



Review paper

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JOVAN CVIJIĆ IN SERBIAN LEXICOGRAPHY OF THE 20TH AND THE BEGINNING OF THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract: Work of Jovan Cvijić includes several scientific disciplines and time periods. He left a considerable scientific heritage of about 10,000 pages. Cvijić's body of work is, up to date, researched by geographers, geologists, ethnologists, biologists, psychologists, philosophers, historians, sociologists. Over 1,000 of papers, monographs and conferences were dedicated to him. In the paper, the presence of biography articles about Jovan Cvijić in selected works of Serbian lexicography in the 20th and the beginning of the 21st century is established. The extent of dedicated articles is researched, their contents analysed and it is investigated which part of the rich Cvijić's scientific work was elaborated in most details. In order to evaluate Cvijić as a scientist, we have to understand the time period in which he lived and created his most important works. Furthermore, we need to understand the social climate within Serbian lexicography at the time, and only then try to establish how and why Cvijić was presented in the national lexicography the way he is. This also applies to the lexicographical presentation of the greatest individuals and scientists of the epoch besides Cvijić, whose scientific work, beyond any doubt, went ahead of his time. The paper represents a contribution to understanding of contemporary reception of Cvijić's scientific work in Serbia on the 150th anniversary of his birth.

Key words: Jovan Cvijić, lexicography, biography articles, contemporary reception

Introduction

Jovan Cvijić received more exposure and accolades than most other scientists and prominent individuals, so one could think that the interest in his multidisciplinary work is waning. Nothing could be further from the truth, however: today, as we celebrate the 150th anniversary of his birth, Cvijić's work remains as relevant and vitally important as ever.

His considerable body of work, comprising more than 1,000 bibliographic units, is studied to this day by geographers, geologists, ethnologists, biologists, psychologists, philosophers, historians, and sociologists. In addition, his works

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provide inspiration to numerous artists including writers (Stanković, 2006). Even the great Goethe, who devoted a part of his life to geological research and showed the relationship between certain geological strata and fossil remains of the ancient inhabitants of the Earth, argued that unilateral education “is no education at all” because “although we all start from a point, but should proceed in *several directions* at once” (Živojinović, 2007, p. 218). Cvijić is thus a true example of a scientist who had “proceeded in more than one direction”, and accomplished his goals.

Theoretical results and discussion

Let us begin with a review of some of the most important publications dedicated to Cvijić — that is, collections and monographs — which will accurately depict how Cvijić’s work and prominence were experienced by the previous generations of scientists and researchers. The most extensive book on Cvijić, dating from 1924, is a result of his associates’ desire to respectfully mark the 30th anniversary of his scientific research. On the occasion of Cvijić’s death in 1927, *Srpska književna zadruga* (Serbian Literary Cooperative) published *Cvijićeve knjige* (*About Cvijić*). The Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts in 1957, in a series *Special Editions*, book CCLXXVI, published *Collection of Papers: Commemoration of the thirtieth anniversary of the death of Jovan Cvijić*. The book was compiled from speeches presented at the ceremony organized by the SASA and the University of Belgrade. In 1965, the Institute of Geography, Faculty of Science and the Institute of Geography (SASA) dedicated an issue each in their respective *Collection of Papers* to Jovan Cvijić. They were joined by the *Bulletin of the Serbian Geographical Society*, vol. II, dedicated to the centenary of his birth. Another *Collection of Papers dedicated to Jovan Cvijić*, published in 1968, originated from oral presentations delivered at the 1965 Banja Koviljača conference, stands out as a most comprehensive and elaborate review on Cvijić. In 1970 SASA published *In Memoriam on the centenary of the birth of Jovan Cvijić*. The SASA marked the fiftieth anniversary of Cvijić’s death with a scientific conference. The presentations were published in 1982, in a series of *Scientific Conferences*, book 11. Several works dedicated to the life and work of Jovan Cvijić are of special importance, most notably a paper by Vasa Čubrilović (1987) “Život i rad Jovana Cvijića” (*Life and Work of Jovan Cvijić*) and two books by Milorad Vasović “Jovan Cvijić - naučnik, javni radnik, državnik” (*Jovan Cvijić - Scientist, Public Figure, Statesman*, 1994), and “Jovan Cvijić o svom i našem vremenu” (*Jovan Cvijić on his time and ours*, 1995) (Stanković, 2006). An important publishing venture of printing Cvijić’s work dates from 1982. The Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, “Književne novine” and *Zavod za udžbenike i nastavna sredstva* (Institute for Textbook

Publishing, Belgrade) in Belgrade were all committed to publishing the complete works of Jovan Cvijić. In total, 14 books were published — the first one in 1987, and the last in 1996 (Stanković, 2006).

Serbian and Yugoslav encyclopaedia authors, as well as foreign researchers, were very interested in Cvijić, especially for his contribution to geography. Articles about Cvijić are thus found in the German lexicon of geography in 1933 (Banse, 1933). The testaments of scientific significance of Jovan Cvijić can be found also in the notable Czech encyclopaedias from the first half of the 20th century: Otta, 1931; Dvořáček et al, 1925. In fact, articles about Cvijić were published continually since the first encyclopedia to the latest release, and in this respect, besides Cvijić, very few scientists received such attention. The first general encyclopaedia, in four volumes, is *Narodna enciklopedija srpsko-hrvatsko-slovenačka* (Serbo-Croatian and Slovenian National Encyclopaedia, Stanojević, 1929), compiled by our most famous encyclopaedia author, Stanoje Stanojević and a group of 150 writers, who in 1924 courageously started, and in 1929 successfully completed this pioneering project. This work set the foundation for our modern encyclopaedia authors, after numerous attempts to create a general encyclopaedia had failed, mainly due to wars and unfavourable social conditions. Fortunately, neither the wars nor social upheavals that marked our national history in the 20th century prevented its birth. Cvijić was introduced with an extensive article in two columns in which the author, academician Pavle Vujević, the famous geographer and meteorologist, meticulously presented his colleague, the world-renowned scientist, who had died a year before Encyclopaedia was published (January 16, 1928). After the entry, before the dates of birth and death, it reads that Cvijić is “a professor of geography at the University of Belgrade”. Thus, Cvijić’s contribution to the field of geography was given the utmost importance, as is generally the case with other lexicographical works published to date. Vujević devoted a lot of attention to the enumeration of Cvijić’s most important works, presented in a very professional and clear manner, according to the time of publication.

Furthermore, Cvijić was presented meticulously and professionally in lexicographical works published after World War II. Articles about Cvijić are found, inter alia, in *Enciklopedija Leksikografskog Zavoda* (Encyclopaedia of Lexicographic Institute, Kostrenčić, 1956) and *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije* (Encyclopaedia of Yugoslavia, Krleža, 1956) *Mala enciklopedija Prosveta* (Short Encyclopaedia Prosveta, Biholji-Merin, & Bibić, 1969) *Vojna enciklopedija* (Military Encyclopaedia, Gažević, 1971), *Nova enciklopedija Vuk Karadžić-Larus* (New Encyclopaedia Vuk Karadžić — Larousse, Avramović, 1978), *Enciklopedija Jugoslavije* (Encyclopaedia of Yugoslavia, Krleža, 1984),

Geografski leksikon Jugoslavije (Geographical Lexicon of Yugoslavia), written by Marković (1988), and finally *Nova Larusova enciklopedija* (New Larousse Encyclopaedia), written by Popović (1999).

In order to evaluate Cvijić as a scientist, we have to understand the time period in which he lived and created his most important works. Furthermore, we need to understand the social climate within Serbian lexicography at the time, and only then try to establish how and why Cvijić was presented in the national lexicography the way he is. This also applies to the lexicographical presentation of the greatest individuals and scientists of the epoch besides Cvijić, whose scientific work, beyond any doubt, went ahead of his time. Therefore, the story of Jovan Cvijić in Serbian lexicographic works of the 19th century is at the same time the story of the very Serbian lexicographic works in this century. Answers to these questions, for the sake of obtaining precise and more grounded results, require a brief overview of what could be called a broader context: the circumstances of the Serbian lexicography today.

The government of the former Yugoslavia established a lexicographical centre in Zagreb, on October 5th 1950, named Institute of Lexicography of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia. The Institute continued to work even after the collapse of the state, in the 1990s. Conversely, even today, there is no institution in Serbia whose primary mission and *raison d'être* would be a professional and committed work in the field of lexicography. The lack of such an umbrella organization, such as a Serbian Institute of Lexicography, is being compensated for through considerable effort and dedicated actions of our most important cultural and scientific institutions: the SASA and its affiliated institutes, and Matica srpska. Owing to concerted efforts by many dedicated experts from a variety of disciplines, involved in the complex process of developing encyclopaedias, lexicons and dictionaries, published by the SASA and Matica srpska, this area of science manages to operate within the Serbian scientific and cultural sphere, in less than favourable conditions for all involved. We should also mention the substantial contributions of a few publishing companies, namely and primarily *Zavod za udžbenike* (Institute for Textbook Publishing, Belgrade) and *Službeni Glasnik* (Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia, Belgrade), especially their respective lexicographical boards or departments, which participate in this field to the extent that their capabilities, professional and material resources permit.

At the same time, there are a number of lexicographical publications in Serbia nowadays: the most numerous, in fact, since the first endeavours and pioneer efforts in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, from the time when

Milan Đ. Milićević (1888) made *Pomenik znamenitih ljudi u srpskog naroda novijega doba* (Who's Who Among Eminent Serbs in Recent Times) and Andra Gavrilović's (1903) work *Znameniti Srbi XIX veka* (Eminent Serbs of the 19th Century). For instance, in 2006 alone, according to the valuable bibliography on Serbian encyclopaedias and dictionaries by Dejan Vukićević (2014), hundreds of publications considered lexicographical were published; moreover, in the period from 2000 to 2013 that number is ten times higher. These include, of course, translated works as well, that is, foreign dictionaries and encyclopaedias as Serbian editions. What conclusions could we draw from this data?

Even at first glance, we observe the heterogeneity of published works. These are general encyclopaedias, dictionaries with a wide thematic range, biographical dictionaries and encyclopaedias, children's and school encyclopaedias and lexicons, and numerous other publications. Based solely on the content, we could be tempted to attribute the relatively high quality of the published works to their quantity and heterogeneity.

Upon closer inspection, however, we are inclined to draw a very different conclusion regarding the underlying values of the majority of published works. Certainly, we have no intention to evaluate all the published works in this brief paper; however, we strongly argue that only a number of these publications should be classified as lexicographical in the truest sense of the word. These are, as expected, lexicographical publications conceptually designed and carried out by the aforementioned institutions: the SASA and the affiliated institutes, as well as in *Matica srpska*. These publications — i.e., primarily *Srpska enciklopedija* (Serbian Encyclopaedia), so far published in two volumes (in three books, 2011–2013) and *Srpski biografski rečnik* (Serbian Biographic Dictionary), written by Popov (in six volumes from 2004 to 2014). Conceptually, in terms of the respective content, number and excellence of the editors and authors, represent the highest level of achievement in contemporary Serbian encyclopaedic science and lexicography. All of these publications appear before the scientific and wider public less frequently than they should and less than is our preference. Nevertheless, they represent a significant contribution not only to Serbian lexicography, but also to Serbian science and culture.

In order to better illustrate Cvijić's representation in domestic lexicographical works, we enclose, in brief, his biography. Jovan Cvijić was born in Loznica on October 12, 1865. His mother came from the Avramović family, of the Korenita village near Loznica. His father was a merchant from a family of immigrants from Herzegovina. After high school education in Šabac and Belgrade, he studied geography at the University of Belgrade (1884–1888). In 1889, the

Ministry of Education and Religious Affairs of Serbia granted him a scholarship for training in the field of physical geography and geology at the University of Vienna, with Professor Albrecht Penck (1889–1892).

Young Cvijić spent three years in Vienna, a cultural centre at the time. He defended a doctoral dissertation entitled “Das Krastphänomen versuch einer morphologischen Monograph”, in Vienna in 1892. He was the first Serbian modern educated geographer, and a teacher to many generations of young people in Serbia; he occasionally lectured at the University of Sorbonne in Paris and consequently introduced to the European public all the features of the Balkan Peninsula. Cvijić’s dissertation was received with flying colours, especially the parts about the karst terrain and relief formations. Although he was only 27 years old at the time, Cvijić was already highly regarded by both domestic and foreign scientists (Stanković, 2006).

Cvijić’s scientific articles about karst represent his greatest scientific achievement in geomorphology. His dissertation launched him onto the world stage. Cvijić studied karst — his great and enduring passion — for nearly four decades and published 27 papers and studies on it. Parallel to this, Cvijić studied settlements and populations. Cvijić’s scientific work was very extensive and varied and included all three major branches of geography — physical geography, anthropogeography and regional geography. His work laid the foundation for other scientific disciplines such as ethnology, ethno-psychology, sociology, and even history (Ristanović, 2005).

Cvijić had an appreciation for raw data: he drew conclusions solely from his extensive fieldwork and from the data he had collected and studied himself. In order to come to a valid conclusion, Cvijić sought information from various disciplines. He considered fieldwork indispensable, as it significantly contributed to better understanding of places and events, causal connections, elements of integration and permeation, separation and isolation (Stanković, 2006). Throughout his life, Cvijić worked with great enthusiasm, always adhering to his motto: “Use your life for a worthwhile purpose”. Indeed, Cvijić exemplified his work ethic. For instance, for a period of full 38 years he undertook major scientific trips around the Balkan Peninsula and adjacent areas and crisscrossed an area of approximately 500,000 km² to gather original data and sources (Ristanović, 2005). Undeterred by the weather and political conditions, bad roads, his ill health, and severe living conditions on the mountains, Jovan Cvijić travelled throughout Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Macedonia, and near Thessaloniki. He climbed the Mount Olympus and cruised the coastal waters of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. He

descended into the pits and caves. From Midžor Peak (on Stara Planina Mountain) he watched the giant Rila Mountain where he was the first one to discover traces of the Pleistocene glaciation. He spent time on the Danube River near the Iron Gate, was repeatedly present in eastern Serbia, mapped out the Vlasina peat, and measured the temperature of springs and wells. He explored the Bay of Kotor and climbed the Durmitor Mountain, the homeland of his ancestors. During his fieldwork, Jovan Cvijić often engaged in conversations with ordinary people. He was a good listener, always paying attention to people's opinions and reasoning, while guiding them to discuss the things he was interested in, the better to grasp the particulars and reflections of their national spirit. He recorded all relevant data, and had an astounding recall of a great many significant examples, which he would later truthfully retell. Additionally, Cvijić's tireless scientific work was enhanced with a superb command of the language and the beautiful style he used to depict what he saw (Stanković, 2006).

After four years of studying in Vienna and obtaining a doctorate in geography and geology, Cvijić was, by a decree of the Serbian royal regency in 1893, appointed a full professor of geography at the Great School in Belgrade. The following year he founded the Institute of Geography, soon to become an important centre for studies in geography and anthropogeography. The present Faculty of Geography at the University of Belgrade originated from this same institute. At the school, he founded the Ethnological Seminar, and helped to launch, in the Ethnographic Collection of papers, many books on "settlements of Serbian countries". In 1906/1907 and 1919/1920 he served as the rector at the University of Belgrade. He was a distinguished pedagogue and scientist, attracting a number of young, capable scholars; in 1910 he founded the Serbian Geographical Society and served as its president until his death (Ristanović, 2005). The same author stated that Cvijić, as a rector, initiated an establishment of Faculty of Philosophy in Skopje, Faculty of Law in Subotica, Medical, Agricultural and Theological Faculty in Belgrade. He was credited with choosing quality teaching staff, bringing assets to the University, also with the preservation and expansion of autonomy of the University, strengthening the independent selection of teachers, liberal research policy and free political beliefs of its teachers and students.

A substantial part of his activities Cvijić dedicated to the Serbian Academy of Sciences. In 1896, at the age of thirty, he was elected an associate member and in 1899, a full member. Within the Academy, he launched an influential series *Settlements and Origins of Populations* and served as editor. Thanks to his initiative and efforts, a number of prominent scientific editions appeared in the

Academy (Gligorić, 1970). Cvijić was elected the Academy president on April 12th 1921, a post he held until his death. He died in Belgrade on January 16th 1927, at the age of 62, leaving behind a significant body of work in several scientific fields.

Jovan Cvijić received numerous awards and honours, such as: a corresponding member of the Yugoslav Academy of Sciences and Arts in Zagreb, the Italian Academy of Literature and Arts in Rome, the Royal Society of Prague, Society of Education in Athens, geographical societies in London, Berlin, Prague, Warsaw, Vienna, Munich, Geneva, Neuchatel, Bucharest, Amsterdam, Budapest, Society for Research of Eastern Countries in Vienna, Paris Sociological Society. He was an honorary member of the Czech Academy of Sciences in Prague, and Federal Geographical Society of the USSR, etc. (Stanković, 2006).

In addition to these biographical reports, we will now explore how Jovan Cvijić is presented in Serbian dictionaries and encyclopaedias of the XXI century. What do these articles provide and how do they illustrate the way Cvijić's research was received in our cultural space during the second decade of the 21st century?

In general, lexicographical works have enormous influence and importance in establishing how we perceive individuals and events that have shaped the national history and culture. They serve as a precious source to the interested reader, who can easily, quickly, and, above all, accurately obtain the necessary information. Lexicons, encyclopaedias and dictionaries provide reliable support for every researcher, even in times when the Internet, in its accelerated development, takes a precedence — or, perhaps, precisely because of it. Often unverified information provided by the unfathomable depths of the Internet carry the risk of using arbitrary, unimportant or simply inaccurate data; the risk increases exponentially to the number of sources available. Moreover, even those articles that can be regarded as a valuable and reliable source, are usually taken from a lexicographical publication or book, for instance from some of the world-renowned encyclopaedias, such as Britannica or Larousse.

After reviewing the Serbian lexicography of the 21st century, we can safely argue that the representation of Jovan Cvijić in these publications corresponds closely to the importance and impact he had on our science, culture and nation. Furthermore, it appears that in Serbia in the 21st century, almost all major lexicographical publications contain articles about Cvijić. In this regard, there has been continuity with earlier periods in the development of our science since

the inter-war period. As Cvijić is still very much a focus of our lexicographers, we will try to present a summary of the articles dedicated to him found in five selected lexicographical publications.

Interestingly enough, neither of the two most significant contemporary publications actually contains an article on Cvijić, because *Serbian Encyclopaedia* has progressed only to the letter B, while *Serbian Biographical Dictionary* to the letter M. Still, the quality and accuracy of information, and the merit of the biographical articles published so far, leave no room for doubt that future articles about Cvijić will be at the same level of excellence.

Encyclopaedia of the Serbian People (Ljušić, 2008) contains an appropriately extensive article about our scientist. The very fact that experts from three different scientific disciplines co-authored the article reflects the intention of the editorial board to portray Cvijić as a geographer, then as an ethno-psychological researcher of the Balkans, as well as the professor who assumed the duties of a statesman, especially during World War II. The distinctive elements of Cvijić's biography are presented professionally, while a list of bibliographic material was prepared reliably and with an aspiration to emphasize the most important articles and those that reflect the range of his scientific work. As an encyclopaedic approach to sources should be, the article did not directly evaluate the importance of Cvijić and his work; it is left to the reader to infer. Additionally, the article is presented in two and a half columns, thus illustrating the opinion of the authors and editorial board about Cvijić. For the sake of comparison, Ivo Andrić and Miloš Crnjanski are presented with one column each.

In the past fifteen years, there has been a tendency in our lexicography to select historical figures who left the deepest mark in our science, culture and history. The beginning of the new century and efforts to analyse the events and individuals that have marked the last century resulted in their high number. This tendency is neither new nor unique to the current moment of Serbian lexicography. On the contrary, the selections of representative individuals, based on different criteria, were already in effect since the end of the nineteenth century and many publications based on this conception were presented to the readers during the twentieth century. Although faced with a truly daunting task of generating an adequate glossary (one that would unequivocally express the intention to find the most meritorious individuals), the editors of these editions took the risk and presented these individuals in biographical articles. In projects of this type, generating a good glossary is equally difficult, and often more challenging than writing the articles themselves. Each lexicographer knows very well that a glossary is the foundation on which we build the entire

lexicographical opus and, often-times its development — provided that all the necessary scientific principles and criteria are met - takes longer than the writing and editing of articles. Admittedly, there are lexicographical publications of inconsistent quality, but it would be difficult, even impossible, to find a major lexicon or encyclopaedia with a poorly made glossary.

Among a number of these publications, two biographical lexicons stand out; both contain articles on Jovan Cvijić. The first one is the *Leksikon 1000 ličnosti u udžbenicima istorije* (Lexicon of 1000 Individuals in History Textbooks), written by Jovanović (2004), and as the subtitle points out, it is intended primarily for teachers and students in elementary and secondary schools. As the author emphasizes in the “Preface to the second, revised and illustrated edition”, it was created with the intention to teach students how to use an encyclopaedia. In this lexicon, the author somewhat departs from the usual lexicographical regulations, because presented individuals are cross-referenced with other historical and fictional characters and events, with the aim to help students to better cope with the sources and information. Cvijić is thus introduced as “the world-renowned Serbian geographer”, followed by information about his life and work, and the greatest emphasis placed on his achievement in geography. The reception of this publication among young readers is facilitated by the use of quotes and powerful words, which often remain with the reader far longer than dry facts and dates. This is best illustrated by the carefully selected Vladimir Ćorović’s famous assessment of Cvijić, in the article “National Importance of Jovan Cvijić”: “There have been several top-quality scientists who made a powerful impact on their students and created their own schools, but besides Jovan Cvijić, Serbian science had no one who had as much, and with undisputed authority, influenced not only the students but also the whole society.” (Ćorović, 1990, p. 512)

The second publication is a biographical lexicon *Srbi koji su obeležili XX vek* (The Serbs Who Marked the 20th Century), written by Milanović (2006). This is a bilingual, Serbian-English lexicon, where Cvijić was presented on two pages. The article is not a mere collection of biographical data. Cvijić is described as “the most versatile scholar and connoisseur of the Balkan Peninsula in the early decades of the twentieth century, highly respected in the world, whose name is still mentioned with reverence”. In conclusion, Cvijić is touted as the most influential Serbian intellectual in the sensitive period of Serbian history and science. Additionally, Cvijić’s life and work are meticulously and extensively portrayed.

Concise and precise articles about Cvijić are also found in an abbreviated edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in ten volumes in 2005 (Mišić, 2005), then in *Srpska porodična enciklopedija* (Serbian Family Encyclopaedia) by the same publisher (Vukićević, Jovanović, Nikolić, & Moravčević 2006–2007), as well as in the edition *Sova: veliki porodični leksikon* (Sova: The Large Family Lexicon) written by Jovanović (2011). All of these articles are characterized by clear presentation of biographical data and an emphasis on Cvijić as an important geographer. In addition, these publications are printed in high circulations and widely available to the many readers who seek reliable information about the giant of our science.

In many contemporary releases, including lexicons, books and Internet portals, the different parts of Cvijić's scientific legacy are described in more details. In the past five years, several publications have attracted the attention of the scientific community: the first volume of *Leksikoni nacionalnih parkova Srbije - Đerdap* (Lexicons of National Parks in Serbia – Đerdap, Milovanović-Pešić, 2015), then edition of *Koreni* (Roots), containing phototype editions from *Srpski etnografski zbornik* (Serbian Ethnographic Collections) and studies of the origin of Serbian families, their customs and migration trends, published in *Serbian Ethnographic Collections* and a number of other issues; as well as in the Internet portal *Pojmovnik srpske kulture* (Glossary of Serbian Culture, 2015), which, owing to the good organization of data, enables a comprehensive and reliable search, and provides useful information from the fields of ethnology, anthropology, linguistics and other humanities.

Conclusion

Jubilees and celebrations, such as the recent memorial on the 150th anniversary of Jovan Cvijić's birth, are all aimed at a better understanding of the achievements, results and noble messages of our great predecessors, and their tremendous commitment and sacrifices in the name of human progress (Gligorić, 1970). In conclusion of this brief review, we are delighted that the Serbian lexicography of the 20th and beginning of the 21st century, although burdened with many problems, has provided a significant contribution by presenting the life and work of Jovan Cvijić to today's readers.

Equally important conclusion arises from thorough analysis of recent articles about Serbian lexicography in the first 15 years of the 21st century. Although burdened with many issues, contemporary Serbian lexicography shows a successful continuity of the processes described in this paper. Therefore, today's users of encyclopaedias, lexicons and other lexicographical works can be

informed about Jovan Cvijić in a reliable and proper way, and discover the elements of his scientific work less elaborated in the past.

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