## FROM THE NOTEBOOKS OF JOVAN CVIJIĆ

– Selected Pages and Interpretations –

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– прикази и тумачења –

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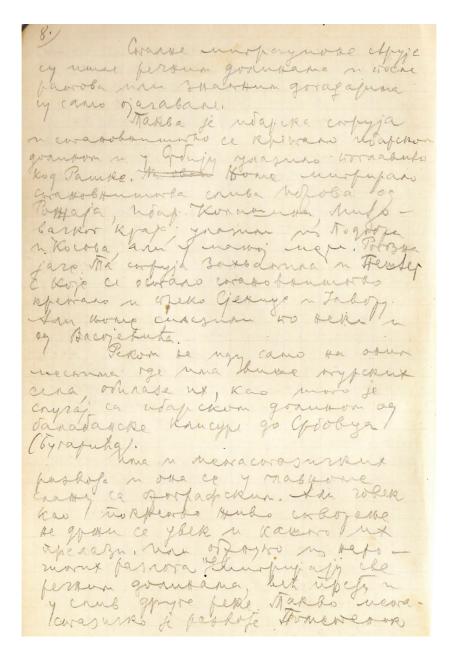
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Selected Pages and Interpretations –



Within the field notebooks compiled during Cvijić's trips throughout the Balkan Peninsula, we found two manuscripts, "Metanastasic Drifts and Metanastasic Divides" and "Metanastasic Folds and Passes", that were noted by one of his fellow companions. In these manuscripts Cvijić elaborated the movements of population and its migration to Serbia. He introduced the notion of *metanastasic* drifts defining them as "the abstraction of the centenary course of migration" (Cvijić, 1922b, p. 4). In the original manuscripts we read that "permanent migration drifts went along the river valleys and were strengthened by wars or significant events", and that the causes of migration can be natural, socio-economic or historical. In the book Metanastasic Movements and Their Causes and Effects (1922b), he distinguished four major groups of migration directions: the Dinaric, Kosovo-Metohija, Vardar-Morava (southern drift) and the drifts that crossed the Sava and Danube Rivers. However, in the aforementioned manuscripts, he refered to the branches of basic migration drifts that went towards Serbia (the Ibar, Sjenica, Lim, and Kosovo drifts). The population came to Serbia through the Ibar valley, especially near Raška. This drift was formed of people inhabiting the Ibar basin, stretching from Rožaje, Ibar Kolašin, the area of Mitrovica, Pešter, but "it also included some immigrants from the area of the Vasojević tribe." The movements did not follow the river only in the areas consisting of predominantly Turkish villages (for example, in the valley of Ibar from the Balabanska Klisura Gorge to Srbovac (Bugarić) in the Ibarski Kolašin).

Apart from metanastasic drifts, Cvijić introduced the following terms: *metanastasic divides* and *metanastasic gates* and *passes*. Metanastasic divides generally coincide with the orographic ones, except that "these are not fixed, owing to the fact that man is a moving living creature." Notable metanastasic divides include Pometenik, between the Ibar and Sjenica drifts; Pešter Plateau whence the drifts moved towards Ibar and Sjenica; followed by Zlatar and Jadovnik between the Sjenica and Lim drifts. Cvijić pointed out that there was no real orographic divide between the Kosovo and Ibar drifts and that the population from Kosovo moved through the Ibar valley, but that "their movements were taking place mainly through Mount Kopaonik, since Lab area was inhabited by the Arbanasi (Albanians-A/N)." Thus, the mass settling of the Toplica region was carried out totally "unnoticed". Cvijić defined metanastasic gates and passes as "passes and particular valley sections through which metanastasic drifts moved towards Serbia." These include, among others, settlements of Mokra Gora and Kokin Brod, Javor Mountain and the Ibar valley near Raška.

Cvijić published the results of his research in several publications, such as *The Anthropogeo-graphical Problems of the Balkan Peninsula* (1902a) and *The Balkan Peninsula and the South Slavic Lands: Basics of Anthropogeography* (1922a). In the later period, the main advocates of Cvijić's anthropogeographical school were academicians Atanasije Urošević (1935; 1950; 1965; 1987), Milisav Lutovac (1954; 1960; 1967; 1980) and Vojislav Radovanović (1924; 1959), whereas its modern followers include Milovan Radovanović (1961; 2004; 2008), Mirko Grčić (1999; 2002; 2004a; 2004b) and others.