

NENAD TRINAJSTIĆ
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HAZU

SNJEŽANA PAUŠEK-BAŽDAR
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Počeci organiziranog promicanja prirodoslovlja u Hrvatskoj

Od dokinuća Kraljevske zagrebačke akademije znanosti i njezina Filozofskog fakulteta s prirodnim znanostima (1850) do osnutka modernog Sveučilišta u Zagrebu (1874) odnosno njegovih prirodoslovnih odsjeka (1876) u Hrvatskoj više od četvrt stoljeća nije bilo visokoškolske nastave iz prirodnih znanosti. Premda istraživanja iz prirodoslovlja u tom razdoblju u Hrvatskoj nisu bila institucionalizirana, ipak se radilo na promicanju i utemeljenju prirodnih znanosti. One su se razvijale skromno ili manje skromno u okrilju Hrvatsko-slavonskoga gospodarskog društva, realki i realnih gimnazija, križevačkog Kraljevskog i gospodarskog šumarskog učilišta i Akademije znanosti i umjetnosti. Glasilo Hrvatsko-slavonskoga gospodarskog društva objavljuje prijevode iz stranih prirodoslovnih časopisa, ali i izvorne radove hrvatskih autora, u svom dodatku »Trudovi Odsjeka za prirodoslovlje«. Najistaknutiji prirodoslovci preporoditelji koji su načinili pionirske korake prema utemeljenju hrvatske prirodoslovne sredine bili su: Ivan Taubner, Ljudevit Vukotinović, Kajetan Petter, Bogoslav Šulek i Mijat Sabljar. Prirodoslovlje je teško prodiralo u hrvatsko društvo jer su mu se osobito opirali crkveni krugovi smatrajući da ono širi materijalizam i ateizam. No utemeljenje prirodoslovlja nije se moglo izbjeći. Uoči apsolutizma javljaju se prvi prijevodi prirodoslovnih djela (Antun Šufraj, 1850), ali i izvorni udžbenici na hrvatskom jeziku (Josip Partaš, 1853). Osnutkom Križevačkoga učilišta (1860) institucionaliziraju se kemijska, a osobito agrikulturno-kemijska istraživanja u specijaliziranim laboratorijima. To razdoblje u razvitku hrvatskoga prirodoslovlja obilježeno je mukotrpnim radom i raspravama o tvorbi hrvatskoga znanstvenog nazivlja, što je rezultiralo objavljivanjem Šulekova *Hrvatsko-njemačko-talijanskog rječnika znanstvenog nazivlja* (1874. i 1875).

Starting Points for Organised Promotion of Natural Sciences in Croatia

From the abolition of the Royal Zagreb Academy of sciences and its Faculty of Philosophy with natural sciences (1850) until the founding of the modern University in Zagreb (1874) with the department of natural sciences (1876), that is for more than a quarter of a century, there was no higher education in natural sciences available in Croatia. During that period research in the area of natural sciences in Croatia was not institutionalised. However, efforts were made in promotion and recognition of natural sciences. They were nurtured more or less modestly under umbrellas of Croatian-Slavonic economic society, new high schools with between six to eight-year curricula focused on natural sciences and modern languages (so called “Realke” and “Realne gimnazije”), Križevci Royal and economic forestry society and the Academy of arts and sciences. The official paper of the Croatian-Slavonian economic society was engaged in publishing translations of texts focused on natural sciences from magazines from other countries. The original papers by Croatian authors were published in its extra content “Works of the natural sciences department” (“Trudovi Odsjeka za prirodoslovlje”). The most prominent representatives of the Revival movement who have made pioneering steps towards establishing a circle of Croatian natural scientists are the following: Ivan Taubner, Ljudevit Vukotinović, Kajetan Petter, Bogoslav Šilek and Mijat Sabljar. The influence that natural sciences had on Croatian society at that time was limited due to a very strong opposition by the church circles that perceived natural sciences as promoters of materialism and atheism. However, establishing organised study of natural sciences in Croatia was inevitable. First translations of works in natural sciences (Antun Šufraj, 1850) and the original textbooks in Croatian (Josip Partaš, 1853) appeared at the dawn of Absolutism. First institutionalised chemistry and especially agricultural-chemistry research have been made in specialised laboratories of Križevci faculty founded in 1860. The period in the development of the study of natural sciences in Croatia marked by hard work and disputes on establishing Croatian scientific terminology that followed, resulted in publishing of the Croatian-German-Italian dictionary of scientific terminology by Šulek (1874 and 1875).