

Summaries

History of Doctoral Theses by Slovenian Candidates at the Faculty of Arts of the University of Vienna (1872 -1918)

Tone Smolej

**»I swear and promise to pursue my study of humanities with tireless effort.«
Slovenian Doctoral Candidates at the Faculty of Arts in Vienna (1876–1918)**

The chapter deals with regional and social origins of the 105 candidates (one woman) who defended their theses in the natural sciences and humanities at the Faculty of Arts between 1876 and 1918. Two thirds of the candidates came from Carniola (Kranjska). Their fathers were mostly farmers (35%), or civil servants (22%), especially teachers. 28% of candidates went on to become university professors, first in Vienna and Graz, and later they helped to found the University of Ljubljana. Eight of them became rectors of that university later in life. 40% became secondary school teachers, and some went on to become headmasters. 14% became librarians, researchers or museum staff, whereas for 14% we have no information on their later career. 4% worked as catholic priests.

Matej Hriberšek

Slovenian Doctors of Classical Philology Promoted at the University of Vienna between 1872 and 1918

The chapter presents a summary history of the Classical seminar at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Vienna and its development from its beginning in 1849 to 1919, focusing on individuals who played key roles in its development, especially Hermann Bonitz. Between 1877 and 1918 nine Slovenes obtained their doctorates in classical philology. In this chapter they are presented chronologically, starting with Fran Detela in 1877. The chapter presents their studies, with the focus on their theses and doctoral exams. Four of the doctors selected language topics for their theses, and five studied literary themes; four theses are still available, one of which was published in a secondary school publication. None of the nine doctors stayed in academia; some became secondary school teachers, others worked in culture or as tutors, translators, and authors of text books. They were active in different societies, and wrote for periodicals and newspapers in their

fields. None of the candidates had scholarly ambitions, and the majority stopped their research after the doctorate. Some of them strongly influenced the way in which classical languages were taught in secondary schools, and the educational policy, but none of them influenced the development of Classical philology in Slovenia, or the development of the classical philology studies.

Andrejka Žejn

Doctoral Theses in the Field of Slavic (Historic) Philology

Prominent Slavic scholars positioned Slavic philology, which had been made possible by favourable political circumstances in Austria-Hungary, as the equal of other philologies with a longer scholarly tradition. Vatroslav Jagić was the supervisor of several students who chose topics in philology and historical linguistics and went on to become university professors, namely Vatroslav Oblak, Rajko Nahtigal and France Kidrič; the teacher Josip Mencej, and Janko Šlebinger, who was one of the key actors in the development of the Slovenian National and University Library in Ljubljana.

Andrejka Žejn

The Foundations of Slovenian Dialectology in the Doctoral Theses of Slovene Students of Slavic Philology in Vienna

Karel Štrekelj, Josip Komljanec, Ivan Grafenauer and Ljudevit Pivko selected the phonetics of their home dialects as the topic of their doctoral theses at the institute of Slavic philology at the University of Vienna. Štrekelj and Grafenauer later worked in ethnology, literary history and linguistics. Komljanec and Pivko worked as secondary school teachers in the Štajerska region, and were active participants in the cultural and socio-political fields.

Tone Smolej

Theses in Slovenian Literature at the University of Vienna

Theses in Slovenian literature can be divided between the Jagić and Rešetar periods. Fran Vidic, Ivan Prijatelj and Rudolf Mole used the correspondence among eminent Slavists published by their supervisor Vatroslav Jagić in their research. In this period, the research focus was on the Slovenian literature at the turn of the 18th century. In his commentaries, Jagić paid attention to the history of education, and

he also expected a thorough philological analysis of the texts. He helped Vidic to publish his findings in *Archiv für slawische Philologie*, which gave Slovenian literary history an interesting international reach. Under the supervision of Milan Rešetar, the theses focused on contemporary literature. The thesis of Jakob Šilc also presents a comparativist point of view, as he had also studied Germanic and Roman languages, and is connected to the key positivist theoretician Taine and the renowned positivist literary historian Erich Schmidt. Most of the theses deal with the author's biography, explaining their literary work and individual topics by connecting the genesis of the authors work to their psyches and events in their lives.

Martina Ožbot

Slovenian Doctoral Students in Romance Philology at the University of Vienna

The paper discusses Slovene students who obtained doctoral degrees in Romance philology at the University of Vienna. In the second half of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th centuries Romance philology was developing rapidly and the University of Vienna was one of the most prestigious places in the world where this field could be studied. Among the teachers that were active in the Romance Seminar in Vienna were Wilhelm Meyer-Lübke and Adolfo Mussafia, who were renowned scholars in the field. Eleven Slovene students received doctoral degrees in Romance philology at the University of Vienna, and three of them are now regarded as central figures of 20th-century Slovene culture and academic life: Andrej Budal (1889-1972), a translator, writer and theatre manager, along with the linguist Fran Šturm (1888-1944) and literary historian Stanko Škerlj (1893-1975), who both taught at the University of Ljubljana. The article focuses on the careers of the three main figures, discussing the formative role which their studies at the University of Vienna probably had in their later work and the contributions they made to the development of Slovene culture and academic life. The studies and careers of the other seven Slovene students are also briefly presented.

Irena Samide

Slovenian Doctors in Philosophy in the Field of Germanic Philology at the University of Vienna

The chapter presents Slovene doctors in the field of Germanic philology who obtained their doctorates at the University of Vienna. Even though German was

the teaching language in general secondary schools until the end of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, and was central for society and individuals alike, few Slovenians decided to study Germanic languages at university level. Until 1918 we only know of two candidates, Matija Murko (1861–1952, doctorate 1886) and Primus Lessiak (1878–1937, doctorate 1903). Murko's thesis was on Older German Literature; his thesis, entitled *Das Adam-Glossar*, which he made under the supervision of Richard Heinzl, focused on the dialect of the medieval Admont glosses. After graduation he dedicated himself fully to the Slavic languages and made a successful career as a professor at the Charles University in Prague. Primus Lessiak was from the Koroška (Carinthia) region and he started his career in dialectology: his thesis focused on the Carinthian Pernegg dialect, and he also studied German historical linguistics and the speech of isolated German language communities in Sorica, Tolminsko and Friuli.

Vlasta Pacheiner Klander

Glaser's Doctorate

Karol Glaser (1845–1913) first graduated from Vienna University in Slovenian and Classical Languages in order to qualify for a job as a school-teacher, where he worked all his life. He was able to realize his great wish to study Sanskrit and Comparative Linguistics only in the years 1881–83, when the famous German Indologist Georg Bühler started teaching at Vienna. Newly acquired documents from Vienna University show that he achieved a high proficiency in Sanskrit and a sound knowledge of Indian culture, and that he wrote a plausible thesis on the relationship of a classical Indian drama and one of Kālidāsa's epic poems. Unable to get a post as a university teacher, he published a number of articles on various Indian topics in German publications and Slovenian newspapers and journals. Urged by Bühler to translate Sanskrit texts, he published a German translation of a drama, but more important were his translations into Slovenian, including some Vedic hymns, parts of epics, religious poetry and all of Kālidāsa's dramas. After a few years he suddenly turned away from Indology and started writing a monumental history of Slovenian literature, a demanding task for which he received only severe criticism. Occasionally he still published translations from Sanskrit and articles on Indian topics. His main achievement was enabling Slovenian readers to get authentic information on Indian culture and to read some important works of Indian literature in direct translation from the original. None of this would have been possible without his doctoral studies in Vienna.

Monika Deželak Trojar and Tanja Žigon

Slovenian Doctors in History at the University of Vienna

The chapter first describes the historical development of History studies at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Vienna and presents the role that the 1848 reform of Austrian higher and secondary education played in the further development of historiography in the Slovene lands. The main part of the chapter discusses Slovenian doctorates in the field of history i.e. theses by those doctoral candidates who on their registration form stated that Slovenian was their native language and who were in the end awarded doctorates in history. In the period from 1881 to the end of the First World War, 16 candidates passed the demanding *rigorosum*; in the present chapter, they are discussed in chronological order by the date on which they were awarded their doctorate. In their theses, they researched diverse fields, from ancient history and the Middle Ages to modern history, especially Austrian history. In addition to the historical outline of the development of history studies and the later career paths of individual candidates (most of whom went on to become teachers, librarians or museum staff, though some also became university professors or politicians), the gradual development of Slovenian historiography is illustrated in some detail: from the first steps towards critical historiography by Franc Kos and his contemporaries, to the rapid development towards scientific historiography, especially after the First World War, when Josip Mal, Milko Kos and Josip Žontar started to work in the field.

Žiga Zwitter

Doctoral Theses by Slovenian Students of Geography at the University of Vienna between 1900 and 1918

The chapter discusses doctoral theses written between 1900 and 1918 by five Slovenian students who studied geography at the University of Vienna. The Vienna students were among the few Slovenians familiar with major advances in geography in the long 19th century. In the late 19th century Vienna became an important centre of research in geomorphology and historical geography, which also influenced the subject matter of the Slovenian students' doctoral theses. Jože Rus studied the karst areas of present-day southern and south-eastern Slovenia from the perspective of regional geography (regional studies), with special emphasis on karst hydrology, combining the results of field-work with a rather descriptive

approach. Josip Srebrnič researched historical settlement geography; a long-term historical analysis led him to a non-deterministic conclusion despite his familiarity with F. Ratzel's anthropogeography. Vinko Šarabon diligently studied the demography of 19th-century Europe, although more causal explanations could be added to his results. Josip Cerk and Viktor Peterlin dealt with historical cartography. The quality of these theses is closely related to the stage of development of geography and of university studies at that time. Although these works are now by and large obsolete, one can still find details relevant for historical and geographical research in them.

Luka Vidmar

Doctoral Theses in History of Art

The chapter deals with doctoral theses in the field of history of art, written by four Slovenian students at the University of Vienna in the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire: Josip Mantuani (*Ueber die Kleinkunst und das Kunstgewerbe des X und Beginn des XI Jahrhunderts*, 1894), France Stelè (*Die Wandmalerei in Krain um die Mitte des 15. Jhrh.*, 1912), Vojeslav Molè (*Eine illustrierte serbische Handschrift aus dem Jahre 1649 mit der Topographie des Kosmas Indikopleustes und dem Hexaemeron des Bulg. Exarchen Johannes*, 1912), and Izidor Cankar (*Maler Giulio Quaglio*, 1913). All four doctoral theses reflected methodological trends of the Vienna School of Art History in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, especially empiricism and positivism, which were crucial already for Rudolf Eitelberger, the first professor of the history of art at the University of Vienna. The contents of the theses were typical for the widening of topics beyond the borders of "classical" art, promoted by the Vienna professors, including Mantuani's mentor Franz Wickhoff: they analysed the Pre-Romanesque, Gothic, and Baroque works of art, and Serbian works of art in the Byzantine tradition. Three theses dealt with Western art (in the Holy Roman Empire and the Republic of Venice), which was still the main subject of research of the Vienna professors, especially Stelè's and Cankar's mentor Max Dvořák. The most unconventional in this regard was – thanks to professor Joseph Strzygowski – Molè's thesis, dealing with Serbian art. Their theses were inevitably influenced by the connections between the Vienna School of Art History and the politics of the empire. They were written in German, which had the status of supranational and scholarly language in

the Cisleithania until the end of the monarchy. They reflected the increasing interest of the school in the artistic and cultural heritage of the empire: Molè, Stelè and Cankar analysed works of art from their home or neighbouring provinces (within the empire or its sphere of interest). Their theses embraced the concept of complementary centre and periphery, typical of traditional history of art and of the Vienna School of Art History, which indirectly consolidated the identity and continuity of the empire. Especially Stelè's and Cankar's theses, rich in descriptions of the monuments, reflected the growing involvement of the school in state heritage conservation.

Matjaž Barbo

Čerin's Doctoral Studies of Musicology

The chapter focuses on Josip Čerin's study of musicology in Vienna with Guido Adler, and analyses the source and meaning of his doctoral thesis. Čerin's outstanding work in the field of promotion and performance of symphonic music in Slovenia is still not historically valued enough. There are only a few sporadic and mostly short entries on Čerin and his work. Most authors base their writing more or less directly on Premrl's more extensive biography, published in two parts in the journal *Pevec* (The Singer) in 1925. Čerin's doctoral thesis was published by *Slovenska matica* in 1908. Čerin initially began studying at the Faculty of Law at the University of Vienna in the winter semester 1887/88. As can be seen from his course registrations kept in the archives of the Vienna University, he attended lectures of German law history, various chapters of Roman law, lectures on family law, and a cycle of lectures in canon law. He interrupted his studies at the University of Vienna because of music and returned to musicological lectures in the winter semester of 1899/1900. In the five following semesters, he attended all the lectures by the famous Guido Adler. He also attended lectures by Max Dietz, Heinrich Rietsch and Richard Wallaschka. In the last semesters, he chose lectures in philosophy (Vogt, Müller, Stöhr) and Slavic languages (Jireček, Vondrak, Jagić). His broad intellectual interests culminated in an interdisciplinary thesis, entitled *Die Melodie der slovenischen protestantischen Gesangbücher, Quellen und deren Verwendung nach der Reformation*. While the place of Čerin's thesis in Slovenian musicological history is debatable, it is an undeniable fact that Čerin basically marked his time and subsequent musicological efforts as one of the most educated and sophisticated Slovenian musicians of his time.

Igor Žunkovič

Slovenian Doctorates in Philosophy between 1872 and 1918

At the turn of the century the intellectual climate at the Vienna University was extremely open, diverse and in some regards even revolutionary, which attracted professors and students from all around Europe. Five Slovenian would-be doctors of philosophy studied in this milieu between 1857 and 1918, including influential figures such as Mihajlo Rostohar and Alfred Šerko. The analysis of their lives and work shows that they were influential in different scientific fields (psychology, medicine) and as public officials. Nevertheless, none of them left an important mark on the development of Slovenian academic philosophy, although some contributed to the emergence of Slovenian philosophical terminology in the first half of the 20th century.

Milan Hladnik and Lidija Rezoničnik

Slovenian Doctoral Students of Mathematics at the University on Vienna

This chapter sketches the history of mathematical studies at the Faculty of Arts at the University of Vienna and presents its most prominent professors. The focus of the chapter then shifts to the students from the Slovene lands (Kranjska and Primorje) who obtained their doctorates in mathematics between 1872 and 1918, namely: Franc Hočevar, Valentin Kušar, Josip Plemelj, Jožef Pavlin, Karel Pirjevec, Jožef Sever, Rudolf Perhac and Rihard Zupančič. We present their studies and their later careers either in academia (Hočevar, Plemelj, Kušar, Zupančič) or in secondary schools (Pirjevec, Perhac), as well as their work as authors of text books for mathematics (Hočevar, Perhac, Zupančič, Plemelj). We found little information on the careers of Pavlin and Sever. Several among them played a crucial role in the founding of the University of Ljubljana in 1919, and worked as professors in mathematics (Plemelj, Zupančič) or physics (Kušar) at the Faculty of Arts and Technical Sciences.

Boštjan Golob and Igor Žunkovič

Slovenian Doctors in Physics from 1882 until the End of WW1

The chapter explores the lives and the scientific impact of Slovenian physicists who studied at the University in Vienna at the end of the 19th century. These students listened to eminent contemporary scientists, whose lectures included

the most recent findings in physics and mathematics. After completing their doctoral theses, all of them returned to Slovenian territory, but none of them pursued a further scientific career and most became secondary school teachers (physics and mathematics). Therefore, they did not have any direct impact on the development of Slovenian academic physics, although they may have had an indirect impact via their work as educators and by introducing new scientific ideas into Slovenian society.

Franc Perdih

Doctoral Theses by Slovenian Chemistry Students at the University of Vienna until the End of WW1

The development of chemical industry in the Austro-Hungarian Empire as well as increased access to university studies led to a growing interest in the study of chemistry among Slovenians. In 1896 Anton Nikolaj Papež was the first Slovenian to be awarded a doctorate in the field of chemistry. In the following years, several Slovenians studying at the Vienna University also achieved the highest academic titles – Viktor Jeločnik (1903), Maks Samec (1904), Marius (Marij) Rebek (1913), and Salvislav Jenčič (1915). Their doctoral theses were all in the field of organic chemistry, the central research field within the II. Chemical Institute at the Faculty of Arts. In the same period, two Slovenian women, Ana Jenko, married name Štěrba-Böhm (1911, Czech Charles-Ferdinand University in Prague) and Ana Mayer, married name Kansky (1920, at the newly founded University of Ljubljana) achieved their doctorates. Three of the first Slovenian chemistry doctors who studied at the University of Vienna (Samec, Rebek and Jenčič) significantly contributed to the establishment of the chemistry study programmes and research at the newly founded University of Ljubljana as its first professors of chemistry. Among them, Maks Samec was the most outstanding in terms of research success, international reputation and management functions.

Mihael Brenčič

The Geologist Karel Hinterlechner, a Doctoral Candidate in Mineralogy from the University of Vienna

The chapter first presents the development of geological studies in Austria before 1848 and after the reform at the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of

Vienna. It presents the university studies of Karl Hinterlechner who was, according to the available data, the only Slovenian who studied mineralogy and geology in Vienna. He attended a very wide range of science subjects with an emphasis on geology. He defended his doctoral thesis in the field of metamorphic petrology, which he prepared during his work at the Technical School in Brno. Until the 1919, he worked at the Geological Institute in Vienna. He returned to Ljubljana, where he took on numerous important organizational, professional and scientific tasks at the University of Ljubljana.