and Philosophy of Science, and teaches at the Libertas International University. Graduated philosophy and comparative literature from the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences at the University of Zagreb in 1982, after which he studied classical philology and general linguistics. His doctoral thesis was about the meaning of the signs above the letters in the dictionary "Lexicon Latino-Illyricum" by Pavao Ritter Vitezović. He deals with the philosophy of language, the theory of meaning, general and comparative linguistics, and the history of Croatian philosophy (particularly Franjo Marković and Kruno Krstić). He was awarded the Award of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts for the highest scientific and artistic achievement in the Republic of Croatia in 2015, in the field of philological sciences.

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Zrinka BLAŽEVIĆ

Knowledge Production in Canones de medicina solidorum by Georgio Baglivi

Starting from the presumption that early modern medical knowledge is marked by manifold interconnectedness and interdependencies of various paradigms, this paper is aimed at scrutinizing epistemological structure of the last work *Canones de medicina solidorum* (1707) by Georgio Baglivi, Italian physician of Ragusan origin. Strongly influenced by Galileian physics, Baglivi conceptualised and propagated a “third path” between humoral and solidist medicine which explained all physiological and pathological processes by the living properties of fibres. By examining explicit metatheoretical claims in the *Canones de medicina solidorum*, it will be demonstrated how Baglivi combined medical theories of ancient medical authorities such as Hippocrates and Caelius Aurelianus with contemporary medical approaches of Santorio Santorio, William Harvey and Louis Duret. Therefore, it might be concluded that early modern medical knowledge is not generated in the linear manner, through successive paradigm shifts but in the more complex process of transtemporal entanglements of various intellectual traditions.

Zrinka Blažević, PhD, is Full Professor at the History Department, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb (Croatia). Her main fields of interest are intellectual history, theory of history, historical imagology and historical anthropology.

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Franz FILLAFER

Empire of Circulation: Habsburg Knowledge in its Global Settings

The historical profession is abuzz with studies of “circulation” and “interaction,” yet the conceptual purchase and difficulties of these enticing terms remain ill-explored. My paper seeks to sound out the benefits that can be drawn from this novel perspective: It permits us to situate the study of Habsburg Central Europe afresh in global history, and in doing so promotes a better understanding of either.

Franz L. Fillafer is a historian of Europe in its global entanglements whose research so far has chiefly focused on the Enlightenment and its posterities, as well as on the Habsburg Empire and its successor states. Recent publications include: *Aufklärung habsburgisch: Staatsbildung, Wissenskultur und Geschichtspolitik in Zentraleuropa, 1750–1850*, Göttingen 2020; *The Worlds of Positivism: A Global Intellectual History, 1770–1930* (ed. with Johannes Feichtinger and Jan Surman), New York 2018; "A World Connecting? From the Unity of History to Global History," *History and Theory* 56:1 (2017), 3–37; *Josephinismus zwischen den Regimen: Eduard Winter, Fritz Valjavec und die zentraleuropäischen Historiographien im 20. Jahrhundert*, Vienna 2019 (ed. with Thomas Wallnig).

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Mladen MEDVED

Jottings on the Transition to Capitalism in Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia from the Perspective of Uneven and Combined Development (1830s-1867/8)

Relying on the perspective of uneven and combined development that unifies social (internal) and geopolitical (external) explanatory modes, I discuss the modalities of mid-19th century transition to capitalism in Hungary and Croatia-Slavonia. In the case of Hungary, I argue, intersocietally generated peculiarities of the Hungarian social formation, in particular relative state autonomy and high share of the gentry in society, resulted in the initiation of the transition to capitalism in the context of growing geopolitical pressures of industrializing Austria (and Germany more broadly) and the social decline of the gentry. This class wished to transform itself into a state class presiding over catch-up efforts vis-à-vis Austria, thus both countering the geopolitical threat and arresting its social decline. Croatia also had a substantial gentry but did not endogenously initiate the transition to capitalism despite a similar social and geopolitical context. I argue that it was a weaker state structure that explains the lack of an endogenously initiated transition. These different paths to capitalist modernity explain major divergences in the discourse of political economy between Croatia and Hungary, from the lack of protectionism in Croatia to a relatively stronger critique of capitalism under the so-called neoabsolutism.

Mladen Medved is a visiting lecturer at the Department of History, Central European University. His research interests are histories of capitalism, uneven and combined development, world-systems analysis and histories of the Habsburg Monarchy and Croatia. He has written a book and several articles on these topics, most recently on the international origins of Austria-Hungary in *Cambridge Review of International Affairs* and the ‘civilizing mission’ of the Austrian passive revolution and reactions to it in Hungary and Croatia in the *Austrian Journal of Historical Studies*. He is currently working on a co-authored article that offers a critique of the Brenner thesis of the transition to capitalism via comparison of French and English early modern and 19th century political economies.

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Teodora SHEK BRNARDIĆ

The Science of Man in the Enlightenment Bohemia

Although the “science of man” is more than any other topic associated with the Scottish Enlightenment, the anthropologisation of the world view based on the investigation of human nature occurred throughout Central Europe as well. Such interests may be detected even in unexpected spaces such as the Bohemian Kingdoms – lands that contemporaries did not perceive as embodying any sort of Enlightenment due to the existence of serfdom and the Catholic culture. Yet local figures like the Austrian General and the Bohemian Count Franz Joseph Kinsky (1739-1805) used their privately acquired scientific knowledge of man (Germ. *Menschenkenntnis*) for prompting noble compatriots to improve their manners and to change their educational habits. Such endeavours resulted in Kinsky’s educational treatises *Erinnerung über einem wichtigen Gegenstand von einem Böhmen* (1773) and *Über die Hofmeister* (1776) intended for the local audience of noble origin, where Kinsky presented the educational plans for raising a young nobleman, as well as the advice to parents of what characteristics a good tutor should possess. Later on, Kinsky implemented his knowledge in the education of the cadets at the Wiener Neustadt Military Academy. The focus of my paper will be to detect the sources and the manifestation of the “human language” in Kinsky’s texts. Besides, Kinsky left a description of the Croatian lands during the war campaign in 1788, which is also filled with the anthropological observations about the indigenous people. This will be presented for the first time.

Teodora Shek Brnardić is a senior research fellow at the Croatian Institute of History (Early Modern Department). Her main research interests include the history of political thought, early modern and modern intellectual and cultural history (with the focus on the Enlightenment in Central Europe).

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Dejan LUKIĆ

Creating a Geological Collection in the 19th Century Serbia

The formation of earth sciences in 19th century Serbia depended on the establishment of a network of collaborators which was intertwined with the local administrative and educational networks. Belgrade was established as the centre of calculation where geological specimens were processed, analysed, identified, and then kept, discarded or shipped somewhere else. The accumulation of specimens depended on a wide variety of collaborators: mining engineers, merchants, diplomats, school teachers, clerks, train station managers, army officers, and peasants, who collected rocks and shipped them to Belgrade for identification.

Dejan Lukić is a historian from Serbia. He got a PhD in Comparative History from the Central European University in 2019. He joined the Asian University for Women in the same year, where he was teaching seminars and courses on topics of Science and Colonialism until December 2020. In his work, he is concerned with the establishment of international scientific exchange networks of journals, books, data, instruments, and specimens, and the social and political dynamics behind the formation of scientific circles.

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Gordan RAVANČIĆ

Dubrovnik's Invention of Quarantine and the Transfer of Knowledge about the Spread of Epidemics

It is rather well-known fact that the concept of modern quarantine was “invented” in Dubrovnik. Still, though modern quarantine and rules of patient’s isolation are subject of physicians’ and epidemiologists’ judgement, in medieval Dubrovnik the first quarantine was a result of a pure empiric observation and experience of several disastrous epidemics of plague. Namely, in 1377 Dubrovnik authorities proclaimed the ordinance against spread of epidemics, without any medical knowledge about contagious diseases. Moreover, in the later decades they elaborated these measures to create the first (public) health office by the end of the 14th century. Furthermore, Dubrovnik’s anti-epidemic measures rather quickly were accepted throughout the Mediterranean area, and additionally elaborated, so in the mid-15th century Venice prolonged isolation period from the original 30 to 40 days (*quaranta*), which consequently gave the name for this particular anti-epidemic preventive isolation. In the later centuries such concept of quarantine was widely applied, especially to prevent spread of epidemic diseases across the borders with the Ottoman Empire.

Gordan Ravančić, PhD. Born in 1972 in Zagreb (Croatia). Graduated in history in 1996 at University of Zagreb. In 1997 obtained MA in Medieval Studies at Central European university in Budapest. Defended his doctoral dissertation in 2006 at University of Zagreb. Employed at Croatian Institute of History from 1999, and from 2019 he is director of the Institute. In his research Ravančić embraces topics of social history of the Middle Ages, especially daily life in old Dubrovnik, as well topics about plague epidemics in the Middle Ages.

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Ivan MAJNARIĆ

In obsidione Constantinopolitana ... mortem oppetisse: *Uses of the Past and Reconstruction of Social Knowledge. The Case of the Oršić Family*

The 19th century Croatian historiography perceived certain John as the forefather of the family Oršić, one of the most distinguished Croatian noble families during the 18th century. As expected, John was no ordinary person, but rather one of the famous defenders of besieged Constantinople in 1453. He stood by emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos during the final charge against the Ottomans and was even among the few at the emperor's deathbed as Ottomans stormed the city, after which he miraculously escaped with his wife and juvenile son. Most of the modern-day historians take John and his life as a fabricated story, but was it the same for the 19th century historians? In the following, I will show the dynamic transformation of local social knowledge through the process of narrativisation of the past and – in given social and situational constructions – the benefit of such a transformation for rebranding of the normative and political community.

Ivan Majnarić is Associate Professor at the Catholic University of Croatia, Zagreb. With a PhD from the University of Zagreb on the Croatian nobility in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries, his research interests include medieval Croatian church, intellectual and social history, as well as medieval political thought and archival sources. He has published several monographs and many articles on Croatian late medieval nobility.

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Zrinko NOVOSEL

Public Examinations by Vinko Kalafatić and Pavao Antun Marković, Professors at the Faculty of Law at the Royal Academy of Sciences in Zagreb (1776–1850) and the Circulation of Knowledge among the Intellectuals in the Habsburg Monarchy

Published texts integral to the public examinations held at the higher educational institutions throughout the Habsburg Monarchy reflect upon the learning material prescribed by the curriculum and which was mediated by the professors. Under the supervision of Vinko Kalafatić and Pavao Antun Marković, professors of natural, general public and international law at the Royal Academy of Sciences in Zagreb, a number of public examinations were printed in Latin language under the title *Tentamen publicum*. Apart from testifying to content of lectures given at the Faculty of Law, these printed examinations point to circulation of contemporary legal knowledge among the members of the Habsburg higher educational system.

This paper aims to examine these writings in comparison with other legal texts dealing with natural and public law, primarily those by Karl Anton von Martini, professor at the University of Vienna and an authority in the field. As traditional ‘close’ reading technique provides a basis for understanding of the legal material present in these texts, ‘distant’ reading will employ a model of digital text analysis which will determine frequency and recurrence of central topics, legal terms and ideas which the authors employed in their writings. This approach will also focus on possible modifications of legal knowledge within the *Tentamina* as opposed to writings by Martini. A combination of these two reading techniques will enable further understanding of knowledge circulation within the community of professors of law at higher educational institutions of the Habsburg Monarchy in the late 18th and early 19th centuries.

Zrinko Novosel is an assistant at the Croatian Institute of History. He is a PhD candidate at the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb. As a team member of the project “European Origins of Modern Croatia: Transfer of Ideas on Political and Cultural Field in the 18th and 19th Centuries” he focuses his research on intellectual transfers within the academic community of the period.

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***Regional Background of the Student Body at the Faculty of Law of the Royal University
Francis Joseph I (1874–1914) and Student Circulation***

The study is based on the examination of faculty admission papers and analyses the regional composition of the student body at the Faculty of Law in the period from the foundation of the modern university in Zagreb in 1874 until the end of World War I. This was accomplished according to the data of the place of students birth and place of their origin from the enrolment lists (*nacijonali*), preserved continuously in the Croatian State Archives. By applying the quantitative analysis, the author discusses if the University of Zagreb, respectively the Faculty of law, accomplished the goals appointed by its founders to play a significant role in connecting long-separated parts of the Croatian lands and to become an enlightening center for all South Slavic peoples.

Another issue discussed in the paper is a question of student circulation, according to the data of the student former educational center, which were marked in their admission papers. It determinates student mobility and enables perception to what extent law students in Zagreb combined their legal education with academic education at universities abroad, especially in significant university centers of the Habsburg Monarchy, like those in Vienna, Prague, Graz, Budapest.

Regarding the political context and the Austrian legal acts about the reciprocity of diplomas, the correlations between these two examined categories, student regional background, and student circulation can be pointed out. At last, the results will be compared with those available for the Faculty of Philosophy in Zagreb in the same period.

Tihana Luetić graduated from the University of Zagreb, completed a PhD in history in 2011, working as a senior research associate in the Department of Historical Sciences, Institute of Historical and Social Sciences of Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb.

She is dealing with Croatian social and cultural history of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, mostly discussing topics about the history of the University of Zagreb and its students' population, students' social and everyday life, quantitative analyses of students' body and beginnings of university education for women in Croatia. She is working on the Catholic

Movement at the beginning of the 20th century and on Croatian-Bulgarian relations in the 19th and 20th centuries.

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Jan SURMAN

Positivism, Darwinism, and Catholicism: Translation and Misspelling in Habsburg Lemberg

Scholarly transfer is a tricky thing, depending on numerous factors, which are hard to uncover. Sometimes, stories of transfer can be thus a little imaginative. In my talk I will start from a misspelling, or mishearing, in Habsburg Lemberg which, allegedly, reached even the ears of Emperor Franz Josef in Vienna. The misspelling, or mishearing, can also be seen as a Freudian slip, leading into a larger history of tensions between the positivist thought and Catholicism in Habsburg Galicia. Discussing this episode of intellectual history of the Habsburg Empire, I will propose a way how history of scholarship can also serve us for a broader inquiry into cultural differences of 19th Century Europe.

Jan Surman is historian of scientific knowledge working at the Masaryk Institute and Archives of the Czech Academy of Sciences. Previously he worked in Moscow, Marburg and Vienna, concentrating on history of Central European Universities, history of scholarly transfer and history of translation.

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The Reception and Transformations of Cesare Lombroso's Positivism in Croatia

Italian physician Cesare Lombroso (1835. – 1909.) attempted a comprehensive reform of criminology that emphasized empirical data rather than abstract theorizing. With his notion of “born criminals” – a special subgroup of criminals carrying atavistic signs of earlier phases of human evolution – Lombroso struck at the classical legal school and its core ideas of free will and moral responsibility. Lombroso’s positivistic school, as it was called, analyzed numerous bodily “signs of degeneration” which were used to identify criminals even before they attempted a crime. The emphasis was on criminals as biological phenomena, rather than their actions. The influence of positivism was substantial, especially in the United States where it led to the curbing of immigration.

Many Croatian lawyers and physicians also discussed Lombroso’s ideas. In this presentation, we will demonstrate the ways in which Lombroso’s positivism was challenged, modified or accepted to suit specific needs. Among lawyers, the most prominent Lombroso scholars were Josip Šilović and Ernest Miler, both of whom maintained close contacts with medicine throughout their careers. Among physicians, it was the health educator and sexologist Fran Gundrum who gave a most detailed overview of Lombroso’s ideas. Crucially, Lombroso’s ideas were at the center of the trial against Luka Jukić, a lawyer who attempted to assassinate the Croatian Ban Slavko Cuvaj in 1912. Our argument is that despite the widespread existence of Lombroso’s ideas among Croatian physicians and lawyers, pure biological determinism was rejected due to a number of socioeconomic, religious and public health reasons.

Martin Kuhar, MD, PhD, is a research associate at the Division for the History of Medical Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. Kuhar’s main research interests include the history of eugenics, psychiatry, dermatovenerology and social history. He is a collaborator on the project tasked with tracing the early uses of photography in Croatian medicine. Kuhar published articles in journals such as *Social History of Medicine*, *History of Psychiatry*, and *Clinics in Dermatology*. In 2013, Kuhar received an Honorable Mention for the 35th Samuel J. Zakon Prize in the history of dermatology.

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Stella Fatović-Ferenčić, MD, PhD is the Director of the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. She studies Croatian biomedical history within the European context, with a particular interest in the history of pharmacy, dermatovenerology, and social history. Currently, Fatović-Ferenčić is a collaborator on an interdisciplinary project researching the history of medical photography. She authored more than 150 scientific papers and several books on the history of biomedical sciences. She founded the Croatian Museum of Medicine and Pharmacy (2014) and is working actively as one of the curators of its exhibitions.

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Vojtěch POJAR

The Circulation of Eugenic Knowledge in the Late Habsburg Empire: A Context of Andrija Štampar's Early Texts

My paper analyses the circulation of eugenic knowledge in the Late Habsburg Empire. I argue that this circulation was facilitated by emerging epistemic communities that included both social and natural scientists. These transnational networks were crucial in producing early eugenic knowledge in the Habsburg context.

In particular, my paper focuses on the networks that connected social scientists in Vienna, Budapest, and Prague. In order to construct their research object, these scientists negotiated the boundaries between the “biological” and the “social.” This negotiation sparked vivid debates about theories of heredity. Moreover, it made medical doctors, experimental biologists, and emerging geneticists into important voices within these circles. Concomitantly, these communities became a hotbed of eugenic theories. To these actors, eugenics served mainly as a framework to think through the challenges posed by the modernization driven by the Habsburg Empire. Crucially, the first eugenic associations (Vienna 1913, Budapest 1914, Prague 1915) in the Habsburg Empire emerged out of these interconnected sociological communities.

It is well known that Andrija Štampar's close ties to Vienna played a significant role in his intellectual genealogy. The final part of my paper discusses some of his earliest texts. I argue that, given the vivid circulation of eugenic knowledge outlined above, Štampar's early ideas about biology, society, and eugenics have many parallels in various spaces of the Habsburg Empire. While Štampar's importance was exceptional, his intellectual genealogy was thus typical.

Vojtěch Pojar (Central European University, Budapest) holds degrees in history from CEU and the University of Prague. His research lies at the intersections of the history of political thinking and history of science, with a particular emphasis on the history of eugenics in post-Habsburg territories. In 2017, Vojtěch graduated from CEU with a thesis *Quality over Quantity: Expert Knowledge and the Politics of Food in Prague*. His current project examines the changing roles of expert knowledge in the transitions from the Habsburg Empire to the nation states, using the networks connecting eugenicists located in formerly Habsburg territories as case studies.

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Paulo Henrique RODRIGUES PEREIRA

Manipulation and Knowledge Formation in Law: The Property of Slave Children

In the transition from the 18th to the 19th century, the American continent began a long process of abolishing the slave trade. Thus, the survival of slavery became dependent on the generational bond, the so-called property over the womb. The legal texts of that time supported such a possibility based on a legal principle defended as an established knowledge since ancient Roman law: the *partus sequitur ventrem*. This presentation intends to show how the supposed principle knowledge had been unstable until this transition and how it had been manipulated as a resistance against the abolitionist, social pressures. To this end, the presentation will analyze part of the long-duration history in the concept of Free Womb in the legal maintenance of slavery, questioning the linearity of property by birth as an immutable institution on the periphery of the system. It will demonstrate how the legal certainty of property by birth was irregular and questionable in the American colonial experience and how these debates followed intellectual conflicts situated in the center of European modernity. Towards that aim, it will examine in primary sources the discussion of property over the enslaved womb as part of a broader theological-legal debate on the forms of generational transfer of legal status, seeking to demonstrate the existence of diverse traditional approaches to the topic and their transformations over the massive modifications after revolutionary period.

Paulo Henrique Rodrigues Pereira is a PhD candidate at the Law School of the University of Sao Paulo (Department of Philosophy and Theory of Law). He is Mark Cluster Mamolen Dissertation Workshop Alumnus 2020, and 2020-2021 ALARI and FAS-Harvard Visiting Fellow. Paulo H. R. Pereira has a bachelor's and a master's degree in Law from the same University. For his master's degree, he studied the impact of modern moral formation on 19th-century Brazilian legislation. For his dissertation, he examines some of the main legal features of slavery in Brazil, focusing most particularly on the uses and ambiguities of the Brazilian Free Wombs law (1871) and its connections to the Atlantic experience, as well as its impact on both Law and slavery. By analyzing the formation, importance, and legal implications of the doctrine that made individuals slaves by birth, his dissertation aims to identify the conditions which enabled the development of the contrary notion that birth could also guarantee freedom. Finally, his research also seeks to explore the legal regimes of labor, capital, and citizenship, as well as the disputes regarding their implementation.

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Vlasta ŠVOGER

The First Croatian Scientific Journal as a Site of Production and Circulation of Knowledge

More than 180 years after the first scientific journal in London was published, the first issue of the *Arkiv za povjestnicu jugoslavensku* (Archives for the History of South Slavs), the first scientific journal in Croatia, was printed in 1851. In the period from 1851 to 1875 twelve volumes were published. Editor in chief was Ivan Kukuljević Sakcinski who was also head of the Society for South Slavic History and Antiquities and the official archivist of Croatia. The journal was dedicated to history, archaeology and art history of territories inhabited by Croats and other South Slavic nations. In this paper the scope of this journal will be situated within the mid-nineteenth century political context of the Habsburg Monarchy and Croatia. Research in this paper will include different types and forms of knowledge from various fields and how they are produced and presented in the journal. Based primarily on lists of members of the Society for South Slavic History and Antiquities who were mostly readers, but some of them also contributing authors of the journal, the circulation of knowledge produced in the journal will be examined and its impact in Croatian society in the second half of the nineteenth century will be evaluated. Finally, the conducted research will enable showing the important role of this journal in shaping Croatian historical science in the nineteenth century.

Vlasta Švoger, PhD, is Head of the Department of 19th Century History at the Croatian Institute of History in Zagreb. She is the principal investigator of the research project “European Origins of Modern Croatia: Transfer of Ideas on Political and Cultural Field in the 18th and 19th Centuries” (EuKor), IP-2018-01-2539, funded by the Croatian Science Foundation in the period 2018-2023. Her research is focused on various topics of Croatian political and intellectual history, history of education and public media in the 19th century.

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Filip HAMERŠAK

*Knowledge and Identity between Society and State: A Walk through the Modern Croatian
Encyclopedics*

During mid-19th Century, and especially after the 1868 Croatian-Hungarian Settlement, a number of modern Croatian institutions and associations were established. Publicly or privately sponsored, University of Zagreb, Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Society for Yugoslav History, Matrix Croatica and the Society of St. Jerome, each in its own way – parallel to the ever-growing system of mandatory primary education as well as non-mandatory high-schools – contributed to the dissemination of knowledge and also to the long-term process of Croatian national integration. As a result, the increasing number of buyers and subscribers enabled relatively stable demand and supply relationships concerning books and periodicals. However, albeit often regarded as an ultimate representation of national identity, being extremely complex, encyclopaedias and lexicons were also risky projects to enter, and seldom achieved success, at least not until the state-sponsored institutions took over during 20th Century, which was often at the detriment of the autonomous public, which stood behind most of the 18th and 19th Century classic European encyclopaedias. On the other hand, within Croatian context, it was also necessary to keep in mind the possible ethnonational and territorial extent of the envisioned readers' community, which for most of the time also entailed cautious positioning within changing Habsburg and Yugoslav frameworks, including decades of non-liberal and non-democratic political life. Within that scope, the author will strive to present selected general- and national- type encyclopaedias and lexicons from 1880s to 1980s, a clear indicator of the worldwide conceptual changes, but also of some local particularities.

Filip Hameršak, PhD, is an assistant editor-in-chief of the Croatian Biographic Lexicon, a long-term research and publishing project started in 1977, and director of Miroslav Krleža Lexicographic Institute (Zagreb). Topics of his interest include various aspects of intellectual, cultural, legal, political and military history of late 19th and 20th Century, mostly within Croatian context.

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Željko OSET

Publicizing Strategies of Slovene Researchers in the Period 1919–1969

Journals' impact factor and the number of citations are two of the most important criteria for ranking academic institutions recently. Those on the top (journals, universities) are deemed elite, bubbles of the best science in otherwise interconnected world. Therefore, its standing attracts acclaimed professors, students, funding, and papers. In a paper, this modern approach for ranking will be used to analyze the publicizing strategies of professors at the University of Ljubljana and researchers at the Institutes of Slovene Academy of Sciences and Arts. We expect that analysis will show that Slovene researchers until 1945 predominantly published papers/monographs in foreign languages (German), at the specialized journals and publishing houses abroad, while after the second world war, papers were mostly published in Yugoslavia and in Slovene or “Serbo—Croatian” language. Professors will be divided into four groups: natural sciences, humanities, medicine, and theology. It will also be presented their educational background, postdoctoral training, and fellowships.

Dr. **Željko Oset** is a historian and an assistant professor at the School of Humanities, in the scope of the University of Nova Gorica. His research interests are connected with history of science in the 19th and 20th centuries and environmental history. In recent years, he has published monographs about the history of the Slovenian Academy of Sciences and Arts, the Slovenian Academic Community in the 20th century, and prominent scholars (Maks Samec, Miljutin Zarnik).

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Marina PROTRKA ŠTIMEC

Concepts of Authorship at the Turn of the 20th Century

Considering some most known examples in European and Croatian literary history, in this paper I would analyze modalities in conceptualizing the authorship in the second half of the 19th and the first decades of 20th century. Comparing dominant cultural practices and theoretical approaches at the beginning and at the end of this period it becomes obvious that romantic concept of genius that Kant defined as a "a talent for producing that for which no definite rule can be given", genuine as a nature, also determine modernist and Avant-guard practices at the beginning of 20th Century. Presupposed integrity of art and life, politics and aesthetic in artistic movements of this time generates concept of artist/author expelled from the normative forces of society, outcasts, bohemians, *poète maudits* etc. Dedicated to art and in long lasting (internal) exile, in European Semi/Periphery they often function as a cultural intermediary and a sign of the symbolic value that will be fully capitalized posthumously.

Marina Protrka Štimec is an Associate professor at Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences University of Zagreb. Drawing on expertise in both nineteenth-century and contemporary literature studies, she is the author of *Inventing the Literary Nation. Canon Formation in 19th Century Croatian Literary Periodicals (Stvaranje književne nacije. Oblikovanje kanona u hrvatskoj književnoj periodici 19. st., 2008, an open access book)* and *Politics of Authorship (Politike autorstva, 2019)*. She has prepared critical edition of Ivana Brlić Mažuranić's *Articles* (2013) and co-edited scientific conference proceedings *The Great Healer – A Century of Grigor Vitez (Veliki vidar – stoljeće Grigora Viteza, 2013, with D. Zalar i D. Zima)* and *Me as My Image: Tin Ujević's Disursivity and Authorships Concepts (Ja kao svoja slika. Diskurzivnost i koncepti autorstva Tina Ujevića, 2020., with A. Ryznar)*. She is principal investigator at Croatian Scientific Foundation project "Literary revolutions" (HRZZ IP-2018-01-7020) and team member at the project "European Origins of Modern Croatia: Transfer of Ideas on Political and Cultural Field in the 18th and 19th Centuries" (HRZZ IP-2018-01-2539).

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Adela HÎNCU

Sociology of Mass Culture in Socialist Romania

The issue of intellectual autonomy has long been at the core of analyses of knowledge production during state socialism. On the example of Romania, I show how this is dealt with in existing theories of state socialism, discuss how mixed research methodology can move us beyond some of the limitations of both theory and the research conditions on the ground, and give examples of how to historicize autonomy from my own research on the history of sociology after 1966. Reviewing existing theories of state socialism that deal with knowledge production, I argue that there is a need to better clarify the goal of “moving beyond” the dichotomy of science and ideology or intellectuals and the party-state that has animated revisionist historiography. I ask if there is more to the contradictions believed to be at the core of totalitarian theory, on the one hand, and what dialectical approaches drawing on local Marxist analyses of real existing socialism or on cultural sociology and history, on the other. Drawing on my research on social thought and sociology in state socialist Romania, I identify some of the advantages and the limitations of institutional history, intellectual history / history of science, and oral history / life stories. On the example of sociology in Romania after 1966, I illustrate the results of my history of knowledge approach to intellectual autonomy as an analytical term used to understand knowledge production and to describe the experience of intellectuals under state socialism.

Adela Hîncu is postdoctoral researcher at New Europe College, Bucharest. She holds a PhD in comparative history from Central European University and is writing a monograph on Marxism-Leninism, social thought, and social sciences in state socialist Romania. Her research also spans into the postsocialist period, with a project on poverty research, social policy, and activism in Romania from the early 1990s through to the EU accession.

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Ana ANTIĆ

Psychiatry and Decolonialization

This talk explores the emergence of the global discipline of transcultural psychiatry in the middle of the twentieth century, and its engagement with discourses of both colonial hierarchies and decolonisation. It focuses on the contributions of psychiatric experts and researchers from the decolonising world and from the socialist block, arguing that they played a central role in the development of the new discipline. Most importantly, Yugoslav, Sudanese, Senegalese, Colombian researchers made crucial critical interventions and developed original alternative solutions, which aimed to eliminate lingering colonial concepts and frameworks in transcultural psychiatry.

Ana Antić is Professor (MSO) of European history at the University of Copenhagen. She specialises in the history of war, psychiatry and violence in the twentieth century, and is currently heading an ERC-funded project ‘Decolonising Madness: Transcultural psychiatry, international order and the birth of a “global psyche” in the aftermath of the Second World War’. She is the author of *Therapeutic Fascism: Experiencing the Violence of the Nazi New Order* (OUP, 2017).

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Vedran DUANČIĆ

The Brotherhood of Equals? Science and Technology Transfers among the Non-Aligned Countries During the Cold War

The paper addresses a unique example of “horizontal” transfer of knowledge, personnel, and technology among the members of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the Cold War—a politically charged alternative to the “classic” transfer of knowledge and technology from “developed” to “developing” countries. It examines selected examples of scientific-technological cooperation among supposedly equal and friendly countries—though the cooperation often challenged this very proposition—in light of post-colonial dependencies, national liberation and state-building efforts. It builds, though in a critical fashion, upon the contemporary belief that quick-paced scientific-technological development was a crucial precondition for sustainable independence. Consequently, it approaches the scientific knowledge, personnel, and infrastructure as diplomatic and economic resources, which was an understanding shared by government officials as well as the experts involved in the cooperation. The paper uses the engagement of socialist Yugoslavia—one of the few European NAM members, and one of NAM’s founding and most influential members—as a privileged entry point into educational, technological, and medical cooperation among developing countries. NAM was an asymmetric organization, whose members exerted different levels of different kinds of “capital”: economic, diplomatic, military, technological, etc., and socialist Yugoslavia was eager to profit from its relative advantage in cooperation with fellow developing countries. Examples from the cooperation in fields of agriculture, civil engineering, and medicine, show the “translational” nature of this circulation and point to different motives for, expectations, and usages of thus exchanged knowledge and technology.

Vedran Duančić holds a PhD from the European University Institute in Florence, an MA in Central European History from the Central European University in Budapest, and a diploma in history from the University of Zagreb. He deals with modern intellectual history and the history of science in socialism. He is a postdoctoral researcher at the Institute for the History and Philosophy of Science at the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts. His monograph, *Geography and Nationalist Visions of Interwar Yugoslavia*, was published by Palgrave Macmillan in 2020.

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