

**SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
HERITAGE IN THE COLLECTIONS OF
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE**

**Museum of Science and Technology -
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MUSEUM OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - BELGRADE



SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL
HERITAGE IN THE COLLECTIONS OF
UNIVERSITY OF BELGRADE

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Belgrade

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Preface

Years long research work on site that was done within the project *Technical Heritage at the Faculties of Belgrade University* aiming to record preserved collections of old instruments was the first step in protection of cultural *property* at the faculties of the universality in Serbia. Upon collected data it was agreed that technical heritage of Belgrade University presents basic indicator of development of science and technology in this region. This research work started by questioning faculties' competent services about relevant inventory followed by detailed processing of data of listed objects with photographs having partial access to the archival material. Random sample of collected information and processed material showed that "identity card" of recorded instruments indicated that they were made in the course of the XIX century up to the second half of the XX century and mainly by the most famous European and American manufacturers. So we have half of the Collection of old psychological instruments in the Laboratory for Experimental Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy in Belgrade bearing logo of the famous master Zimmermann from Vuntova, laboratory in Leipzig while the rest of the collection was made in the workshops of other manufacturers such as *Diel, Boulitte, Palmer, Max & Berndt*. Instruments for Astronomic Observatory came from the famous manufacturers *Carl Zeiss, Askania, Bamberg, Siemens & Halke, Sartorius, Strasser und Rohde, Clem, Riefler, A.Lange & Söhne*. Collection of the Institute of Geodesy of the Civil Engineering Faculty was manufactured by German and Swiss industries

Askaniawerke A. G. Bambergwrk, Fennel-Kassel, Carl Zeiss Jena, Fennel Kassel, Wild, while computers system at the Faculty of Mining and Geology was manufactured in the second half of the XX century by American companies *Burroughs/Unisys and Wang*. The Collection of the Faculty of Pharmacy, besides pharmaceu-



Belgrade University building at the beginning of the XIX century.

tic inventory manufactured in European chemical factories and workshops consists of various pharmaceutical scales manufactured in the XIX century with trademarks of Hungarian and French manufacturers *Steinbuch, Porto Satze, Antoine Parent Fils, Marchand Balancer, Echantiller, Herman Steinbuch, F. A. Wolff & Söhne*. Regarding protection of those instruments it is obvious that they are properly stored in their institutions in the rooms assigned for their storage therefore providing conditions for

maintaining their present physical and operating conditions.

Talking to the experts who have the best insight to the characteristics of physical and operating conditions of those instruments meant that their functionality and their good condition have been preserved to a great extent, but to bring them to operating condition most of the instruments will require partial conservation and restoration. It is also important to mention that the buildings where this historic heritage is stored are also buildings under special protection having status of immovable cultural heritage.

Project *Technical Heritage at the Universities in Serbia*

The Museum of Science and Technology was

founded as complex technical museum with the aim, as many other scientific centers, to follow and popularize development of science and technology in coordination with other technical museums in Serbia.

By the Decision of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia about establishing competence of the Museums upon types of the work of arts and historical works that they preserve, the Museum of Science and Technology in 1995 became Central institution for all items of technical culture whether they belong to this Museum or are the property of other institutions: faculties, factories, schools or individuals. Since from the experience it was obvious that faculties possess valuable collections of old instruments, the Museum of Science and Technology supported by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Serbia started the project *Technical Heritage at the Universities of Serbia*. The objective of this project is to register those items and through basic museum activity that is preservation of technical heritage, preserve historical identity of the development of science and technology in this region.

Within this project, the Museum of Science and Technology contacted following faculties: Faculty of Philosophy, Faculty of Chemistry, Faculty of Pharmacy, Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Physics, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Biology, Faculty of Mathematics Faculty of

Transport and Traffic Engineering, Faculty of Technology and Metallurgy, Faculty of Mining and Geology, Faculty of Stomatology and the Faculty of Physical Chemistry.

In the laboratory for Experimental Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy, preserved collection of old scientific instruments is according to the number of items and significance of the instruments used in psychology, one of the most significant in the world. The Faculty of Chemistry preserved part of the Lyceum, Great School and the University laboratory equipment as well as the legacy (manuscripts, documents, textbooks and books) of the most prominent chemists in Serbia: Mihailo Raskovic, Sima Lozanic, Marko Leka, Milorad Jovicic, Milivoje Lozanic, Vukic Micovic and Mihailo Mihailovic. The Faculty of Electrical Engineering has four laboratories with preserved old technical instruments and according to their importance, the most important one is Laboratory for Energy Sources, and Laboratory for Measuring Instruments.

Since the object of our interest is historical development of technology at Belgrade University, it is interesting to take a look at its historical development in order to acquire better knowledge about creation and development of technical culture in our country.

Development of University – from the Great School to a Present Day

We have learned from the history that diverse state, social and cultural events have replaced one another in this region. Being part of foreign states and civilizations for centuries, mentality, tradition, economy and religious reticence are just some of the factors that led to fatal consequences in all spheres of life but also to satisfying basic cultural needs of Serbian Society.



Only in the beginning of the XIX century, social and state circumstances were ready to create conditions to enable development and progress as well as safe future. The agreement with emperor's viziers and Hattie Sheriff received from the sultan (1829, 1830, 1833) provided that "all Serbs will have the right to establish sealing of the books, establish hospitals and schools in the country in order to educate their children", created vassal state of the Principality of Serbia, enabled discontinuity of feudalism and strived for national and social autonomy of Serbian peasant society by enlargement of the territory. That was great improvement leading to the development of organization of social life and sudden development of education. However, centuries long slavery under Turks had implications on education, because permanent fighting left no time for education of young people.

The Most important moment in the organization of education in Serbia of that time was foundation of the Ministry of Education in 1811 according to the Constitution with Dositej Obradovic as the first minister and the head of the Ministry, who was up to then director of all the schools. He was succeeded by Ivan Jugovic¹ who later became the founder of

¹ Ivan Jugovic whose real name was Jovan Savic, was one of most educated Serbs who was born in Sombor at that

Vuk Stefanovic
Karadzic

Written page
of *Serbian
Dictionary* from
1818

the Great School in Belgrade and in 1808/09 he was the only lecturer who lectured all the courses. By studying the work of primary schools of that time mainly through memoir notes, one may assume that no plan and school program existed in that time, but classes depended only on knowledge and professionalism of a teacher. The teachers were mainly Serbs from the region of neighboring Austrian Empire “ who taught elementary writing giving classes in reading, writing, computing and church singing”.² The school buildings and furniture were missing but financing also was not settled. This was the situation in Belgrade, before the foundation of the Belgrade Higher School that started to work on September 13th (September 1st) and its primary organization remained unchanged only for five years, up to 1813. No single official act regarding its foundation as well as program of education was preserved. The Belgrade Higher School was organized as the three grade school and the students were enrolled according to the classes or grades with no limitation regarding enrollment, but it was desirable “that they could read, write and count.” Nevertheless, only children of well-off Serbs attended the school. The exact number of students who attended that school was never fa-

Building of the
Great School,
today Museum
of Vuk and
Dositej

time part of Hapsburg’s Monarchy respectfully Austrian Empire. He graduated from the Law School in Pest and he was professor in the High School in Karlovci.

² Rados Ljusic, “Drustvene Prilike” *University of Belgrade, Collected Documents*, editor Dusan Tadic and Djordjije Uskokovic (Belgrade: University of Belgrade and Savremena Administracija 1988),5.



miliar, but it is known that 20 students were enrolled during the first year and 40 of them during the second year.³ It should be pointed out that Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic, Aleksa Karadjordjevic, Sima Nenadovic, Djoka Protic, Milisav Zdravkovic and others⁴ attended this school. The Belgrade Higher School was school of special character - both high school classes and higher education classes were held there whereas high school classes were attended in the first and the second school year and the higher classes in the third school year. At that time higher education included legal studies and actually presented forerunner of the present School of Law of Belgrade University. During the first two school years students studied courses of general character: history, geography, counting, German language, sketch – drawing (surveying and geometry), statistic of Serbia, stylistic as well as geographic-statistic history of Hungary, Russia, England, France, Poland, Austria and Turkey. Higher education classes meant besides studies of history, language and stylistic, studying of international and state law. With all those courses,

³ List of 36 students who attended the Belgrade Higher School composed by Andra Gavrilovic, famous Serbian historian and writer.

⁴ Ljusic, "Drustvene prilike", 7

during all three years, moral studies were studied as well as martial arts including swordsmanship and military practicing with guns.⁵ The establishment of independent Serbian state and creation of its autonomy provided opening of the first high schools in Serbia. Engagement of Vuk Stefanovic Karadzic and arrival of Dimitrije Isailovic⁶ contributed that first school ("vehovna", "advanced" and "great") began its work in October 1830 in Belgrade as three grade school as it was planned. In November 1833, Prince Milos Obrenovic moved the school to Kragujevac and from March 1835, it had officially become Gymnasium. In the school year 1835/36, it officially became four grade school and in 1838/39, it got the fifth grade as well. Besides High School in Kragujevac, in 1836, three more half gymnasiums were founded in Cacak, Sabac and Zajecar. Besides those schools, status of vocational school got Theological School in Belgrade and Military School in Pozarevac. This is the evidence of what had been done

⁵ Snezana Bojovic, *200 godina Beogradskog univerziteta 1808-2008* (Beograd: Princip, 2008),17

⁶ Dimitrije Isailovic graduated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Pest 1808 and was respectable professor in the high schools in Vojvodina and Serbia, he was lecturer at the Belgrade Higher School and high state official and advisor of Prince Milos. He prepared school dictionaries for French, German and Latin language and was editor of *Srpske novine*.

during the reign of Prince Milos in the field of education and about the success of young state in a regard to economic and cultural opportunities of that time.⁷

The Beginning of the Higher Education in Serbia

Stefan Stefanovic Tenka⁸, Minister of Education of that time convinced that four grade studies in the high school of Kragujevac were insufficient proposed to the Prince in June 1838 to extend education in this school for two more years and that “present school is upgraded to the Lyceum”, as well as to build special building for this school. That practically meant that gymnasium remained to be high school while opening of the Lyceum meant establishment of the higher education institution. Because Serbia extremely needed office workers of various profiles that High School in Kragujevac could not provide, special Commission of the Ministry of Education with members Ilija Garasanin, Paun Jankovic and Pavle Stanisic together

with the Minister of Education worked out the proposal and forwarded it to the sovereign. Shortly after that, Prince Milos Obrenovic by letter dated June 19/July 1, 1838 founded Lyceum and extended education in the Gymnasium in Kragujevac from four years to six years.⁹

After that the Ministry of Education got very hard task to provide conditions for undisturbed lecturing at the Lyceum. That meant preparation of premises for work, preparation of syllabus, finding adequate lecturers as well as provision of necessary financial support. It is interesting that one of the previous plans regarding foundation of Lyceum that hadn't been realized, besides educational standards, was project that was prepared and meant adaptation of the building with nine classrooms, staff-room, library, museum, prison, one office for the archives and guard room.

Problem of space during the first school year was solved so that Lyceum classes and Gymnasium classes were held in the same building headed by Dimitrije Isailovic, Professor and Director of the Gymnasium in Kragujevac. The syllabus included six courses: philosophy, general history, mathematics, statistics, German

⁷ Ljusic, “Drustvene prilike”, 14

⁸ Stefan Stefanovic Tenka was Minister of Justice and Education having title of General-Major. Prince Aleksandar Karadjordjevic appointed him State Advisor 1842 and six year later President of State Council.

⁹ Milen M. Nikolic, *Kragujevacka gimnazija: 1833-1933* (Kragujevac: b. i., 1933), 66-67

language and drawing. On the other hand it was necessary to find professors ready to accept to work at the Lyceum that turned out to be harder part of the job. Namely, Serbia was at that time country without roads and the courts where Prince's will was the ultimate law, which was not so popular between the foreigners. That's why the choice of professors was limited to the professors, Serbs from Vojvodina educated in Vienna and Pest who accepted those posts from patriotic reasons. However, this solution also was not easy regarding realization. For example, two of the first called candidates, Jakov Gersic, Director of the Gymnasium in Sremski Karlovci and Atansije Nikolic, the engineer and the Professor at the Gymnasium in Novi Sad refused to come to Kragujevac and therefore become the first lecturers at the Lyceum. In September 1839, the Ministry of Education ordered the Lyceum to separate from the Gymnasium and continue its work individually which was done both physically and organizationally. The Lyceum started with lectures in the beginning of October in the building of Kragujevac hospital that had been held there up to 1841 when it was moved to Belgrade. At the same time the head of the Lyceum became the rector since the function of the rector was established.

The rector was elected every year and apart from that the Lyceum got its seal, its diplomas, protocols as well as its school supervisor.

From accompanying facilities, the Lyceum had its library that had 552 works in 927 volumes as well as cabinet for physics, minerology, zoology, botanic and technology as well as chemical laboratory and it had also collection of apparatus and models for "applied mathematics"¹⁰ The Lyceum library was organized according to the Organization of Public Education dated September 23, 1844 as general library "for all sciences and for the whole Lyceum" and was considered to be "scientific mean". At the same time the function of the librarian was established with responsibility to

¹⁰ B. Djordjevic, "Univerzitet u Beogradu 1863-1963", *Godisnjak grada Beograda vol. IX-X*, ed. Milica Uzelac (Beograd: Belgrade Newspaper, 1962/3),7



Princess Ljubica
Residence,
Building of the
Lyceum up to
1841

“protect the library, keep it properly and be responsible for it” and Professor Dr. Janko Safarik was elected the first Lyceum librarian. The Ministry of Education from the very beginning tried to strengthen the status of “scientific mean” of the library with different measures. It was necessary to provide permanent inflow of new editions but also certain financial support in order to enrich library holdings. At the beginning the library got most of the books through School library holdings until it was regulated that sample of every printed matter in Belgrade should be forwarded to the library. Besides already mentioned manners to obtain the books and by using credits to get books, donation was one the ways to obtain the books. Our merchant Jovan Riznic born in Trieste who lived in Gobcice by Odesa ¹¹was the most distinguished donator. Further development of the library depended on improvement of teaching that implied years long transformation and adaptation to the valid political, cultural and economic conditions.

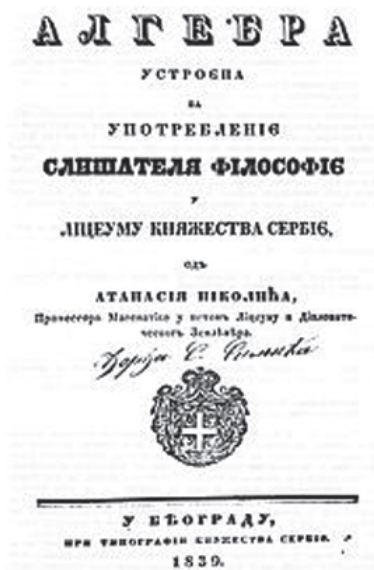
Practical Classes and Equipment of the First Study Rooms at Lyceum

Introduction of physics as a course in the syllabus at the Lyceum 1839 opened the door to other pedagogical methods based on experimental, practical teaching that was from the very beginning the idea of the professors of physics.

Although the teaching staff had been changing for next twenty years, equipping and arranging of the cabinets for physics remained to be their common duty that was not easy at all, since provision of the equipment meant great persistence of both professors and the Ministry of Education, before all regarding necessary funds. Acquisition of the necessary teaching aids was done according to the already established rules. Professors made the lists that were to be approved by the Rector after that by the Ministry of Education and finally by the State Council and only then the order was sent abroad.

However, the job of acquisition of the equipment regardless mentioned procedure wasn't always completed successfully since the apparatus were very often broken and were damaged during transportation regarding bad roads and railways. Konstantin Brankovic made the first list of

¹¹ Ljubomir Durkovic-Jaksic, Osnivanje Univerzitetske biblioteke u Beogradu”, *Godisnjak grada Beograda*, vol. XIII, ed. Milica uzelac (Beograd: Sedma sila 1966), 230



teaching aids for physics. Some items of the equipment came from Vienna and that was the reason that the Lyceum on its meeting made official decision to employ “observer “whose duty would be, besides other things, to protect “valuable [...] instruments: mathematical and physical”.¹² Jovan Rajic, on two occasions upon the request of the Ministry of Education made the next list of teaching aids. The list had 82 items “the most necessary instruments and apparatus with price in silver”. The State Council approved this list but reduced it to 34 items thus reducing the price for 350 thalers. The same year in October the items were ordered from Vienna and in May next year, part of the equipment of 24 items reached the Lyceum, whereas one apparatus was inaccurate.¹³ This situation at the Lyceum required more space for work so Ministry of Education was requested to provide special buildings with at least “eight medium premises and two large premises”. One room would be used for exams and another one will be storage for instruments for physics “since in this one used as storage because of the heavy rain and humidity that harms the equipment, equipment is unprotected and authorized professors could not be responsible for it”. Professor of physics Janko Safarik made next attempt to make a list not only for the cabinet for physics but for the chemistry collection as well but he was not successful in that attempt. This illustrates the report of Svetomir Nikolic regarding inventory of the cabinet for physics and engineering from 1845 which states that there it was “besides metal, shovels and school

¹² Bojovic, *200 Beogradskog univerziteta 1808-2008*, 45-48

¹³ *Ibid.*

Atanasije
Nikolic, the
First Rector of
the Lyceum in
Kragujevac

Written page
from the
mathematics
textbook

desks, two three instruments for inciting electricity, two three models of hose, one small microscope, one level, one compass, pot for measuring, two calipers and several hoes. In the corner of the room there was heap of stones some of them defined and some not".¹⁴

In autumn 1853, upon the arrival of Josif Pancic and Mihailo Raskovic to the Department of Natural and Technical Sciences at the Lyceum, the foundation of the cabinets for natural sciences and chemical laboratory started. In the course of the next ten years apart from the library and the cabinet for physics that already existed, several cabinets for natural sciences were founded such as: cabinet for mineralogy, zoology, botany, technical science, chemistry and the laboratory for chemistry. Newly established cabinets and their equipping were given to the professors with the anticipated amount of 500 thalers of common annual budget for that purpose. This kind of financing by the State could hardly cover basic expenses of schooling and that was the reason that professors from the Natural Sciences and Technical Department had to ask permanently for additional funds for the equipment of their cabinets. Therefore Mihailo Raskovic by the end of

¹⁴ Ibid.

1853 received the money for purchasing of one apparatus and in the beginning of the following year upon the request of Josif Pancic, money for purchasing "stationery, bulky paper, two maps, and chemical reagents" was approved. Shortly after that, 128 types of teaching aids were purchased in Prague amounting to 339 thalers and almost 70% of the total annual amount designed for the acquisition of all teaching aids was spent.¹⁵ Partly successful attempt to order some equipment was recorded in December 1854 when Rector in the name of professor from the Department of Natural and Technical Sciences requested from the Minister of Education additional 10.000 forints for the equipment of the cabinet. Since this sum was characterized as to high burden to the state budget, school inspector reduced it to 6125 forints, moving from the list models for technology, schooling aids for zoology cabinet and some other things. The greatest part of this sum was assigned for the equipment of chemical laboratory, 1370 forints was assigned for cabinet for physics and 1056 forints for natural sciences cabinet. Since the approval of this amount went through complete procedure, at the Lyceum meeting in September 1855 was decide that professors themselves were

¹⁵ Ibid.

to decide where they want to purchase their equipment. On that occasion Mihajlo Raskovic and Vuk Marinkovic decided to buy equipment in Vienna. As the purchase of the equipment was successful it was necessary to ensure adequate space for storing that equipment. Therefore, the Ministry of Education was asked to empty one room for Raskovic "where the books of the Society of the Serbian Letters were stored" as well as "one part of the basement to store material for his laboratory", which was done. At the same time when the equipment came to the Lyceum, regulations for its protection were established that implied registering of items in inventory, entering data regarding damaged or wrong instruments in separate book and all that was supposed to be verified by the school inspector. Besides, the position of school attendant was introduced whose duty was to take care of cabinets and laboratories. The Geology Society from Vienna joined equipping of the Lyceum cabinets, donating collection of 30 items of "homeland country products" and the worker from Majdanpek donated part of his collection.¹⁶ During the 25 years of work, classes in the Lyceum suffered various conceptual and structural changes e.g. increased number of courses,

¹⁶ Ibid.

extended time of education, acquiring of legal procedures, however it proved to be education that missed a lot of things.

In other words, this type of education resulted in candidates fitting only to the state employment. That's the reason why the Ministry of Education suggested to the State Council to reform the Lyceum and to allow its better and more appropriate organization. The Lyceum thus in 1863, after the Law on Organization had been passed, became the Great School – "scientific institution for professional education"¹⁷ consisting of three separate faculties: the Faculty of Philosophy, the Technical Faculty and the Faculty of Law. In spite of that law that was several times amended by different reforms from 1873, 1880, 1896 and 1900 this law was actually in force up to 1905 when the Law on University had been passed. By generosity of salt merchant and Danube Captain Misa Anastasijevic, the Great School moved into the new building know as Captain Misa's Mansion the same year. By the time more attention was drawn to the work of The Great School, useful organizational changes were carried out and the budget for its maintenance was increased.

¹⁷ Prvos Slanakamenac, *Osnivanje i karakter beogradskog Liceja* (Beograd: Savremena skola, 1952), 39.

Nomocanon
(*Nomocanon of St. Sava*) collection
of civil and
canon laws



Creation of the University Property – Captain Misa’s Mansion

By further development of teaching activity and outgrowing of the Lyceum into the Great School the question of space became important. Realizing that the role of education is very important within national development of the country, the richest man in Serbia and one of the most powerful persons in the Middle Europe in the middle of the XIX century, Misa Anastasijevic donated his palace to his “homeland” for housing of the Great School and scientific work, thus renewing old Serbian middle age tradition – charitable foundation. Captain

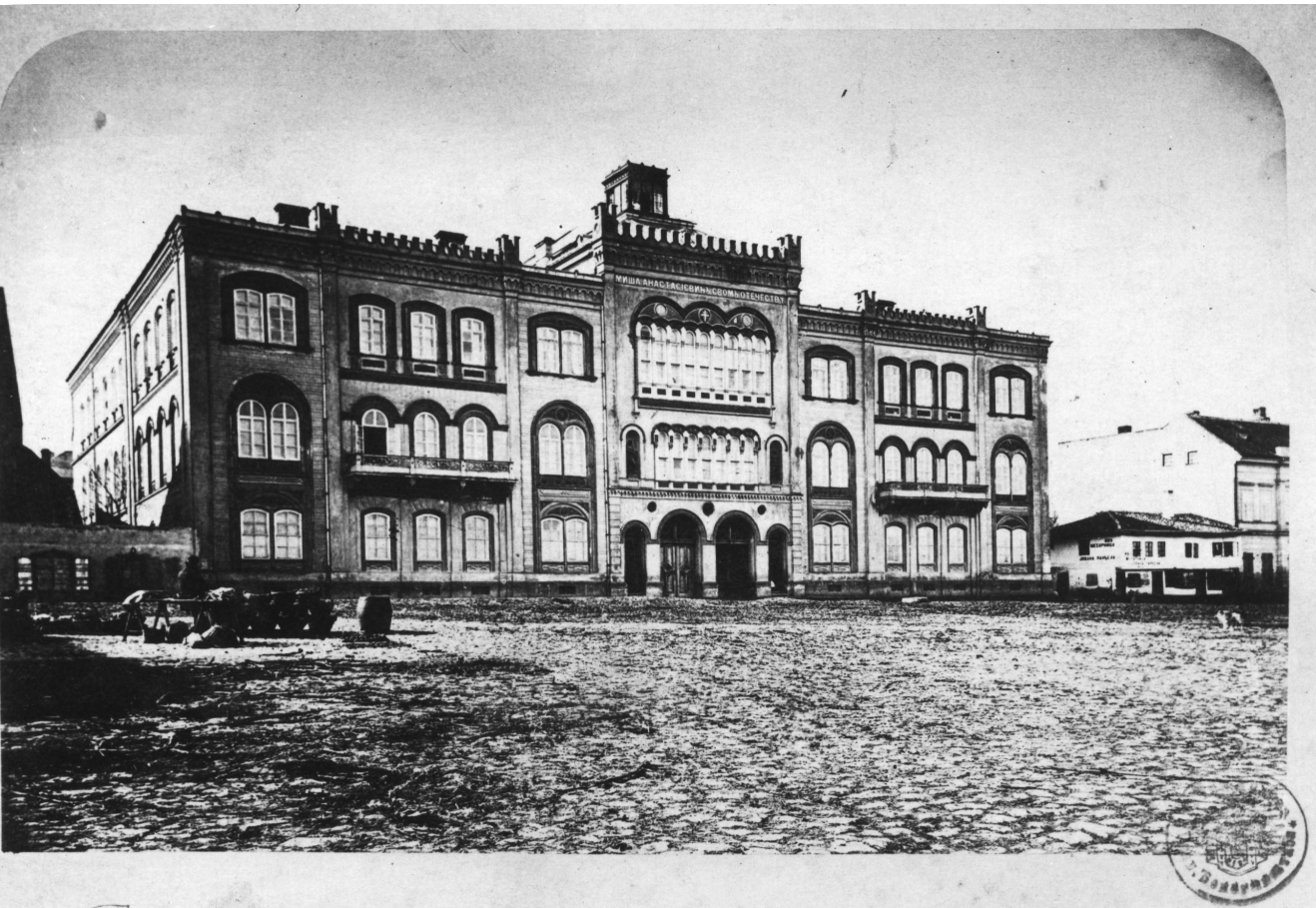
Misa Anastasijevic (1803-1885) wholesaler and lease-holder of Romanian and Hungarian salt work became wealthy owing to the business relation with Prince Milos Obrenovic.¹⁸ Besides large estate in Vlaska and title of “Captain of Danube” that Prince Milos awarded him 1833, he possessed 74 ships that he used for transportation of salt due to bad roads and railroads. Except that he contributed to the development of education system, he donated 1000 ducats to the National Theatre in Belgrade and financially supported the first “Reading Place” founded in 1845 giving money for annual sustenance. Captain Misa’s Mansion (today housing University of Belgrade Rectorate) was the biggest and the most beautiful palace in Serbia at that time.

Wealthy merchant Misa Anastasijevic appropriated sum of 100.000 ducats for building of the stately home for his youngest daughter Sara who married Djordje, son of Aleksa Karadjodjevic. He bought large property to build that house occupying the widest free space in town spreading over part of the Great Market at one side and neglected cemetery at the other side. Building of this structure was entrusted to

¹⁸ Ljubinka Trgovcevic, *Dobrotvori Beogradskom univerzitetu* (Beograd: Univerzitet i Srpska akademija nauka i umetnosti, 2005), 16

the architect Jan Nevole, whom this mansion was the most significant and most precious work. Nevertheless this building had never become the property of those that it was intended for, since Captain Misa decided on his birthday on February 12, (February 25) 1863 to donate this magnificent edifice to the state for housing of educational institutions: "It has always been my desire and intention to donate part of my estate

to the people and for the need of my fatherland. Expressing my love and service to my people in many situations till today I have been thinking to leave one monument of my patriotism by my testament. But you have both verbally and after that in writing informed me about great poverty and great need of our fatherland regarding housing of educational institutions such as: the Lyceum, the National Library, the National



Captain Misa's Mansion, second half of the XIX century

Museum, and the National University etc.” Therefore, in September the same year, the institutions that were just founded such as the Great School with Gymnasium, the Ministry of Education, the National Library, the National Museum and the Society of Serbian Letters moved to this building.

Cultural and Civilization Circumstance in Serbia by the End of the XIX Century and the Beginning of the XX Century

The Great School suffered in various phases several transformations more or less successful. The reason was to be found in frequent changes of the rulers that with their absolutistic ruling concepts kept interior political and state-legal establishment of the country permanently



Building of the
Fund Mortgage
Bank at the
Beginning of
the XX Century



unstable, all the time pushing back the development of cultural and educational system and forcing professors to change their political- ideological attitudes whether according to the wish of the ruler or forced by the authorities and political situation that inevitably caused vacillating in their professional orientation. When we take a look at the cultural circumstance in Serbia in the course of the XIX century and in the first half of the XX century it is obvious that two dynasty families, Obrenovic and Karadjordjevic treated in completely different manner important matters in culture and arts.

Letopis Maticе srpske, the Oldest Serbian Magazine



Social and political goals in the field of cultural politics during the reign of the family Obrenovic reflected in development and confirmation of Serbian cultural tradition. Protection of national cultural - historical values was summary of compete national program in the process of integration to the European trends of that time that many European countries had already been part of.¹⁹ In this way many important institutions for developing Serbian cultural tradition were established in the course of the XIX century. Besides the Great School and the Lyceum that was Matica Srpska, found-

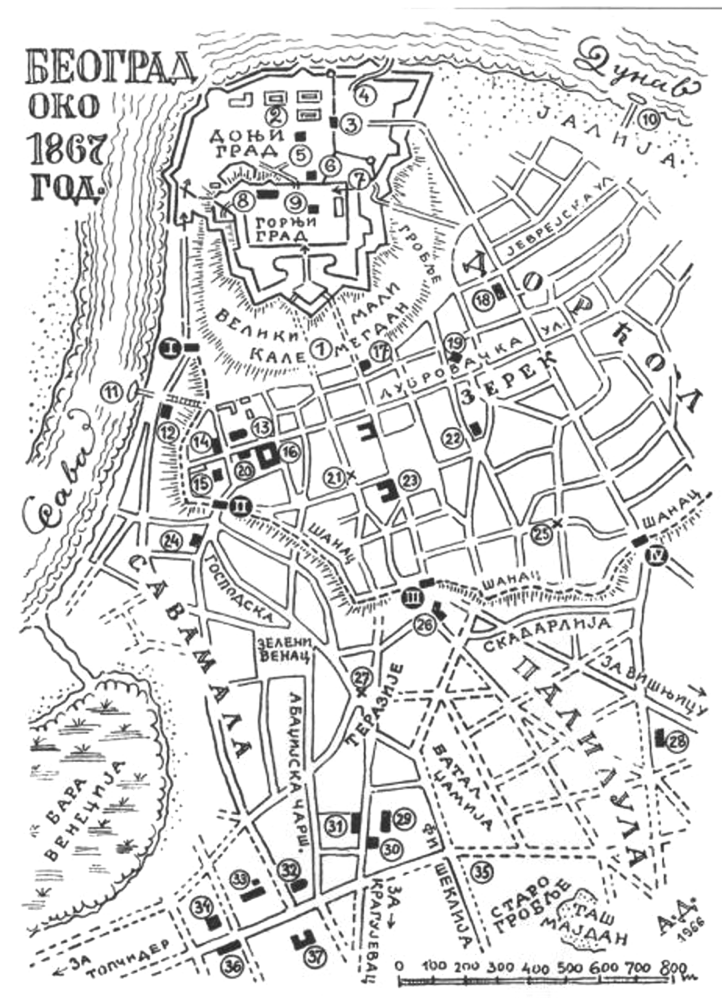
Miroslav's Gospel, XII Century

¹⁹ Vesna Djukic Dojcilovic, *Tranzicione kulturne politike-konfuzije i dileme* (Beograd: Foundation Andrejevic, 2003). 15

The Map of
Belgrade from
1867

ed in 1826, the National Museum, founded in 1844 and the National Theatre founded in 1868.

When Karadjordjevic Dynasty came into power and when Kingdom of Yugoslavia was founded new state ideology of "Integral Yugoslavism" was developed that besides territorial expansion brought as well enlargement of population. The Pattern of integration of that time for none of the constituent nations of the new country was not necessary factor of security, stability and national unity besides interactions and similarities, because of the national disunion and different political system and culture. Since this configuration of the state was without firm foundation, it was necessary to approach new ideological concept that would contribute to the new state apparatus. One of the ways to overcome antagonism was creation of new cultural politic that was to affirm regime and glorify life perspectives within mutual country. To serve that purpose, in 1929 the Law on National Schools unified education so the University being the highest pedagogical, educational, scientific and cultural institution got the special task to carry out to practice "national education" "keep discipline of national spirit" control "foreign cultural influence" and educate youth that



would be exponent of "pure" Yugoslav national culture and the school itself obtained guaranteed autonomy. The University endeavored to remain Yugoslavian regarding its staff. The prominent scientists from all parts of the country worked in all departments and institutions. Nevertheless, most of the professors were not happy with the

provisions of the Law on University being kind of pressure to obtain mentioned goals.

Foundation of Belgrade University

Despite of all those obstacles, progressive currents heading towards creation of new epoch of education, being the source of cultural and mental development of the nation hadn't been stopped in Serbia. During the work of the Great School, laws had been passed regarding transformation of this type of education to the university education three times on several occasions, but only in the last decade of the XIX century, those attempts became more concrete and real. Upon the proposal of eighty Members of the Parliament, the Commission for Preparation of the Project of the Law on University was not formed in 1899, but neither that year nor in the course of four years, did the proposals reach the Parliament Session.

Reasons that this project encountered resistance should be looked up on the first place in rural provenience of the Members of Parliament and their interest, since the Parliament majority at that time was composed of mostly small merchants and well-to-do farmers. Foundation of the

University for them meant increase of the budget and at the same time decrease of the funds necessary for securing necessities



Old Belgrade,
Vasina Street

that were primary to them. Namely, in the middle of the XIX century Serbia was mostly agricultural country and uneducated and poor population without technical culture was engaged mainly in traditional crafts so following craftsmen were registered: tailors, furriers, "opanak" makers, bakers, Chandler, lycitar, coppersmiths, wheelwrights, saddlers and etc. As deputies had said it was necessary first of all to: water the land, regulate river flows, prevent flooding and afterwards make new trade contracts and improve traffic. Besides, the University will produce clerks leaving on the account of the village and national production."²⁰ But when

²⁰ Miroslav Pecujlic, "Univerzitet i društvo", *Univerzitet u Beogradu 1838-1988, Collected documents*, ed. Dusan Tadic and Djordje Uskokovic (Beograd: University of Belgrade and Savremena Administracija, 1988) 358.

Building of the
National Library
at Kosancicev
venac



they finally agreed upon its foundation they asked immediately to found the University of Agriculture, Medicine and the Faculty of Theology. It should be mentioned that this initiative had been pushed ahead by one very important event that in many aspects had changed the climate both in political and cultural scene of Serbia of that time. Namely, coup d'état and replacement of the Obrenovic Dynasty in 1903 clear the

way to civil parliamentarism and winning the parliament majority necessary for voting for the new law. Only in 1904, when the question of constitution had been removed from the political scene in Serbia, this attempt was successful and Andra NIKolic, Minister of Education of that time succeeded to present proposal of the Law on University in front of the National Assembly that on February 19, (March 5th) 1905 passed that



Belgrade square, early 20th century

law by majority.²¹

Passing of the Law on University that anticipated forming of the University Senate by the decree upon proposal of the Government that would be composed of eight full time professors who would further on elect other full time and associate professors at all three existing faculties (Faculty of Philosophy, School of Engineering and School of Law) started organization

of this highest educational institution in Serbia. The government appointed University Senate with following members: Jovan Zujovic, Sima Lozanic, Mihailo Petrovic, Jovan Cvijic, Andra Stefanovic, Dragoljub Pavlovic, Ljubomir Jovanovic and Milic Radovanovic. Formal opening of Belgrade University was on October 2, (October 15th) 1905. at the presence of the king, and the crown prince, metropolitan, episcopo, academicians, members of diplomatic corps, members of parliament, members of the State Council, university professors, representatives of professional schools and secondary schools as well as representatives of press and respectable cultural and educational institutions. Representatives from the University of Zagreb and Sofia were also present, delegates from the Slovenian Society from Prague, Matica of Slovenia as well as Director of Tekelianum. Numerous telegrams and greeting cards from number of European countries were directed to the University on that occasion. The first rector was Sima Lozanic who while delivering formal speech on

²¹ Dragoslav Jankovic, "Transformation of the Great School into the University 1905" *Univerzitet u Beogradu 1838-1988, collected papers*, ed. Dusan Tadic, Djordjije Uskokovic (Beograd: University of Belgrade and Savremena administracija, 1988), 53

the opening ceremony explained in quite picturesque manner the significance of the University: " the same as sun with its light , warm and chemical rays gives life to still life being moderating factor in creation of living beings from water, earth and air, so does the school with its scientific rays, it gives life to human soul, helping that ignorant creatures develop intellect and become a men of culture[...] Let[...] our University obtain that power so that our people could take their place regarding cultural development that they deserve and that would be worthy their glorious past providing regular development in all directions[...] God bless our University! To live and to grow, to blossom and to bear fruits, our young University".²²

Managing of the University and Its first Professors

Regarding organizational matters, the role of a rector hadn't suffered great changes compared to one with the Great School. University Senate elected rector for one year term of office from the rank of full time professors that held that position for more than five years. Its role was

to represent the University and to preside over the University Senate, the University Administration and the University Court. Different from the position of a rector, position of a dean up to then suffered bigger changes – from the position of rector's assistant at the time of the Great School it outgrew to the head of the faculty that meant that each faculty at the University had its dean. The first generation of professors was elected by the professors of the Great School who were educated abroad mostly as scholars of the Serbian Government after they had graduated from some of the faculties of the Great School. Majority attended German Faculties where most of doctoral theses were defended.

For instance, Sima Lozanic was elected, for the lecturer in chemistry at the faculty of Philosophy, for theoretical mathematics Mihailo Petrovic, for literature Bogdan Popovic and Pavle Popovic, for history Nikola Vulic, for philosophy Branislav Petronijevic, for minerology Sava Urosevic, for geography Jovan Cvijic, for zoology Zivojin Djordjevic for archeology Miloje Vasic, for South Slavic languages Aleksandar Belic and for German language Milos Trivunac. Elections had been completed in other two Faculties as well, Faculty of Law and

²² Part of formal speech of Sima Lozanic, the first elected University Rector at the opening ceremony in 1905



Technical Faculty.²³ This first generation of professors had great influence in dynamic development of Serbia at the beginning of the XX century, since with their knowledge and modern scientific approach obtained at European universities they enabled exceptionally fast development of almost all scientific researches, creating therefore in our country new scientific center.

²³ Tadija Pejovic, *Moje uspomene I doživljaji 1892-1919* (Beograd: Family Pejovic, 1980),8

Development of New Teaching Disciplines

Within new scientific and intellectual situation and with development of scientific disciplines, new scientific, professional and cultural institutions were founded, as well as new chairs, new institutions and departments. Institute of Geography was founded at the University of Philosophy in 1893, one year later Department of Mathematics then Department of French language 1895, Department of Serbian language 1901 afterwards Chemical Laboratory, Botanic Garden, Astronomic and Meteorological Observatory, while the Institute of Geodesy started to work in 1894 at Technical Faculty, Hydro Technical Institute in 1898 and Electro technical Institute in 1898.

By examining further development of the Great School it is obvious that special efforts were made in the construction of the faculty buildings, hospital and institution buildings, so designs for their construction had been prepared already in 1913, and construction was foreseen on the area of former Racetrack (Today Tasmajdan Park). Plot of 104.614sqm was ceded to Belgrade University free of charge before all to build building for the Technical Faculty, while the

The first eight full time professors of Belgrade University

Meadow of the
old racetrack in
1929



Faculty of Agriculture was ceded the plot of 15.000sqm located at the upper part of Municipality seed-plot in Banjica to use it for 25 years.

However, the First World War stopped all the works. Suffering and poverty of the country directed complete investment works meant for the University in the opposite direction, so instead of building

new structures, existing were renovated, free city areas were rented and smaller structures were built for biologic, metrological, astronomic and seismologic stations and so on. Only the period between the wars was to bring progress to the University in this field.

Although young compared to the world Universities, the University of Belgrade

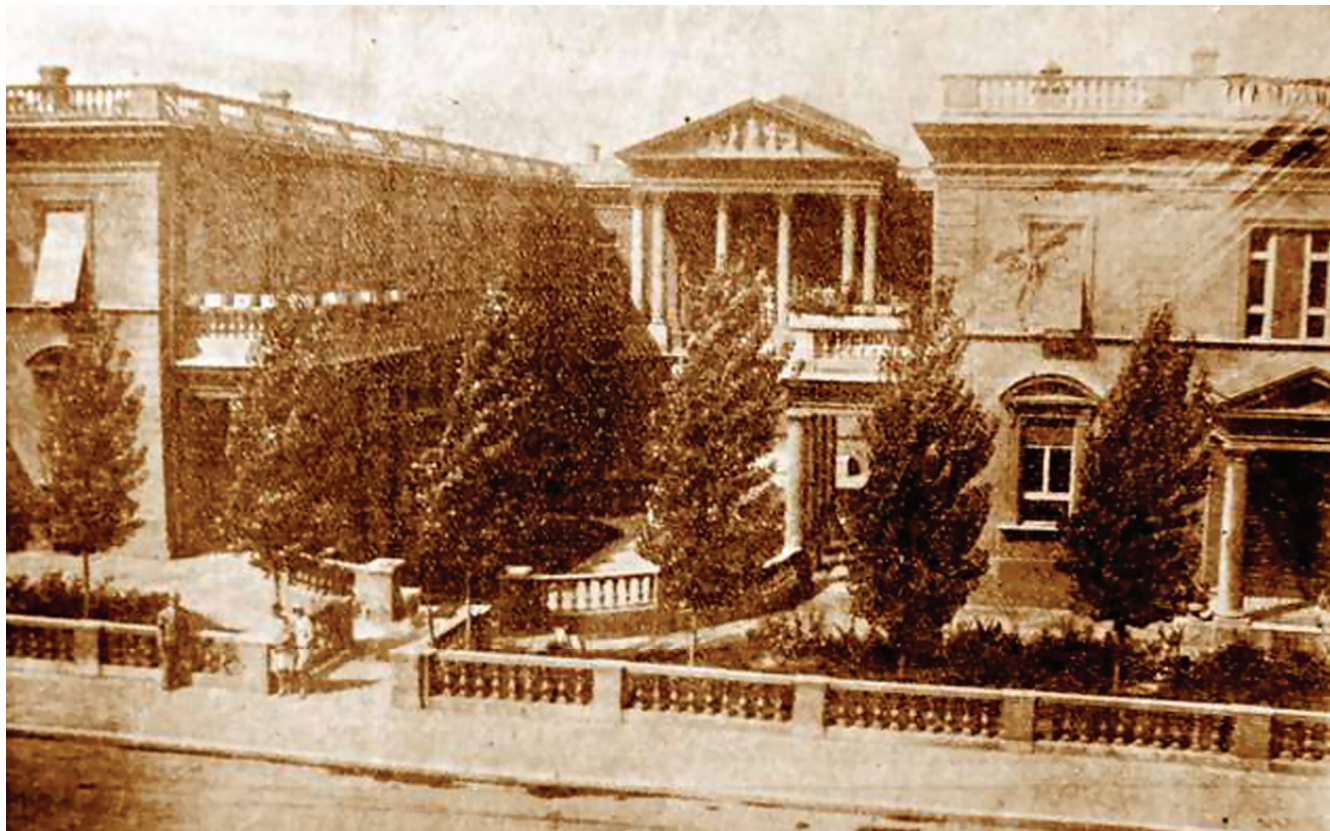


The Building
of the Military
Museum,
former
Geodetic
Institute

managed to become one of significant scientific and cultural institutions for very short time. Faculties of the University with their institutes, laboratories, departments, clinics and libraries were equipped with modern inventory as well as with costly and rare books. For example the Institute of Physics that was founded in 1885 and till 1937 satisfied the needs of the faculty of

Medicine and Technical Faculty had library with over 8000 titles and 15 most famous world scientific magazines from the field of physics. Institute of Zoology, besides the rich library possessed and preserved documentation of drawings from the field of anatomy, histology and cytology for practical purposes, collection of sea fauna and fauna of Serbian lakes, collections of

Institute of
Philosophy
and Histology
Institute of
the Faculty of
Medicine at the
beginning of XX
century.



limnology material from the Balkan lakes
of Professor Sinisa Stankovic.

Institute of Geography founded in 1893
was equipped with technical inventory
consisting of great number of projectors
and cameras then pantographs, globes,
compasses, meteorological instruments,
collection of reliefs and photos.²⁴

Department of Mathematics headed by

Mihailo Petrovic had in its library great
number of mathematical magazines on
several different languages as well as solid
collection of mathematical models and
other accessories.

Department of Philosophy, founded in
1894 had well-equipped libraries with over
6500 books and Department of Ethnology
with over 5500 books.

²⁴ Nikola Zivanovic, *Pljacka zlata i kulturnih dobara u Jugoslaviji 1941 – 1945* (Beograd: Institute of Contemporary History, 1944), 69

Foundations and Funds of Belgrade University

Since by legal foundation of the University basic autonomous rights were established, it was necessary to provide conditions for its unhindered work. And as it always happens when general interest should be protected, benefactors ran to help, aware of new problem that had appeared at Belgrade University. Shortage of space necessary to perform lectures, flats for professors and

growing administration turned up to be unsolvable problem for most of just founded departments at the University. However, once again the burden of charitable work fell on prominent citizens from political, military, artistic and scientific circles as well as on well-off industrialists' families, bankers, merchants, doctors. They supported University with different donations under different conditions and from different reasons being part of their assets or by financial donations, valuable papers, or by



Foundation of
Nikola Spasic,
Prince Mihailo
Street

bequeathing private houses that were later on adapted for the needs of schools. Motive for this kind of socially responsible behavior should be searched in patriotic and ideas of enlightenment of those benefactors as well as in missing of successors. Although the University because of the development of specialized educational programs and increased number of students had invested permanently in construction of new capacities and adaptation of the existing ones using its own funds and also funds of the state, donations of benefactors were precious.

By the middle of the XIX century when more intensive renovation of institutions of the greatest national importance started, most of charitable processes took place in the prosperous period between two world wars since at that time influence of political crises and economic hardship were felt the least. Except being exceptional social events, gestures of the founders of foundations in public had always been approved and welcomed with praise. Foundation of funds and foundations donated or ceded to Belgrade University were often accompanied with special conditions for their use imposed by benefactors. The University in return accepted with gratitude and responsibility

this type of donation and being part of the segments of the foundation funds kept the proper bookkeeping documentation and through special university publications submitted it to the public. In this way large building fund for the University was created consisting of high rise buildings, public edifices, private palaces and apartments. Because of different material circumstances of the donators, different University foundations and various funds had different values. The greatest value of all of them had foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac that was at that time worth as half of all University legacies.

According to the situation found on December 31, 1939, total value of all University funds and foundations was 64.541.920, 38 dinars and amount of 2.395.462, 89 presented property in cash. According to the report from December 16th, 1939 signed by the University Rector of that time, engineer Petar R. Micic, principal consisted of:²⁵

²⁵ *Zaduzbine I fondovi Univerziteta u Beogradu* (Beograd: b.and., 1940).7

Immovable estimation	43.300.466,91 dinars
Cash	5.999.960,73 dinars
4.372 obligations 2,5% annuity of war damage – nominal	4.372.000 dinars
494 shares of the National Bank – nominal	1.482.000 dinars.
10.657 obligations 7% investment credit – nominal	1.065.700 dinars
9220 obligations 6% beylik – nominal	92.000 dinars
590 shares of Agrarian Bank – nominal	295.000 dinars
450 obligations 4% agrarian – nominal	45.000 dinars
Other assets (investments in progress, difference in exchange rate of valuable papers, debtors and other small assets)	5.494.329, 85 dinars
Total	62.146.459, 49 dinars

On account of better understanding more important University matters regarding funds and foundations it is necessary to mention that complete concern about them was clearly defined by the regulations and laws. So it was clearly stated that all donations of the funds and foundations received University Senate upon approval of the Ministry of Education while managing of foundations was confided to the University Authorities, except if it was stated differently in the testament of donor. In this way, foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac and experimental farm *Natalijino* in Majdanpek was governed by the University Senate with help of professional board. Funds of Ruzica Ljub. Nedeljkovic, Sima Lozanic, Djurica

Djordjevic, Ilija Antonovic, Dimitrije Petrovic, Josif Jovanovic, Metropolitan Gavriilo, Australian foundation, Vladimir Karic, Patriarch Dimitrije, Ernest Solvaj and Sara and Vasa Stojanovic were confided to the special boards created for each fund separately while the rest of the funds were managed by the University Authorities.

The property of the funds consisted of:

- Money invested in the State Mortgage Bank
- State valuable papers
- Immovable property with buildings
- Immovable property *Natalijino* in Majdanpek

According to their purpose the University Funds were divided as follows:

Funds and Foundations for Awarding Student Thesis and Scientific papers (37 funds)

1. Fund of Ruzica and Ljubomir Nedeljkovic
2. Fund of Svetislav Magdic
3. Fund of Radisa and Stanka Kostic
4. Fund of Branke Bajc Mijuskovic
5. Fund of Milutin and Stana Jovanovic
6. Fund of Miomir Jankovic
7. Fund of Ljubisa Baric
8. Fund of Semaj Demaj
9. Fund of Stojan and Ljubica Zivkovic
10. Fund of Vojin M. Tomic
11. Fund Stanislav Savic
12. Fund of Radoslav and Dragoslav D. Godjevac
13. Fund of Simo Lozanic
14. Fund of Stana and Jovan Zujovic
15. Fund of Milan A. Stanic
16. Fund of Djordja Djurice Djordjevic
17. Fund of Dr. Jovan Vuletic
18. Fund of Milica and Zivko Bogdanovic
19. Fund of Jovan Bajlonij
20. Fund of Stana F. Bogojevic
21. Fund of Dr. Dragoljub Petrovic
22. Fund of Dr. Dusan Subotic
23. Fund of Dr. Stevan Mokranjac

24. Fund of Aleksandar Dobroklonski
25. Fund of Anka Kasnar
26. Fund of Josif Hrabovski
27. Fund of Draginja Trpkovic
28. Fund of Persa and Nikola Trifunovic
29. Fund of Stanoje Stanojevic
30. Fund of Lazar and Matilda Avramovic
31. Fund of Isailovic brothers, Nikola and Stanko
32. Fund of Rista J. Odavić
33. Fund of Mihailo and Nikola Nikolajevic
34. Fund of Momčilo Stefanovic
35. Fund of Radivoj Pavlovic
36. Fund of Milivoje Jovanovic
37. Fund of Branko Jovanovic

Funds and foundations for helping poor students and student apartments as well as for scholarship (15 funds)

1. Fund of Ilija Antonijevic
2. Fund of Ana Djurkovic
3. Fund of Josif Jovanovic
4. Fund of Persida Andric and Stana Sljivic
5. Fund of Dimitrije Petrovic
6. Relief fund of Zeta
7. Fund of Slobodan Drobnjakovic
8. Fund of Kaja and Dimitrije M. Ilindzanovic

9. Fund of Toma Marjanovic
10. Fund Djordža i Marije Cenić
11. Fund of Ruza and Sreten Stojkovic
12. Fund of Ljubisa Gavrilovic
13. Fund of Miodrag Jovanovic
14. Fund of Milos Zecevic
15. Fund of Spasoje Cvetkovic

Funds and foundations for general university and faculty necessities (9 funds)

1. Fund of Katarina and Pavle Kurtovic
2. Fund of Queen Natalija Obrenovic
Natalijino
3. Fund of Zivan Gasic
4. Fund of Nikola Velimirovic
5. Fund of Episcop of Nis Nikandor
6. Fund of Milan Jeremić
7. Fund of Konstantin Hadzi-Ristic
8. Fund of Kosta Elcic
9. Fund of Josif and Ivan Kurtovic

Funds and foundations for special scientific purposes (13 funds)

1. Fond of Veljko Nikolic
2. Fond of Marko Stojanovic
3. Australina Foundation (1920)
4. Fund of Luka Celovic Trebinjac
5. Fund of Vladimir Karic
6. Fund of Dr. Djordje Mitrovic
7. Fund of Sava and Kleopatra Urosevic
8. Fund of Jovan M. Zujovic

9. Fund of his Hollines the Partiarh
Dimitrije
10. Fund of Ernest Solvaj
11. Fond of Dr. Milan Jovanovic Batut
12. Fund for construction of Botanic
Garden
13. Fund of Sara and Vasa Stojanovic

Funds and foundations kept by Belgrade University

1. Foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac
in favor of Academic singer of the
Society *Obilic*
2. Fund of Dr. Djordje Protic
3. Fund Mihailo Petrovic – for Firing
group

Funds former kept at Belgrade University and now handed over to the Relief Student Fund that according to the wish of the founder of the foundation got 3 funds

1. Fund of Jelisaveta Zekavica
2. Fund of Pulherije Nikolic
3. Fund of Ljuba Sreckovic

University Funds managed by the Ministry

1. Foundation of Djoka Vlajkovic

Funds and foundations which legal status hasn't been defined yet (6 funds). Extinguished funds and foundations after they fulfilled their mission (2 funds).

Besides fund and foundation resources which capital was untouchable, only income was to be spent. Every year, the University received from generous donors and admirers of science money for exactly defined purpose, first of all and most often for awarding student's thesis on St. Sava.

Survey of Different Donors Who Gave Donations to Belgrade University up to December 31, 1939.

1. His Highness the King
2. Danica Radoslava Agatonovic, former Member of Parliament
3. Trifun Arandjelovic
4. State Council, Foundation *Velimirijanum*
5. Society for Upbringing and Protection of Children in Belgrade
6. Ferdinand Gramberg, in memory of the late Djordje Vajfert
7. Society *Gajret*
8. Registrar's Office of the Faculty of Medicine, instead of wreath for professor Holsteu
9. Dr. Sinisa Djaja, pharmacist
10. Prof. Jovan Zujovic
11. Handicraft Chamber of Skoplje
12. Arsa Z. Ilic, industrialist from Belgrade
13. Industry Chamber – Belgrade
14. The late priest Aleksa Ilic
15. Dimitrije M. Ilidzanovic
16. Ljubica, Jovan and Stevan Jevtovic
17. Yugoslav Medical Society
18. Velja Dj. Jovanovic, retired lieutenant
19. Fund of Slobodan Jovanovic, former consul
20. Yugoslav – Bulgarian League
21. Olga Lj. Krsmanovic
22. Circuit of Graduated Lawyers from 1897
23. Foundation of Dr. Nikola Krstic
24. Geca Kon Company
25. Yugoslav Section – League of Women for Peace and Liberty
26. Dr. Jovan Lovcevic, Vice-governor of the National Bank
27. Darinka of the late Ceda Mitrovic, University Professor
28. Municipality of Belgrade
29. Board for Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Service of the Russian Metropolitan Antonije
30. Marija M. Popovic, in memory of her brother, the late Andra Petrovic, former state undersecretary.
31. Society of Dragoslav Popovic
32. Pension Fund for employees – Belgrade
33. Roksanda Rajovic
34. Vera and the late Ljubomir Radovancev
35. Stojic and Miskovic from Belgrade
36. Drivers Association in Tuzla
37. Union of the best Corporative – state

- employees in Belgrade
38. Central Office for Insurance of Workers in Zagreb
 39. Danica, widow of Jevrem Simic, deputy in Vatikan
 40. Fund of Russian Metropolitan Antonije
 41. Holly Synod of Serbian Orthodox Church
 42. Freemasons Grande Lodge of Yugoslavia in memory of the late grand master Dusan Milicevic
 43. Lazar Teokarovic, merchant from Kocane
 44. Prof. Dr Milos Trivunac
 45. Draga Totic, in memeory of the late son Vojin
 46. Association of Russian Engineers in Yugoslavia
 47. Association of the South Serbs in Belgrade
 48. French Society of Bor Mines
 49. Company *Hartija* of Marsel Robic
 50. Czechoslovakian Government
 51. Draga widow of the late Dimitrije Sreplovic, General Manager of State Railway
 52. Bishop Dr. Simeon
 53. Aleksandra, widow of Svetislav Terzic
 54. Family of Milutin Markovic
 55. Milan Vapa, industrialist
 56. Association of Insurance Companies
 57. Velikobeckerek Sugar Factory
 58. Milivoj Radovanovic
 59. Mihailo Komadinic
 60. Milica of the late. Živko Bogdanovic
 61. Society of Good People
 62. Foundation of Nikola Spasic
 63. Association of Architects and Engineers
 64. Company Drag. Djordjevic and co.
 65. Novka and Radomir Eric
 66. Panta Tadic
 67. Radojka Stojkovic
 68. Belgrade Cathedral Church
 69. Bishop Dimitrije Brankovic
- Donations for Special Purposes
70. Ljubica Jekic
 71. Dr. Andjelija Jaksic
 72. Katica Jovanovic
 73. Clerk of the State Council and Main Control in memory of the late Svetoslav Popović, former clerk
 74. From the fund of the late Ilija Jovanovic former high school professor from Krgujevac
 75. Dimitrije Ilidzanovic, advocate from Nis, for student cooperative *Samopomoc*
 76. National Bank for Australian board

Foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac

Luka Celovic Trebinjac one of the wealthiest people in Serbia in the beginning of the XX century was financier, wholesaler, rentier and great Serbian donator in the field of education. He was also one of the first members of Belgrade Cooperative and its first president in 1897 and one of the biggest shareholders. In the letter of foundation he explained his intent regarding founding of foundation for educational purposes 1925, and expressed his gratitude to the country that "had accepted me as its own citizen where I have come to as a small child from Trebinje in Herzegovina [...] wishing to prove my gratitude towards the Kingdom of Serbia, my new homeland and my great respect for science that I have been longing for all my life". Aware how much he missed proper education, Luka Celovic frequently had to give up participation in many cultural, public and political events.

That was the reason he was outrun by many younger people but better educated. According to the donor's wish the estate was the basic capital for foundation while the income was to be used for scientific purposes upon the decision of the University. Also according to his desire, managing of the foundation was entrusted to the Board consisting of rector who was at the same time the president of the Board, vice presidents, deans and vice-deans of all faculties of Belgrade University.

Upon the proposal of the State Council, the King Aleksandar I Karadjordjevic approved setting up of this foundation on March 30, 1926. Being in contact with university students and from 1926 with students of Belgrade University, Luka Celovic realized that university students at that time were very influential and inevitable factor of political and national life regardless poverty. That's the reason that he already in his first will written in 1911



left all his assets amounting to 50.000.000 dinars to Belgrade University thus handed over to the Foundation his property in Javorska street number 7 and 9. according to the lease no. 19431. The rest of the bequeathed property was to join the foundation fund after his death. After the First World War during St. Sava Celebration, awards in the name of Luka Celovic were awarded to the best thesis, at the beginning only from technical sciences and later

Luka Celovic
Foundation
Mark



Building of
Belgrade
Cooperative
whose greatest
shareholder was
Luka Celovic

on from all other fields that were studied at the university. The University Council of Belgrade University prepared regulations for managing the foundation and distribution of net income. Those regulations could be changed only every tenth year and they meant obligation that all foundation buildings, all the equipment as well as all publications publish from those funds should have visible mark – The Foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac,

According to the bookkeeping record from 1939 the Foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac consisted of one plot with the house in Javorska street number 7 and 9, two storey building in 1 Prince Marko Street with four flats and four stores in the ground floor, then palace at the corner of 65 Karadjordjeva street and 1 Zagrebacka street with 24 flats and three freight elevators and six stores with three freight elevators as well as palaces along Zagrebacka street

no. 3,5,7 and 9 and 16. Bosanska street (today Gavril Principa street). This building had 31 flat and seven stores with four freight elevators. All income from the foundation that was in 1930 per month about 260.000 dinars, Director of the foundation, handed over to Belgrade University. It was significant sum for that time since according to obtained data the salary of full time professor, minister or of a general at that time was about 5.000 dinars. Report regarding the work of this big foundation had been submitted every year and was accessible to the public. It is obvious from the preserved reports that owing to the Foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac many scientific papers were published and the university staff used its scholarships for various symposiums and congresses. In the course of 1931 all the houses that became part of the foundation were marked as it was the house in Dobrinjska Street no, 2 (today Andricev Venac). Illustration of well-functioning of the foundation of Luka Celovic Trebinjac was its work in 1934 – that year the financial help was singled out from this fund:²⁶

- for arrangement and studying of the great collection of Mesozoic coral from Eastern Serbia in the University Institute of Geology

- to award one student from every faculty who passed final exam with the best

grades besides St. Sava award, with 1.000 dinars.

- 10.000 dinars to the Minerology – Petrography Institute for purchasing of special microscopes for the work in laboratories.

- 4.000 dinars to the Zoology Institute for provision of photo camera for photo microscopic shooting

- 10.000 dinars to the Faculty of Skopje for printing of faculty yearbook

- 40.000 dinars to the University Library for subscription for magazines and papers

- 20.000 dinars to the Vardar Hospital in Ohrid for acquisition of instruments

²⁶ Mira Sofronijevic, *Darovali su svome otecestvu* (Beograd: Library of the City of Belgrade and DBR International Publishing Belgrade, 1995) ,54

Foundation of Queen Natalija Obrenovic – University Experimental Farm *Natalijino*

Great donors of Belgrade University were members of the Royal Families Obrenovic and Karadjordjevic. One of them was Princess and the Queen of Serbia Natalija Obrenovic, daughter of Russian lieutenant Keschko and Romanina Princess Pulcheria Sturdza, who acquired her position and



title by the marriage to Milan Obrenovic. After tragic accident of her son Aleksandar who was killed by the group of officers, Natalija was proclaimed the only inheritor of the property of the family Obrenovic.

Since she had shortly left Serbia and was dedicated to monastic life, she authorized her lawyer in November 1923 to hand over to the University property of 8000 hectares that was by the decision of the Assembly “as indication of love and loyalty of the people to the Dynasty of famous Obrenovic”, donated to King Aleksandar Obrenovic on January 13, (January 26,) 1901. This property included southwest part of Majdanpek state domain that was covered with wood, meadows, settlement Debeli Lug and mining colony Blagojev kamen and was named after its donor *Natalijino*. After the Ministry of education approved this donation it was proclaimed Ministry experimental farm. By the end of 1939 the value of this property that was assigned to the students of forestry was 17.000.000 dinars. This University property due to lack of railroads and waterways was for a long time out of the way and passive. Only in the middle of thirties of the last century it became more active since the University Board managed to establish wood trade with the gold mine *Sveta Varvara* in its neighborhood. After the Second World War, the destiny of the University experimental farm *Natalijino* was decided as was of most of the university properties –

Queen Natalija Obrenovic

it was 1946 expropriated and was assigned to the lumber camp from Kucevo. Besides this property, Queen Natalija donated the other parts of her assets to the monasteries and churches to the foundations of the Obrenovic Family and part of the money and valuable works of art inherited live descendants of Jakov Obrenovic, brother of Prince Milan Obrenovic.

Foundation of King Milan Obrenovic

When Josif Pancic came as professor to the Lyceum 1853, the idea about foundation of botanic garden, piece of land necessary to grow plants for practical teaching in botanic became alive. In the minutes of the meeting of the Lyceum Council held on December 10, 1855, explanation of Professor Pancic was mentioned regarding necessity to establish botanic garden as laboratory on open: "from the central botanic garden from Vienna, I will shortly receive the seeds that I really need while giving my lectures in botanic and in order to grow the plants I need for the beginning one small piece of land, so I propose to give me part of the garden of the Lyceum yard clean it and prepare it for the next spring." Obtained land was not sufficient for this purpose, so Josif Pancic had to ask the Great

School Board for the enlargement of space. As by coincidence vacant land appeared at the bank of Danube at Dorcol, left to the Turkish land that in the meantime became Serbian, suitable for botanic garden, Pancic asked Ministry of Education for that piece of land. Ministry of Education agreed and by the Act from February 25, 1874 assigned the area of 30.000sqm between Danube and Dunavska Street to the Botanic Garden. Work on the garden started immediately having more or less success in the course of ten years. Levelling works where first to be done on the assigned plot, embankment towards Danube was covered with earth up to the height of one meter from the highest point of flooding and shortly after that greenhouse was built and the wells necessary for watering the plants were dug. Complete area of Botanic Garden with the building for the attendant and the workshop was fenced. However, in the spring in 1887, Danube was so high that it broke the embankment and brought a lot of mud to the Botanic Garden destroying all collected plant species from the country and abroad. This accident was the reason to bring the decision to move Botanic Garden to the more suitable location, so new locations were discussed below Kalemengdan, in Topcider, Bulbuder and many others. Owing to happy coincidences, Dr. Sava Petrovic ,

collaborate of Josif Pancic and doctor of the King Milan Obrenovic was engaged in this matter. He as botanist explained to the professionals significance of this kind of institution, so King Milan Obrenovic although already abdicated, decided to donate to the Great School for Botanic Garden property of his grandfather Jevrem that used to be fruit garden of his parents and was located at the territory of Palilula at that time.

In the letter dated August 2, 1889 he wrote to the Minister of Education and Church Affairs: "Today on the first birthday of the christ of my son his Highness King Aleksanda I, I was inspired to give to the state for educational purposes botanic garden, my garden here in Belgrade in Palilula district, across the Palilula barracks ,but under one condition, to name this garden *Jevremovac* in memory of our famous ancestor, my and my son's mister Jevrem T. Obrenovic ,great admirer of education.You are kindly asked Mister Minister to accept this gift in the name of the state." By this King's donation, the Great School acquired spacious and suitable land of 5 hectares with the terrain inclined towards North with two terraces. The works on the Botanic Garden started in spring 1890 and lasted for several years. The land was at the beginning divided into parcels for different purposes and simultaneously the designs for neces-



Jevrem
Obrenovic

sary buildings and big green garden were prepared. So in 1892, big green garden was erected with iron construction, bought in Dresden that had cost a lot of money in silver dinars.²⁷ Plumbing design was prepared as well, since it was necessary for watering the plants.

Bringing water to the lower terrace was completed by 1896. 700m of pipes were used for this water system connected with 17 hydrants and three fountains. At the be-

²⁷ Budislav Tatic, *Stota godisnjica botanicke baste "Jevremovac"* (Beograd: Zavod za udjbenike i nastavna sredstva, 1996, 11

ginning it was dual system – open space of Botanic Garden used so called Sava water, water used to wash the streets of Belgrade while inside the building, drinking water was used. In the sixties of the last century in Belgrade, washing of Belgrade Streets with water from Sava was canceled and only drinking water was used, so water system of Botanic Garden was also supplied by drinking water. It was used for watering of the plants as well. Among other buildings within Botanic Garden, administrative building was constructed in 1908 and building of 60sqm that used to be the stable of

King Milan Obrenovic located at the entrance of the Botanic Garden to the left was divided in two premises and adapted to two flats. One of them was for housekeeper and his family while the other was assigned to the other manual worker of Botanic Garden. Next to the administration building, building of 150sqm for teaching purposes as well as hall for micro scoping equipped with large windows providing students with plenty of light for

their work was built in the thirties of the last century. During the work of Botanic Garden it was perceived that it was impossible to grow small plants in the green garden, so in 1931, small green garden at the ground level was erected, one meter dug in the ground, which was easier to warm up and obtain and manage necessary temperature level.

Regarding collected plant species according to the recorded Index seminum, it is assumed that in the Botanic Garden in the period from 1905 to 1936, about 4000 plant species were grown, having in mind that in

Big Green House





the Balkans at that time 7000 plant species were established, it is obvious that the Botanic Garden was highly cultivated.²⁸

Taking into consideration everything that had been done in the Botanic Garden for relatively short time it was probable that its development would have been continued. However the Second World War started and Botanic Garden was bombed by Germans as many other University buildings but also by American aviation during liberation combat when greenhouse suffered great damage. During combat, the roof of the green house was destroyed and metal construction was damaged, and it was only covered with boards during the war. Besides, the building for lecturing was torn to the ground together with all the equipment (microscopes, magnifying glass, chemicals). Apart from the damage caused by combat, Botanic garden suffered great damage from the citizens of Belgrade who were in the shortage of firewood cutting the thorn trees even trees that were not damaged by bombing. This physical damage of Botanic Garden caused decaying of the most sensitive cultures such as tropical and subtropical plant species that were numerous according to the existing bibliography.

Iron wood

²⁸ Ibid.,21.

During long and difficult years of occupation, life in Botanic Garden went fairly well, first of all owing to the work of the university professors who were allowed to use that land to grow vegetable cultures necessary for survival of their families. Today Botanic Garden *Jevremovac* has besides 200 scientific magazines, 6000 books in its library. Some of the magazines such as *Flora* had been forwarding to the library continually for over 150 years since 1818. Very rare books could be found in the library of great museum value such as ten volumes of *Flora Graeca* that besides *Jevremovac*, only five scientific centers in the world have as well as a hand edition of *Plantae Rariores Hungariae* from 1802, *Clusii Historia Plantarum*, printed in 1601 in Antwerpen and *L. Historia du Monde de C. Plin Second*, published in Lion.

Creating University heritage in the period between two world wars

When the University opened its doors in the summer semester of 1919 there were buildings to be repaired, inventory to be restored and a large number of students and professors still had to be demobilized.

A lot of the distinguished professors were still scattered around Europe as part of the various Government delegations. During the period between the two world wars the experience they acquired by studying at foreign universities became apparent in their approach to science and teaching. They displayed a distinct sense for debate and tolerance, common sense and healthy scientific critique and used them in their study of scientific problems related to research of national space, which gave them the epithet of an important cultural factor in Yugoslav society. Work at the University didn't get back to normal until 1921. The older Faculties significantly developed and in 1920 they were joined by Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Agriculture and Faculty of Orthodox Theology. University's work space also expanded. A new wing was built behind Captain Misa's Building, which housed the Faculty of Chemistry, and right next to it a new building was also constructed, which was the same size and modernly furnished. Along with a few departments of Faculty of Philosophy, this building also became the home of the Faculty of Law, which stayed there until 1940 when it was moved to a new building in Bvl. Kralja Aleksandra, where it remains until present day. A new building for Faculty of Agriculture was under construction in Zemun, and the large

Faculty of Technical Sciences was under construction on a previously acquired site. Number of scientific institutes and clinics of the Faculty of Medicine grew each year. Until the end of 1936 there were 15 new clinics, and until the end of 1939 there was the same number of new scientific institutes as well. However, even after the war reparations, due to the insufficient funds, it was impossible to meet all of the numerous requirements for establishment of scientific institutions.

Construction of Faculty buildings for several study groups and Faculties in the period between the two world wars was very intense. Based on the Belgrade Master Plan for 1923 a significant part of the University center was built in the area between Karnegijeva street, Ruzveltova street and Blv. Kralja Aleksandra. Faculty of Veterinary Science was founded in 1936 – it was the last Faculty to be founded before the start of the Second World War.

Creating Book Collection for the University Library

Gathering book material was a very important segment of the educational-scientific process in the Lyceum and the Great School, and in order to preserve it, it was

given for safekeeping to National Library, when the necessary conditions were fulfilled. Transformation of the Great School into a University also implied the reorganization of the process of gathering the book material, as well as its distribution to various department libraries and finally the foundation of University Library. Soon after the end of the First World War all of the conditions for its establishment were fulfilled when in late 1920 Carnegie's Foundation for International Peace, with headquarters in New York, whose mission was to help the countries that were devastated by war, gave the Government of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes a gift of 100.000 dollars to build a small but completely furnished library in Belgrade.

This decision by the Carnegie Foundation came after the initiative by Mabel and Slavko Grujic, the Envoy of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Washington, which was realized after an extensive correspondence and consultations between the Management of Carnegie Foundation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education and the University. The following year, due to a combination of circumstances, it was decided that the construction of University Library should be a priority.

A Board was formed in order to construct the library and it consisted of Slobodan Jo-

vanovic, University's Rector and its Director, Leo Kapser, representative of the Carnegie Foundation, as well as Andra Stevanovic, Dragutin Djordjevic and Nikola Nestorovic, architects and professors at the Faculty of Technical Sciences.²⁹ During the construction of the library building it became clear that the donations won't be enough to complete the job. Therefore, at the initia-

tive of the Rector Slobodan Jovanovic, the Government supported the idea to increase the funds received from the Carnegie Foundation with state loans and thereby enable the construction of a building that would be large enough to also satisfy the future needs of the University. The loans for the construction of the library were approved in several tranches. The initial sum in the amount of 11.143.000 dinars was paid until 1926, while the loan in the amount of 1 million dinars was approved in 1924 and it

²⁹ Saša Mihajlov, Danica Filipović and Nikola Marković, *Dobrotvori Beogradskom Univerzitetu, Univerzitetska Biblioteka* (Belgrade, Belgrade University and Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts, 2005), 65-69.



University
Library

was used for laying sewage pipes, electrical and heating installations, and the total cost for making and installing the furniture was more than 200.000 golden marks. During the construction the Carnegie Foundation also donated books.³⁰

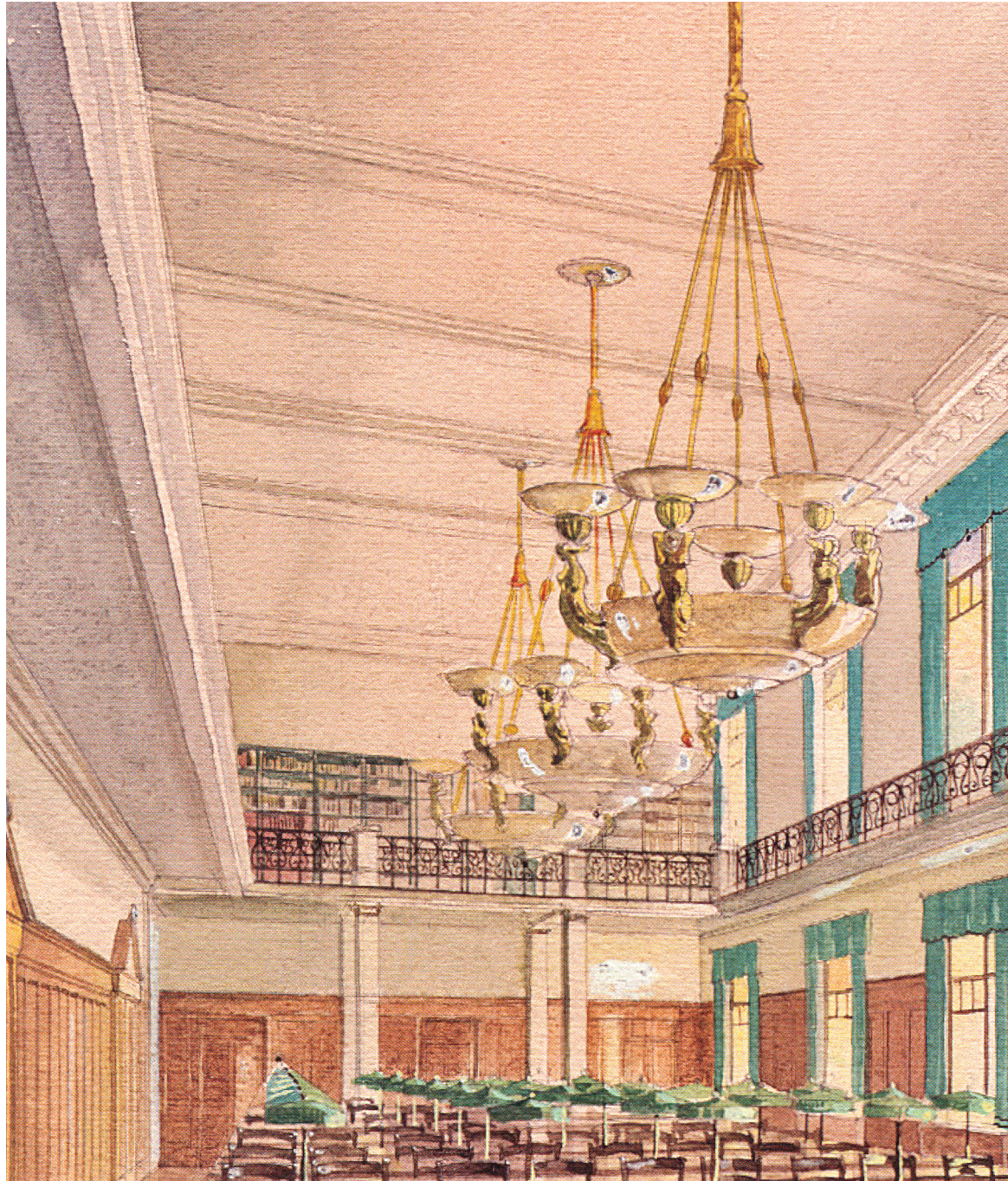
According to the original plan, the construction was supposed to be completed in one year, but due to various problems, it lasted four years. After the completion, the official opening of the University Library for students and University's employees was held on St. Cyril and Methodius' Day, May 24, 1926. The University Library began creating its book collection in the early 20th century, when it received the most valuable part of the previous Great School's book collection as a gift. Thanks to the valuable legacies and the constant procurement of books, the University Library's book collection grew to 300.000 books until the Second World War. Uros Djonic, librarian and the Head of the Library wrote that the book collection constantly grew thanks to the donations from many institution from the allied countries. The first larger donation came from England in 1922, and than, the same year, Smithsonian Institution from Washington sent sixty nine crates of books, with the condition that one part should go

to the the General Assembly and one to the Geographic Institute, while the rest should go to the University Library. Delegation of the Czechoslovakia in Belgrade also joined this action, and a little bit later another sixty crates of books arrived from USA. Books were also sent from Paris and Geneva³¹ and they were also donated by our own people. Among others, there was Joca Vujic's book collection, which included more than 10.000 books, some of which were rare and often unique books, as well as various local publications and magazines published in the period from 16th to 19th century. Other than Joca Vujic's book collection, one of the more valuable donations was also the book collection of Petar Stojadinovic, bibliophile from Novi Sad, which was bought for 320.000 dinars and in 1929 donated to the University Library by Gedeon Dundjerski, landowner, industrial and the President of Matica Srpska. The book collection of Prince Bozidar Karadjordjevic, which consisted of publications that carried the purple seal in the shape of a crown and were published in Paris, part of our distinguished scientist Mihajlo Pupin's personal library and the library, manuscripts, painting and furniture of Isidora Sekulic stand out among the numerous donation to the Library.

³⁰ Ibid., 65.

³¹ Ibid., 70.

Drawing of
the University
Library's
Interior



Procurement of equipment for Astronomical Observatory

As part of the higher education in the Principality of Serbia, astronomy and meteorology were theoretically introduced in the curriculum of the Great School in Belgrade in 1863, but due to the lack of the educated staff, the practical education had to wait for almost quarter of a century. Its introduction is related to the return of professor Milan Nedeljkovic to Belgrade after he completed his specialization in astronomy and meteorology at the Astronomical School of the Paris Observatory, since he was the one who, on March 26, 1887, convinced the Ministry of Education to push for the adoption of the decision to establish the Astronomical and Meteorological Observatory of the Principality of Serbia in a single-storey building of the contractor Ernest Geizler, at the corner of Vojvode Milenka and Svetozara Markovica streets.³²

A little later, in 1891, the Observatory got its own building (in Karadjordje's park, today it is the location of Meteorological Observatory) and in 1928, at the current site of the Children's Hospital in Tirsova street,

a pavilion was constructed for the storage of Astronomical telescope, small refractor *Zeiss* 200/3020 mm, and two astro-cameras 160/800 mm, which was demolished in 1936. The construction of the current building of the Astronomical Observatory in Zvezdara began in late 1929.

The development of Astronomy at the Belgrade University continued in the period after the First World War. Thanks to the efforts of Milan Nedeljkovic, the Director of the Observatory at the time, the greatest procurement of the necessary instruments as part of the war reparation was achieved in 1922 and 1923. When it began operating in 1932, thanks to the procured instruments, which are still in use, the Observatory was one of the best equipped in Europe. According to some sources, for the procurement of these instruments, thanks to war reparations, Milan Nedeljkovic obtained over 3.000.000 golden German marks. However, the reports which were received by the Committee of Ministers state that, based on the approval by the Council of Ministers, through war reparations, Nedeljkovic "conducted the procurements for the Observatory in the amount of 1.668.253,85 and ordered equipment worth another 2.926.800 which gives the total of 4.595.053,85 golden marks." Also, there is an information that

³² Vojislava Protić-Benišek, „Astronomska Opservatorija u Beogradu”, in *Svet Merenja*, editor Dragoslav Srejavic (Belgrade: Museum of Science and Technology, 1995), 98–99.

Building of the
Astronomical
Observatory,
current
appearance

in order to procure a very valuable telescope, which was among the best in the world at the time, according to its technical specifications, Nedeljkovic added his own 1.500.000 golden marks. We can see how this procurement process developed from Nedeljkovic's correspondence, where, in one of his letters the Minister of Education he states: "I contacted the President of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Pasic on October 15, 1921 with the request to use the war reparations for these procurements, and it was a total success [...] The Presidency of the Council of Ministers (The Department for Execution of International Contracts), after adopting the opinion of the King's Delegation in Wiesbaden upon that request (D. No. 6557) decided on February 1, 1922 that I should personally travel to Germany in order to procure the instruments for the Observatory on the basis of war reparations [...] After that, on May 17, 1922 the Department for Execution of International Contracts issued me the authorization no. 3557 to personally conclude the written agreements in Germany, based on the war reparations, regarding the procurement of astronomical, meteorological, magnetic and other physical instruments and all of the radiotelegraph, telegraph and telephone equipment for the Observatory; science books for the Observatory's library



and the furniture for astronomical pavilions and the Observatory's library. With this full power of attorney, without any limitations regarding the amount of golden marks for these procurements, and with a nice recommendation from the German Envoy, Mr. Keller, I set out for Germany. On June 14, 1922 in Berlin, Jena and Hamburg I concluded contracts for the main procurements and I've been negotiating and making agreements for others all through July, August and September of the last year (in continuation of my previous negotiations with these companies, which began in October 1922)."³³

The procured instruments were bought from the famous German companies such as: *Carl Zeiss, Askania, Bamberg, Siemens & Halike, Sartorius, Sürasser und Rohde,*

³³ Part of the letter written by Milan Nedeljkovic to the Minister of Education on May 1, 1923, AJ 66/pf2.

Clem. Riefler, A. Lange & Söhne. Instruments that Nedeljko managed to procure on the basis of war reparations also included: Large Refractor Zeiss 650/10550 mm, Small Refractor Zeiss 200/3020 mm, Large Vertical Circle 190/2578 mm, Large Transit Instrument 190/2578 mm, Meridian Circle 190/2578 mm, Comet Seeker Zeiss 200/1330 mm, Small Transit Instrument 100/1000 mm, Zenith Telescope 110/1287 mm, Small Astrograph Zeiss 160/800 mm and a certain number of small instruments, along with several clocks and chronometers. At the time when these instruments arrived in our country, there was a lack of educated staff necessary to operate them, hence, only several instruments were installed right away, while the rest were installed a couple of years after the Second World War. It is an interesting fact that the part of the city where the Observatory was located was named after it – Zvezdara.

Destruction of the University heritage during the Second World War

Shortly before the outbreak of the Second World War the University lost its autonomy for the first time. Because of the conces-

sions to the Axis powers in October 1940 a Decree on the restriction of enrollment of Jews at the University was adopted, and during the war the damages just continued to pile up. The teaching staff, together with the distinguished cultural and public employees were taken into camps and prisons, and during the German and Allied bombing alike, University's building were destroyed together with various institutes, the University was robbed of its property and most of the buildings changed its purpose and they were used by the enemy army for housing and work. During the Second World War the Faculties ceased to operate, so several generations had to complete their studies in haste after the end of the war, in order to try and mitigate the shortage of the teaching staff whose number significantly diminished during the war.

Simultaneously with the multiplication of the military operations, German authorities expanded their war actions on the occupied territories to systematic destruction and plundering of valuable cultural goods, while at the same time they tried in every possible way to find an excuse for their aggressive Nazi politics. They went through the libraries, archives and other scientific and cultural institutions and took a lot of objects and documents that had any value for similar institutions in Germany. The plundering

of cultural and other goods in our country was carried out by *Einsatzstab Reichsleiter Rosenberg* organisation, named after Reichsleiter Rosenberg, its initiator. After the end of the war, in Nurnberg trials for the war criminals in 1945 and 1946 in front of the International War Court, the military prosecutors from all four allied powers included the plunder and the destruction of cultural and educational institution among the war crimes.³⁴ Since its foundation, until the end of the Second World War Belgrade University managed to develop into an important cultural-educational and scientific institution with systematically equipped institutes and laboratories that suffered a great material damage during the four-year bombing. Information about the damages inflicted to the Belgrade University during the Second World War can be found in the surviving documents in the collection of the Reparation Commition of the Government of FNRJ in the Archive of Yugoslavia, which has certified lists of destroyed or robbed instruments divided by faculties.

Faculty of Philosophy

Institute of Geography

Jovan Cvijic's manuscripts, library and study, which were donated by Ljubica Cvijic to the Institute of Geography right before the outbreak of the Second World War, were destroyed in 1944 when Germans set the new University building, which housed the Institute of Geography, on fire. Scientific collections (wall and specialized maps, reliefs, pictures, photographs, dispositives, rocks and fossils), instruments and devices (photographic cameras, aneroids, compasses, binoculars, pantographs, planimeters, curvimeters, divider calipers, and bathymetric devices), library, archive, furniture, paintings and posters were also destroyed.

³⁵

³⁴ Nikola Živković, *Pljačka Zlata i Kulturnih Dobara u Jugoslaviji 1941-1945* (Belgrade, Institute for Modern History, 1994), 67.

³⁵ Archive of Yugoslavia, Collection 54, Reparation Commition of the Government of FNRJ 1945–1946, ф-302, а.ј.-454.

Institute of Mineralogy

During the bombing the Institute's teaching inventory was destroyed and in 1943 German Army crushed the crates and scattered the exhibits from Professor Sava Urosevic's Petrological Collection of crystalline rocks from Serbia.³⁶

Department of Ethnology

The entire department was destroyed in a fire on October 20, 1944. The entire inventory of the Department burned, together with the library, which consisted of over 4500 books, magazines, map collections, albums, illustrations, teaching tools, instruments and photographic cameras.³⁷

Botanical Garden and Botanical Institute

In this Institute the following was destroyed or disappeared during the Second World War: 500 diapositives of the Yugoslav flora, two cabinets with the collection of mushrooms, lichens and mosses of Yugoslavia, two cabinets with herbariums of foreign origin, 86 microscopes (25 *Leitz* mi-

croscopes, 24 *Reichert*, 22 *Zeiss*, 15 *Seibert*), two large microphotographic cameras, five projectors, cine-camera, large cine-projector *C. Zeiss*, 10 microscopy kits, polarizing and horizontal microscope *C. Zeiss*, analytical scales, drawing prisms, Abbe's drawing apparatus *C. Zeiss*, 40 various botanical models, 58 botanical charts of cultivated plants *Zirrel*, 73 botanical charts *Engleder*, 17 *Goering* and *Schmidt* botanical charts of cultivated and useful plants, 22 *Schueil* botanical charts, 34 Tauber botanical charts, 36 *Pilling* and *Muller* botanical charts of cultivated plants.³⁸

Astronomical Observatory

During the fights to liberate Belgrade in October 1944, the artillery damaged the dome of the pavilion which housed the large refractor *Zeiss* 650/10550 mm, as well as the lens of this refractor, together with sidereal clock with pendulum and electric synchronization.

Spectroheliograph *Askania Werke AG-Bamberg* was stolen in April 1942 by Dr. Grotrian, astronomer from Potsdam Observatory. After that, in August 1944 Comet Seeker *C. Zeiss Jena* was also stolen

³⁶ AJ, 54-302-454.

³⁷ AJ, 54-302-454.

³⁸ Ibid.

РЕКАПИТУЛАЦИЈА
за уништене или општењене зграде, семинаре и институте Филозофског
Факултета:

Назив	Јављено у динарима 1938	Тражено
✓ 1 Одељење за лингвистику српски семинар	499.000	496.213
✓ 2 Завод за експерименталну фонетику	14.778	37.778
✓ 3 Метеоролошка опсерваторија	2.826.561,73	2.826.561,73
✓ 4.Словенски семинар	3.000.000	3.000.000
✓ 5.Математички завод	1.267.395	1.104.005
✓ 6.Италијански семинар	2.250	2.250
✓ 7.Физичкохемијски завод	18.275	18.000
✓ 8.Француски семинар	3.000	3.000
✓ 9.Археолошки музеј	99.500	99.500
✓ 10.Семинар за историју уметности	105.359	105.359
✓ 11.Германистички завод	6.707	6.707
✓ 12.Семинар за класичну филологију	15.970	15.970
✓ 13.Зоолошки завод	1.450.175	1.450.175
✓ 14.Семинар за историју Југословенске књижевности	131.000	131.000
✓ 15.Семинар за филологију	2.178.200	2.178.200
✓ 16.Минералогски завод	141.092	141.090
✓ 17.Географски завод	8.950.000	око 500.000
✓ 18.Етнолошки семинар	1.130.000	122.000
✓ 19.Ботаничка башта и завод	1.955.060	1.923.510
✓ 20.Демски институт	38.190	38.190
✓ 21.Геолошки завод	430.665	460.665
✓ 22.Институт Јована Цвијича	134.120	135.030
✓ 23.Српски семинар одељење за историју	14.050	14.050
✓ 24.Психолошки завод	254.675	254.675
✓ 25.Физиолошки семинар	978.000	848.500
✓ 26.Физички институт	10.100.000	10.100.000
✓ 27.Астрономска опсерваторија	8.790.000	8.790.000
Свега:	44,564.012,73	34.832.428,73

Напомена: Етнолошки семинар известно је да остатак штете у износу од 1.000.000 динара тражи у књигама.

Секретар
Филозофског Факултета,
Bojislav Bakić
(Војислав Бакић)

Document
of the
recapitulation
of damages
inflicted on
the Faculty
of Philosophy
during the
Second World
War

and it was probably taken to Vienna.

The following items also disappeared during the fights to liberate Belgrade: half-second marine chronometer *Paul Stuebner*, two marine chronometers displaying mean time *Enne Koppmann*, half-second with cardan bearing, four sextants *Askania Werke AG-Bamberg*, *C. Zeiss* telescope's finder scope and azimuthal telescope.³⁹

Institute for Experimental Phonetics

The following items were destroyed or damaged during the fight to liberate Belgrade in 1944: pitch-measuring instrument, stethoscope, instrument for marking pitch, diapason for electric drive, picture of speech organs, twelve books.⁴⁰

Zoology Institute

In October 1944 very important teaching inventory of the Zoology Institute burned in a fire and it consisted of: 90 sets of instruments for zoological dissection, 45 hand-held magnifying glasses, 12 binocular microscopes, 49 smaller microscopes, 11 larger microscopes, microscope for zo-

ological dissection, 2 electric centrifuges, 4 tubes for binocular microscope, 27 tubes for microscope, 3 microphotographic cameras, 3 epidiascopes, 5 rotary and 7 horizontal microtomes.⁴¹

Institute for Psychology

In the fire that broke out on October 16 and 18, 1944, during the fights to liberate Belgrade and the German retreat, most of the Institute's teaching inventory was burned.⁴²

Department for Serbian language

In April 1941, as well as during the fights to liberate Belgrade, 420 books from the second half of the 18th century and 600 books from the 19th century were taken from the Department for Linguistics (it is unknown who were the authors).⁴³

Department for Slavic languages

The whole library of the Department for Slavic languages (Departments for Russian,

³⁹ Ibid.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² Ibid.

⁴³ Ibid.

II 27A

S P I S A K A

1/ Uništeni predmeti:

Red. br.	Naziv i bliža oznaka predmeta	Vreme i način uništenja	Vrednost predmeta 1938 u din.	Primebka
1.	Veliki refraktor firme Zeiss, prečnika sočiva - objektiva 65 cm. Žižne daljine 10,5 m., sa električnim pogonom u časovnom uglu i deklinaciji /grube i fino/ električnim kretanjem kupole i pokretnog poda, očitavanjem krugova sa strane okulara i sa pokretnog poda. Pribor: okulari različitih fokusa od f: 130 mm do f: 5 mm, Kolziava prizma za Sunce, različiti filtri za okulare.	Za vreme borbi za oslobodjenje, direktnim pogocima artilerijskih zrna.	5.600.000.-	
2.-	Kupola Velikog refraktora/od 65 cm/ prečnika 14,5 m, metalne i drvene konstrukcije, prekrivena ruberoid hartijom, fabrikat C. Zeiss Jena, sa električnim pogonom.	Za vreme borbi za oslobodjenje direktnim pogocima	3.100.000.-	
3.	Zvezdani časovnik Strasser -Rohde, Glashütte -Sa, sa klatnom i električnom sinhronizacijom.	Za vreme borbi za oslobodjenje direktnim pogotkom.	70.000.-	
Svega dinara:			8.770.000.-	
.	Atlas des Nördlichen Gestirnten Himmels, für den Anfang des Jahres 1855, Argelander, Bonn 1899.	Za vreme borbi za oslobodjenje uništen	20.000.-	
Svega dinara :			8.790.000.-	

Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Philosophy and Astronomic Observatory during the Second World War

Czech and Polish languages), which consisted of around 10.000 books, burned in the new University building, which was set on fire by the Occupier in October 1944.⁴⁴

Department for History of Yugoslav Literature

During the bombing of Belgrade in 1941 the following items were stolen and destroyed: manuscript *Minej* for February, *Nauk Krstjanski* published in 1611, 2 copies of *Srpska bibliografija* published in 1869, 2 sets of Vuk's correspondence (volumes 1-7), set of *Srpska knjizevna zadruga*, as well as around 1000 books of fiction.⁴⁵

Institute of Physiology

Most of the teaching inventory was destroyed in a fire caused by the bombing on October 15, 1944 and it included the following items: dissection instruments, gas installations with pipes for practical classes, Rubner's calorimeter, stands, glassware for experiments, chemicals, the entire Schell Gas system, animal cages and various animals, 10 cardiographs, 10 myo-

graphs, 10 induction devices, polarimeter, 5 devices for measuring metabolism of small animals, 3 projectors, 2 gas analyzers, artificial breathing device, apparatus for water distillation, 3 analytical scales, 4 regular weighing scales, 2 large metal thermostats, 2 thermostatic chambers, 7 *C. Zeiss* microscopes, 4 magnifying glasses and a large metal vivisection table.⁴⁶

Faculty of Orthodox Theology

According to the report submitted in 1946 to the Reparation Comition of the Government of FNRJ regarding the damages inflicted to the Faculty of Orthodox Theology during the Second World War, during the April bombing in 1941 the following items were destroyed or taken from the Dean's office: 13 paintings (ST. Cyril and Methodius, Apostles Paul and Peter, benefactors), 2 icons of St. Sava, 6 icons of the Savior, 6 large icons of St. Sava, piano and harmonium.

Besides that, during the April bombing in 1941, the Faculty's boarding school was destroyed and icons and vestments were taken from the Chapel. The Central Library of the Faculty of Orthodox Theology was

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Ibid.

destroyed several times: during the April bombing in 1941, when the Germans occupied the building of the Library in 1943 and during their retreat in 1944, when around 4.000 books went missing from the library. Department libraries were also damaged, therefore, the following was destroyed:⁴⁷

- 220 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department for *Holy Scriptures of the Old Testament*; Institute Judaicum, which had approximately 700 various books, some of which had several copies, was also destroyed;
- 340 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department for *Holy Scriptures of the New Testament*;
- 175 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of Apologetics;
- 125 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of Christian Ethics;
- 420 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of History of Church;
- 120 various books, some of which had

several copies, from the library of the Department of Patrology;

- 180 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of Pedagogy;
- 150 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of Philosophy;
- 240 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Department of Omilitics;
- 220 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Liturgy department;
- 120 various books, some of which had several copies, from the library of the Church Legal department.

Library inventory was also destroyed so it was impossible to accurately determine the precise number of books that were destroyed or taken from the Faculty of Orthodox Theology.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
БОГОСЛОВСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ

РЕКАПИТУЛАЦИЈА

Ред. бр.	НАЗИВ ЗАВОДА, ИНСТИТУТА, СЕМИНАРА	ШТЕТА У ДИНАРИМА	ПОТРАЖЊА У ДИНАРИМА	ПРИМЕДБА
1	Деканат	105.000.-	133.000.-	
2	Интернат	30.000.-	30.000.-	
3	Библиотека	4,779.000.-	1,324.510.-	
4	Семинар за Св. писмо Старог завета и Институтум Јудаикум	276.000.-	408.500.-	
5	Семинар за Св. писмо Новог завета..	112.000.-	178.000.-	
6	Апологетски семинар	53.500.-	17.185.-	
7	Догматски семинар	26.000.-	3.800.-	
8	Семинар за Хришћанску етику	47.500.-	19.200.-	
9	Семинар за Историју цркве	126.000.-	48.300.-	
10	Патролошки семинар	46.000.-	39.150.-	
11	Педагошки семинар	64.000.-	26.715.-	
12	Философски семинар	55.000.-	52.635.-	
13	Пастирско-омилитички семинар	72.000.-	24.235.-	
14	Литургички семинар	66.000.-	122.935.-	
15	Црквеноправни семинар	56.000.-	88.505.-	
Свега Динара		5,914.000.-	2,518.670.-	

НАПОМЕНА.- Остаје неискоришћено Динара: 3,395.330.-



Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Orthodox Theology during the Second World War

Faculty of Pharmacy

Botanical Institute

The report regarding the damages inflicted on the Faculty of Pharmacy during the Second World War, which was submitted to the Reparation Committee of the Government of FNRJ in 1946 states that the following items were destroyed at the Botanical Institute during the April bombing in 1941: 30 student's microscopes with two oculars and two objectives, microscope with immersion objective, 50 small tripod magnifying glasses, 20 handheld microtomes, 30 botanical shavers, 70 botanical charts for plant anatomy and systematics, the entire library and chemicals.⁴⁸

Faculty of Law

The report regarding the damages inflicted on the Faculty of Pharmacy during the Second World War, which was submitted to the Reparation Committee of the Government of FNRJ in 1946 states that at the Institute for Sociology, Statistics and Economy German Army, which was stationed at the Faculty of Law, destroyed or stole unpublished scientific material regarding the social study of villages and the

⁴⁸ Ibid.

population, collected from 1938 until 1941 (around 10.000 fiches), small manual library with around 100 French books in the field of sociology and economy and library inventory with 2000 cards with names of sociology papers and articles.⁴⁹

The instruments received as war reparation in 1929 disappeared from the Institute of Criminology, and, according to Professor Krajinski's assessment, at the time they were worth around 100.000 Reich marks. Other than the instruments, 400 books from the field of criminal sociology, criminology, forensic medicine, forensic psychiatry, criminal technics, physiology and physical chemistry were also destroyed or stolen.⁵⁰

Faculty of Technical Sciences

The report regarding the damages inflicted on the Faculty of Technical Sciences during the Second World War, which was submitted to the Reparation Committee of the Government of FNRJ in 1946 states that the instruments at this Faculty were constantly destroyed from April 6, 1941 until October 20, 1944.⁵¹

⁴⁹ Ibid.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Ibid.

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
 ФАРМАЦЕУТСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ
 БОТАНИЧКИ ИНСТИТУТ

IX, A

СПИСАК/А/

Предмети уништени или однети а не зна се где се налазе

1/ Уништени предмети

ред. бр.	Назив и ближи опис предмета	време и начин уништења	вредност предмета у 1938 год. у динарима	примедба
1	Микроскопи ђачки са по два окулара и по два објектива, 30 комада	бомбардовањем 6-ог априла 1941 године	105.000	
2	Микроскоп бинокулар са имерзионим објективом, 1 комад	" "	13.500	
3	Мале треножне лупе, 50 комада	" "	3.500	
4	Ручни микротом, 20 ком.	" "	4.000	
5	Ботанички бријачи, 30 ком.	" "	4.000	
6	Зидне табле из биљне анатомије и систематике 70 комада	" "	7.000	
7	Микротом с ножевима, 1 ком.	" "	5.150	
8	Целокупна библиотека	" "	25.000	
9	Хемикалије	" "	4.000	

Свега 171.150-

Сто седамдесет једна хиљада и сто педесет динара



Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Pharmacy during the Second World War

Institute for Locomotives and Steam Boilers

This Institute's equipment was destroyed during the bombing of Belgrade on April 6, 1941. One part of the teaching inventory was destroyed completely, one was taken by the German soldiers to the unknown location, and the other was destroyed by Allied forces during the bombing on April 16, 1944.⁵²

Institute for Internal Combustion Engines

During the German bombing of Belgrade on April 6, 1941 and the bombing on April 16, 1944 by the Allied Forces, the institute's equipment was destroyed.⁵³

Physics Institute

The whole inventory of the Institute was destroyed or stolen when the German Army moved in the Institute's building.⁵⁴

Hydro-Technical Institute

The list of hydrometric instruments that were taken or destroyed, among other items, also includes: *A. Ott. Kempten* hydrometric wings with electrical signalization and equipment for river depths of up to 5 meters, *A. Ott. Kempten* hydrometric wings with electrical signalization and Danube loch, limnimeters for water depths of 2 and 5 meters, precise laboratory manometers, micrometers and barometers, 10.000 sheets of graph paper for all these instruments, eight Brunton compasses, *A. Ott. Kempten* precise pantograph and metal ropes for hydrometric measurements, 25, 100, 300 and 500 m long. Very valuable models of dams, turbines, hydrants, loading cranes, bridges and piers also disappeared, as well as models of river training, *A. Ott. Kempten* large torpedo hydrometric wing for the biggest rivers, invar meter, raised relief globe and photographic instruments and equipment.⁵⁵

⁵² Ibid.

⁵³ Ibid.

⁵⁴ Ibid.

⁵⁵ Ibid.

Predmeti odnešeni a nezna se gde se nalaze

III B

Red. Br.	NAZIV I BLIŽI OPIS PREDMETA	Vreme. Način uništenja	Količina	Vrednost predmeta 1938 g. Dinara	Napomena
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HIDROTEHNIČKI ZAVOD

Hidrometrijski instrumenti

1.	Aparata za merenje brzine Pito-Darcy		kom.5	6.000.-	
2.	Aparata za merenje brzine Dupin, elektro magnetski.		" 5	10.000.-	
3.	Hidrometrijskih krila A.Ott.Kempton, sa električnom signalizacijom i opremom za reke do 5 met. dubine		" 2	50.000.-	
4.	Hidrometrijskih krila kao pod tač.3/ sa lohom za Dunav		" 1	25.000.-	
5.	Hidrometrijskih krila kao pod tač.3/ najmanji model A.Ott. "Arcansas"		" 2	25.000.-	
6.	Linnimetara sa plovkom, tegom, kablom za registrovanje oscilacija na horizontalnom dobošu. Kretanje doboša 7 dana, 24 časa, 6 časova i 1 čas za pun krug. Sa satnim mehanizmom za doboš. Za dubine vode do 2 met.		" 2	12.000.-	
7.	Linnimetara kao pod tač. 6/ samo do 5 met. dubine		" 2	12.000.-	
8.	Precizno kalibrisanje U manometara od stakla za laboratorijska merenja sa milimetarskom podelom graviranom na metalu koji ne rđa, sa nonijusima snabdevenim mikroskopima za čitanje meniska za razlike pritiska do 1.000 mm živinog stuba.		" 6	30.000.-	
9.	Preciznih laboratorijskih manometara sa oprugom za pritiske do 20 met. vodenog stuba, sa podelom do na 1 dcm.		" 5	10.000.-	
10.	Preciznih laboratorijskih manometara kao pod tač. 9/ samo za pritiske do 100 met. vodenog stuba. Podela do na 1 met. vodenog stuba.		" 5	10.000.-	
11.	Laboratorijski manometar sa klipom za tariranje manometara sa oprugom, sa tegovima i ostalom opremom za tariranje i ispitivanje manometara do 50 atm.		" 1	10.000.-	
12.	Mikromanometar sa ksilolom sistem Tepler		" 1	15.000.-	
13.	Mikromanometar marke "Leod" sa živom. Komplet.		" 1	16.000.-	
14.	Sifonski barometar sa živom i vodom /osetljiv/		" 1	15.000.-	
15.	Barometar- areometar. Sistem Ludion sa priborom		" 2	16.000.-	
16.	Barometar-vaga. Statički i pomoću vage		" 1	15.000.-	
17.	Barometar aneroid, sa kompenzacijom temperature sa dobošom za medeljni diagram i sahatnim mehanizmom.		" 2	3.000.-	

U međuvremenu od 6.IV.1941 g. do 20.10.44 g. od strane Nemačke vojne sile

Za prenos: 280.000.-

Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Technical Sciences during the Second World War

Laboratory for pedological soil testing at the Hydro-Technological Institute

The list of missing surveying instruments includes: complete equipment for tunnel works, complete equipment for traversing works, levels, tachymetry tools, *C. Zeiss* sets with stands for kippregel (distance and angle measuring telescope ruler), theodolites, leveling tools, 50m and 20m long steel tapes, manual calculating machines, typewriters, set of divider calipers for precision works, rulers made of non-rusting metals, coordinatographs, planimeters and smaller consumables.⁵⁶

The list of missing optical instruments includes: *C. Zeiss* microscopes with related equipment and stands for laboratory and metallographic examination, *C. Zeiss* series of instruments for experimental optics.⁵⁷

Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry

The teaching inventory of the Institute for Physical Chemistry and Electrochemistry was destroyed during the Belgrade bombing in 1944.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ Ibid.

⁵⁷ Ibid.

⁵⁸ Ibid.

Aviation Institute

The teaching inventory of the Aviation Institute was destroyed during the bombing of Belgrade and Zemun railway stations.⁵⁹

Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry

During their retreat from Belgrade on October 17, 1944, German Army set the inventory of the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry at the University's new University building on fire.⁶⁰

Faculty of Veterinary Science

The report checked-1946 Reparation Commission with the Government of the FNRJ on the damage done Veterinary Medicine during World War II was discovered that the:

- institute of Anatomy teaching inventory disappeared during the German occupation
- adjusting inventory Physiology Institute largely destroyed during the bombing in April 1941

⁵⁹ Ibid.

⁶⁰ Ibid.

УНИВЕРЗИТЕТ У БЕОГРАДУ
Пољопривредно-шумарски факултет

Ред. бр.	З а в о д	Укупна штета	Штета у културно-просветном погледу.	Накнада које се тражи
1.	Завод за уређење бујица	400.000	375.000	79.350
2.	Завод за ветеринарство	200.000	180.000	180.000
3.	Завод за ботанику и дендрологију	4.600.000	4.000.000	4.063.900
4.	Завод за пољопривредну и шумарску технологију	500.000	450.000	120.000
5.	Завод за агрикултурну хемију	3.500.000	3.200.000	1.300.620
6.	Завод за агрогеологију	566.000	523.000	120.700
7.	Завод за микробиологију	2.200.000	1.900.000	1.010.580
8.	Завод за млекарство	1.000.000	850.000	700.000
9.	Завод за пољ.газдовање	3.340.000	3.090.000	546.000
10.	Завод за општу хемију	2.500.000	2.350.000	2.350.000
11.	Завод за воћарство и виноградарство	1.500.000	1.400.000	827.150
12.	Завод за дендрометрију са науком о прирасту	491.662	440.127	63.760
13.	Завод за посебно ратарство	1.888.500	1.742.500	1.201.450
14.	Завод за примењену зоологију и ентомологију	4.146.750	3.834.850	1.773.750
15.	Завод за пољ.оруђа и машине	800.000	700.000	315.400
16.	Завод за бильну патологију	750.000	690.000	426.300
17.	Завод за шумска транспортна сретства	1.800.000	1.600.000	301.010
18.	Завод за анатомију, опште сточарство, зоохигијену, посебно стаچارство	7.000.000	6.200.000	6.000.000
19.	Завод за геодезију	1.475.000	1.450.000	1.020.175
20.	Завод за метеорологију и климатологију	795.000	770.000	507.168
21.	Завод за опште ратарство	3.770.000	3.240.000	1.459.500
22.	Завод за генетику	1.250.000	1.160.000	773.000
23.	Завод за педологију	1.950.000	1.700.000	1.242.400
24.	Општа факултетска библиотека	10.000.000	9.500.000	-
25.	Деканат	1.205.738	205.738	-
26.	Завод за подизање шума са ловарством	1.270.000	1.100.000	-
27.	Завод за механичку обраду дрвета и искоришћавање	750.000	700.000	-
28.	Завод за шумарску политику и управу шума	300.000	280.000	-
29.	Завод за културну технику	20.000	19.000	-
	Укупно:	59.968.650	53.950.215	24.032.213

Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry during the Second World War

- inventory of the Botanical Institute was destroyed due to the April 1941 bombing
- inventory of the Medical clinic destroyed due to the April 1941 bombing
- occupying army on 18 May 1944 robbed adjusting inventory Bujatrik clinic
- the entire inventory of teaching Biology Institute burned in October 1945 during the battles for the liberation of Belgrade

Document of the recapitulation of damages inflicted on the Faculty of Veterinary Science during the Second World War

<u>РЕКАПИТУЛАЦИЈА</u>		
	уџиљена штета	тражена накнада
1) Анатошки институт	2.266,50	
2) Институт за хигијену анималних производа	10.240.-	
3) Физиолошки институт	424.280.-	518.660.-
4) Хистолошки институт	16.918.-	16.500.-
5) Институт за сточарство	2.677,75	3.247,75
6) Хируршка клиника	10.544,50	10.140.-
7) Биолошки институт	252.000.-	252.000.-
8) Ботанички институт	16.639.-	17.598.-
9) Медицинска клиника	63.805.-	63.000.-
10) Бујатричка клиника	4.227.-	4.220.-
=====		
ВЕТЕРИНАРСКИ ФАКУЛТЕТ	803.597,75	885,365,75

Restoration of the teaching and scientific activity at the University after the Second World War

After the Second World War the country began the rapid industrialization and development of cultural policy of social development. In order to achieve this, it was necessary to educate experts in various scientific fields, which gave the University one of the most important parts in this process. Therefore, on November 1, 1944 the Main People's Liberation Board established a Committee for restoration of University with the task to open and operate this institution of higher education. The Committee appointed acting rectors and deans, helped get the University's teaching staff released from work duties, and a lot of people from various fields of expertise needed by the University were also released from all their other duties. Other than gathering professors and students, the main task in the restoration process was to restore and equip the University's facilities and all the other economic organizations relevant to its operations (canteens and dormitories intended for students "from the people"), strengthening of "fraternity and unity" through restoration of traditional relationships with Universities in Zagreb and Ljubljana, as well as establishing cooper-

ation with similar institutions abroad, especially in the Soviet Union, and students from allied and Balkan countries. There was also a series of unpopular actions regarding the examination of the moral suitability of the teaching staff, as well as the reevaluation of the diplomas, exams and semesters taken during the occupation. Dr Stevan Jakovljevic, full professor, was appointed as the first Rector of the Belgrade University after the end of the war, on August 28, 1945, while Dr. Dusan Nedeljkovic, associate professor, was appointed as the Vice Rector. They were both professors at the Faculty of Philosophy. Three days later Serbian Ministry of Education verified their appointments, which concluded the work done by the Committee for Restoration, and all further correspondence and official documents were now sent to the Rectorate of the Belgrade University. Speaking of the funding of this process, it should be said that it was proportional to the significance of the University's role in the restoration of the country.

Its Yugoslav orientation was particularly helpful, so next to the material help it received from the pertinent ministries, it also received support from many institutions throughout the country. Besides the material help that was significant for the economical capacity of the society at

Building of
the Faculty
of Technical
Sciences,
Blv. Kralja
Aleksandra



the time, the University also received the support in construction and restoration through the voluntary work of students organized in student brigades at the faculty departments, which also gave good results at the beginning of this process. During the following years, the reorganization of curriculum, which was largely based on to the Soviet model, run in parallel with this process.

Three years were spent mostly wondering around until in 1948 the Rulebook on the study regime was adopted and it brought on the first acceptable form of work organization at this institution of higher education. This act regulated the enrollment conditions, manner and time of examination, the necessity to attend classes, and in the school year 1948/1948 the studying

of foreign languages was introduced into the curriculum. According to that rulebook Russian language was one of the compulsory subjects for two years, while other Western languages were optional for one year. During 1948 the Faculty of Medicine and Faculty of Technical Sciences were separated from the University and Technical School was established, which included the Faculty of Civil Engineering, Faculty of Architecture, Faculty of Machine Engineering, Faculty of Technology, Faculty of Mining and Faculty of

was in accordance with the overall system of Yugoslav restoration. It developed in phases and some University sectors were reaching the level they were at before the war slower than the others, depending on how closely related they were to the social and economic restoration of the country, which was based on industrialism and it was mostly in accordance with the five-year plan for the development of national economy. This plan, which was adopted in April 1947, stipulated that the University, like the universities in Soviet Union, should influence the production of new intellectuals. This is how the

system of providing mass scholarships for education of necessary professionals (civil engineers, mechanical engineers, electrical engineers, agriculturalists, veterinarians, physicians)



Building of the Student Dormitory

Electrical Engineering, together with Medical Great School, which included Faculty of Medicine, Faculty of Stomatology and Faculty of Pharmacy, while the Faculty of Science and Mathematics was divided into five sections instead of ten: Departments of Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Biology, Geography and Geology. Speaking of the quality and the content of the teaching, we could say that its development

was introduced in order to obtain and, as quickly as possible, include the professionals that were in demand in the process of industrialization, while, due to the principle of quantity, the quality wasn't as important. The entire restoration of the University at the time was marked with the ideology of the Communist party, which spread like religion through the entire state apparatus and its organizations, thus creating a constant discrepancy between the expertise and the national political suitability.

This period of rapid development was harmonious with the part of the World's Cultural Revolution imposed by the highly developed countries and it lasted for about thirty years. This development resulted in a big industrial leap, which placed Yugoslavia in the rank of middle-income developed countries. As the years went by, it became obvious that the extensive character of education, which was supposed to remove the fear of technological underdevelopment, created a series of illogicalities and contradictions. Their extent was surpassing the country's material development, created high unemployment of the educated staff, as well as a discrepancy between the society's needs and the profiles of the available teaching staff. Monopoly of the political power, which introduced control into all segments of the society through its bureau-

cratic management, created a period of social crisis and stagnation, which reflected on the University as well. However, this traditional organization of the society at the start of 1980's could no longer represent a basis for a higher level of work, demanded by the forthcoming postindustrial era, in which the main work force was developed in the newly created computer and informatics economic sectors. Further progress of the technological development required a change in the communication process between the scientific and research centers and the decision-making centers. In order to achieve that it is necessary for the data base of the new developmental possibilities, knowledge and technologies, based on the network of modern information infrastructure and the introduction of electronics in the classic industry, to become the pillar of technological and cultural development of the society.

Conclusion

In the practical part of the paper on the technical heritage of the Belgrade University through a short description with pictures we will introduce the collections from Faculty of Pharmacy, Institute for Geodesy of the Faculty for Civil Engineering, as well as the Faculty for Mining and Geology, which keeps the old computer systems at the Department for Computer Application, and the old microscopes from early 20th century at the Department for Mineralogy and Crystallography, where academician Stojan Pavlovic and professor Sava Urosevic, former student of Jovan Zujovic used to work. Also we will exhibit the following: the collection of old psychological instruments from the Laboratory for Experimental Psychology at the Faculty of Philosophy and instruments from the Faculty of Medicine, Astronomical Observatory and Faculty of Chemistry.

This short overview of the gathered information about the objects testifies of the creation and the development of the technical heritage at the University and today, after so many years, it raises the question what is the scope of this heritage, how valuable it is and what is the message it carries. Beside the fact that they testify of the material and humanistic progress of the society, these objects also tell the story of the University's employees responsible for the

preservation of the teaching and scientific essence of the University as the most important educational, cultural and scientific institution in our country. Since the creation of the historical principles of the development of education, as one of the basis of the modern civil society, the actions of the university's intellectuals had a very important part in the social, cultural and economic development of the country. First of all, thanks to their intellectual strength, as well as the great amount of energy they invested, Belgrade University managed to develop and keep the pace with modern European and world universities throughout its existence. By representing the leading cultural factor, they created and maintained the continuity of all the indicators of the modernization of the society, ever since the time when Vuk Karadjic's ideas in the language sphere created the basis for connecting the majority of population within the national community. Transformation of the folk language into the official, literary language, other than making the communication easier and enabling the connection of the remote members of the society, also helped the development of the higher level in the exchange of information through a series of magazines and newspapers. Within the scope of nurturing the characteristics of the modern society, the University employees, through public engagement,

Picea omorika
(Serbian spruce)

introduced and spread the knowledge they gained at foreign schools and universities, and then selectively adjusted various European progressive ideas to local conditions. Also, by spreading progressive cultural, economic and social models they constantly influenced the level of interest of the Government's educational authorities.

A lot of them would also change their political views, beside the scientific ones, while studying abroad, which also made them the important factors in Serbian politics. During their political carriers they would assume high political and state positions and as Presidents of Government, Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Envoys abroad they would significantly influence the change of the country's foreign politics, which made the approximation of Serbia to European countries more realistic. They are also credited with establishment of a whole series of national institutions, scientific and artistic societies and new university departments and institutes. Also, their writings and teachings contributed the creation of various professions through differentiation of schools, whose curricula they often contributed as writers of the necessary modern textbooks.

Around the middle of the 19th century the first scientific results began to appear. Mihailo Raskovic started his applied chemical research, Josif Pancic made new discov-



eries about the development of flora and fauna on our territory by discovering new species of plants (*Picea omorika*), while Vladimir Jaksic fortified the foundations of meteorology in our country with his measurements.⁶¹ The University teaching staff

⁶¹ Trgovčević, Ljubinka. *Planirana elita* (Belgrade: Institute of History and Službeni Glasnik, 2003), 240.

at the time also began applying the most up-to –date accessible discoveries and knowledge and produced the first original scientific papers.⁶² Appointment of Sima Lozanic as professor at the Great School marked the beginning of the development of chemical science in our country, based on the principle of innovative theories, such as periodic table of elements, which at the time still wasn't introduced in the curricula of many countries. Qualitative changes also happened in the curriculum of other sciences. The first educated geologist and President of the Serbian Royal Academy, Jovan Zujovic founded the Department of Geology and Mineralogy at the Great School and he launched the first scientific magazine in this field, while the development of geography in Serbia got its scientific foundation when Jovan Cvijic was appointed as professor of geography at the Great School. In order to elaborate geographic-topographic papers he formed a group which consisted of distinguished geographers, who elaborated a great number of atlases, school and wall maps based on the information gathered during the field surveys. After completing the cadastral surveying, Serbia got its complete and precise shape on geographic maps, which allowed it to join the currents of European cartography. In

late 19th century Jovan Cvijic initiated the beginning of geological surveying as well and in 1891 the first *Geological Map of the Kingdom of Serbia* was produced with scale of 1:750.000, which, together with the *Geological Map of Old Serbia and Macedonia* with scale of 1:500.000 and the *Mining Map of the Kingdom of Serbia* with scale of 1:400.000 created by D. Antula and D. Simonovic, represented the basis for the future development of this science in our country. Besides that, the map showing the marked boundaries of the future territory of the Yugoslav state, which was produced by Jovan Cvijic in late 1914, was used as a document at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1920.

Jovan Zujovic sent his student Sava Uros-
evic to study at the Sorbonne and after he completed his studies he applied the knowledge he acquired there and became the founder and the first Head of the Department for Mineralogy at the Belgrade University. Other than these scientists, we should also mention Milan Nedeljkovic, who established the first Meteorology Observatory in Belgrade, and Milan Milankovic, whose papers set the foundations of modern climatology and climate models. His work *Canon of Insolation of Earth* is one of the most important works of Serbian science in the 20th century. Besides that, the calendar created by Milankovic represents the most precise calendar created so far,

⁶² Ibid., 242.

Serbian Pavillion
at the World Fair
in Paris in 1900

due to the fact that it doesn't require any corrections in the next 28.800 years. Professor of the mathematical group of subjects at the Great School, Mihailo Petrovic Alas, who succeeded his professor Dimitrije Nestic on that position, was at the time one of the world's most famous experts in the field of differential equations. He published a great number of inventions, scientific papers, textbooks and travel journals from his marine travels. Alas won the gold medal at the World Fair in Paris in 1900 for his Hydro Integrator, which was exhibited at the Serbian Pavillion, together with other exhibits. The list of these intellectuals and their actions and ideas that speeded up the development of the modern Belgrade University is very long. Thanks to them higher education in our country developed the characteristics of all the classic European universities. They also carried the burden of establishing the Belgrade University and saving it and at the same time they supported the students at the institutions of higher education in all the spheres of the development of scientific and technical culture.



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