

BORDERS AND CROSSINGS
TRAVEL WRITING CONFERENCE
Pula – Brijuni, 13-16 September 2018

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS





BORDERS AND CROSSINGS 2018
International and Multidisciplinary Conference on Travel Writing
Pula-Brijuni, 13-16 September 2018

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Dear colleagues,

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, we are delighted to welcome all the conference participants and our guests from the partner institutions to Pula and the Brijuni Islands for the Borders and Crossings Travel Writing Conference, which is scheduled from 13th till 16th September 2018 in the Brijuni National Park. This year's conference will be a special occasion to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the 'Borders and Crossings' conference, which is the regular meeting of all scholars interested in the issues of travel, travel writing and tourism in a unique historic environment of Pula and the Brijuni Islands. The previous conferences were held in Derry (1998), Brest (2000), Versailles (2002), Ankara (2003), Birmingham (2004), Palermo (2006), Nuoro, Sardinia (2007), Melbourne (2008), Birmingham (2012), Liverpool (2013), Veliko Tarnovo (2014), Belfast (2015), Kielce (2016) and Aberystwyth (2017).

The first of the 'Borders and Crossings' conferences, a series devoted to the international, interdisciplinary study of travel writing, was organised by Glenn Hooper and Tim Youngs, and held at Magee College, Derry in 1998. At that time, travel literature was far from the mainstream as an area of academic research, but the intervening two decades have witnessed a major shift in attitudes towards the genre, with the emergence of dedicated journals, scholarly associations and other academic apparatus associated with the building of a new field. The conference series has played a catalytic role in these processes, providing a forum for scholars across a range of disciplines and from a wide variety of national contexts to meet regularly, to explore an increasingly rich corpus of travel writing, and to debate its centrality to the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.

We hope you will take this opportunity to attend the jubilee conference to share knowledge, celebrate the common heritage, network and jointly create a base for the future research and projects. The Organising Committee is delighted to have a line-up of highly renowned experts who agreed to shed light on recent research and current issues in the interdisciplinary field of culture and history of travel, tourism and intercultural encounters in travel writing. Various programmes consisting of introductory lecture, plenaries and 39 parallel sessions with more than 150 participants from all over the world will offer a plenty of fascinating topics related to transnational mobility, tourism and travel writing in the past, present and future. Additionally, there will also be opportunities for the participants to share research and contributions by submitting their papers for publishing in the conference proceedings, as well as in indexed publications to be released by our partner institutions. A rich social programme includes walking tours of the Brijuni Islands and Pula, a poetry reading, a boat tour and a conference dinner in Pula, along with the post-conference excursion, a tour of Istria to the beautiful historic cities of Rovinj and Poreč.

We are sure this conference will provide the participants with a platform to exchange ideas, discover novel opportunities, cooperate with colleagues, meet new friends and expand knowledge. We proudly present the programme and abstracts for this year's 'Borders and Crossings' International and Multidisciplinary Conference on Travel Writing. The Organizing Committee members from the Juraj Dobrila University of Pula are looking forward to welcoming you at the 2018 Borders and Crossings Conference.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

BORDERS AND CROSSINGS 2018
International and Multidisciplinary Conference on Travel Writing
Pula-Brijuni, 13-16 September 2018

CALL FOR PAPERS

This is our invitation to scholars with an interest in the study of travel, travel writing and tourism, to the 2018 edition of the Borders and Crossings Conference series. The conference will be held on the Brijuni Islands near Pula, a city with ancient origins: a town of fugitives, the mythical refuge of the Argonauts, which has been for centuries a perfect stopping point for boats sailing along the eastern coast of the Adriatic from Venice and Trieste to Dalmatia and the Levant. Its great abundance of monuments and the beauty of its bays have often been described in European travel books. Join us and explore one of the most interesting historic cities in Europe and its turbulent history, as well as the nearby Brijuni Islands, a national park and one of the first modern tourist destinations on the Adriatic.

- Conference language: English (with the possibility of panel sessions in Croatian, Italian and German)
- Deadline of abstracts: February 20th, 2018
- Notification of acceptance: March 10th, 2018

Proposals for 20-minute papers and for panels of 3 speakers are sought from scholars working in all areas of travel and tourism studies, including literary studies, history, geography, art history, translation studies, anthropology, history and media studies. This event is also open to the creative arts, and we are actively seeking expressions of interest from artists, working in any medium, who would like to actively participate in this conference. Paper proposals from any time period or geographic context are warmly welcome, as are proposals by established scholars, early career researchers, graduate students and independent scholars.

Topics may include, but are not limited to:

- Transnational mobility through time and space: trade, pilgrimage, tourism, migrations
- The origins of tourism and travel culture(s)
- The Mediterranean as a space of intensive cultural encounters and exchange
- Development of modern tourist destinations – comparative and transnational perspectives
- European travellers in Istria and Dalmatia
- Imperial Eyes – the traveller and the travellee in postcolonial travel writing
- Travel and/in translation
- Travels between East and West: crossing borders
- Travelling in the age of wars and revolutions
- The city in literature
- Travel writing and the creation of national and transnational identities
- Trailing famous travellers: itineraries and cultural routes
- Travel journalism and multimedia
- Teaching travel and tourism studies: intercultural competences
- Travel, travel writing and/in minority languages
- Travel and environment

Please send proposals of approximately 250 words, complete with a short bio note and your academic affiliation to Nataša Urošević (bordersandcrossings@gmail.com), before February 20th. Information about accommodation and the conference fee will be e-mailed to all potential participants in March. Postgraduate students and unsalaried participants will pay reduced fees.

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

Thursday 13 September, NP Brijuni

10.00-13.00 – Arrival of participants, walking tour of NP Brijuni

13.00-14.00 – Registration and light lunch

14.30 – Welcome by representatives of NP Brijuni, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, programme committee (Kastrum Congress Hall)

15.00 – Plenary 1: Prof. Tim Youngs, Nottingham Trent University, co-founder of the „Borders&Crossings“ conference series - *Hearing of travel* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

16.00-17.30 – Panels/parallel sessions 1, 2, 3, 4

17.30-17.45 – Short break

17.45-19.15 – Panels/parallel sessions 5, 6, 7, 8

19.15-20.00 – Poetry reading: Rory Waterman and Tim Youngs

20.00 – Welcome cocktail, dinner

Friday 14 September, NP Brijuni

9.00 – Registration

9.30 – Plenary 2: Prof. emeritus Svein Mønnesland, University of Oslo – *Istria through foreign eyes* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

10.30 – Coffee and tea break

10.45-12.15 – Panels - parallel sessions 9, 10, 11, 12

12.30-14.00 – Panels -parallel sessions 13, 14, 15, 16

14.00 – Lunch

15.00-16.30 – Panels - parallel sessions 17, 18, 19, 20

16.45-18.15 – Panels - parallel sessions 21, 22, 23, 24

18.30-20.00 – Panels - parallel sessions 25, 26, 27, 28

20.00 – Dinner

Saturday 15 September, NP Brijuni

8.30 – Registration

9.00 – Plenary 3: Prof. Peter Borsay, Aberystwyth University – *Taking the Waters: the spa and seaside resort in the development of European travel and tourism* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

10.00-11.30 – Panels - parallel sessions 29, 30, 31, 32

11.45-13.15 – Panels - parallel sessions 33, 34, 35, 36

13.00 – Lunch

14.00-15.30 – Panels - parallel sessions 37, 38, 39

16.00 – Pula walking tour

19.00 – Conference dinner (Pula)

Sunday 16 September

9.30 – Post-conference excursion - „Istria Tour“ (Rovinj-Poreč)

14.30 – Optional lunch and farewell

| Conference Room | Kastrum | Verige | Gradina | Saline | Social programme |
|--|--|---|---|---|---|
| 13 Sept. 10.00-13.00 13.00-14.00 14.30-15.00 15.00-15.45 16.00-17.30 | Welcome Plenary 1: Tim Youngs Panel 1 -Contemporary travel writing | Panel 2 – Travel writing and transnational identities (Balkans) | Panel 3 – Scandinavian journeys | Panel 4 - Archives and libraries I | NP Brijuni walking tour Registration, light lunch |
| 17.45-19.15 | Panel 7 –Literature and the city | Panel 6 - Crossing borders | Panel 8 – Cities, travel and translation | Panel 5 - Archives and libraries II | |
| 19.15-20.00 14 Sept. 9.30-10.30 | Plenary 2: Svein Mørnesland | | | | Poetry reading |
| 10.45-12.15 | Panel 9 – The Mediterranean and the Adriatic as the spaces of intense intercultural exchange | Panel 10 - Writing between homeland and exile | Panel 11 - Travelling to Hungary | Panel 12 – Travel journals in the long eighteenth century | |
| 12.30-14.00 | Panel 13 - Mobility, multiculturalism and shared Euro-Mediterranean heritage | Panel 14 - Pilgrimage routes | Panel 15 - Home and away: migrations and diasporic identities | Panel 16 – Travel and environment | |
| 14.00-15.00 15.00-16.30 | Panel 17 – Traveling between the East and the West – Crossing borders | Panel 18 - Post/colonial journeys—transnational trajectories | Panel 19 – Imperial Eyes | Panel 20 – Cultural constructions of the eighteenth-century towns | Lunch |
| 16.45-18.15 | Panel 21- Tourists, travellers....tensions? Modern and contemporary travel writing in French | Panel 22 – Cultural routes, branding and storytelling | Panel 23 – Teaching cultural tourism | Panel 24 - Sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean | |
| 18.30-20.00 | Panel 25- Adriatic memories | Panel 28 - Trans/national Geographies | Panel 27 - Italian Journeys | Panel 26 – Attitudes toward (un)wanted visitors and sojourners... | |
| 15 Sept. 9.00-9.45 | Plenary 3 - Peter Borsay | | | | |
| 10.00-11.30 | Panel 29 - History of tourism I - The European spa | Panel 30 – Travels from a linguistic perspective | Panel 31 - Beyond borders: transnational, transregional, transcultural approaches | Panel 32 – Popular culture | |
| 11.30-13.00 | Panel 34 – History of tourism II | Panel 35 – Transcontinental journeys | Panel 33 – Montenegro in travel accounts | Panel 36 - Intercultural discourse in the contemporary travel writing | |
| 13.00-14.00 14.00-15.30 | | Panel 37 – History of tourism III | Panel 38 - Dark/Battlefield tourism | Panel 39 – Crossing frontiers | Lunch |
| 16.00-19.00 19.00-21.00 16 Sept. 9.30-14.30 | | | | | Pula walking tour Conference dinner (Pula) Post-conference excursion – Istra Tour |

PARALLEL SESSIONS

Thursday 13 September

15.00 – Introductory lecture - Prof. Tim Youngs, Nottingham Trent University, co-founder of the Borders&Crossings conference series – **Hearing of travel (Kastrum Congress Hall)**

16.00-17.30: Panels 1-4

Panel 1 – Contemporary travel writing (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Charles Forsdick, University of Liverpool

↗ Tim Hannigan, University of Leicester: **Contracts, conventions and tensions: reader reception and the production of contemporary travel writing**

↗ Mathilde Poizat-Amar, University of Kent: **Contemporary French travel writing in the digital age: Challenges and ways out**

↗ Ben Cocking, University of Kent: **Competing forms of travel writing in print-based and user-generated journalism**

↗ Rory Waterman, Nottingham Trent University: **The challenge and risk of memorialising in poetry of travel**

Panel 2 – Travel writing and national/transnational identities (Balkans) (Verige Room)

Chair: Tijana Parezanović, Alfa BK University, Belgrade

↗ Cristina Cugnata, Ca' Foscari University Venice: **Constructing identities. The travel experience of Elizaveta de Vitte and Rebecca West: a compared study between two committed women-travellers**

↗ Miluša Bakrač, University of Montenegro: **Montenegro in the travelogue *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon: A Journey through Yugoslavia*, 1941, Rebecca West**

↗ Olivera Popović, University of Montenegro: **Montenegro in the travel accounts of Italian authors in the period of the Balkan wars**

Panel 3 – Scandinavian journeys (Gradina Room)

Chair: Magdalena Ożarska, Jan Kochanowski University

↗ Kim Simonsen, University of Bergen and University of Amsterdam: **Fields of knowledge: Natural history, antiquarianism and the discovery of the romantic North - Landscape, environment, and travelling European "Men of Science and Letters" 1800-1900**

↗ Carina Lidström, University of Örebro: **Racism and abolitionism - The depiction of slavery in two Swedish travelogues from the mid-nineteenth century**

↗ Ilona Lindh, University of Helsinki: **Strategies of the first-person narration in contemporary Finnish travelogues**

Panel 4 – Archives and libraries I (Saline Room)
Chair: Violeta Moretti, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↗Monica Fin, University of Padua: **From Zadar to the British Library: the curious journey of Giovanni Tanzlingher's “Vocabulario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi”**

↗Maja Maričević, British Library: **Digital heritage: opportunities and challenges beyond borders**

↗Milena Bukvić, Research Library of Zadar: **The beginnings of tourism and travel culture – Rare travelogues from the Scientific Library of Zadar**

↗Bruno Dobrić, University Library, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Transoceanic ship travel reports of the Austro-Hungarian Navy published in Pula (Pola)**

17.45-19.15 – Panels 5-8

Panel 5 – Archives and libraries II (Saline Room)
Chair: Maja Maričević, British Library

↗Ksenija Tokić, Institute for Tourism and Ivo Tokić, Croatian Information and Documentation Society: **Libraries and tourism on the Croatian Adriatic**

↗Roberto Dapit, University of Udine: **Narratives of the cultural meetings and exchanges in the documents of the State Archive of Zadar**

↗Sandro Cergna, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **A case of espionage from the 18th century: a reconnaissance trip to Pula made by a group of intelligence officers of the Habsburg Emperor. Notes from the Anonymous Report to the Governor of Pula dated 28 March 1788**

↗Nataša Urošević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **The Brijuni Islands in the collections of rare manuscripts: The *Kupelwieser Collection* at the Austrian National Library**

Panel 6 – Crossing borders (Verige Room)
Chair: Tim Hannigan, University of Leicester

↗Matthew Longo, Leiden University: **In the shadow of the wall: Dispatches from the border**

↗Anna Karwinska, CUE Krakow: **Borders today. A sociological point of view**

↗Igor Jovanović, University of Primorska: **Illegal migrations from Croatia after WW2**

↗Nenad Grgric, Regional Customs Office Split: **Customs offices on the Croatian-Slovenian border from 1991 to 2013**

Panel 7 – Literature and the city (Kastrum Congress Hall)
Chair: Renata Šamo, University of Zagreb

‣Tijana Parezanović, Alfa BK University, Belgrade: **The Representation of tourists in fictional cities, resorts, and other spaces**

‣Igor Grbić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Italo Calvino's *Invisible Cities*: a fake travelogue and a true testimony**

‣Diana Njegovan, independent scholar: **A city as the key to interpreting a novel by Alessandro Baricco**

‣Ana Stefanovska, University of Padua: **Reading spaces between fiction and reality: the new tendencies of literary tourism**

Panel 8 – Cities, travel and translation (Gradina Room)

Chair: Vesna Mikolič, Science and Research Centre of Koper and University of Trieste

‣Nikolett Toth, University of Florence: **The city in literature**

‣Natalia Kaloh Vid, University of Maribor and Petra Žagar-Šoštarić, University of Rijeka: **The City in literary translations: is Kiev still Kiev in the English translations of Mikhail Bulgakov's novel *The White Guard*?**

‣Grzegorz Moroz, University of Bialystok: ***Beneath another sky*: travel books, canon and translation**

19.15 – Poetry reading: Rory Waterman and Tim Youngs

Friday 14 September

9.30 – Plenary 2: Prof. emeritus Svein Mønnesland, University of Oslo –*Istria through foreign eyes* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

10.45- 12.15 – Panells 9-12

Panel 9 – The Mediterranean and the Adriatic as the spaces of intense intercultural exchange (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Roberto Dapit, University of Udine

‣Benedetto Ligorio, Sapienza University of Rome: **The Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and the Adriatic trade in 17th century: A cross-cultural study**

‣Robert Matijašić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **“Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits” - Travel and knowledge in the age of Enlightenment on the eastern Adriatic coast**

↗David McCallam, University of Sheffield: **Illyria reborn: the Imperial French construction of the Provinces Illyriennes, 1809-1813**

↗Vedad Spahić, University of Tuzla and Dragoslav Dedović, Deutsche Welle: **Horizons and limes of travelogue with a thesis – Rumiz's journey along the Adriatic and Ionian coasts through history**

Panel 10 – Writing between homeland and exile (Verige Room)

Chair: Diana Njegovan, independent scholar

↗Michaël Green, University of Copenhagen: **Exile, employment and networks: The case of the Huguenots**

↗Renata Šamo, University of Zagreb: **Marco Antonio de Dominis in England**

↗Krešimir Vunić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Lord Byron: satire and escape**

↗Amanda Skamagka, University of Athens: **Travelling poets during the Greek dictatorship: Nikiforos Vrettakos and Titos Patrikios in Italy**

Panel 11 – Travelling to Hungary (Gradina Room)

Chair: Sarah Budasz, Durham University

↗Carla Corradi Musi, University of Bologna: **Hungary and its culture in a seventeenth-century travel report by Edward Browne**

↗Ildikó Dömötör, University of Nyíregyháza: **Two English travellers in Hungary in the 1860s: Julia Clara Byrne and Arthur J Patterson**

Panel 12 – Travel journals in the long eighteenth century (Saline Room)

Chair: Betty Haglund, Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre in Birmingham

↗Kathryn Walchester, Liverpool John Moores University: **Having found 'nothing good but its wines'; Eighteenth-century stereoscopic travel account and the significance of class**

↗Nataliia Voloshkova, Dragomanov National Pedagogical University: **Reading travel books in The Bluestocking Circle, 1770-1790: the Evidence of Mary Hamilton's diaries and correspondence**

↗Magdalena Ozarska, Jan Kochanowski University: **Mary wants an inkbottle: The writing, reading and readers of Mary and Dorothy Wordsworths' 1820 Continental Travel Journals**

12.30-14 – Panels 13-16

Panel 13 – Mobility, multiculturalism and shared Euro-Mediterranean heritage in today's Croatia (Kastrum Congress Hall)
Chair: Christian Noack, University of Amsterdam

↗Renata Schellenberg, Mount Allison University: **Habsburg heritage: mobility, multiculturalism and memory in today's Istria**

↗Marieta Djaković and Kristina Djaković, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Jaro Zeman “Pola – Verlorene Heimat“ – Intercultural aspects of the life and socialization of a former resident of Pula**

↗Peta Žagar-Šoštarić, University of Rijeka and Natalia Kaloh Vid, University of Maribor: **Refuge and relaxation - Banishment and desolate loneliness on the North Adriatic Sea**

↗Nataša Urošević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Aristocratic residences in the Mediterranean - resorts and ports**

Panel 14 – Pilgrimage routes (Verige Room)

Chair: Kristina Afrić Rakitovac, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↗Izabella Frąckowiak, Jagiellonian University Krakow: **Saints, travelers and braves - The women on pilgrim routes**

↗Antonella Palumbo, Centro Italiano di Studi Compostellani in Perugia: **The Compostellan and the Michaelic routes: a comparison between historical and anthropological contexts**

↗Marinko Marić, University of Dubrovnik: **The travelogue and guidance to pilgrims to the Holy Land by the Ragusan Bonifacije Stjepović Drkolica**

↗**Panel 15 – Home and away: migratory movements and diasporic identities (Gradina Room)**

Chair: Anna Karwinska, CUE Krakow

↗Anna-Leena Toivanen, University of Liège: **Poetics of “homecoming” in the contemporary Francophone Afro diasporic return narratives**

↗Bronwyn Winter, University of Sydney: **Transnational immobilities: the Calais jungle and the outsourcing of border politics in a time of ‘crisis’**

↗Sofia Aatkar, Nottingham Trent University: **Ferdinand Dennis and Caryl Phillips as postcolonial flâneurs**

Panel 16 – Travel and environment (Saline Room)

Chair: Doris Cerin Otočan, University of Applied Sciences Burgenland, Eisenstadt

↗Françoise Besson, University of Toulouse 2- Jean Jaurès: **The focus on vegetable biodiversity in some travel books: travel writing as environmental literature**

↗Matteo Borriello, University of Naples: **The environment of the Phlegraean fields between bibliographic and iconographic sources**

14.00 – Lunch

15-16.30 – Panels 17-20

Panel 17 – Traveling between the East and the West – Crossing borders (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Claudia-Florentina Dobre, Centre for Memory and Identity Studies Bucharest

↗Christina Parte, University College London: **Travelling to, through, under and across the divided city**

↗Agnieszka Kaczmarek, University of Applied Sciences in Nysa: **Socialist and capitalist baggage: Memoirs by Wanda Rutkiewicz and Arlene Blum**

↗Nicholas Barnett, Swansea University: **Through the curtain: the British Cold War tourism in the Soviet Union**

↗Joanna Majewska, Jagiellonian University Krakow: **The travel which normally should have taken less than an hour by bus. Internat by Serhiy Zhadan in geopolitics.**

Panel 18 – Post/colonial journeys-transnational trajectories (Verige Room)

Chair: Jean Xavier-Ridon, University of Nottingham

↗Charles Forsdick, University of Liverpool: **Playing empire: French colonial board games as travel writing**

↗Emmanuelle Radar, Radboud University, Nimègue: **Travelling diasporas: the African migrations and French-Vietnamese novels**

↗Olga Retziou, University of Padua: **The reconstruction of the “imaginary map”: uprooting and transnational identity in the representation of the Somali diaspora in *Madre piccola* (Cristina Ali Farah)**

Panel 19 – Imperial Eyes (Gradina Room)

Chair: Ana Calvete, University of Helsinki and University Toulouse Jean-Jaurès

↗Juanjuan Wu, University of Melbourne: **Beyond the Imperial Eyes: Interpersonal encounters in the travel narratives of Isabella Bird in 1890s China**

↗Ben Cocking, University of Kent: **Geopolitical transformations: nostalgia and modernity in Norman Lewis's *Golden Earth: Travels in Burma* (1952), Eric Newby's *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush* (1958) and Wilfred Thesiger's *Marsh Arabs* (1964)**

↗Patrick Levačić, University of Zadar: **Orient in travelogues by the 19th-century French female travel writers**

↗Nawazish Azim, University of Gottingen: **From Jacobean England to Jahangir's India: Thomas Coryate and his incomplete quest**

Panel 20 – Cultural constructions of the eighteenth - century towns. Comparing Italy and Romania (Saline Room)

Chair: Ana Stefanovska, University of Padua

› Claudia-Florentina Dobre, Centre for Memory and Identity Studies Bucharest: **Travel as knowledge transfer: Romanian travelers and theirs writings about the West in the 19th century**

› Emanuela Costantini, University of Perugia: **A capital where to lose oneself: Bucharest in the Romanian 19th century literature**

› Angelo Pagliardini, University of Innsbruck: **Travelers and tourists in Belli's transnational Rome**

› Alexandra Vraneanu, University of Bucharest: **The “Grand Tour” of Vasile Alecsandri in Italy and the image of the Italian towns in the Romantic Romanian literature**

16.45-18.15 – Panels 21-24

Panel 21 – Tourists, travellers....tensions? Modern and contemporary travel writing in French (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Gábor Gelléri, Aberystwyth University

› Sarah Budasz, Durham University: **Ella Maillart and Annemarie Schwarzenbach on the road to Afghanistan: journeying inwards and outwards**

› Kathryn Jones, Swansea University: ***Semeuses de joie /Sowers of Joy*: Transcultural exchange in Caroline Riegel's travel narratives**

› Jean-Xavier Ridon, University of Nottingham: **From mystical counter-cultural to ecological elsewhere**

Panel 22 – Cultural routes, branding and storytelling (Verige Room)

Chair: Nick Barnett, Swansea University:

› Manuela Graf, Center for Study in Cultural Development, Cluster of Cultural Routes Belgrade: **Cultural routes and territory branding through storytelling**

› Romana Lekić, Bernays University College Zagreb, Ružica Rašperić, Zagreb County Tourist Board and Dijana Zajec, Bernays University College Zagreb: **Tourist route - A trail of the Zagreb County authors and poets**

› Eva Posch, University of Graz: **Destination Pula: Tourism, city brands and public history**

› Bozena Gierat-Bieroń, Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University Krakow: **Integration, memory, tourism: The European Union action for the *European Heritage Label. European Cultural Routes* of the Council of Europe. The Polish cases.**

Panel 23 – Teaching cultural tourism (Gradina Room)

Chair: Moira Kostić-Bobanović, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↳ Silvia Baage, McDaniel College, Westminster, Maryland: **Teaching cultural tourism in the college classroom: an interdisciplinary approach**

↳ Moira Kostić-Bobanović and Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Teaching cultural intelligence to tourism students**

↳ Zrinka Zadel and Elena Rudan, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Opatija: **In the search for new experiences - The way to creative tourism development**

Panel 24 – Sustainable tourism development potential in the Mediterranean (Saline Room)

Chair: Nikola Vojnović, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↳ Kristina Afrić Rakitovac, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Indicators for sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean region: a comparative approach**

↳ Giusy Cardia, University of Malta, Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture: **Cagliari, a charming discovery**

↳ Doris Cerin Otočan, University of Applied Sciences Burgenland, Eisenstadt: **Competitiveness of tourist destination and development strategies in the Mediterranean**

↳ Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula and Zdravko Šergo, Institute for Agriculture and Tourism Poreč: **Sovereign credit ratings and reliance on tourism industry in the Mediterranean countries**

18.30-20 – Panels 25-28

Panel 25 – Adriatic memories (in Croatian) (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Valnea Delbianco, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

↳ Josip Miletić, University of Zadar and Tea-Tereza Vidović Schreiber, University Of Split, Croatia: **Dalmatia - Bettiza's Lost Homeland**

↳ Vjekoslava Jurdana, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Liburnija as a mansion of Central Europe: The memoirs and literary testimony by Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić**

↳ Tonći Lazibat, University of Zagreb: **Dubrovnik in the poetry of Dragutin Tadijanović**

↳ Ana Stišović Milovanović, Institute for Culture of Serbia: **Crnjanski and Primorje**

Panel 26 – Attitudes toward (un)wanted visitors and sojourners in Croatia: The cultural shock and its treatment in the media and the public sphere (Saline Room)

Chair: Mirna Šolić, University of Glasgow

↳ Marija Slijepčević, VERN' University of Applied Sciences and Tomislav Levak, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek: **Migration, the perception of security risks and media interpretation frameworks in Croatia and Hungary**

↳ Irena Ostrički Gerber, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek: **Alleviating cultural shock, stereotypes and prejudices through the inner branding of countries**

↳ Sunčana Tuksar, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

"Sojourner" and cultural representations in the film narrative

Panel 27 – Italian journeys (in Italian) (Gradina Room)

Chair: Sandro Cergna, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

↳ Eszter Draskóczy, ELTE University Budapest: **Venturing to the realm of the dead: Dante's monstrous models**

↳ Alessio Mazza, University of Naples: **Avellino and its territory in the literary accounts of the British travellers between 18th and 19thcenturies**

↳ Maria Luce Aroldo, University of Naples: **The story of the city: Portici in the travel literature in 18th and 19th centuries.**

↳ Valter Milovan, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Pier Paolo Pasolini. Portrait of an artist as a wise man with a child's eye**

Panel 28 – Trans/national geographies (Verige Room)

Chair: Grzegorz Moroz, University of Białystok

↳ Leguis Gomez Castano, University of La Laguna, Tenerife: **Kicking the shark or creating the fantasy of the otherness: Art and image in travel writing as a representation of the Caribbean.**

↳ Gaëlle Lafarge, University of Lorraine: **Zadok Cramer's *Navigator*: from the spatial frontier to the literary borders**

↳ Scott Manning Stevens, Syracuse University: **The great American road trip of William Least's Heat Moon**

Saturday 15 September

9.00: Plenary 3 – Prof. Peter Borsay, Aberystwyth University– *Taking the waters: the spa and seaside resort in the development of European travel and tourism* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

10.00-11.30 – Panels 29-32

Panel 29 – History of tourism I - The European spa (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Jasenka Kranjčević, Institute for Tourism

›Christian Noack, University of Amsterdam and Astrid Köhler, Queen Mary University of London: **The European spa as the transnational public space and social metaphor**

›Julia Szoltysek, University of Silesia in Katowice: **Pioneers of the “3S-Escapes”: Georges Sand and Frederic Chopin in Valldemossa**

›Petra Kavrečić, University of Primorska and Milan Radošević, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts: **The challenges of tourism development in Istria during the Austro-Hungarian and the Italian administration**

›Tomi Brezovec and Aleksandra Brezovec, University of Primorska: **Come to the seaside: early tourism promotion of the Istrian destinations**

Panel 30 – Travels from a linguistic perspective (Verige Room)

Chair: Igor Grbić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

›Violeta Moretti, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Broadening the world of knowledge – The effects of travel on the transfer of linguistic data and methods between Asia and Europe**

›Ana Mihaljević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **The concept of travel in the Croatian trilingual heritage (Latin, Old Church Slavonic, and Croatian)**

›Melinda Székely, University of Szeged: **Serendipity: the Roman discovery of Taprobane**

Panel 31 – Beyond (Europe's) borders: transnational, transregional, transcultural approaches (Gradina Room)

Chair: Tomislav Levak, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek

›Jacqueline Dutton, University of Melbourne: **JMG Le Clézio's (Auto)fictional travel writing: the evolution of a transnational French-Mauritian identity**

›Shuangyi Li, Lund University: **Journey through the ‘Middle’ Kingdom: travel, translation, and calligraphic aesthetic in François Cheng**

›Jasmina Bolfek-Radovani, University of Westminster: **Moving between worlds and words: Exile, distance and ‘Border-Thinking’ in Hédi Bouraoui’s work**

Panel 32 – Popular culture (Saline Room)

Chair: Marija Slijepčević, VERN' University of Applied Sciences

↗ Mirna Šolić, University of Glasgow: **Travelling through and travelling within: Cinematic constructions of imaginative geography of Croatia in the films of the 2000s**

↗ Lana Molvarec, University of Zagreb: ***Seagull* between monetary and libidinal economy**

↗ Vito Paoletić, Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt: **The need for travelling and its function in young adult fiction**

11.30-13.00 – Panels 33-36

Panel 33 – Montenegro in travel accounts (Gradina Room)

Chair: Olivera Popović, University of Montenegro

↗ Ana Pejović, University of Montenegro: **Athol Mayhew's travelogue “Montenegro as we saw it” as a literary cultural postcard of Montenegro**

↗ Valentina Živković, The Institute for Balkan Studies, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and Tatjana Koprivica, University of Montenegro: **Mijat Sabljar's Travel Notes on the Bay of Kotor (Montenegro) as historical sources**

↗ Slavko Burzanović, University of Montenegro: **Travel prose in the works of Evgenije Popović**

Panel 34 – History of tourism II (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Peter Borsay, Aberystwyth University

↗ Jasenka Kranjčević, Institute for Tourism: **Tourism architecture of the Croatian Adriatic in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy journals**

↗ Mirjana Kos Nalis, Croatian Museum of Tourism: **Town beautifying associations - The pioneers of tourism and predecessors of tourist boards**

↗ Tomi Brezovec, University of Primorska: **Taking the (sea) waters: development of sea-bathing in the Northern Adriatic**

↗ Beate Hainschek, Centre for Southeast European Studies in Graz: **The creation of an arcadian paradise: an archaeologist and his entrepreneur – The congenial cooperation between Anton Gnirs and Paul Kupelwieser**

Panel 35 – Transcontinental journeys (Verige Room)

Chair: Kathryn Walchester, Liverpool John Moores University

↗ Ellen Patat, University of Milan: **Transcontinental contacts: the Marainis' journey from Italy to Japan**

- ↗ Mariusz Kalczewiak, University of Potsdam: **A tragedy of the huge nation - Peretz Hirschbein and his India travelogue**
- ↗ Betty Hagglund, Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre in Birmingham: **A wonderful spectacle or filthy devil-worship? Writings of the 19th-century European travellers to the Hindu festival of Durga Puja**
- ↗ Ana Calvete, University of Helsinki and University Toulouse Jean-Jaurès: **Japan and America as fictions: Roland Barthes and Jean Baudrillard's Strife with Referentiality**

Panel 36 – Intercultural discourse in the contemporary travel writing (Saline Room)
Chair: Krešimir Vunić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

- ↗ Vesna Mikolič, Science and Research Centre of Koper and University of Trieste: **Intercultural discourses in Dušan Šarotar's travel book Panorama**
- ↗ Ethem Mandić, University of Montenegro: **Interculturality, chronicle and postcolonial discourse in the novels of Husein Bašić and Zuvdije Hodžić**
- ↗ Nina Alihodžić, University of Sarajevo: **Poetic elements in a travelogue presented as “the agreement of worlds”**

13.00 – Lunch

14.00-15.30 – Panels 37-39

Panel 37 – History of tourism III (Verige Room)
Chair: Julia Szołysek, University of Silesia in Katowice

- ↗ Tomasz Jacek Lis, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń: **From Galicia to Dalmatia – Polish tourists in Dalmatia during the Austro-Hungarian period**

- ↗ Milan Balaban and Irena Balaban Cakirpaloglu, Tomas Bata University in Zlin: **Czechoslovak tourists on the Eastern Adriatic during the interwar period (1918-1939)**

- ↗ Marija Benić Penava and Daniel Dujmić, University of Dubrovnik: **The Dubrovnik Riviera: Tourist Information Bulletin for Advertising the Dubrovnik coastline, 1938-1941: a starting point for the research on the early days of tourism**

- ↗ Marin Pekica, University of Zagreb: **History of Tourism in Vodnjan**

Panel 38 – Dark/Battlefield tourism (Gradina Room)
Chair: Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

- ↗ Irina Kantarbaeva-Bill, University of Toulouse Jean Jaures: **Battlefield tourism in Turkey: Commemorations, travel writing and construction of collective imaginaries**

↗Petra Kavrečić, University of Primorska: “Sacro pellegrinaggio” - Visits to the World War I Memorials on the Soča river/Isonzo front in the Interwar Period

Panel 39 – Crossing frontiers (Saline Room)

Chair: Michaël Green, University of Copenhagen

↗Eva Oppermann, independent scholar: **Evil crosses the final frontier: the Satanic Space Travel in John Milton’s *Paradise Lost* and C.S. Lewis’ *Perelandra-Trilogy***

↗Gábor Gelléri, Aberystwyth University: **Seasickness as an experience, seasickness as a metaphor**

↗Zbigniew Bialas, University of Silesia: **T. E. Lawrence’s Body**

ABSTRACTS

(Authors are responsible for the content of their abstracts)

Thursday 13 September

15.00 – Introductory lecture (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Tim Youngs, Nottingham Trent University, co-founder of the Borders&Crossings conference series: **Hearing of travel**

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the inaugural Borders and Crossings conference, this keynote lecture will consist of two main parts. The first will consider some of the developments in travel writing studies over the past 20 years, paying particular attention to how the publishing market has affected the shape of criticism. The discussion will outline some of the key developments and tendencies of the field and identify some of the challenges that remain. The second part will suggest some neglected or emergent approaches that may usefully extend travel writing criticism in productive, if unpredictable ways. To illustrate this it will focus on an examination of the representation of sound in travel texts.

16.00-17.30: Panels 1-4

Panel 1 – Contemporary travel writing (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Charles Forsdick, University of Liverpool

Tim Hannigan, University of Leicester: **Contracts, conventions and tensions: reader reception and the production of contemporary travel writing**

How and why people read travel books, as Robin Jarvis notes, “are not questions that travel writing studies has so far considered worthy of serious investigation”; indeed, “the reader has all too often become collateral damage in the war on travel writing” (2016: 89). In this paper I discuss my efforts to address this issue through a series of surveys and interviews with readers of contemporary travel books. I seek to establish the degree to which readers approach travel texts critically, and to what extent they might – or might not – share scholarly concerns around the representation of the travelbee, the construction of difference, and travel writing’s association with colonialism.

I pay particular attention to the extent to which readers receive travel writing as “true” – the degree to which superordinate genre conventions determine the genre’s reception, and the aesthetic and ethical issues this raises. In discussing this I also draw on my interviews with notable practitioners, including Colin Thubron, William Dalrymple, Philip Marsden, Sara Wheeler and Dervla Murphy, contrasting the views of those writers who believe in an inviolable “contract” with readers, and those who privilege the requirements of narrative. This highlights a key tension in the production and reception of travel writing.

As Sara Mills notes, the way travel books are received “has a crucial effect on the way they are read, what they mean, and also, ultimately, on the way they are written” (1991: 108). By drawing attention to readerly – and writerly – agency, I aim to move away from analysis of travel writing in a scholarly vacuum.

↗Mathilde Poizat-Amar, University of Kent: **Contemporary french travel writing in the digital age: challenges and ways out**

This paper will focus on challenges that contemporary French travel writing is facing since the ever-increasing use of the Internet in our everyday lives : since Western Europe entered the Digital age, it is indeed easier than ever to travel to places we have never been to, thanks to booking and review app such as Trip Advisor®, or to write about places we have not seen, thanks to Google Map. Furthermore, astronauts sharing their orbital journeys around the globe on Facebook (Pasquet, 2017) show how travel writing is, thanks to technology, no longer restricted to the constraints of the planet Earth. This freedom, however, comes at a price : the critical literature has expressed recurrent concerns about the future of French travel writing due to (1) the globalization of the word rendering travel a less spectacular experience, (2) the lack of unexplored places which could be detrimental to the production and the reception of travel narratives (Hamburgin, 2005), and (3) the trajectory of French literature being 'less concerned with the world and more concerned with the self' (Le Bris, 1992) in the second half of the 20th century, therefore undermining travel writing as a legitimate type of literary production (Le Bris et al, 2007). This paper will focus on two contemporary pieces of French travel writing. The first one, Olivier Hodasava's *Eclats d'Amérique* (édition Inculte, 2014) is a travelogue set in the US. It is inspired by hours of scrolling through virtual maps and illustrated by screenshots found on Google Map. The second text, Matthias Enard's *Boussole* (Actes Sud, 2015), recipient of the Goncourt Prize, is closer to the tradition of Orientalist travel writing whilst being acutely aware of the challenges that this tradition entails. I will explore how these radically divergent narratives can both question, in their own ways, the changing face of travel writing.

↗Ben Cocking, University of Kent: **Competing forms of travel writing in print based and user generated journalism**

Travel journalism has been, like all forms of journalism, profoundly affected by developments in social media technology and the rise of user generated content. In 2017 the number of international tourist arrivals reached 1.3 billion (<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/business-42692641>). Whilst the tourism industry generated US\$ 7.6 trillion (10.2% global GDP), supporting 292 million jobs (1 in 10 jobs) in the global economy (www.wttc.org). In comparison with news and political reporting it has, though, received limited academic attention. However, given travel journalism's close alliance with the tourism industry, this paper argues that the underlying ideological values of travel journalism are significant. Online travel content is vast and is gaining significant readership figures; this paper examines the modalities typical of this content and considers the ways in which it is changing the nature of traditional, professional travel journalism. Drawing on Bourdieu's notion of 'distinction' (1984), this paper explores how the authority and expertise of professional travel journalism now competes with the seemingly more organic, more individualistic displays of 'symbolic mastery' in travel blogs. This Bourdieusian perspective informs the comparative analysis of fifty travel features taken from the top four globally most read online English language newspapers in 2017, the *Mail Online*, *The New York Times*, *The Guardian* and *The Washington Post* (www.comscore.com) with the top fifty travel blogs worldwide of the last quarter of 2017 (https://blog.feedspot.com/travel_blogs/). This paper finds that traditional travel journalism is characterised by the imparting of knowledge of destinations' "terroir" (what to do, what to see), whereas the user generated content of travel blogs is typified by more personal, experientially driven content. It asks, what does this tell us about the future directions and forms of travel journalism as well as the changing nature of the economic drivers that underpin them?

→Rory Waterman, Nottingham Trent University: **'What country, friends, is this?': the challenge and risk of memorialising in poetry of travel - A reading and discussion of ongoing work**

This critical-creative paper will comprise a talk about my ongoing practice as a poet interested in matters of travel and conflict, in relation to specific European and international contexts. In 2017, I published a pamphlet called *Brexit Day on the Balmoral Estate* (Rack Press) and my second full-length collection of poems, *Sarajevo Roses* (Carcanet Press). The former interrogates experience as an outsider in America (with a view towards Europe and political machinations in Britain in the summer of 2016, when the UK voted to leave the European Union) before travelling to Spain, Italy, and the Balkans region, and then returns to Britain to consider the resonances of the EU referendum in light of other recent and ongoing geopolitical and religious conflicts and points of connection. The latter is largely a book of poems of travel, expanding on the theme of the earlier work, and my recent practice includes a sequence of poems presented with images, focussing on southern Albania. This paper will interrogate the motivations behind these aspects of my recent and ongoing practice, and will seek to address difficult questions regarding the risk of cultural appropriation and bias, memorialisation in poetry, and the function of poetry in relation to recent and ongoing geopolitical events, as well as considering the wider implications of poetry as 'travel writing', with a focus on other practitioners.

Panel 2 – Travel Writing and National/Transnational Identities (Balkans) (Verige Room)
Chair: Tijana Parezanović, Alfa BK University, Belgrade

→Cristina Cugnata, Ca' Foscari University Venice: **Constructing identities. The travel experience of Elizaveta de Vitte and Rebecca West: a compared study between two committed women-travellers**

Elizaveta de Vitte and Rebecca West partially shared the same travel experience: Dalmatia, Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. The first travelled through this region between 1902 and 1911 (in the last few years before the First World War), while the second in the 1930s on the eve of the Second. Although these two women-travellers belonged to two different historical and cultural backgrounds, both of them distinguished themselves in their ideological commitment specifically expressed by travel. Making reference to Indira Ghose's studies I will take into consideration that "the very fact of travel constituted a form of gender power for women [...]. By entering the public world of travel, women transgressed gender norms that relegated them to the home" (I. Ghose, *The Power of the Female Gaze. Women Travellers in Colonial India*, Oxford UP, 1998, 12).

Through their descriptions of local people, history, folklore, politics, their gaze will be used as a 'trope': a tool for "the epistemic appropriation of the other" (Ghose, 9) in order to make a comparison between Elizaveta de Vitte's and Rebecca West's voices and the construction, respectively, of a PanSlavic and Yugoslav identity. The aim of my paper will be to demonstrate how travel can work as an "ideal paradigm to study the intersection of different axes that construct identity" (Ghose, 5) and how the genre of literary travel flourishes in close connections with the development of social ideas, political context and the literary process.

↗Miluša Bakrač, University of Montenegro: **Montenegro in the travelogue *Black Lamb and Grey Falcon: A Journey Through Yugoslavia, 1941*, Rebecca West**

The subject of this paper will be the presentation of Montenegro in the travelogue *Black Lamb and the Grey Falcon* by Rebecca West. This travelogue will be analyzed from the literary-historical, literary-theoretical and imagological perspectives.

We will deal with the chronotop of Montenegro (Kolasin, Podgorica, Cetinje and Budva) and the national identity of the Montenegrin people from the viewpoint of a travelogue narrator that does not belong to that nation, as well as the creation of transnational identities.

We will also pay attention to the construction of ethnic stereotypes and their (non)duration in time. This work will also include a comparison of the characters and events depicted in this travelogue with historical figures and the events on which they are modeled.

↗Olivera Popović, University of Montenegro: **Montenegro in travel accounts of Italian authors in the period of the Balkan Wars**

This paper explores the little known travel accounts of some Italian authors who visited Montenegro before, during and after the Balkan Wars (1912-1913). These wars were important for Montenegro because of the decision of the state to act in concert with the other Balkan countries in order to expel the Ottoman Empire from Europe and to achieve greater territorial expansion. We analyzed the historical and socio-political context in which the image of Montenegro and of the Montenegrins was created, and defined the characteristics of this discourse through the comparison of travel accounts of these authors with those published in previous epochs. We based our analysis on models of interpretation of the scholars who dealt with travel literature about Balkan countries in general, in order to make a reference to the source of the discourse that the Italian authors embraced.

Panel 3 – Scandinavian journeys (Gradina Room)

Chair: Magdalena Ożarska, Jan Kochanowski University

↗Kim Simonsen, University of Bergen and University of Amsterdam: **Fields of knowledge: natural history, antiquarianism and the discovery of the romantic North - Landscape, Environment, and travelling European “Men of Science and Letters” 1800-1900**

In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, unprecedented numbers of Britons, French, Germans and Scandinavians travelled to the Arctic and sub-Arctic regions of the world. In this way literary and scientific developments contributed equally to Romanticism. The sciences, antiquarianism, literary study and ethnology produced early images and impressions of the North. New scholarship has shown that the creation of a new image of the Romantic North was related to travellers and their rediscovery and publication of Nordic

The talk aims to explore the relationship between natural history, antiquarianism and learned travellers in the contact zone between countries. In addition, it will examine how this relationship led to the creation of, for example, modern institutions and multiple pan-national forms of nation building. Finally, it intends to examine to what extent imagined landscapes and disappearing nature was a part of the Romantic North Europe, while also investigating how nature and landscapes were imagined at the time. Furthermore, how travellers became the “in-betweens” the ones that performed and initiated the contact zone between countries, but also between fields of

knowledge, which had a long lasting effect on the self-image and on nation building in the North and Europe. In his talk Dr. Simonsen will also highlight new approaches on cultural history inspired by the material turn. We will investigate imagined landscapes and the Europe-wide sense of a disappearing nature, mourning and melancholia as the shock of a modernising and rapidly industrialising Europe.

Carina Lidström, University of Örebro: **Racism and abolitionism - The depiction of slavery in two Swedish travelogues from the mid-nineteenth Century**

The Swedish authors Fredrika Bremer (1801-1865) and Lovisa Mathilda Nettelbladt (1814-1867) both travelled widely in the United States around the mid 19th-century. They were among the first Swedish women travelwriters to be published and they were the first women to report from travels in the US. In my paper I discuss their views on, and depiction of, slavery against the background of the contemporary Swedish Abolition debate.

Ilona Lindh, University of Helsinki: **Strategies of first-person narration in contemporary Finnish travelogues**

In this presentation, I will discuss personal travelogues by three Finnish authors whose works I study in my dissertation. Each writer – Anti Tuuri, Juha Vakkuri and Kyllikki Villa – has written several books about their own travel experiences, using first-person narration. With examples from their texts, I will show the remarkable variation of narrative strategies inside the frames of the travelogue genre.

In Tuuri's travelogue, which can be called *literary retrospection*, the narration is based on recollections or reporting of personal experiences, without much detailed information on the places visited. The style of narration can change from dramatic to iterative, emphasising in turn the character functions, and in turn the narrating functions of the "I". Another type is Vakkuri's *journalistic travelogue*. Although narrated in the present tense, the viewpoint is clearly retrospective. Alternating with narrative passages of personal experience, there are retellings of historical events that are based on written sources. My third example is *a travel diary format*, or writing that resembles a travel diary. In Villa's case, the diary entries were originally spoken and recorded during the journey, then written down and later edited into a book. The conversational text has the feel of immediacy of travel, but also the presence of the later self.

I will analyse and compare these three strategies from the perspective of rhetorical narrative and life writing theories. My focus is on the functions of the "I", the positions of the narrator, and the positions given to the reader.

Panel 4 – Archives and libraries I (Saline Room)

Chair: Violeta Moretti, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia

Monica Fin, University of Padua: **From Zadar to the British Library: the curious journey of Giovanni Tanzlingher's "Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi"**

The *Vocabolario di tre nobilissimi linguaggi italiano, illirico e latino* is a valuable manuscript dictionary created in the second half of the 17th century by the Zadar prelate Giovanni Tanzlingher Zanotti (1651-1732). Though it represents one of the finest works in the history of Croatian lexicography,

Tanzlingher's multilingual dictionary has long remained inaccessible, as it was never printed. Over the last century, however, scholars retrieved a few manuscript copies of the dictionary, which are currently held in Zagreb, Zadar, Padua and London: since then, Tanzlingher's work has become a staple part of the Croatian lexicographical tradition, as well as the object of several scholarly studies. This paper aims to continue the research on Tanzlingher's dictionary by focusing on the manuscript currently held at the British Library, which differs from the other surviving ones by some important formal characteristics. In particular, we will investigate the history of the London manuscript, in order to trace its journey from Zadar (where it was allegedly written) to the British Library. To this purpose, we will focus on the life and deeds of the first documented owner of the manuscript, i.e. Frederick North, the 5th earl of Guilford (1766-1827), a great bibliophile who acquired the book at the beginning of the 19th century.

During his career as a British governor and diplomat Guilford travelled extensively in Southern Europe, including Dubrovnik and Zadar: here, he established close connections with some renowned Slavic linguists and writers of the time (e.g. Franjo M. Appendini, Jernej Kopitar and Pavle Solarić). More comprehensive research on Guilford's travels and his relations with the Slavic world would definitely help to clarify some unresolved issues pertaining to the date and the original destination of the London manuscript, as well as to shed new light on the circulation of Slavic books in the early 19th century.

→Maja Maričević, British Library: **Digital heritage: opportunities and challenges beyond borders**

Digitisation, born-digital content, new technology platforms and new audience experiences have become ubiquitous within cultural heritage research, as well as within the practice of heritage organisations. The emergence of digital research is enabling new types of knowledge creation and influencing academic fields such as heritage studies, archaeology, communication studies, history, geography, sociology and data science. Equally, digital cultural spaces are giving rise to new types of creativity and the exploration of cultural links. As researchers, creators and travellers we expect to link digital content with physical spaces in an instant on our portable devices and to make new connections with a click of a button with no apparent boundaries.

Yet, we increasingly know that there is an inherent trade-off. While digital technologies may improve core infrastructure in society, our global connections and standards of living, they equally provoke deep social concerns. We are seeing sharp rises in public alarm related to privacy and ethics, and the role of technology is seen as destabilising employment opportunities, political processes and traditional identities. New technologies that, in one sense, have given us an ability to more freely express ourselves and come closer together, have, in other ways, made us more vulnerable and disconnected, creating new virtual borders in the ways that we still do not fully understand.

As the national library of the United Kingdom, the British Library's task is to collect and make available both physical and digital content, acting as a custodian for 200 million items, and adding around 12 kilometres each year in physical collections and 70 terabytes of digital content. This paper will explore the issues of digital technologies and content, including opportunities and challenges, through the examples arising at the British Library.

↗Milenka Bukvić, Research Library of Zadar: **The beginnings of tourism and travel culture – Rare travelogues from the Scientific Library of Zadar**

Since the beginning of the world, man has needed to travel and write travel descriptions. The first printed travelogues aroused a keen interest and desire in readers to go to the described localities themselves. Of course, only the well-off could afford it as such journeys were costly. During long journeys, by land or by sea, travellers/travel writers wrote down what they saw and experienced: these were subjective but still precious observations. Although rare and expensive, the books were read and copied, and as such, distributed throughout the then known world. Travelogues included itineraries, maps, town plans, people, costumes, nature, etc. They were a kind of invitation to travel to all those who read them.

Our holdings keep various travel descriptions such as Bordone, Ortelius, Pliny, Ptolemy, Ramus, Ripe, Zuallart from the 16th century, Chassepol, Feynes, Freschot, Giustinian, Rostagno, Sansovino, Santacroce, Sarpi, Spona, Vernina, Wheler and Marco Polo from the 18th century. There are also works by prominent 18th and 19th-century travel writers such as Fortis, Fossati, Dueringsfeld, Cusani, Hauser, Havass, Jackson, Lavalle, Levasseur, Pettermann, Petter. Many travelogues mention Zadar, and in some, there are also the views of Zadar and the cities through which or by which travellers were passing. Most of them had passed through our regions by sea until the end of the 18th century, and later on by land routes and in various means of transport: from stage-coaches to aeroplanes.

By studying travelogues kept in holdings of the Research Library of Zadar, I came across a reference travel guidebook printed in Venice in 1791. Under the title "Del Viaggiare: lezione academica del signor Abate Toaldo del di 28 giugno 1791" (On Travelling: Academic Lecture by Mr Abate Toaldo of 28th June 1791), a hidden manual that tells readers first of all about the history and culture of travel, but also about the things that each traveller needs to know before embarking on the desired trip. The author of this 48-page manual is Giuseppe Tualdo, theologian, astronomy professor and mathematician (1719-1797). In this paper, we will focus on the section of the Research Library of Zadar which describes travel, i.e. travelogues, as well as manual books for future travellers which, like the travelogues themselves, may serve the purpose of promoting tourism.

↗Bruno Dobrić, University Library, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Transoceanic ship travel reports of the Austro-Hungarian Navy published in Pula (Pola)**

Library of Austro-Hungarian Navy (K.u.k. Marinebibliothek /Library of Imperial and Royal Navy/) was established in 1802 in Venice under the command of the Austrian Navy, in 1865/66 moved to Pula (Pola) and until 1918 acted as the central library of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. Prior to its takeover by the Italian army, which occupied Istria in November 1918, it was one of the largest naval libraries in the Mediterranean, with about 50,000 scientific and professional publications from around the world. Besides the books related to maritime affairs and in addition to publications in the field of technical sciences, primarily geographic works and travel books have been collected - in particular maritime journals and maritime expeditions reports.

The paper presents a dozen transoceanic ship travel reports of Austro-Hungarian Navy published in Pula (Pola) from 1874 to 1894 by the Austro-Hungarian Navy. These publications were united in two editions entitled "Travel of His Majesty's Ships" (*Die Reisen S.M. Schiffe*) and „Geomagnetic

Cruise Observations“ (*Erdmagnetische Reisebeobachtungen*). Besides the tasks of all the navies in the world, the Austro-Hungarian Navy regularly conducted scientific research on the Adriatic and other seas of the world. In addition to educational maritime travels for navy kadets, these transoceanic journeys ("missions") included nautical and geomagnetic observations and they were also used for collecting ethnographic and natural science material for Vienna museums.

Because of the popularity of travel literature, especially of overseas travel to far-off countries, at the time when these publications were published they caused the interest of the world public, which is still present.

17.45-19.15 – Panels 5-8

Panel 5 – Archives and libraries II (Saline Room)

Chair: Maja Maričević, British Library

↗Ksenija Tokić, Institute for Tourism and Ivo Tokić, Croatian Information and Documentation Society: **Libraries and tourism on the Croatian Adriatic**

Libraries are centres of the cultural life of the community and, in tourism, they become places of cultural interaction between the culture of visitors and the culture of the local population. By storing spiritual and intellectual works, they testify to the cultural heritage of their place, allow access to various works of art and promote awareness of cultural identity. On the other hand, the local community is introduced to cultural achievements at a global level. The modern era is strongly marked by globalisation processes, so tourism increasingly gains the characteristics of internationalism. As a counterweight to these processes, tourists are increasingly expressing interest in local culture.

Libraries have a wide range of resources that could attract tourist interests. Therefore, this paper analyses resources in libraries on the Croatian Adriatic that have tourism potential (e.g. buildings, collections, services and events). In order for such resources to become tourist attractions, libraries, local authorities and tourist experts and organisations should cooperate and harmonise their activities towards that goal.

↗Roberto Dapit, University of Udine: **Narratives of cultural encounters and exchanges from the records of the State Archives of Zadar**

The paper intends to highlight some aspects related to interculturality through the analysis of manuscript documents dating back to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, preserved in the State Archives of Zadar, in particular in the fund entitled *Mletački dragoman* (Venetian Dragoman). The materials preserved in this collection offer interesting research topics about the interaction between East and West and the encounters of civilizations, in this case the Venetians and Ottomans, in a complex southern and Balkan Slavic socio-political context.

The analysis is based on an extensive, multilingual documentation of the Venetian judiciary called *Provveditore Generale di Dalmazia e Albania (Stato da Mar)* with its headquarters in Zadar, from which the writings of two figures emerge: the Venetian dragoman (interpreter and translator of Oriental languages) and the emin, an Ottoman official with customs and consular duties, present in the seaports of Dalmatia. Both play the particular role as mediators not only in the economic

(commercial) and diplomatic fields, but also in the linguistic and cultural ones in a Mediterranean and Balkan border area. In the records drawn up by these actors, documenting the intercultural background of the time (in some cases it is also a matter of travel reports in the Ottoman Empire, produced by the dragomans), one can identify fascinating narrative forms and stories witnessing encounters of civilizations, not always without conflict, the transnational mobility of people, animals and goods, social interactions, as well as the hospitality in places now preserved, in some cases, as monuments (caravanserais, hans, lazarets).

↗Sandro Cergna, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **A case of espionage from the 18th century: a reconnaissance trip to Pula made by a group of intelligence officers of the Habsburg Emperor. Notes from the Anonymous Report to the Governor of Pula dated 28 March 1788**

This paper gives an account of a trip made by a group of officials of the Emperor Joseph II from 1788, from Rijeka to Pula, while passing through several towns and villages of the eastern coast of Istria. The original document, that is, an anonymous report addressed to the Governor of the Istrian city, has been preserved in the archives of the University Library in Pula. It describes the journey of the Austro-Hungarian group and, in more detail, their encounter with an anonymous intelligence officer of the then prefect of the Istrian city, Angelo Maria Orio, who was also not named in the report. This document, significant as a travelogue as well as in terms of culture, also contains interesting historical and political information, such as the hidden reasons why these famous characters sought as much information as possible about Pula, its port and transport routes; their interest in economic policy and the defence of the Venetian Republic in this area barely ten years before its fall. It also describes the political situation in Istria and the state border situation at the time.

↗Nataša Urošević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **The Brijuni Islands in the collections of rare manuscripts: the *Kupelwieser Collection* at the Austrian National Library**

The paper will present the results of the research conducted in Austrian, Italian and Croatian archives, related to the development of tourism on the Brijuni Islands. The special focus of the presentation is the Kupelwieser Collection (*Sammlung Kupelwieser*), kept in the Collection of the Rare Manuscripts of the Austrian National Library, which consists of 170 folders including different documents, correspondence, business reports, diaries and family photos from the inheritance of the former Islands' owners, the Kupelwieser family. The analysis of rare documents and collections (which include correspondence of the heir to the throne Franz Ferdinand related to the Brijuni Islands, unpublished parts of memoirs of their owner Paul Kupelwieser as well as unpublished development plans, diaries and letters) will indicate some interesting and important relationships between participants of important historical events, such as the conflict between Paul Kupelwieser and the Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand because of his attempted takeover of the Islands. The paper will also highlight the importance of the Brijuni Islands and the naval port Pula during the 20th century, especially during and between the two world wars, as well as after World War II.

Panel 6 – Crossing Borders (Verige Room)

Chair: Tim Hannigan, University of Leicester

↗Matthew Longo, Leiden University: **In the shadow of the wall: dispatches from the border**

What does a border mean for the people who live in its midst, who crisscross it daily, who stalk about in its shadows? We recognize the plight of migrants who voyage, and citizens who welcome (or push them away); but what about those people caught in the middle, that remain as the borders securitize/militarize/enclose around them? This paper is part of a new book project, which details my own experiences conducting research in the US-Mexico borderlands, drawing on interviews with border guards, local sheriffs, and ordinary citizens – material previously used in my academic book, *The Politics of Borders: Sovereignty, Security, and the Citizen after 9/11* (Cambridge University Press, 2018). This paper attempts to take a new direction – away from border security, and towards the lived experienced of those most affected by these policies. This paper – this ‘dispatch from the border’ – will mix aspects from a number of genres – travelogue, journalism, memoir, testimony – as a way of incorporating my own, first-person reflections on bordering, with the stories of the people I have come to know along the way.

↗Anna Karwinska, CUE Krakow: **Borders today. A sociological point of view**

Borders are widely recognized as complex multileveled and -layered social phenomena related to the fundamental organization of society. They are an important element of social relations on many levels of social life. Today we can witness the development of border studies created as an interdisciplinary area by political scientists, sociologists, ethnologists, psychologists, anthropologists, linguists, economists, physical geographers etc. It is, by the way, interesting in itself that border studies is based on crossing borders between disciplines. The paper proposed for the conference is focused on the importance of borders in social life, especially in shaping international relations. Several years ago, at least in Europe, people hoped that borders would, in the relatively close future, serve more as “gates” than “walls”. Today, however, these hopes seem to be too optimistic.

In the first part of the paper the complexity of the notion will be presented, then some determinants which are important for the way “border” is perceived in the contemporary world. The main part of the paper is devoted to an analysis of the social construction of the border as a social phenomenon presented by young people. My respondents are young students. They function in a multicultural, multinational academic milieu. The questions I AM attempting to answer are: What „border” means today? How „border” is perceived by young people, belonging to, in a way, a „nomadic culture”. How do they cope with the conceptualization and delimitation of the borders of their „own world”, how do they build their national identity?

↗Igor Jovanović, University of Primorska: **Illegal migrations from Croatia after WW2**

My lecture's topic will refer to the illegal migrations from the Croatian part of Istria in the period after World War 2, ending in the 1960s. The timeline is determined by the political circumstances in Yugoslavia after 1945 which had direct implications on the process of migration. Illegal migrations were relevant after the end of World War 2 and lasted, in greater intensity, until the end of 1960s. It continued after the aforementioned period, but with much less intensity.

Namely, by the end of 1960s, Yugoslavia began to release passports so there was no need for illegal flight (excepting criminals and those avoiding military service). As the final year of illegal emigration phenomenon, I will mention the year of 1968 when the Federal Republic of Germany and SFRJ signed the economic treaty of labourer exchange.

Not much was spoken about the illegal migrations from the Croatian part of Istria after WW2, and even less was written about this because the arrangement, correctness and righteousness of Socialism was not to be questioned. Even though greater attention was given to the topic at the beginning of the 21st century, the literature is very scarce and the archive material is unexplored. Illegal migrations were often identified with the process of exodus or were considered as a part of it. However, illegal migrations and exodus are two parallel processes which occurred independent of each other. The phases of exodus and illegal migrations intertwined while maintaining its characteristics. Both processes are not unique in themselves but are observed in the wider context of legal and illegal migrations in middle and eastern Europe and after the end of World War 2.

→ Nenad Grgurica, Regional customs office Split: **Customs offices on the Croatian-Slovenian border from 1991 to 2013**

The Croatian-Slovenian border was always a trade route not only between these two countries, but also between east and west. The importance of this area has become more notable for the period in which the Republic of Croatia and Republic of Slovenia declared independence in 1991. The basic part of the independence proclamation was the customs system. In parallel to the creation of customs legislation through the adoption of customs laws and tariffs, the customs infrastructure developed along with the building of border crossings. Accordingly, the building of the border crossings between these two new states was of great importance. New national customs legislation was implemented as additional evidence of independence. The work of customs offices contributed to fiscal and foreign trade policy and the economic viability of Croatia and Slovenia. The characteristics of the process of the creation of these new states were the cooperation between the Customs administrations of Republic of Croatia and Republic of Slovenia. Croatian-Slovenian border crossings became more important as Slovenia entered the EU in 2004 because they became the external borders of the EU. The closure of the customs offices followed the Croatian accession to the European/customs union, as the European customs borders moved to the eastern Croatian borders.

Panel 7 – Literature and the City (Kastrum Congress Hall)
Chair: Renata Šamo, University of Zagreb

→ Tijana Parezanović, Alfa BK University, Belgrade: **The representation of tourists in fictional cities, resorts, and other spaces**

This research broadly deals with attempts to describe a specific genre of fictional narratives (novels, graphic novels, films) featuring tourists as protagonists. More specifically, the research relies on fictional texts in English about international tourists in European cities or resorts (including, for example, Ian McEwan's and Paul Schrader's *The Comfort of Strangers* or Alan Moore's *Lost Girls*). What is specific about the body of such narratives is that the protagonists' experience as tourists is what determines plot development, as well as the dynamics and denouement of the narrative. This presentation focuses on two novels, *The Hotel* by Elizabeth

Bowen (1927) and *The Roman Spring of Mrs. Stone* by Tennessee Williams (1957), to illustrate the distinguishing features of this type of fiction as a specific genre. The two novels present two different types of tourists (in accordance with the typologies provided by Eric Cohen and Philip L. Pearce) in different locations (rural/seaside and urban respectively). The analysis shows that, regardless of the general type of location, the protagonists' close interaction with particular places leads to a transformative experience – and these places are of heterotopian nature. From a theoretical point of view, such a reading of fiction about tourists enters into a dialogue with Bill Ashcroft's recent considerations of the links connecting travel, travel writing, and utopia, and calls for a complementary approach that focuses rather on tourists than travellers, the destination rather than the journey, and heterotopian rather than utopian fiction. Such an approach might, finally, have implications for further research into what fictional cities, resorts, and 'other spaces' can reveal about the experience of real tourists.

↗Igor Grbić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Italo Calvino's *Invisible Cities*: a fake travelogue and a true testimony**

The presentation explores the masterly gap between what Italo Calvino's *Invisible Cities* (*Le città invisibili*) purport to be and what seems to be the actual level at which the book operates. On the surface it takes up Marco Polo's *Travels* (*Il milione*). We again meet the famous Venetian traveller, as well as Kublai Khan and Polo's inspired stories he tells him of the places he has visited. But the kind of fantasy has changed. The presentation analyzes instances showing Calvino's travelogue betraying its genre. The physical and temporal coordinates are dismantled, one glimpses anachronisms, descriptions that turn out to be falsely informative as soon as one reads them a second time. The described places (with Venice always implied as underlying them all) appear unreal, not as, quite often, in Polo's *Travels*, for the sake of the purely fantastic, but rather in a struggle to point to something beyond them. It is this level beyond the obvious one that is argued to be the real focus of Calvino's book. This, of course, is not to undervalue the obvious level, with all its brilliant intricacies, but rather to warn the reader against falling for it and conclude it to be the only one. At this ulterior level the book is actually about books, a postmodern masterwork on travelling seen as the arts of writing and reading, as travelling through the enchanted world of language. Kublai Khan, Polo, his travels – they all have now to be reread and their roles redefined.

↗Diana Njegovan, independent scholar: **A city as the key to interpreting a novel by Alessandro Baricco**

The main characters of a postmodern novel named *City* are Gould and his governess, Shatzy Shell. Gould is a teenager who has been recognized as a genius, which has brought him loneliness and a desire to achieve success.

The key to interpreting the novel is the city of Closington - *a city which does not appear on any map*. It is a town in the West where time has stopped. The town is compared to a fragmented postmodern literary work and this novel, as Baricco said, is a representation of what a city might be. There is a double postmodern language game in the novel. The first is related to Closington as a Western city and Shatzy's aspiration to write a western. The second is related to the comparison of Closington and the postmodern text. Someone in the city has torn up the time which can be reflected in the fragmented narration, and it can be read that the citizens have a

choice between leaving the town and patching time. The choice may recall the dedicated reader who will deduct the story from the patchwork; as the citizens patch time, the dedicated reader finds a new patch to the overall story. These language games reflect a game which uses physical strength and a strategic approach - boxing.

Baricco's novel has multiple layers which require a dedicated reader. The interpretation game is not possible without considering what a city may represent.

↗Ana Stefanovska, University of Padua: **Reading spaces between fiction and reality: new tendencies of literary tourism**

One of the most challenging questions in today's literary and geography studies is the interrelation between real and fictional spaces, or between the geographical referents and the ways artists use them in their worlds of fiction. Even though the concept of "mimesis" is one of the oldest when it comes to analyzing literary spaces, recent spatial studies have shown an interest in translating fictional itineraries into real ones, by identifying the imaginary spaces in the physical world, and also, by creating guided itineraries that have become part of so-called "literary tourism". The aim of this presentation is to meditate on these new layers of meaning attributed to real, geographical places and their potential economical benefit when used in relation to touristic attractions organized for passionate readers. The focus of the presentation will be on the meaning of "reading spaces" as defined by Westphal in his work "Geocriticism: Real and Fictional Spaces" and will concentrate on the transformation of imaginary and fictional geographies into touristic meta. The final objective would be to give examples of literary cities and routes whose fictional representation has become more attractive than their reality.

Panel 8 – Cities, Travel and Translation (Gradina Room)

Chair: Vesna Mikolič, Science and Research Centre of Koper and University of Trieste

↗Nikolett Toth, University of Florence: **The city in Literature**

During my MA studies (Università degli Studi di Firenze e Eötvös Loránd Tudományegyetem) I had the possibility to follow courses with topics related to the theories of modern folkloristic studies and I have recognized a genuine interest about the field as a research program. My research interest consists of the follow questions: comparative studies, marginalized and canonized literary groups and movements, furthermore, on urbanization, differences between the periphery and centrum, oral-based and written-based cultures, and analyzing the question of cultural identity. I am interested in involving modern folklore theories in my thesis with particular attention to the narrative of space and it's impact on the perception of cultural background and identity. I also find the relationships that are formed by literary works between real urban spaces and fictional characters interesting, focusing especially on the way in which urban public space is experienced. How is language (as speech) is connected to space (geography) and also to cultural identity? Do our stories depend on our perspective? Does written language shape community and cultural narratives? It is visible in *Libera nos a Malo* of Luigi Meneghelli how orality (dialect, local language) has the power of creating myth and common memories to a group of people, a family, a community. How is it in the city? The representation of Rural and urban atmosphere narratives in literature, how urban life is just as oral-based as rural life. The topos of the city and it's variability in different cultures.

↗Peta Žagar-Šoštarić, University of Rijeka and Natalia Kaloh Vid, University of Maribor: **The city in literary translations: is Kiev still Kiev in English translations of Mikhail Bulgakov's novel *The White Guard*?**

The White Guard, an epic narrative on the Russian Civil War, is also an urban novel based on the author's personal experiences in Kiev during the tumultuous years of the Revolution and Civil War. Following the traditions established by F. Dostoevsky and I. Bunin, Bulgakov introduces the City, Kiev, not only as the setting of the novel but as one of the main protagonists which changes, develops and takes part in the lives of the other protagonists. The city is thus transformed into a psychological dimension where the violence of war and the mental world of the characters is reflected onto the city itself. Following his typical ambivalence, Bulgakov depicted Kiev as a place of beauty, light and happiness, similar to the New Jerusalem from Revelation and as a place of chaos, promiscuity and violence of the apocalyptic Babylon. On a textual level, Kiev's topography is depicted in precise details which include the names of streets, squares, architecture, buildings and gardens. The city is also divided into two zones: a zone of the Civil war, dangerous and violent, and a domestic zone which represents safety, family and old pre-revolutionary values. Both spheres are established through the spatial organization of the city districts in Kiev's topography. The novel was translated into English three times, by Michael Glenny (1971), Marian Schwartz (2008) and Roger Cockrell (2012). This unique material offers thorough insight into translation shifts, not only from a synchronic, but also from a diachronic perspective. In my research I focused on the translation strategies used when rendering the City's topography, especially when translating names. The purpose of this analysis, thus, is to illustrate the use of the domesticating/foreignizing strategies employed by Bulgakov's translators and to assess translation choices. I wonder if and to which extent the translators succeeded in adequately transferring the ambivalent, apocalyptic and complex world of Bulgakov's City.

↗Grzegorz Moroz, University of Bialystok: ***Beneath Another Sky*: travel books, the canon and translation**

Norman Davies (b. 1939) is a well known British historian of Welsh roots. His most famous books include: *God's Playground: A History of Poland* (1981), *Europe: A History* (1996), *The Isles: A History* (1999). His most recent book is *Beneath Another Sky: A Global Journey into History* (2017). The blurb advertises it in the following fashion: "After decades of writing about European history [...] he embarked upon an extended journey that took him right around the world to a score of hitherto unfamiliar countries. His aims were to test his powers of observation and to revel in the exotic, but equally to encounter history in a new way. *Beneath Another Sky* is partly a historian's travelogue, partly a highly engaging exploration of events and personalities that have fashioned today's world—and entirely *sui generis*."

In my presentation I will focus on two issues which have drawn my attention as a travel writing scholar while reading *Beneath Another Sky* (and its Polish translation, entitled *Na krańcu świata*). The first one is a list of travel books in British and European travel writing traditions which Davies discusses as canonical within the genre of travel writing. The second issue is connected with the problems which a very renowned translator and a theoretician of translation studies, Professor Elżbieta Tabakowska from Jagiellonian University encountered when she translated Davies's passages on travel books and travel writing into Polish.

Friday 14 September

9.30 – Plenary: Prof. emeritus Svein Mønnesland, University of Oslo –*Istria through foreign eyes* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

The presentation gives a survey of how Istria was conceived by foreigners through the centuries. In addition to texts, the visual aspect is crucial. Drawings and engravings tell us more than words. From the early 15th century, the coastal regions of Istria belonged to the Republic of Venice. From that century detailed maps of Istria originate, conceived as a special region, and the first views of Poreč (by Bernhard von Breydenbach and Konrad von Grünemberg.) The interior, however, was less known. The Roman monuments in Pula were discovered by Italian architects at an early stage. Already, around 1550, Sebastio Serlio and Andrea Palladio described and illustrated the Arena and the temples, and even Michelangelo made a sketch. In the 17th century Jacob Spon of Lyon and George Wheler, an Englishman, visited Pula, and the French engineer Antoine de Ville described the town. The Slovene polyhistor J. W. Valvasor described many places in Istria, with illustrations of castles and towns, in 1698. The real boom came, however, from the middle of the 18th century, when the classical ruins of Pula excited increasing artistic interest in Europe. Several outstanding artists and architects depicted the amphitheatre, the temples and the triumphal arch, such as James Stuart, Charles-Louis Clerisseau and Louis François Cassas.

In the 19th century, when Istria was under Austrian rule, many artists, travel writers, historians and scientists visited the region. Now other parts, not only Pula, became a topic of interest. Another Istrian monument that artistically ranks among the finest in Europe, was discovered, the Basilica of Euphrasius at Poreč. Some foreigners were interested in the folkloristic aspect. National costumes were depicted and traditions and myths described. Some small ethnic groups were of special interest, such as the Ćići (Istro-Romanian minority), or the Orthodox minority of one village. Also the coexistence of Slavs and Italians was a curious experience. Foreigners noted the growing tension between them due to nationalism, in addition to the German speaking bureaucracy. When Pula was made the main Austrian naval base, the international press described visits by Emperor Franz Joseph, who visited Pula ten times between 1850 and 1902. When the former fishermen's village of Opatija was transformed, from the early 1880s, into a fashionable resort, many famous people visited the place. However, not all visitors were satisfied, such as Sir Richard Francis Burton and Anton Chekhov. Several well-known European artists visited Istria in the late 19th century and the years before WW1. Istria became known to the world. Nevertheless, the British historian William Miller could state as late as 1898: "The Istrian peninsula is less familiar to British tourists than that of Sinai, and many educated Englishmen have never so much as heard its name." (*Travels and Politics in the Near East*).

10.45-12.15 – Panells 9-12

Panel 9 – The Mediterranean and the Adriatic as spaces of intense intercultural exchange (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Roberto Dapit, University of Udine

‣Benedetto Ligorio, Sapienza University of Rome: **The Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) and Adriatic trade in XVII century: A cross-cultural study**

The first half of 17th century was a great historical turning point for the Sephardim in the Eastern Adriatic. In fact, the 1590s marked the beginning of a great expansion with no equal for Balkan Jewish trade. On the Eastern Adriatic coast, there were almost three cities where the Jews contributed to the development and were protagonists of cross-cultural trade: Spalato, Valona and Ragusa. The position and political neutrality of Ragusa guaranteed the Republic better conditions to be the commercial hub of Jewish trade. In the timeframe of the General Crisis, the Ragusan Jews reached an important role for the export of goods to Ancona and Venice. As Braudel observed, Jewish commercial success was strictly based on an economic and cultural cooperation pattern between Eastern and Western societies. Of course, rivalry, antagonism and high competitiveness were present, but there was definitely a high level of cooperation and integration.

Methodology

- Socio-economic analysis based on SNA (Social Network Analysis) of the main important economic actors of the Republic of Ragusa in the Adriatic.
- Source databasing of archival registration of interactions between Jews, Muslims and Christians in Ragusan trade.

Intended results

The analysis of the economic cooperation between Christian merchants (most of them nobles) and the Sephardim in an historical perspective is significant for the aim of socio-economic research, because it demonstrates the high integration level among different ethno-religious groups who had common goals.

‣Robert Matijašić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **“Home-keeping youth have ever homely wits” - Travel and knowledge in the Age of Enlightenment on the Eastern Adriatic Coast**

“He who never strays away from home has a limited world perspective, becomes dull and unimaginative”: that may be an explanation of Shakespeare’s line in the title (from *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*, 1, 1, 2). The travel instinct is inborn in human nature, man has always travelled, first for survival, then for economic reasons, finally because of curiosity. It is a form of acquiring knowledge by learning about the unknown, a spiritual need deeply rooted in man.

The impact of 17th and 18th century travel literature on the Eastern Adriatic Coast is somewhat underrated in modern historiography, but it is important to stress that the impact works both ways: the traveller from abroad learns a lot about the land, its peoples and the past of a region rich in monuments, while the natives make contact with far away countries and their intellectuals.

The Eastern Adriatic Coast has always been the main route from Northern Italy to the Levant, and in the Middle Ages it was the pilgrims to the Holy Land who started to be interested in classical monuments, followed in the Renaissance by the first collectors of Roman inscriptions (Cyriacus Anconitanus), then by architects (Andrea Palladio, Sebastiano Serlio) who started to study and draw the Roman buildings and to use them as models in their work.

Jacob Spon and George Wheeler sailed along the coast in 1675 and published an illustrated book in 1679 (*Voyage d’Italie, de Dalmatie, De Grece et du Levant*), while the architect Robert Adam and the

painter Charles-Louis Cleriseau followed in their footsteps a century later (*Ruins of the Palace of the Emperor Diocletian at Spalatro in Dalmatia*, 1764). Louis François Cassas visited Istria and Dalmatia in 1782, and produced a book with Joseph Lavallée in 1802 (*Voyage pittoresque de l'Istrie et de la Dalmatie*). By then, the Eastern Adriatic Coast has become rather well known among intellectuals in Western Europe, and one might say that all early travellers had contributed to it on the eve of Modernity.

→David McCallam, University of Sheffield: **Illyria Reborn: the imperial French Construction of the Provinces Illyriennes, 1809-1813**

Napoleon Bonaparte ruled over large tracts of the eastern Adriatic seaboard from 1805 until 1813, initially incorporating the previous Austrian territories of Istria and Dalmatia into his vassal Royaume d'Italie. However, after the annexation of the Republic of Ragusa (Dubrovnik) in 1808 and the crushing victory over the Austrians at Wagram in 1809, the French emperor decided to consolidate his Balkan territories, including the freshly acquired Croatian Littoral, into a new state called the Provinces Illyriennes. They remained in French hands until 1813 when invading Austrian troops retook the region. The French designation of these lands as 'Illyrian' is rich in evocations of a South Slav nationalism; and the relative cultural autonomy granted to the local populations under French rule is often cited retrospectively as having informed Ljudevit Gaj's romantic Illyrianism of the 1830s. While that assumption has been rightly challenged on a number of fronts, this presentation will review, instead, the French perspectives on their occupation and rule of the eastern Adriatic in order to assess what visions of 'Illyrie' emerge from their recollections of the region and its peoples. This will be carried out by revisiting the memoirs of several local French actors of the Provinces Illyriennes, from governor generals like Marmont and Fouché to administrators and journalists such as Rigade and Nodier. The aim is to discover how these Balkan territories affected those who travelled there to live and serve the French Empire between 1809 and 1813; to determine what larger cultural or political objectives shaped their conception of this strategic military and cultural borderland between western and eastern Europe; and to what extent the local populations and their cultures were objectified or romanticized by their French occupiers in the process.

→Vedad Spahić, University of Tuzla and Dragoslav Dedović, Deutsche Welle: **Horizons and limes of travelogue with a thesis – Rumiz's journey along the Adriatic and Ionian Coasts through History**

The paper seeks to answer whether the topic of the conflict of civilizations, based on the essentialization of differences, can be deconstructed by the contradictions that also rest on the essentialists' starting points, as represented by the author of the travelogue *La Rota per Lepanto (From Here to Lepant)*. Paolo Rumiz does not travel to comprehend. On the contrary, he has primarily comprehended in order to travel. The topics of the travelogue elaborate on the preferences of Rumiz's central dichotomies: East - West, mountains - the sea, powerful multinational empires - evil nationalisms, Mediterraneanism – Atlanticism, etc. Collective mentalities remain fateful forces that initially govern individuals. Within such accentuated interpretations Venice holds the absolute / zero criterion, a utopian measure of the judgment of things and events along the journey which reconstructs the registry of erased cultural memory and the traces of sunken empires: the Venetian Republic, the Ottoman Empire, the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Tito's Yugoslavia, which could not be seen due to a consumerism and

tourism oriented presence and its inherent amnesiac hedonism. Instead of cultural conflicts, Rumiz promotes the idea of ignorance, the idea of the separation of Western Europeans from their own roots and above all, the necessity of re-socialization and of return, as returning fish salmon always find their way back, to the Levant - the source of human kind, monotheism, civilizations. Thus his travelogue should be understood, as Russian formalists suggest, as a realized metaphor. Nevertheless, with unilateralism, imaginative blind spots and publicists' simplifications / superficialities, this book could guide us to comprehend the fact that 'our sea' was once the center of a very complex world.

Panel 10 – Writing between Homeland and Exile (Verige Room)

Chair: Diana Njegovan, independent scholar

↗Michaël Green, University of Copenhagen: **Exile, employment and networks: the case of the Huguenots**

Huguenots are well known to researchers because of their religious struggle throughout the early modern period. However, their history is not the only example in that field. They are an excellent example of early modern dynamics in the society. Through the examination of Huguenot Exile, we can discover how a certain group of people, in this case united by one religion, functioned to sustain its existence. As recent research shows, Huguenot migration had a strong economic element, which of course does not take away the importance of their religious struggle. Keeping in mind that Huguenots were persecuted by the authorities of their Catholic motherland France and had to flee to find themselves a better life elsewhere, how did they find employment in exile? This paper will analyse the employment strategies of the Huguenots with particular emphasis on the social networks of the period.

↗Renata Šamo, University of Zagreb: **Marco Antonio de Dominis in England**

Marco Antonio de Dominis (Lat. Marcus Antonius de Dominis; Cro. Marko Antonije de Dominis, Marko Antun de Dominis, Markantun de Dominis) (1560-1624) is probably one of the most intriguing Croatian intellectuals (natural scientist, theologian, and writer) although his life and work are rather unknown in a wider academic circle, not to mention the general public. Reading about him is like following an itinerary across 16th-17th century Europe since he was born on the island of Rab, but his educational needs and aspirations, clerical services and academic positions, enthusiasm and intellectual curiosity took him to places, such as: Loreto, Novellara, Verona, Padua, Brescia, Rome, Prague, Graz, Ljubljana, Senj, Split, Venice, Ancona, Chur, Heidelberg, Hague, London, Cambridge, and Brussels.

The current paper deals with the period de Dominis spent in England under the protection of King James I (1616–1622), who granted him the Mastership of Savoy soon after his arrival. He was also named the Dean of Windsor, and received his doctorate from the University of Cambridge. One of his theological and philosophical works, originally written in Italian but translated into English, was purposefully reprinted in London – precisely four centuries ago. *The Rockes of Christian Shipwracke* is thus in our focus, analysed as a discourse which clearly reflects a violent attack on Rome at that time. Since the current author completed its first Croatian translation in 2002-2003, the paper may provide additional insights into the given linguistic and non-linguistic world.

↗Krešimir Vunić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Lord Byron: satire and escape**

It has long become a commonplace to consider Byron the ultimate romantic poet, and he is definitely one of the rare poets in the English language whose poetry (and image) has transcended the borders of the canons of English poetry, yet the perception and reception of Byron's poetry has been somewhat clouded by this: the more experienced reader of his work will realise that among the poets of his generation none were as cosmopolitan in their outlook, nor were any as well travelled. Secondly, satire (a genre of poetry few would consider particularly romantic) was his greatest strength. The purpose of this presentation is to explore how the comparison and clash of cultures in Byron's work (of which he had first-hand knowledge) informed his satirical outlook and art. Our point of departure will be his first mature work *Childe Harold's Pilgrimage* (1812-1817) in which the first signs of his dissatisfaction with his country of origin are more than evident, to *Bepo* (1817, set in Venice, where he was to live almost entirely from 1816 until he met his fate in Misslonghi, Greece) and, most importantly his central masterpiece *Don Juan* (1819 and left unfinished at his death), a work in which the crossing of borders is one of the central movers of the poem's narrative.

↗Amanda Skamagka, University of Athens: **Travelling poets during the Greek dictatorship: Nikiforos Vrettakos and Titos Patrikios in Italy**

Two of the most famous modern Greek poets, Nikiforos Vrettakos and Titos Patrikios, travelled to Italy during the seven years of the military junta in Greece (1967-1974). Both of them preferred to live self-banished in a foreign country rather than succumb to a regime they did not believe in. During their stay in the Belpaese and later on when they returned to their host country, they both composed verses, published after the collapse of the dictatorship in Greece. In these special "travel poems", Vrettakos and Patrikios seem to be seeking their personal and national identity, in a foreign land where they are allowed to openly express themselves yet feeling homesick. Memory and trauma are poetically represented in these "Italian" poems along with the natural, urban and cultural landscape of Italy.

Several questions arise when reading these poems Vrettakos and Patrikios were inspired to write in Italy: What is Greece and what is Italy? What is the homeland and what is not? Who are *we* and who are *the others*? Who is the foreigner, who is the stranger and who is the local? What is national, what is international and what is transnational? And what do border crossing, "nostos" and return mean to each of the poets?

Panel 11 – Travelling to Hungary (Gradina Room)

Chair: Sarah Budasz, Durham University

↗Carla Corradi Musi, University of Bologna: **Hungary and its culture in a Seventeenth Century travel report by Edward Browne**

Edward Browne, a member of the Royal Society in London and doctor to the King of Great Britain, travelled in Hungary during the second half of the seventeenth century, and described his journey in a volume entitled: *A Brief Account of Some Travels in Hungaria, Serria, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Thessaly, Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Carniola and Friuli*, which was published in London by Tooke in 1673, and in the following year in French in Paris by Gervais Clouzier.

The account of his journey, of which only very few examples remain, was an invaluable source of news for Western European contemporaries who had very few contacts with Hungary due to the persistent domination of the Turks in the country. Browne, after describing the characteristics of Hungarian territory and its man-made constructions, paid special attention to the culture of its people, referring to its incomprehensible language, its history, traditions and legends. He considered the most important cities and small towns, dwelling on their antiquity and the resistance of the inhabitants to the Turkish occupation.

Reference was also made to Browne's work, which for a long time was a point of reference for anyone in the West writing about Hungary, by Thomas Salmon (1679-1767), as he himself explicitly wrote in his ethnological encyclopedia, with regard to the natural baths of Buda, judged by him as well as by Browne as the best in Europe, despite the fact that they were not treated with the same care as they had been by the Turks.

→Ildikó Dömötör, University of Nyíregyháza: **Two English travellers in Hungary in the 1860s: Julia Clara Byrne and Arthur J. Patterson**

Julia Clara Byrne and Arthur Patterson were among the few English travellers who journeyed to Hungary in the 1860s and recorded their experiences and observations in a travel narrative. Mrs Byrne, a seasoned traveller and prolific writer, paid a brief autumn visit to western Hungary in 1867 while Mr Patterson, a Cambridge graduate, made three journeys in the 1860s. Their books, however, reflected diverse interests and targeted a widely different reading audience. While Julia Byrne compiled an authentic guide book to promote Hungary as a future tourist destination, Arthur Patterson's travel narrative focused not only on the sights of Hungary but also gave detailed information about the history and culture of Hungary. As a public commentator, he reflected on the contemporary political situation, with special emphasis on the Austro-Hungarian settlement of 1867. This paper sets out to compare and contrast the two travel books in terms of subject matter and the images the two writers created about Hungary.

Panel 12 – Travel Journals in the Long Eighteenth Century (Saline Room)
Chair: Betty Haglund, Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre in Birmingham

→Kathryn Walchester, Liverpool John Moores University: **Having found ‘nothing good but its wines’; Eighteenth-century stereoscopic travel account and the significance of class**

In a letter home from Constantinople in March 1797, Cornish naturalist Thomas Hawkins described his servant James Thoburn's reluctance to engage with foreign mores, noting that he has 'found in this [country] nothing good but its wines; his particularity for which begins to manifest itself in a ruby coloured nose'. The negative portrayal of the servant abroad was a widespread trope in travel accounts from the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries and yet such an assertion is challenged by Thoburn's own detailed and positive account of his travel experience, including the 'Noble sight' of Eid celebrations in the capital for example (67).

Such contradictions indicate, as Forsdick, Polezzi and others have noted, the significance of stereoscopic versions of a journey and the ways in which travel can be 're-imagined, reconstructed and extrapolated from multiple accounts' (Forsdick, 2009, 298; Polezzi, 2016). This paper focuses on the eighteenth-century letters and accounts of travel by Thomas Hawkins and Sir William Farrington alongside the travel journals of their servants, James Thoburn and

Thomas Addison, and illustrates the value of stereoscopic analysis in identifying the significance of class and occupation on individual perceptions of travel.

↗Nataliia Voloshkova, Dragomanov National Pedagogical University: **Reading travel books in the bluestocking circle, 1770-1790: the evidence of Mary Hamilton's diaries and correspondence**

Travel literature was very popular with women intellectuals in Georgian Britain. They not only read and discussed numerous accounts on home and foreign travels but themselves became authors of travel texts both in print and manuscript. The paper focuses on Mary Hamilton's unpublished diaries and correspondence which offer a range of insights into the practices of reading non-fiction travel books and writing travel journals in the Bluestocking community. An author of a manuscript journal of travel to Spa in 1776, Mary Hamilton (1756-1816) was an enthusiastic reader of travel literature. In her diaries and correspondence, Hamilton and her accomplished female correspondents documented how travel texts of the day were read, discussed and circulated. The paper also reveals how travel accounts shaped the further leisure activities of their readers.

↗Magdalena Ożarska, Jan Kochanowski University: **Mary wants an inkbottle: the writing, reading and readers of Mary and Dorothy Wordsworths' 1820 Continental Travel Journals**

It is a well-known fact that in July 1820, William Wordsworth, his sister Dorothy and wife Mary, together with a couple of newly-wed friends – the Monkhouses, set out for the Continent in order to retrace the itinerary of William's trip of years before, documented in *The Prelude*. The 1820 trip lasted until December and took the travellers through Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and France. During the tour, both Dorothy and Mary Wordsworth kept travel journals. The other two diarists were Mrs. Monkhouse whose journal was lost, and Henry Crabb Robinson who covered part of the route with the Wordsworths and the Monkhouses. William, of course, wrote several poems to commemorate the tour. Dorothy's travel journal was first edited and published by Ernest de Selincourt in 1941 ("Journal of a Tour on the Continent 1820", vol. ii of *Journals of Dorothy Wordsworth*, London: Macmillan) and reprinted in 1995 with a new introduction by Helen Boden; Mary's remained in manuscript until recently. Transcribed, it is now available online. Admittedly, the two journals are as different as the personalities of their authors, but what I find the most interesting is how they define their readers and the roles of the two diarists. In brief, Mary's journal repeatedly relies on Dorothy's to provide details of their shared experience, while the only reference (tentative as it is) that Dorothy ever makes to Mary's writing is in connection with an inkbottle that Mary wants to buy in Interlaken, Switzerland. Readers of the two journals include the two diarists themselves, William, a family friend – Henry Crabb Robinson, and the women who remained home at Rydal Mount – Sarah Hutchinson (Mary's sister) and Dora Wordsworth (Mary and William's daughter). Soon, the readers' circle expands to include more friends and acquaintances.

12.30-14 – Panels 13-16

Panel 13 – Mobility, multiculturalism and shared Euro-Mediterranean heritage in today's Croatia (Kastrum Congress Hall)
Chair: Christian Noack, University of Amsterdam

↗Renata Schellenberg, Mount Allison University: **Habsburg heritage: mobility, multiculturalism and memory in today's Istria**

This paper examines Istrianism as a distinct form of regional cultural identity. In doing so, it regards Istria as an important transnational borderland in present-day Europe and investigates the historical circumstances that underlie the manifest multiculturalism of the region. The paper focuses on an analysis of key socio-historical circumstances that conditioned the rich cultural heterogeneity of the region and explores the impact Habsburg heritage in particular had on current socio-cultural policies and interactions. It examines the Istrian peninsula as part of the Austrian Riviera to determine the effects the multi-ethnic and polyphonic state structure of the Austro-Hungarian Empire had on this area, probing whether this historical multicultural legacy can be connected to the sustained vibrant cultural hybridity of Istria today. It considers the vital role imperial tourism played in establishing and perpetuating transnational mobility in the region. This paper posits the Austrian Littoral as a tolerant, multi-ethnic space where notions of belonging and cultural identity became purposely intertwined, producing a distinct form of citizenship that was not defined by political ordinance alone, but rather by human agency and the immediacy of basic day to day interactions. Finally, this paper also considers the nostalgia associated with this remembrance of empire, as well as the consequences such emotional reminiscence has on the formation of a region's identity and collective memory.

↗Marieta Djaković and Kristina Djaković, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Jaro Zeman's „Pola – Verlorene Heimat“ – Intercultural aspects of the life and socialization of a former resident of Pula**

The presentation will elaborate the Jaro Zeman's book "Pula – Lost Homeland" as a lively history of the last years of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and a particularly impressive document of past times. The book, which has not been published in Croatian, presents a comprehensive and diverse image of the lives of people in and around the Austrian military harbor of Pula. The construction of the city after the year 1850, its history, culture, military life and the encounters with people from that time are lively presentations of the development of this part of Istria and the world of the Empire nearing its end. It is a family chronicle vividly presenting the coexistence of Slavic, Italian and German, that is, Austrian culture.

↗Petra Žagar-Šoštarić, University of Rijeka and Natalia Kaloh Vid, University of Maribor: **Refuge and relaxation - banishment and desolate loneliness on the North Adriatic Sea**

The northern Adriatic islands, such as *Unie* (Unije, an island west of Lošinj), *Sansegó* (Susak), *San Pietro de Nembí* (Ilovik), *Veglia* (Krk), *San Andrea* (Crveni otok, Sv Andrija, an island on the west coast of Istria, not far from the town Rovinj), *Rab* (Arbe), *Cres* (Chres) and *Plavnik*, will be examined and presented in this article from a different perspective than previously known. These islands are nowadays especially known for their brisk tourism. However, before these northern Adriatic islands had become what they mean to us today, especially in the tourism, there is an almost incredible history, which will be presented in this article.

From both a historical and literary point of view, the northern Adriatic islands shall be emphasised by means of two significant names in world history. Historically considered, the focus is on the plans of Hans and Otto Gross, who sought to implement their intentions on some of these islands: the well-known jurist Hans Gross pursued the idea to (re)organise the islands into penal colonies, and the son, a well-known psychologist, into lust and love colonies.

From a literary point of view, the work of Franz Kafka shall be brought to the attention in a further step and in the context of the island's history, because as it is known from Gerhard M. Dienes' research, Kafka, as a young law student in Graz, knew the work and person of his professor and inquisitor Hans Grass well but also his son Otto Gross, with whom he even planned a joint magazine. Finally, based on the works *The Trial*, *In the Penal Colony* and *Before the Law*, terms such as 'isolation, deformation and destruction' (Dienes 2003) of the individual shall be interpreted in the context of 'punishment' (Janko Ferk 2003) and traced back to the places of banishment and desolate loneliness, including the (northern Adriatic) islands.

→Nataša Urošević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Aristocratic residences in the Mediterranean - Resorts and Ports**

The paper will offer a new perspective on possible models of valorisation of aristocratic residences in the Mediterranean as a common Euro-Mediterranean heritage. The author explored and compared some of the well-known island aristocratic residences in Europe and the Mediterranean, which developed as popular seaside resorts in the 19th and 20th century, such as the Isle of Wight, Mallorca, Corfu and Brijuni. An overview of the available recent theoretical literature will provide comparative insights in search for the European model of development of an aristocratic residence near the major port. In the monograph *Resorts and Ports* (ed. by John K. Walton and Peter N. Borsay, 2011), the relation between tourist resorts and seaports in the history of tourism is discussed, including the symbiosis of the functions of the main British naval port in Porstmouth and the aristocratic resort on the Isle of Wight (a favorite summer residence of the Queen Victoria), indicating that "the Royal Navy offered a military spectacle to holidaymakers at Southsea or on the Isle of Wight". Other monographs, which emphasize the importance of a comparative, transnational approach in research on European resorts and ports are very useful too¹. The theoretical considerations will be supplemented by the results of archival research of primary sources, which confirmed the importance of a comparative perspective (Pula was presented in the Austrian newspapers at the end of 19th and early 20th century as the "Austrian Portsmouth" and the Brioni (Brijuni) Islands were compared and described as "even more beautiful than the Isle of Wight") etc.

Panel 14 – Pilgrimage routes (Verige Room)

Chair: Kristina Afrić Rakitovac, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

¹ See: G.E. Zuelow (ed.) (2011): *Touring Beyond the Nation: A Transnational Approach to European Tourism History* and Peter Borsay, Jan Hein Furnée (eds.) (2015): *Leisure cultures in urban Europe, c.1700-1870: A transnational perspective*.

› Izabella Frąckowiak, Jagiellonian University Krakow: **Saints, travelers and braves - The women on pilgrim routes**

From the earliest times humanity felt the need to approach the sphere of the sacred. One of the most popular religious practices was the pilgrimage to places sanctified by the presence of saints. This practice related to exposure to the danger and inconvenience of a long journey was taken up to a large extent by men who are considered stronger and braver. The participation of women in pilgrimages was with fear by many people who thought that this kind of activity exposed them to many dangers and could cause loss of dignity. Despite these beliefs among about 30 percent of all wayfarers were women.

In my paper, I want to focus on the story of female pilgrims; saints, aristocrats and simply women who decided to oppose general trends and were heading out to faith trails especially Jerusalem, Rome and Santiago de Compostela.

I am interested in their motives, characteristics and personal stories from antiquity to the end of the Middle Ages. I will try to make a classification of female pilgrimages presenting profiles of some of these brave women who seem different at first glance, trying to find similarities between them. I start from precursors like Egeria and Paola, through Margery Kempe, Bridget of Sweden and Bona da Pisa. I want to prove that the history of the pilgrimage would be incomplete without the contribution of these great women.

› Antonella Palumbo, Centro Italiano di Studi Compostellani in Perugia: **The compostellan and the greic routes: a comparison of historical and anthropological contexts**

The project wants to explain in a generic way the importance of two sacred and charismatic medieval characters such as Saint James the Greater from Santiago de Compostela in Spain and Saint Michael Archangel from Monte Sant'Angelo in the South of Italy, through their main icons, the devotions, the rituals, the anthropological approaches and the history of the pilgrimages that have called so many people to their cities.

Santiago de Compostela and Monte Sant'Angelo were two of the most important places in the Middle Age. The representation of saints and their actions are described in ancient literary texts and it explains not only the origin of cults, but also the later development of pilgrimages both through the main routes and through the alternative routes known as "tratturi" or sheep tracks.

There are aspects that are expressed better than others and they are essential for the "Civilization of Pilgrimages" as are the icons: they can be defined as functional artistic ways to communicate to all people in the past. So, historical and artistic studies, but also anthropological and literature fields of study can be considered equally relevant to better understand the history of the compostelan and michaelic pilgrimages.

› Marinko Marić, University of Dubrovnik: **The travelogue and guidance to pilgrims to the Holy Land by the Ragusan Bonifacije Stjepović Drkolica**

Since the earliest Christian pilgrimages, notably those to the Holy Land, various pilgrims' guidebooks have been written, travelogues containing useful advice on how to behave, how to survive and how to channel the physical trial into spiritual growth. Similar travelogues and guidebooks have also been written by Croatian pilgrims and the priests who served in the Holy

Land. One of the most famous Croats in the Holy Land was the Ragusan Bonifacije Stjepović Drkolica, who in 1550 was named custodian of the Custody of the Holy Land. He also acted as representative of the Catholic Church for the entire Near East. While in the Holy Land, he wrote *Liber de perenni cultu Terrae Sanctae et de fructosaeius peregrinatione*, in which, among other things, he provides practical information for pilgrims how to get around the Holy Land, how to visit the local holy sites, such as Mount Zion, Josafat valley, Betania, etc. This paper aims to highlight the life and work of Bonifacije Stjepović Drkolica, and to elucidate the role of pilgrim's guidebooks that helped medieval travellers in their pilgrimage to the Holy Land.

Panel 15 – Home and away: migratory movements and diasporic identities (Gradina Room)

Chair: Anna Karwinska, CUE Krakow

↗Anna-Leena Toivanen, University of Liège: **Poetics of “homecoming” in contemporary francophone afro diasporic return narratives**

Return narratives form a subgenre of travel writing that has been relatively popular in the field of Afro diasporic literatures. Return narratives portray exilic Africans' journeys to places that used to be their home. Because of the traveller's personal history and ties to the destination, the journeys represented in narratives of return tend to be emotionally charged. Spatio-temporal distance to one's "home" may end up generating feelings of nostalgia and nourishing romanticized ideas about the place left behind – Aimé Césaire's classic *Cahier d'un retour au pays natal* (1939) is a case in point.

Contemporary Afro diasporic return narratives have adopted somewhat gloomier tones, informed as they are by the perpetual crises of postcolonial nation-states and the problematisation of taken-for-granted understandings of the notions of home and belonging (Cousins & Dodgson-Katiyo 2016, 3; Ravi 2014, 297). Drawing on such relatively recent works as Nimrod's *L'Or des rivières* (2010), Michèle Rakotoson's *Juillet au pays: Chroniques d'un retour à Madagascar* (2007), Dany Laferrière's *L'énigme du retour* (2009), and Alain Mabanckou's *Lumières de Pointe-Noire* (2013), this paper maps out some characteristic features of contemporary Francophone Afro diasporic return narratives and their representations of the so-called homecoming. While set in different geopolitical and cultural contexts, certain key themes recur throughout the text corpus: the returns represented in these texts are marked by feelings of loss, guilt, and unbelonging. The narratives also feature a somewhat uneasy nostalgic impulse which manifests itself in how the present is constantly contemplated through the lens of the past.

↗Bronwyn Winter, University of Sydney: **Transnational immobilities: the Calais jungle and the outsourcing of border politics in a time of ‘crisis’**

This paper looks at the imaginings and realities of the so-called 'Calais jungle', one of Europe's most longstanding and notorious makeshift settlements of irregular migrants.

On 18 January 2018, the UK and French governments announced an agreement on new border policing measures around French Channel ports. The agreement provides for revision to the 2003 Le Touquet Treaty on juxtaposed border policing on cross-Channel routes (that is, border controls at the point of departure rather than the point of entry), and the injection of millions of

pounds from the UK government to enhance French security measures around Calais and other Channel ports. This agreement was announced in a context of what is framed in media and politics an ongoing crisis' in the EU concerning both refugees—a crisis that is itself related to ongoing instability and conflict in the EU's neighbourhood—and Brexit, and at a time when new French president Emmanuel Macron wishes to position himself, and France, as providing renewed leadership in the European Union.

Yet the story of the 'Calais jungle' goes back to well before the current crisis. It is emblematic of the contemporary history of the shifting of asylum from a human rights perspective to a security frame within Western politics in general and French politics in particular. It is also emblematic of the aquatic dimensions of 'borders and crossings', which have historically presented both opportunities and limitations to migrations more generally and the seeking of refuge in particular. Third, it is emblematic of the symbolic and political border policing of Europe through the rise of the ultra-nationalist far right, of which the French National Front is the largest and most mainstreamed example in Western Europe. Finally, it is the focus of a number of films, both fictional (Welcome, Happy End) and documentary, as the affective focal point of France's retreat from its historical self-image of 'terre d'asile'.

↗Sofia Aatkar, Nottingham Trent University: **Ferdinand Dennis and Caryl Phillips as Postcolonial *flâneurs***

The figure of the *flâneur* is intimately connected to the city. Traditionally boasting the reputation of a metropolitan connoisseur with a keen yet subtle eye for social observation, the *flâneur* is primed to create a literary cityscape. Movement is integral to the practice of *flânerie*, and therefore, the figure has close associations with the notion of travel. Despite this, the figure has been largely neglected in travel writing studies as scholarship has chiefly focused on the depiction of the *flâneur* in fiction. I mean to redress this lacuna and expand the current conversation about the possibility of the postcolonial *flâneur* (Minnard, 2010; Msiska, 2010; Hartwiger, 2016). My paper will assess the extent to which the movement of the Caribbean-born authors Ferdinand Dennis and Caryl Phillips in their travel narratives can be considered a form of *flânerie*. Dennis's *Behind the Frontlines: Journey into Afro Britain* (1988) details his experience in some of Britain's major cities in the wake of the 1984 race riots, whereas Phillip's *The European Tribe* (1987) and *The Atlantic Sound* (2000) interrogates Europe's history of racial violence. As black travellers moving through predominantly white spaces, Dennis and Phillips are able to offer fresh and alternative perspectives of European cities in their travel literature. Indeed, both authors contest the dominant and often univocal representations of these places by foregrounding their forgotten histories, by platforming marginalised voices, and by recording their experiences of European urbanity from black, diasporic subject positions.

Panel 16 – Travel and environment (Saline Room)

Chair: Doris Cerin Otočan, University of Applied Sciences Burgenland, Eisenstadt

↗Françoise Besson, University of Toulouse 2- Jean Jaurès: **The focus on vegetable biodiversity in some travel books: travel writing as environmental literature**

Using travel books by John Muir, George Bentham, Jean-Marie Pelt or Alfred Wallace, classical

or scientific travel books, this paper aims at showing that travel literature sends ecological messages and can be considered as environmental literature as defined by Laurence Buell, revealing the link between man's history in the history of the universe and placing the non human world in the foreground, which brings about an ethical perception of nature seen in a dynamic way. The paper will focus on the vegetable world. Already in the 19th century, most travel texts and mountaineering accounts devoted pages to the various species of plants seen during the travels or ascents. Either out of mere interest or for scientific reasons, travellers often dissect the vegetable world and watch it with a botanist's magnifying glass, thus leading the reader to a better knowledge of places. Through the discovery of the tiniest elements of the landscape, they lead their readers to the conscience of the beauty of the world and of the smallest living element in it. In the wake of Thoreau evoking "the Dispersion of Seeds," they sometimes see the travelling of seeds, so easily crossing borders, as a living proof of a common belonging to our "house of the world," as Michel Serres says, echoing the Navajo chant relayed by N. Scott Momaday in his novel *House Made of Dawn*. The discovery of vegetation leads travellers to the awareness of man's connection with the nonhuman world and to the necessity of its preservation.

Matteo Borriello, University of Naples: **The environment of the Phlegraean fields between bibliographic and iconographic sources**

Since ancient times, the Phlegraean Fields were one of the most popular travel destinations. For the particular geological characteristics of the territory, the nobility of ancient Rome built numerous pleasure villas, especially in the area between Pozzuoli, Baia and Bacoli, and later, in the modern and contemporary age, the travelers of the Grand Tour made the Phlegraean fields a real center of tourism known all over the world.

Over the centuries, through their travels, local and foreign scholars described the environment of the Phlegraean fields in their travel notebooks, often accompanied by sketches and drawings. In addition to these precious testimonies, of particular interest are the articles published in the architecture and engineering periodicals, that reported projects of buildings to be placed along the coastal area, changing its original appearance.

Through the analysis of bibliographic, documentary and iconographic sources such as the guides of monsignor Pompeo Sarnelli and canon Andrea de Jorio, the drawings of the French architect Prosper Barbot and the periodical *Bollettino del Collegio degli Ingegneri e Architetti in Napoli*, the paper intends to illustrate the environment of the Phlegraean fields during the XVIII and XIX centuries, making a comparison with the environment of the contemporary urban context.

15-16.30 – Panels 17-20

Panel 17 – Traveling between East and West – Crossing Borders (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Claudia-Florentina Dobre, Centre for Memory and Identity Studies Bucharest

↗Christina Parte, University College London: **Travelling to, through, under and across the divided city**

In Peter Schneider's novella *The Wall Jumper* (1982) the first person narrator, a resident of West Berlin, collects stories of people's lives in the divided city. He wonders whether a visitor actually perceives the Berlin Wall in all its materiality or whether one simply sees what one wants to see: the Iron Curtain as tourist attraction. Based on *The Wall Jumper* this paper will contrast the tourist's experience of the Berlin Wall and the divided city with living in a divided city and, for diverse reasons, 'travelling' from one side to the other. While the stories of East Germans, escaping from the GDR and trying to overcome the Wall, are well known and documented, historians have only recently explored mobility in the opposite direction. The curious fact that so called wall jumpers, as described by Peter Schneider, jumped from West to East Berlin across the Wall for personal gain, sporty ambition or media attention, lays bare contradictory emotions vis a vis the Wall ranging from disgust to curiosity and fighting spirit. More than the physical Wall, Schneider's narrator muses, the inner, emotional barrier will continue to haunt those who lived on either side of the divide.

↗Agnieszka Kaczmarek, University of Applied Sciences in Nysa: **Socialist and capitalist baggage: Memoirs by Wanda Rutkiewicz and Arlene Blum**

A computer engineer by profession, Wanda Rutkiewicz (1943-1992) made history when she became the first Polish high-altitude mountaineer and the first European woman to scale Mount Everest. Thus, it is not surprising that upon her return from the international expedition to the top of the world, Aleksander Lwow divided Polish alpinism into three categories: "1. men's alpinism, 2. women's alpinism, 3. Wanda Rutkiewicz" (Bernadette McDonald *Freedom Climbers*), which stresses her outstanding achievements as well as her individual style of climbing that some have severely criticized.

Despite male alpinists' disbelief that women could climb McKinley, in 1970, the scientist and mountaineer Arlene Blum (b. 1945) co-led the Denali Damsels group, the first team of women that successfully reached the highest peak in North America. In addition, partially inspired by Rutkiewicz whom she had met on the slope of Noshraq, Blum led the 1978 American Women's Himalayan Expedition, which succeeded in summiting Annapurna I, "a difficult mountain to see up close, much less climb" (Julie Rak "Social Climbing on Annapurna").

The influential figures in women's mountaineering, both Himalayan climbers have written the intriguing memoirs of their on-the-edge lives. Living in the Soviet Union's satellite country, Rutkiewicz published *Na jednej linie* (1986) [On One Rope], whereas Blum, working mainly in the twentieth-century superpower, released *Breaking Trail* (2005). The presentation aims to compare and contrast the two stories that unfold the experiences of the female mountaineers coming from two different cultural backgrounds.

↗Nicholas Barnett, Swansea University: **Through the curtain: British Cold War tourism in the Soviet Union**

This paper explores how British travellers experienced the Soviet home front from 1954. Following the death of Stalin, tourism between the UK and USSR was tentatively and slowly increased. The first group of British travellers to be labelled 'tourists' visited the USSR in 1954

and Allan Chappelow published *Russian Holiday* (1955) about his experience. Other holiday makers included journalists such as Patrick Sergeant who visited a number of Soviet holiday resorts in 1955. As tourism grew from 1955 and 1956 newspapers sent journalists to report on the tour groups and Civil Service workers also took holidays in the USSR in order to give a perspective from the point of view of the 'ordinary' tourist. Other British people spent long periods of time in the Soviet Union including Sally Belfrage who spent six months working in Moscow in 1957 and published her experiences with the local population in *A Room in Moscow* (1958). This paper outlines a new and important way of characterising these travellers who were very different from those of the interwar years.

Using published and unpublished accounts as well as photographs, the paper suggests that British tourists viewed the USSR as an exotic land, ripe for adventure. Many reports contained the travellers' impression of the state of reconstruction following the war and the growth of the Soviet consumer economy as well as paying particular attention to the availability of food. The paper finds that many travellers carried preconceptions of the USSR as plagued by shortages but that many found these impressions challenged by their encounters. The reports made by these travellers had the opportunity to add nuance to the perception of the Soviet Union in Britain. Many visitors made anthropological explorations of the people they encountered. However, whilst some acknowledged the ethnic diversity of the Soviet Union, others merely continued to use the 'Russian' to describe all Soviet peoples. Many writers depicted the USSR as a land of mysticism, but also as a land of contrasts where highly technological public works co-existed alongside pre-modern transport such as draught animals.

→ Joanna Majewska, Jagiellonian University Krakow: **The travel which normally should have taken less than an hour by bus. *Internat* by Serhiy Zhadan in geopolitics.**

In my speech I would like to concentrate on the latest book of the Ukrainian writer Serhiy Zhadan – *Internat*. The novel tells the story of a man who sets off from home to pick up his nephew from the boarding school in the nearest city. The cause, background and dominant of this story is the war that takes place in the Donbass. Due to the decision of the author for not using toponyms - The *Internat* can refer to any Donbass city, which makes the novel universal for the entire Ukrainian territory covered by war.

I believe that analysing this book under categories such as sensory geography, emotive geography and auto/bio/geo/graphy – seen from the perspective of literary anthropology - would lead to interesting results. The main character of the novel travels to a nearby city, which belongs to his personal history and everyday life, meeting on his way a lot of war refugees - former dwellers of the city. Under military occupation, his own and familiar town becomes a strange and dangerous place for both. The lack of a shaped identity (national/civic) of the protagonist makes relations between him and geographic space even more interesting, due to emotive geography. In addition, the circumstances and the course of the trip could have an influence on the possible change of protagonist's self-identity. I suppose that it is also possible to find some auto/bio/geo/graphic elements in the novel, on account of the writer's great involvement into the lives of dwellers of war-affected territories.

Panel 18 – Post/colonial journeys-transnational trajectories (Verige Room)

Chair: Jean Xavier-Ridon, University of Nottingham

Charles Forsdick, University of Liverpool: **Playing empire: French colonial board games as travel writing**

The paper proposes a reading of French board games as a form of travel writing. Focusing on two Vichy-era examples, *Jeu des échanges: France – colonies* and *Jeu de l'empire français*, it suggests that these *jeux de société* deploy the tropes and underpinning ideological assumptions of many contemporary colonial travelogues in a blending of entertainment and propaganda. In the former, the active French players function as colonial travelers, moving through physical and imagined spaces in which there is a homogenization of empire (different histories and forms of governance are not acknowledged), and there is an acceptance of the dysfunctions of colonial life: namely laziness and intemperance. In the latter, the object was to reach the metropole first after completing a ‘tour du monde’ that was simultaneously a ‘course de l’empire’. Numerous dangers and impediments faced the travellers, including scorpion stings, broken down planes and floods of the Mekong, but the player whose piece landed on square number 72, adorned with a photo of Pétain, automatically won the game, underlining the narrative of allegiance to Vichy (and by extension the French colonial empire) that the game sought to cultivate. The games thus follow the teleology of a journey around the French empire to reinforce understandings of colonial geography and to demonstrate the hierarchies inherent in the *mission civilisatrice*. They integrate on the itinerary around the board the parallel journeys of explorers and colonial administrators in a manoeuvre that translates into popular culture the forms of memorialization and even hagiography of imperial travellers evident in more formal *lieux de mémoire*. The games also serve as an invaluable source of material on the intersections of Vichy and empire, and the strategic role of travel around the Greater France in Second World War propaganda. The paper argues that these artefacts operate as a complement to contemporary travel writing, but also permit players to shift from reading the journeys of others to engaging – albeit vicariously – in their own colonial itineraries. This type of writing travel through play engenders forms of complicity that challenge what Bernard Porter has formulated as the ‘absent-minded imperialist’ thesis, and reveals the role of travel narratives in the normalization of empire, especially among the young.

Emmanuelle Radar, Radboud University, Nimègue: **Travelling diasporas: African migrations and French-Vietnamese novels**

This paper proposes to examine travel writing in French by ‘Franco-Vietnamese’ novelists of the 21th century. Several works in this corpus engage with the question of mobility: they present migrant characters as travelers, more than as migrants; they combine a ‘return’ (or the impossibility of returning) to Viêt Nam with a diasporic consciousness that goes beyond the Vietnamese reference. This consciousness, reaching further than the country of ‘origin’, seems to be linked with travel as practice. For several novelists, there seems to be, on the one hand, a re-engagement with travel writing (as a genre and/or as a theme) and, on the other hand, the need to reference African migration (i.e. slave trade and more recent migratory movements to Europe).

Do Kh.’s *Khmer boléro* (2013) and Minh Tran Huy’s *Voyageur malgré lui* (2014) are examples of this kind of fiction. The styles are quite different, but they both engage with the notions of ‘travel’

and ‘traveler’, with the (im)possibility of ‘return(ing) to the native land’ (à la Césaire), with an ‘anti-deterministic’ understanding of exile (‘exilience’ as analysed by Nouss) and with the diasporic condition. These novels link specific and separate histories of displacement (from Africa and from Asia), revealing the enabling possibilities of ‘diaspora’ as “a condition of subjectivity” (Cho).

The aim is to examine this re-engagement with travel writing, especially with its traditional functions: as a critique (e.g. a critique of fixed and imposed identities, of inequalities in a globalized world) and as *Bildung* (e.g. learning to deal with globality, with ‘relation’ à la Glissant). The hypothesis is that (return) travel writing and diasporic consciousness allow the building of unexpected relationships between supposedly separated parts of the world.

Olga Retziou, University of Padua: **The reconstruction of the “imaginary map”: uprooting and transnational identity in the representation of the Somali diaspora in *Madre piccola* (Cristina Ali Farah)**

In recent scholarship, the convergence of the words postcolonial, travel and writing has led to a series of debates that revolve around the genre of travel writing. Following the perspective that approaches the experience of travel from a postcolonial angle and considers that the latter has the potential to embrace critical and subversive narratives, political positions and innovative modes of representation, this article intends to focus on these narratives that, through the representation of travelling, of borders crossing as well as of the experience of uprooting, challenge the “myth” of a rigid identity – territory nexus based on historical argument in order to promote the more fluid and flexible concept of identity as *rhizome*.

The conceptual framework of “rhizome”, which is dialectically opposed to the idea of roots, allows us to account for a pluralistic model of identity within the context of diaspora which relies on a net of interpersonal relationships between the *Self* and the “Other” rather than on geographical or territorial criteria. Such a net of relationships allows the subject to find a place where to belong to as he/she is invited to an imaginary re-appropriation of the “map” of the diaspora. In exploring the concept of rhizome, the article will provide an analysis of the Italian postcolonial novel *Madre piccola* – which constitutes a mosaic of the stories of Somali fugitives spread all over the world because of the civil war – and will suggest that literary fiction becomes the site in which the diasporic subject manages not only to re-elaborate his/her life story, and to proceed to the reconstruction of identity both at an individual and collective level, but also constitutes the *locus* for borders to be crossed and for the space of the nation to widen and to move towards a transnational identity.

Panel 19 – Imperial Eyes (Gradina Room)

Chair: Ana Calvete, University of Helsinki and University Toulouse Jean-Jaurès

Olga Retziou, University of Padua: **The reconstruction of the “imaginary map”: uprooting and transnational identity in the representation of the Somali diaspora in *Madre piccola* (Cristina Ali Farah)**

In *Imperial Eyes*, Mary Louise Pratt coined “travellee” to form a pairing for “traveller”, suggesting that it is potentially interesting to study travel narratives from the travellee’s perspective. So far,

however, discourses of travel literatures are mainly focused on travellers and their perspectives. The word “travellee” runs the risk, at the semantic level, of reducing native hosts to the passive end, it nevertheless accentuates the presence of local people, who, instead of being powerless receivers of travellers’ gaze, are in fact active participants in travel acts. Travellees do have power in their hand, helping or hindering the travellers in different ways in cross-cultural understanding and emotional solidarity. This paper looks the travel narrative of Isabella Bird in Qing China, an exceptionally high-profile nineteenth-century woman travel writer, to investigate the complex power relationship between traveller and travellee in the border-crossing travel experience. In the late 1890s, Isabella Bird extensively explored southwestern China through journeying upstream the Yangtze River, encountering and interacting with Chinese people from different backgrounds. I argue that embodied encounters with local natives constitute a contested zone of contact in which Bird as an imperial woman traveller and the Chinese male travellees begin to interpret, negotiate and reconcile with each other, challenging the Eurocentric values that have long shaped the imperialistic pride and national identity. Bird the imperial observer is therefore forced to engage in discursive negotiations with the realities of China and Chinese people, instead of treating them as static and powerless objects upon which the imperial gaze could be imposed, and begin to question British policies in China. As results of negotiation and reconciliation, there emerge moments, as fleeting as they are, in which Bird displays an apparent affiliation with Chinese people and culture.

→ Ben Cocking, University of Kent: **Geopolitical transformations: nostalgia and modernity in Norman Lewis’s *Golden Earth: Travels in Burma* (1952), Eric Newby’s *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush* (1958) and Wilfred Thesiger’s *Marsh Arabs* (1964)**

Colin Thubron wrote that the travel writer is engaged in ‘recording not what necessarily is, but what for an instant was’ (1999). It is an acknowledgement of the transitional nature of culture and the travel writer’s brief incursion into it. This paper focuses on three travel narratives; Norman Lewis’s *Golden Earth: Travels in Burma* (1952), Eric Newby’s *A Short Walk in the Hindu Kush* (1958) and Wilfred Thesiger’s *Marsh Arabs* (1964). All three books are based on post Second World War travels to parts of the world that have, to varying degrees, borne the influence and force of British colonialism. As such, they are accounts of cultures in flux, transition and dissolution. A comparison between these books raises significant issues not only about their differing styles of authorship but also the broader cultural intent of their writing. To return to Thubron, how do these texts capture a sense of change and transition? In relation to Pratt’s contention that travel writing ‘produced “the rest of the world” for European readerships at particular points in Europe’s expansionist trajectory’ (1992), consideration will be given to the ways in which the political context, that of the post war dissolution of the British colonial project, frames each narrative. Are these texts less about ‘what for an instant was’ and more about nostalgia for a past that once was? In this way, this paper seeks to explore each authors’ differing ideological negotiations of western modernity and their reactions to the disappearance of ‘other’ peoples and places.

↗Patrick Levačić, University of Zadar: **The Orient in travelogues by 19th century French female travel writers**

After insight that female travel writers are only rarely mentioned in Croatian research papers we came up with the title „The Orient in travelogues by 19th century French female travel writers“. Travels to the Orient in the 19th century provide fertile ground for the application of colonial and postcolonial readings of travelogues. This reason is particularly interesting because the West's image of the Orient was emphatically constructed from the male perspective. In his fundamental work *Orientalism* E. Said does not mention any French female travel writers, and he focuses his attention on four French travelogues dating back to the XIXth century: Chateaubriand, *Itinéraire de Paris à Jérusalem* (1811), Nerval, *Voyage en Orient* (1851), Lamartine, *Voyage en Orient* (1835) and Flaubert *Voyage en Orient* (1849-1852).

On a set of ten texts by representative French female travel writers that geographically correspond to the travelogues mentioned above we are going to follow the development of the travelogue as a literary genre from the period of romanticism to modernism, the process of how the concept and the image of the Orient changed originally in travelogues by female travel writers themselves and how the literary-historical and imagological aspects fit in the postcolonial critique.

↗Nawazish Azim, University of Gottingen: **From Jacobean England to Jahangir's India: Thomas Coryate and his incomplete quest**

Early modern travel marks the full-fledged emergence of the 'curious' traveler such as Thomas Coryate, a wit and court-jester in Jacobean England who 'peregrinated' to India in the 17th century with the sole aim of facilitating his quest to meet Jahangir's ancestor, the warrior-king Tamburlaine. In this paper, I argue that Coryate's notes on India foreground the contestation of multiple discourses on India in Early Modernity. Following tradition, it incorporates the discourses on the marvelous and on despotism, but it also departs from the usual and presents a fresh voice of its own, which counters the more dominant colonialist narratives by those such as Thomas Roe and Terry Eagleton, Britain's official ambassador and clergyman in India and Coryate's close personal compatriots. Coryate's focus on 'native grandeur' especially with regard to the Mughals, counters British self-assurance, revealing the anxieties of the Empire in its early formation stages, and ultimately results in a surprising act of oration and self-declared mendicancy by Coryate as a 'fakir dervesh' (poor holy man or beggar) to Jahangir. How was this narrative and act of oration received at 'home'? What is the significance of this act, given Coryate's background in Jacobean theatricality? How much of it reflects anxieties of the Empire and to what extent is it related to Coryate's constant self-fashioning? Since Coryate participates in the scenes he describes, and is unlike an ethnographer, does his account have any less value? These are some of the questions which I will attempt to answer in my paper by examining Thomas Coryate as a curious traveler from Jacobean England in Mughal India.

Panel 20 – Cultural constructions of Eighteenth century's towns. Comparing Italy and Romania (Saline Room)

Chair: Ana Stefanovska, University of Padua

›Claudia-Florentina Dobre, Centre for Memory and Identity Studies Bucharest: **Travel as knowledge transfer: Romanian travelers and theirs writings about the West in the 19th century**

In the West, travel was popular and familiar from the Middle Ages. Due to their specific history, people living in the Romanian principalities and, later on, in Romania did not experience traveling abroad very often until late, beginning with XIX century. Travel diaries are even more scarce than travels. The first to date in the Romanian countries was written at the beginning of the 19th century by Dinicu Golescu who traveled to Russia, but also to Italy, Austria and France.

My presentation will focus on travelers and their travels in the Western world seen as a means of cultural transfer, and, in a broader sense, as an important means of knowledge. It aims at understanding what was at stake in travelling abroad in Europe. I will interrogate the written sources in order to find out the itineraries, the reasons for traveling to the West and what knowledge about the West the diaries and travel books written by Romanian travelers in the XIX century did transmit. Furthermore, I will try to draw the image of the Other and of the country of origins as depicted by these travelers' texts.

›Emanuela Costantini, University of Perugia: **A capital where to lose oneself: Bucharest in the Romanian literature of the 19th century**

In the framework of the panel, aiming to show the way 19th century literary works portrayed some Italian towns and the Romanian capital city in the age of the building of the Nation State, the author will present cultural constructions and presentations of Bucharest in literary narrations. Thus Bucharest, the appointed capital city of the kingdom of Romania, built as a "Little Paris in the Balkans", by its ruling class in the last two decades of the 19th century, in the novels of writers such as Nicolae Filimon and Barbu Delavrancea and in the plays of Ion Luca Caragiale, became a metaphor of the loss in the last two decades of the 19th century of an authentic Romanian tradition, guarded by villages. The works the paper deals with show effectively how towns are not simply scenery, but are an integral part of narration. Aware of the central role of the urban environment as a laboratory of identity, the author will show how towns remain the laboratory of the values and ideals of the time.

›Angelo Pagliardini, University of Innsbruck: **Travelers and tourists in Belli's transnational Rome**

The poet Giuseppe Gioachino Belli constructed in *Sonetti romaneschi*, written in Roman dialect, a "monument" of the Roman commoners, but in his texts we can see more of a representation of a transnational metropolis in a profound crisis, but which is nonetheless a great attraction for travelers and tourists coming from different countries and cultures. According to the perspective of the common speaker, which is the poetic self in Belli's sonnets, the *Sonetti* represent the contrast between the profound decadence of papal Rome seen in cultural, social and economic reality, and the myth of a transnational capital of the Papacy, heir of ancient Rome, which is the aim of foreign pilgrims and tourists. This myth is built according to three main ideas: (1) the pilgrims' and tourists' relationship to the ruins seen as a legacy of the past (2) the parody of episodes and characters taken from the biblical, classical and ecclesiastical story, reformulated with the help of popular traditions and legends; (3) guided tours, seen from the perspective of a commoner, according to the medieval "touring guide", *Mirabilia Urbis*.

› Alexandra Vraneanu, University of Bucharest: **Vasile Alecsandri's "Grand Tour" in Italy and the representation of Italian cities in Romanian romantic literature**

The writer and diplomat, Vasile Alecsandri (1821-1890) played an important role in the Romanian culture of the 19th century. The writer made many voyages to Italy: to Florence, in order to visit the city's works of art, to Venice, with his lover, and to Turin for diplomatic matters, when he had the official mission to make an agreement with Vittorio Emanuele in order to obtain political support for his country. The voyage to Italy left its mark on his literary production, as his first short story *Travel journal. The Florist from Florence* (1840) is inspired from his voyage to this city. We intend to analyze the ways in which Italian cities of the Grand Tour appear in Vasile Alecsandri's literary texts. The image of Italy is based upon two paradigms. The first is linked to the Italian Risorgimento and Romanian Revolution of 1848 and regards mainly Turin, the place of his political and diplomatic activity and Italy as it appears as a modern European country, deprived of the Romantic charm that the writer sees in the «other Italy», defined by Florence and Venice. The second paradigm is linked to art, in particular painting and lyrical music and to his love story, and Italy is described by Alecsandri as a museum and a terrestrial paradise.

16.45-18.15 – Panels 21-24

Panel 21 – Tourists, Travellers....Tensions? Modern and contemporary travel writing in French (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Gábor Gelléri, Aberystwyth University

› Sarah Budasz, Durham University: **Ella Maillart and Annemarie Schwarzenbach on the road to Afghanistan: journeying inwards and outwards**

Ella Maillart (1903-1997) was already a seasoned traveller when she embarked on a journey to Afghanistan with her Swiss compatriot, Annemarie Schwarzenbach (1908-1942), in 1939. My paper proposes to explore in parallel the writings that these two authors brought back from this journey: Maillart's *The Cruel Way* [1947], as well as Schwarzenbach's understudied essays and articles (found in *Alle Wege sind offen. Die Reise nach Afghanistan 1939/1940* [2000] and *Auf der Schattenseite. Ausgewählte Reportagen, Feuilletons und Fotografien 1933–1942* [1995]). Both set out for journeys that are ostensibly looking inwards as well as facing outwards. Christina (Schwarzenbach's pseudonym in Maillart's text) declares that "ce voyage d'étude doit nous aider à atteindre notre but: devenir enfin des êtres conscients, capables de répondre d'eux-mêmes."² At the end of the route, however, both women draw radically different conclusions from their shared experience; whilst, in Europe, the war they feared had started, Schwarzenbach (whom Maillart had failed to relieve from her morphine addiction) feels committed to political action. Maillart, however, decides that peace will be brought via personal transformation and continues her spiritual journey to India, where she spends the rest of the war. My presentation will investigate how, at a crucial historical juncture, tensions between the self and the world play out in Maillart and Schwarzenbach's works. It will aim to show how different apprehensions of

² "This study tour is to help us reach our purpose: to finally become conscious beings, capable of answering for themselves"

gender experience and class inform both authors' travel writings and the outcomes of their travels.

→Kathryn Jones, Swansea University: ***Semeuses de joie [Sowers of Joy]: Transcultural exchange in Caroline Riegel's travel narratives***

In the company of their French 'guide', the travel writer Caroline Riegel,³ eleven Bhuddist nuns from the tiny village of Tungri in the Indian Himalayas undertook an extraordinary journey of discovery around India, Bhutan and Nepal between January and May 2012. The stated aim was to give the nuns 'an "initiatory and Buddhist" reading of their country, its beauties, excesses and upheavals...'.⁴ For the majority of the nuns, who previously had not received a formal education or left the Zanskar, this undertaking represented a voyage of education, as they encountered the unknown territory of their own country for the first time. Riegel narrates the journey through a range of interlocking intermedial representations, encompassing an online travel blog, photographs and the documentary film *Semeuses de joie: De l'Himalaya aux Andamans* (2017).

This paper will explore the transformative potential of this journey for both the Indian Buddhist nuns and their French travel guide, as they discover together the cultural, religious and geographical diversity of India, and undergo experiences of displacement, such as when they negotiate the Delhi underground or view the ocean for the first time. It will examine the sense of dislocation resulting from the contrast between the ancestral rituals and rural isolation of the nuns' convent life in the Zanskar on the one hand, and the turmoil of travel to modern cosmopolitan metropolises on the other, as they encounter 'the chaos of swarming Mother Earth' for the first time.⁵ Moreover, the paper will interrogate the role of the female French guide as an intermedial mediator, a facilitator of travel and transcultural exchange, and probe the nature of the encounters between the travelling scarlet-robed nuns, who swiftly acquire a newfound fame, and the travellees they meet during their fascinating journey from the frozen Himalayas to the tropical Andaman islands.

→Jean-Xavier Ridon, University of Nottingham: **From mystical counter-cultural to ecological elsewhere**

The geographical elsewhere sought by 20th century travellers has often been accompanied by a spiritual dimension. In this quest for a mystical source of existence, the East has become for Western travellers the privileged place of a possible elsewhere to a West often reduced to its

³ Riegel is one of the most prominent and influential contemporary female travel writers in French, as is evidenced by the numerous prizes she has received for her works *Soifs d'Orient* and *Méandres d'Asie* (2008), including the 2008 *Prix des explorateurs de la Société de géographie*, and her contribution to the 2012 collected volume *Voyageuses*, in which female travel writers each 'racontent sa vision du voyage au féminin'. Caroline Riegel, *Soifs d'Orient: Du Baïkal au Bengale I*, préface de Bernard Ollivier (Paris: Phébus, 2008); Caroline Riegel, *Méandres d'Asie: Du Baïkal au Bengale II*, préface de Ghislain de Marsily (Paris: Phébus, 2008); Collectif, *Voyageuses* (Annecy: Livres du monde, 2012). For an analysis of Riegel's twenty-two-month journey 'du Baïkal au Bengale', following 'les pérégrinations d'une goutte d'eau en Asie', see Kathryn N. Jones, 'Turning Travel into *Travail*: Twenty-first-century *Voyageuses Engagées*', *Nottingham French Studies*, 52.1 (March 2013), 24-43.

⁴ Nonnes par-delà les cols, <http://nonnes.baikal-bangkok.org/fr/le-voyage/idee-du-projet/> [accessed 9 August 2013].

⁵ Caroline Riegel, 'Kanyakumari et les grandes bleues...', online travel blog Nonnes par-delà les cols, 24 April 2012, <http://baikal-bangkok.org/fr/journal.php/> [accessed 9 August 2013].

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relation to the material world. Victor Segalen dreamed of Tibet as an inaccessible country and directly linked to a hereafter (*Thibet*, 1909/73), Ella Maillart on her side escaped the destruction of the Second World War by retreating to an ashram in search of Indian "wisdom" (*Ti-Puss*, 1951). These travellers paved the way for what would later become the "hippie trail" which saw thousands of young Westerners on the roads of India and Nepal. However, from the dialogue between Maurice Chappaz and Jean-Marc Lovay (*La Tentation de l' Orient*, 1970) to the account of Muriel Cerf (*L' Antivoyage*, 1974), this hoped-for and dreamed of elsewhere has not always been able to meet the aspirations of travellers. Beyond this relationship with the Orient, my analysis will establish a filiation between this mystical quest of the sixties and an ecological awareness that can be found in the texts of some contemporary travellers. My hypothesis will be to show how this spiritual pursuit is transposed today in the search for a relationship with nature which in turn gives itself as a critique of modernity while trying to establish a new ethic within the relationship between human beings and the world. By referring to authors such as Sylvain Tesson, Blanche de Richemont and David Lefèvre, I will establish how nature, as was before the Orient, is instrumentalised to represent an elsewhere that still gives itself as a counter-culture while referring to an esoteric dimension.

Panel 22 – Cultural routes, branding and storytelling (Verige Room)

Chair: Nick Barnett, Swansea University

Manuela Graf, Center for Study in Cultural Development, Cluster of Cultural Routes Belgrade:
Cultural routes and territory branding through storytelling

This paper focuses are on the interplay between territory branding through storytelling and cultural routes as thematic tourism products. One trend in contemporary advertising that is becoming increasingly significant for tourism is storytelling: branding a product or a destination through narrative. On the one hand, stories, especially historical and heritage narratives, make a tourist destination differ substantially from all other similar places. That material is true and authentic as a part of a potential tourist destination's personality. On the other hand, cultural routes innovate and create completely new and unique story from available recourses and they better allow for the branding of a territory and its promotion than do isolated travel destinations.

The main objective of this paper is the role of storytelling techniques and travel writing in the value co-creation and the creation of identity of regions. First of all, the study will describe the main characteristics of contemporary marketing and brand development and interaction of brands and heritage in tourism, but also forms and functions of branding through storytelling. Secondly, this research will examine how cultural routes use narrative form for destination marketing, territory branding and stakeholders networking, but also how local heritage stories connect with consumers via thematic routes and how its narrative element engages the consumer and builds brand equity.

↗Romana Lekić, Bernays University College Zagreb, Ružica Rašperić, Zagreb County Tourist Board and Dijana Zajec, Bernays University College Zagreb: **Tourist route - a trail of the Zagreb County authors and poets**

The topic of this paper is the development of literary tourism in the County of Zagreb where it comprehensively and synergistically comprises the themes which unite the presentation and interpretation of the spirit of the place inspired by the life and work of more or less known

authors and poets. This will encompass all the significant themes that contribute to an understanding of the history, culture, civilisation and specific lifestyle in the County. Through interpretation and storytelling this project will emphasise the richness of the literary and poetic heritage in the County of Zagreb by showing the periods in which famous authors and poets used to work. It will also include some cult and well-known as well as intimate anecdotes from what was then urban and suburban life. The aim is to connect the citizens and the local community with their own history, literature and surroundings in an interesting, informal, motivating and emotionally close way and to point out the tourist potential of localities which are not tourist hubs.

The basics of public relations is efficient and the functional websites which explains the project's goals and acquaints the users with the content of the interpretation, allows them to download audio-format in a user-friendly way, such as mp3, which can be played in different languages on various sound reproduction devices and smartphones. The ultimate goal is to provide a model for interpretation of literary heritage in tourism and to show how to think up a cultural and tourist product based on literary heritage, taking into account sustainable tourism and the rules of the profession. In that way literature and poetry can become a 'brand' but at the same time an inspiration and an attractive ground for building a tourist destination story.

→Eva Posch, University of Graz: **Destination Pula: tourism, city brands and public history**

Destination development and promotion in tourism have long made use of narratives and the visual representations of history. With the growing focus in academia on Public/Popular History, the association between history and tourism has attracted new interest beyond scholarship on heritage and history tourism. Representations of history in tourism and tourist media are assumed to provide the space for the negotiation of identities because they project conceptualizations and discourses to both local and overseas tourist audiences. Pula's rich history and its wealth of intangible and tangible historical and cultural heritage have supported its development as a tourist destination and have facilitated branding strategies. These efforts rely on its accentuated place identity, and they become most visible in the context of textual and visual representations of the past in tourist media.

This paper aims to explore the relationship between Pula's place identity/identities, underlying identity discourses and branding efforts in an analysis of historical narratives and images in current tourist media. It centers on the Pula+ series, published by the tourism agency, and will include print as well as online resources. Pula as a branded tourist city comprises discourses of place and identity, which are reflected in the public use of history in tourism. The presentation will be concerned with the selection, re-interpretation and omission of histories that underpin branding and destination development, and the major tourist sites and attractions reinforcing this tourist historiography. It will also highlight contested place identities which originate from the town's history as place of encounters and conflicts.

→Bozena Gierat-Bieroń, Institute of European Studies, Jagiellonian University Krakow:
Integration, memory, tourism: The European Union action for the *European Heritage Label*. European Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe. Polish cases.

The paper analyses and highlights the role which the European Union action for *the European Heritage Label* and the Council of Europe's *European Cultural Routes* programmes has been playing in the integration processes and remembering the past and travel. These two different programmes were established "to strengthen the sense of belonging to the Union and reinforce

intercultural dialogue.” It also promotes greater access to cultural heritage in an attempt to enhance its European dimension.

The paper aims at explaining the influence of the programmes on revitalising intercultural dialogue between European nations and underlining democratic values which are the fundamental in the integrating process. Furthermore, it discusses the creativeness hidden in the monuments and how it can be unlocked and used as a tool for educational purposes, especially among young Europeans, mobility and tourism.

As illustrative examples, four (two per each programme), which hold the Label recognition in Poland, will be discussed in detail. For the European Heritage Label I the *Polish-Lithuanian Union* (Union of Lublin 1569), *The Historic Gdańsk Shipyard* will be discussed. Attention will be directed toward the *European Route of Warsaw-Vienna Railway* and *The European Amber Route* for the European Cultural Routes I. All four cases are very distinct as to their historic period, social, political functions as well as tourist destinations.

Panel 23 – Teaching cultural tourism (Gradina Room)

Chair: Moira Kostić-Bobanović, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↳Silvia Baage, McDaniel College, Westminster, Maryland: **Teaching Cultural Tourism in the College Classroom: an Interdisciplinary Approach**

The Mediterranean and Caribbean coastal regions and islands have developed into the most popular but also most exploited tourism destinations. The advent of mass tourism and air travel have allowed for pleasure seeking tourists from the Global North to descend upon areas associated with the three S's (sun, sea, sand, and oftentimes sex) in the Global South. While tourism has provided great opportunities for economic development in the Caribbean where it afforded the possibility to shift from agriculture to the service sector, the phenomenon of leakage, natural disasters, and political events create social, cultural, and environmental tensions that cannot be neglected, as Polly Pattullo indicates. Likewise, mass tourism in the Mediterranean region provides an important vantage point from which Obrador Pons considers the study of contemporary leisure activities in vacation resorts. These phenomena can also be observed in singular destinations such as Venice, which Marvin and Davis refer to as the most ‘touristed’ city in the world.

I argue that examining cultural tourism in these regions as economic enterprise, as significant cultural experience, and as phenomenon that shapes the lifestyles of locals and visitors fosters global awareness and intercultural competence in college students. In my presentation, I will demonstrate how an interdisciplinary approach to cultural tourism in the Mediterranean and Caribbean coastal regions and islands helps students reflect on complex and controversial questions around lifestyle and consumption choice, effects on group identity, and the need for alternative forms of tourism. Last but not least, an interdisciplinary approach teaches students to draw on ideas, concepts, and methods that different disciplines deploy to critically analyze local, historical, socio-political, economic influences of tourism and culture, including sociology, anthropology, Political Sciences, Communication, film studies, literature, Postcolonial Studies.

Moira Kostić-Bobanović and Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Teaching tourism students cultural intelligence**

There is need to advance cross-cultural educations to better prepare tourism students for the nuances of a modern, multicultural century. This article makes a contribution by proposing an approach to developing students' cultural intelligence that is based on the cultural intelligence (CQ) model and experiential learning theory. The Cultural intelligence index was obtained through the Cultural Intelligence Scale (Ang et al., 2007). This longitudinal research was done by measuring CQ of students who attend cross-cultural tourism and foreign languages course at the beginning of the first year and at the end of the third year. Cultural knowledge is incorporated into our classroom teaching styles and methodology. The study involved 143 students from Juraj Dobrila University in Pula studying tourism. The implementations of methods in teaching cross culture result in the improvement of students' CQ and all of its components (metaconition, cognition, motivation and behaviour). We discuss our findings in relation to cultural adjustments and development of culturally intelligent students who will become multiculturally educated and globally engaged citizens.

Zrinka Zadel and Elena Rudan, University of Rijeka, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, Opatija: **In Search for new experiences - The way to creative tourism development**

Over the last decade, new forms of cultural tourism are being increasingly mentioned as innovative development models of this specific form of tourism. One of these forms is creative tourism which tourism destinations use to innovate their tourism offers. In the Republic of Croatia, this trend is particularly present in summer holiday destinations that aim to reduce the high seasonality with new creative programs and projects. By introducing the creative offer, tourism destinations increase their competitiveness on the tourism market and become recognizable by their specific programs. The main question that arises is who are those tourists traveling for new experiences and looking for new knowledge and activities in their vacation destinations. This paper will analyse the tourist motivation and propensity for creative tourism in order to determine whether these are really new tourists, or the reason lies in the increase of the tourists' interest in the offer that allows for active participation. Based on the research results, a model of creative tourism management, i.e. destination management will be presented, providing a basis for the creation of a competitive creative tourism product.

Panel 24 – Sustainable Tourism Development Potential in the Mediterranean (Saline Room)

Chair: Nikola Vojnović, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

Kristina Afrić Rakitovac, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Indicators for sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean region: acomparative approach**

The fundamental challenge of the contemporary world is the transition from the existing linear, unsustainable and irresponsible economy towards a closed, balanced and integral development model of responsible use of resources considering the needs of present and future generations. Tourism, as a significant and powerful socio-economic phenomenon, has a very important role in

that transition. The responsible use and management of resources through tourism is usually considered through the concept of sustainable tourism. According to the UNWTO (2005), sustainable tourism could be defined as “tourism that takes full account of its current and future economic, social and environmental impacts, addressing the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities.” (UNWTO, 2005)

The paper will be focused on sustainable tourism development in the Mediterranean region, as the world’s leading tourist destination. According to WWF study (2013), tourism is mainly concentrated in the coastal area, which receive approximately 30% of international tourist arrivals. The most widely-used tourism development model applied to the region is still based on seaside summer holidays and the attainment of quantitative goals, with high pressures on the environment and local communities. The aim of the paper will be to evaluate the current state of implementation of sustainable tourism concept in the region through available indicators for sustainable tourism.

The paper will analyse trends and perspectives of sustainable tourism in the Mediterranean region, compare various different indicators of sustainable tourism in the region and propose guidelines in order to intensify the implementation of sustainable tourism concept in the observed region.

↗Giusy Cardia, University of Malta, Institute for Tourism, Travel and Culture: **Cagliari, a charming discovery**

Among the Italian cities which attract relevant attention from the media, there is Cagliari, the capital city of Sardinia. In the last decade the city has been developing and implementing a cultural policy which has allowed some solid basis for the regeneration of the city. As a result, the city has been selected as one of the candidates for the European Capitals of Culture 2019. The study aims to analyze the most relevant aspects of the cultural and artistic development of the city starting from the election as one of the Italian candidates for the ECoC 2019. The analysis dates back to the history of the city, and it identifies its peculiarities through the works of poets, intellectuals, and explorers, Italian as well as foreigners, who, starting from 18th century, have been or lived in Cagliari. Indeed, Cagliari, has been an object of interest of several travelers such as Valery, de Balzac, Lawrence, Wagner, and D’ Annunzio, but also it has been the inspiration for several Sardinian contemporary writers and film directors like Nonnis, Soriga e Mereu who are supporting the city to go beyond its status of a capital of a Mediterranean island.

↗Doris Cerin Otočan, University of Applied Sciences Burgenland, Eisenstadt: **Competitiveness of tourist destination and development strategies in the Mediterranean**

The Mediterranean area is well-known for the development of tourism, especially cultural tourism in the past decades. In today's turbulent environment, it is necessary to be competitive on the global tourist market and to develop comparative advantages of the cultural destination for better positioning. Cultural tourism development strategy and documents in Croatia, as well as in other European countries, regions or cities, is based on sustainable and responsible development frameworks. Istria is the most developed tourist region in Croatia, with cultural tourism as one of the strongest links of development on the territory increasingly in demand as a renowned tourist destination in the Mediterranean, primarily for new cultural and tourism services, products and attractions offered to the European and global markets created in collaboration between the

cultural and the tourism sectors. The purpose of this papers is also to elaborate the impact of cultural tourism on the development of the territory and the impact on the local economy, including the participation of the local population in development. This also adds to the cultural life of the local population as it starts changing its habits and developing culturologically, at the same time turning them into consumers of local cultural and other offers, spending money in their own city.

↗ Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula and Zdravko Šergo, Institute for Agriculture and Tourism Poreč: **Sovereign credit ratings and reliance on tourism industry in Mediterranean countries**

Sustainable tourism plays a dominant role in the economic well-being of Mediterranean countries, especially small ones. Tourism earnings account for a significant proportion in their GDP, and they have an overwhelming reliance on tourism as a source of exports. The most prominent feature of small tourism countries is their narrow production base and small domestic market. The general trends in tourism earnings and volatilities in country risk ratings *often go hand in hand*, especially for small tourism countries. Therefore the international financial community considers them to be risky entities. Foreign lenders are very risk averse and seek to protect their assets by avoiding borrowers who might default on their debt repayment. These risk categories are commonly established by various credit agencies; the most popular being Standard & Poor's, Moody's and Fitch's. The research given in this paper provides a comparative assessment of the international country risk ratings, and highlight the importance of economic, financial and political risk ratings as components of a composite risk rating for Mediterranean Tourism Economies. This study employs the ordered response panel data model on a sample of Mediterranean countries. Furthermore the aim of this study is also to determine whether the significant determinants of sovereign credit ratings for Mediterranean countries vary between different rating agencies. The study will make use of the credit ratings of three international rating agencies (S&P, Moody and Fitch).

18.30-20 – Panels 25-28

Panel 25 – Adriatic Memories (in Croatian) (Kastrum Congress Hall)
Chair: Valnea Delbianco, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↗ Josip Miletić, University of Zadar and Tea-Tereza Vidović Schreiber, University of Split, Croatia: **Dalmatia – Bettiza's lost homeland**

This paper analyzes the potential of the Bettiza's belles lettres in tourist promotion of the Croatian historical region of Dalmatia. Particular attention has been focused on the novel *Egžil* (*Exile*) in which the author evokes his own roots in Split and writes a family chronicle. At the same time it describes the atmosphere, customs and picturesque figures of Dalmatian cities between the two world wars, the encounter of Slavic and Roman culture and the fate of the Italian population which, due to the war and the socialist revolution, decided to leave their homeland.

♪Vjekoslava Jurdana, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Liburnija as a mansion of Central Europe: memoirs and literary testimony by Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić**

Liburnia is a geographic region along the eastern coast of Istria, bordered by Učka, Preluk and Plomin bay. Its linguistic and cultural dimensions are strongly determined by its geological, geographical and political uniqueness. In the middle of the 19th century, this area began to develop as an elite Central European tourist destination. Within the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, Opatija was a well-known Liburnian winter and summer resort. Members of the royal families, composers and writers came to visit Opatija, including the famous Croatian writer Ivana Brlić-Mažuranić. This paper depicts her stay in Liburnia of which she had not been written before. This paper analyses her portrayal of Liburnia based on her correspondence, memoirs and lyrical prose. Her work is an expressive testimony of the development of the culture of travel in the 19th century upper European middle class. Ultimately, it is a valuable portrayal of the Liburnia at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, which was the time of its intense tourist expansion.

♪Tonći Lazibat, University of Zagreb: **Dubrovnik in the poetry of Dragutin Tadijanović**

The poetic legacy of Dragutin Tadijanović is interwoven with numerous thematic-motif layers. Regardless of the source of his inspiration, the poet, as a real historian, had noted the time and place of making under each of his poems, making them autobiographically credible. One of the places of his interest was the city of Dubrovnik. In that sense, the city can be seen on two levels: direct (through the place where a poem was written or a part of the poem's title) and indirect (through the use of urban motifs such as city streets, houses, belfry, square, cemetery, city walls, etc.). The aim of this paper is to analyse Tadija's poems in the context of a flaneur – a city walker. The poet does not only produce the historical versatility of the streets of Dubrovnik in his verses, but also uses the city as a medium that evokes memories of his beloved village of Rastušje, creating an unbreakable connection between Tadija's past and present. Through the symbiosis and mutual permeation of two seemingly contradictory concepts - the village and the city - an impression of a dynamic emotional wandering in space is created, and the poet's verses turn into an intimate postcard of one's youth.

♪Ana Stišović Milovanović, Institute for Culture of Serbia: **Crnjanski and Primorje**

Miloš Crnjanski is a famous Serbian writer of the 20th century. He wrote poetry, drama, novels, essays and travelogues, in which he describes his travels in Munich, Paris, Madrid, Berlin, Vienna, London, Delphi. He wrote many pages about his stay in Italy (*Love in Toscana*, *Hyperborean*) and the Dalmatian coast. Before the First World War, he lived in Rijeka for a while, and that period he best described in the *Commentaries of Itaka*. When he returned to Primorje in 1923, he stayed in Rab, Korčula and Hvar, in Šibenik, Trogir, Split. He wrote about Dubrovnik the most and most beautifully.

The travelogue prose of Miloš Crnjanski is lyrical, personally and emotionally connotated, filled with rich images of landscapes, people and events. In the texts about Primorje, there are notes made during the trip, but also memories of the cities and landscapes he visited. "I met the world in the Primorje, and I feel like, at home, there, now, in memory," he noted. The travelogue prose of Crnjanski has sublimed the best of the travelogue genre: scientific (historical, geographical, anthropological) and essayist discourse (which speaks of local culture, through comparisons with

the culture of Renaissance Italy or the similarities with other Balkan nations). These postulates are in line with the most important autopoetical idea of Crnjanski - *sumatraism*, as a set of universal analogies: literary, cultural, historical or anthropological.

Panel 26 – Attitudes toward (un) wanted visitors and sojourners in Croatia: cultural shock and its treatment in the media and the public sphere (Saline Room)

Chair: Mirna Šolić, University of Glasgow

↗Marija Slijepčević, VERN' University of Applied Sciences and Tomislav Levak, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek: **Migration, perception of security risks and media interpretation frameworks in Croatia and Hungary**

Although they are the most vulnerable group of people, immigrants are often perceived as threats, and issues of immigration and terrorism are often put under a common denominator. Political discourse and mass media is a contributer, which, when framing migrants as a threat and emphasizing a connection with terrorism, can affect the perception of public safety risks. Framing migrants as a risk of terrorism has a negative impact on migration policies that change the focus from humanitarian to security issues. The European Union's migration policy is humanitarian, but it is being questioned by individual member states, defining migration as a risk. In these countries measures to prevent terrorism include the acceptance of restrictive immigration policies (e.g. Hungary). In the process of securitization, migrants are interpreted as a risk and a threat to the survival of traditional values of identity.

Media framing, selecting and emphasizing some aspects of perceived reality, shapes the manner of reporting that could have an impact on public perception. By analyzing media content, the patterns of interpretation frames can be traced through reporting on the refugee crisis in Croatian media: portraying refugees as victims (opposite refugees as threats), repeated use of photos of vulnerable groups, refugees' personal stories, emphasis on Croatian friendly and humanitarian approaches and the like. This analysis and comparison of the treatment of the same issue in Hungary will be used to determine whether and to what extent, during the time of the European migration crisis in 2015 and 2016, the public, the authorities and the media in Croatia and Hungary referred to these "unintentional" or "forced travelers", as the non-European, negative *the Other*.

↗Irena Ostrički Gerber, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek: **Alleviating cultural shock, stereotypes and prejudices through inner branding of countries**

With the process of globalization, the world has become one big worldwide market, borders have been erased and countries must become communication subjects, not objects. Creating national identity becomes a necessity and helps prevent a cultural shock from occurring because of ignorance of and disrespect toward the Others and different ones by acquiring information in an automated or controlled way. To prevent cultural shock which is based on cultural stereotype and prejudices which are a result of simplification, generalization, exaggeration and distortion, we need to address the inner branding of countries. A national brand can incur by defining national identity, strategies and communication channels, thus creating a national image which is based on real values and the characteristics and diversity of a country. In addition to using different types

of communication channels, cultural shock and stereotypes can be alleviated with the hypothesis of contact, which includes, among other things, correlations between countries, common objectives and equal mutual relationships.

↗Sunčana Tuksar, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **„Sojourner“ and cultural representations in film narrative**

In the light of today's "pictorial turn", film as a form is seen as a performative representation of meaning making. A film mode is an active shaper of expression possibilities rather than a passive transmission carrier. Furthermore, film is a-matter-of-fact text and its comprehension is somewhat ascribed to viewer's „common sense“. Thus, description and interpretation of a film narrative deal with the function of cognitive perception and are perceived as acts of critical views of cultural attributions in film. Certain properties, practices and possibilities of a transmedial nature may also refer to different cultural representations in film (e.g. "identity", "stereotypes", etc.), as well as contribute to their production. Drawing from the relevant (post)structuralist narratology and semiotics, this article examines such relations.

There are two aims. First, to investigate cultural representations of a "sojourner" within a theoretical content-based critic of a film narrative. Second, to address film example(s) for pragmatic purposes of intercultural skills and competences acquisition. The aim is to encourage students of the English Language Course at Juraj Dobrila University of Pula to discuss films about a foreign culture by moving "beyond stereotypes" and thus reflect a greater understanding of various cultural representations in film. For this reason, a survey was conducted to assess students' attitudes within the teaching unit *CultureShock in Fiction and Film*. Expected outcomes of the paper are to induce intercultural dialogue and to set an example for making the applicable acquisition model for academic purposes.

Panel 27 – Italian Journeys (in Italian) (Gradina Room)

Chair: Sandro Cergna, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↗Eszter Draskóczy, ELTE University Budapest: **Venturing to the realm of the dead: Dante's monstrous models**

My lecture focuses on a selection of *topoi* of the descent into the underworld with special regard to the hybrid, monstrous creatures as guardians of Hell. My research aims to offer a system of reference for the classic and medieval sources that influenced Dante's mixed imagery of the afterlife. Besides indirect sources of the Dantean oeuvre, my analysis is largely based on works that were definitely to be found in Dante's library.

↗Alessio Mazza, University of Naples: **Avellino and its territory in the literary accounts of British travelers between XVIII and XIX centuries**

Since the XVII century the city of Avellino and its province, while occupying an inland and a hardly accessible area of Campania, aroused the interest of writers and travelers who stopped here to rest along the path of the Grand Tour and not infrequently carried out to visit the most famous surrounding places, such as Montevergine with its Sanctuary, the Mefite in the Valle d'Ansanto, or Ariano Irpino. Between the 18th and 19th centuries, several English travelers

visited Irpinia and left literary evidence of their passage. In the eighteenth century the testimonies left by the irish philosopher George Berkeley (1685-1753) are particularly interesting: he reported his impressions in a journal of travels in Italy, and by the english writer Henry Swinburne (1743-1803), who visited the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies between 1777 and 1780. Regarding the next century, the enthusiastic description of the scottish cleric Crauford Tait Ramage (1803-1878) is also very interesting, and of the traveler Richard Keppel Craven (1799-1851), as well as that of the writer and painter Edward Lear (1812-1888). The chronicles of these journeys, often accompanied by political and socio-economic news, constitute precious testimonies useful to reconstruct the history of the city and its surroundings.

→Maria Luce Aroldo, University of Naples: **The story of the city: Portici in travel literature in the 18th and the 19th century**

Since the end of the 17th century, and throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, Portici, a pleasant place on the Vesuvian coast, characterized by a beautiful coastline and by the looming and suggestive presence of Vesuvius, became a favorite destination for travelers and artists of various nationalities, that left much iconographic evidence and even more literary evidence, first in manuscript notebooks and then in printed editions. The proximity to Naples and its beautiful panorama attracted travelers to Portici: this ratified its reputation as a place of vacation up to the first half of the 20th century, but in particular it was the noble villas, the Bourbon royal residence built in the 18th century with the Herculaneum Museum, that housed the archaeological finds recovered from the nearby buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii just rediscovered, that allowed it to find more space in the travel literature of the period and give prestige to the village.

The essay therefore illustrates the history of Portici, through the analysis and comparison of the most interesting and significant literary evidence, made by local historians, but above all by famous authors and travelers, among whom are prestigious names such as the Abbè de Saint-Not, Johann Joachim Winckelmann, Johann Wolfgang Goethe and Stendhal. In addition to numerous literary descriptions, the evidence offered by travel guides written in the second half of the 19th century, will also be examined.

→Valter Milovan, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Pier Paolo Pasolini. Portrait of an artist as a wise man with a child's eye**

Pier Paolo Pasolini was a tireless traveler and explorer, both of human interiority and of the outside world. His visits to the most diverse regions of the world (Yemen, Morocco, Yugoslavia, to name a few) have almost always been in the service of some work of art or research for this work, most often in film. In his films and writings, a lucid observer and an almost naïve, astonished child always coexisted. In this paper (on newspaper articles, prose, and movies), we tried to separate these two views into his world, thus showing the author's weakness as well as unquestionable qualities.

Panel 28 – Trans/national geographies (Verige Room)
Chair: Grzegorz Moroz, University of Białystok

→Leguis Gomez Castano, University of La Laguna, Tenerife: **Kicking the shark or creating the fantasy of the otherness: art and image in travel writing as a representation of the Caribbean**

This article explores the introduction of images in the travel writings published since the XVIII century about the New World, but centering its interest in the Caribbean. The use of images in the form of engravings and watercolors, was not the result of direct observation by artists in the Caribbean, but a secondary version of what they received from traveler's sketches and also, their work was the result of a collective construction already built in Europe's thinking about black people observed in Africa by previous travelers who were biologist, physicians, naturalist and explorers. This misconception was also supported by the intellectual thoughts developed mainly in France and England during the same period. The images help tremendously to build a symbolic representation of the inhabitants of the region of study, as well as their spaces and their behavior by depicting scenes that created an otherness which was initially described in travel writings. Images then, show a supporting portrait of what the writer was narrating from memory but was mainly derived from artists in Europe. The work made by designers, painters and other artists mainly in France since the end of XVIII century was abundant and include the presence of the most renowned artists and publishers of that time, however, the existence of race misconceptions, gender and geographic determinism in the images they created was evident.

→Gaëlle Lafarge, University of Lorraine: **Zadok Cramer's *Navigator*: from spatial frontier to literary borders**

In 1801, Zadok Cramer published the first edition of his *Navigator* river guide. Charles Dahlinger explains that Cramer "had been in Pittsburgh but a short time when he realized the necessity for a publication giving detailed information for navigating the Western rivers". In 1803, the United States acquired the Louisiana territory and doubled its size. The Mississippi river became the Frontier, the starting point of the West and of the Lewis and Clark expedition a year later. Then, there were eight more editions of Cramer's *Navigator*, actualizing geographical, economic and demographic data. As a printer and editor, he was implicated in the economic and cultural development of the West. But beyond the conventional, scientific and coded form of the travel guide, the text invites the reader to imagine himself as the navigator but also as a future citizen of the Mississippi Valley. This communication aims at showing how Cramer, in shaping the geographical features of the Mississippi Valley by the means of his narrative, led the reader to include it in the geographical and cultural boundaries of the United States. Through the use of many rhetorical devices, Cramer attenuates the borders between non-fictional and fictional travel writings to shape the new face and identity of the American territory. John Rennie Short assumes that "[t]he construction of a national identity involved the creation of a national geography"⁶. The main textual characteristics that this study wants to outline are of a narratological nature. The way the Mississippi river is described in the text reveals the presence of a narrator whose intentions clearly are to project the reader on the Father of Waters and its surroundings to inscribe this new territory in the national geography. Thus, added to narratology, this analysis requires reader

⁶John Rennie Short, *Representing the Republic: Mapping the United States, 1600-1900* (London: Reaktion Books, 2001), 92.

response theories to understand how the readership is included both in the text and in the space described.

→Scott Manning Stevens, Syracuse University: **The great American road trip of William Least Heat Moon**

In 1978 William Least Heat Moon, a man of mixed European and Osage ancestry, embarked on an extended road trip around the continental United States and published his travels in the best-selling 1982 book titled *Blue Highways*. My paper explores how the author's Indigenous identity manifests itself in the writing of this travel narrative. Born William Trogdon in 1939 in Kansas City, Missouri, the author goes on to become an English teacher until losing his job and his wife, who divorced him shortly before his travels. Like other American authors before him he takes to the road to better understand his life and what it means to be an American. Like Walt Whitman's "Song of the Open Road" or Jack Kerouac *On the Road*, Heat Moon considers the seemingly endless roads that crisscross the United States as both a world to discover and a means of discovering one's American identity. I plan to focus on how the author deploys his own Osage identity, with its vexed relationship to American history, through-out his travel account. Though we have the reflections of Native travelers abroad, such as George Copway's European travel narrative, we have very few examples of Native American travel writings within the United States. I compare Heat Moon's travel narrative to the fictive travel account *Volkswagen Blues*, by Canadian author, Jacques Poulin, published in 1984, which follows a Québécois protagonist and his Métisse companion as they drive from Gaspé to San Francisco and meditate on settler and Indigenous relationships while on the road.

Saturday 15 September

9.00: Plenary –Prof. Peter Borsay, Aberystwyth University- *Taking the waters: the spa and seaside resort in the development of European travel and tourism* (Kastrum Congress Hall)

The modern spa and seaside town were forged in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, especially in Britain, as sites of health and leisure. They go on to flourish in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and are a major influence - perhaps the single most important influence - behind the growing tourist industry that swept across Europe and became a global phenomenon. Powerful models of spa and seaside emerged, that were closely related to each other, and exerted a heavy influence on the form of new resort locations. Though these models changed over time, they created a resort culture that shared many common elements – sociability, status acquisition, class assertion, the search for health and the pursuit of nature. This culture, and the success of a resort, depended not only upon investing heavily in real facilities, but also upon constructing an image that met visitor expectations and shaped their experiences. Written and visual texts – guidebooks, travel writing, novels, letters, paintings, posters and postcards - were critical in facilitating this. Resorts were migrant driven. This led to continuous flows of visitors, entrepreneurs and service personnel, and with them trans-regional and transnational cultural exchanges. The resort models, and the common culture that they promoted, encouraged a Europe-wide cosmopolitanism. Though this was threatened by the rise of nationalism in the later nineteenth century, new technologies of travel and communication, allied to a broader process of

globalization, have helped sustain the spa's and seaside's traditional role in promoting cultural transnationalism.

10.00-11.30 – Panels 29-32

Panel 29 – History of Tourism I - The European Spa (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Jasenka Kranjčević, Institute for Tourism

→ Christian Noack, University of Amsterdam and Astrid Köhler, Queen Mary University of London: **The European spa as transnational public space and social metaphor**

The paper will present a current project, which investigates how a transnational public space, the European spa, with characteristic institutions, has developed as a stage for the negotiation of political, social and cultural issues of European relevance. The main object of the project is to rethink the spa as a core concept and object of European debate. Involving expertise from social and cultural history and cultural and literary analysis, the project hinges on a combination of Habermas' ideas on the emergence and development of public space in the formation of a public sphere and Foucault's concept of "heterotopia".

We ask how long the institution of the spa served as such a transnational space, or when and to what degree it was nationalized, territorialized and compartmentalized. We analyse textual and visual representations of spa culture in contemporary contexts, paying particular attention to the function of the spa and its institutions as social metaphors. We assume that there is a distinct, transnational and intermedial spa narrative in European culture, with a fixed set of topical motifs, discursive elements and narrative styles. Against this backdrop, we explore, with public partners from selected resorts, the opportunities and perspectives of a pan-European revalorization of spa culture.

→ Julia Szoltysek, University of Silesia in Katowice: **Pioneers of the “3S-Escapes”: Georges Sand and Frederic Chopin in Valldemossa**

When in November 1838 Georges Sand, her two children and the ailing Frederick Chopin reached the port in Palma de Mallorca, they felt they had made it to paradise – or had at least played a trick on Parisian spleen, successfully running away from the late Autumn drizzle and gloom. Sun, palms, a shimmering sea, magnificent architecture – all seemed to promise a very welcome change of scene. Unfortunately, reality quickly caught up with them, and the travellers soon had to brave not only the elements, but also the locals' hostile attitude, who saw the extravagant couple as a serious threat to the orderliness (and health) of their community. No sooner had they returned from the nearly fatal journey when Georges Sand had her revenge – in 1841 she published *A Winter in Majorca* in which she did not mince her words when venting her grudges and describing the Mallorcans as 'monkeys' and 'barbarians.'

In the following presentation I wish to look at *A Winter in Majorca* from the perspective of contemporary tourism and the ever more popular winter escapes to warmer climes, assuming that Sand and Chopin indeed played a pioneering part in the development of the trend. I will not, however, focus directly on the adventures (or calamities and mishaps) of the two artists, offering instead a tentative analysis of the phenomenon, inherent in contemporary tourism and the

machinery of the 'holiday industry.' Although it is hard not to perceive Sand's account otherwise than as a vicious (but wittily ironic, too) attack on the island's inhabitants, the mountain town of Valldemossa turned *A Winter in Majorca* into its major export good, using it to advertise the place among musically inclined tourists (or travellers?) from all over the world. Sand's 'ignoble' work was translated into over a dozen languages and can be easily purchased on virtually every corner of the town (unlike Robert Graves's works, who lived in Majorca for several decades, not far from Valldemossa). With recourse to modern travel discourses, as well as theories of denial and abjectification I will attempt to explore and investigate the mechanisms which helped turn Sand's venomous text into a peculiar 'labour of love' and a tribute to Majorca, and at the same time – a strategic and effective business tool.

↗Petra Kavrečić, University of Primorska and Milan Radošević, Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts: **The challenges of tourism development in Istria during the Austro-Hungarian and the Italian administration**

The aim of the paper is to present an overview of the tourism development in Istria and Quarnero islands during the Austro-Hungarian (1867-1918) and Italian period (1918-1943), through insight derived from statistical data related to the number of tourists in major tourism centers with special reference to the role and importance of the process of modernization. The typologies of modern tourism (Health, Seaside, Mountain tourism) in Istria developed particularly during the Austro-Hungarian period. One of the key factors, necessary for tourism development, was the construction of a transport infrastructure: in this aspect, the biggest step was made in the construction of a railroad.

Geographically, tourism development was located exclusively on the coast of the Istrian peninsula and Quarnero islands, referring to the great potential of health and bathing tourism, intended mostly for the members of the upper social class (elite tourism), who could afford longer trips and holidays. The main destinations were Opatija, Portorož, Lošinj and Brioni with a reported continuous growth of arrivals as the result of infrastructural enhancement in the aspect of developing communication channels and accommodation quality and capacity.

After the World War I and, in relation to it, the Italian occupation/annexation of Istria, tourism recovery came gradually and culminated in 1925. However, the modernization process directly connected to the further growth of tourism, including per. ex. road construction, water supply, the raising of health standards, eradication of infectious diseases, initiated during the previous Austrian administration, significantly continued only in the late third and fourth decade of the XX. Century, just before the beginning of World War II. That fact prevented the development of smaller Istrian villages that were already supposed to follow the example of existing tourism oases.

↗Tomi Brezovec and Aleksandra Brezovec, University of Primorska: **Come to the seaside: early tourism promotion of Istrian destinations**

This research focuses on the tourism promotion of Istrian tourism destinations during the Austro-Hungarian period. Travel diaries and travel accounts produced by early travellers to the region, stimulated the interest for travel to the coast. The first tourist guides gave detailed descriptions of the land and its people- They provided useful information to visitors pointing out 'must see' attractions and giving information on lodging, transport and other necessary

information to make the journey and stay more fruitful. The increase of tourism demand and the growing competition among destinations resulted in changes in tourism promotion. The development of printing techniques and photography also had an impact on promotion materials. Comprehensive guidebooks were replaced with cheaper brochures and leaflets more suitable for mass distribution. Semiotic and content analysis was used to analyse the changes in printed tourism promotion materials produced during the early stage of tourism development on the Istrian peninsula.

Panel 30 – Travels from a Linguistic Perspective (Verige Room)

Chair: Igor Grbić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

→Violeta Moretti, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **Broadening the world of knowledge – The effects of travel on the transfer of linguistic data and methods between Asia and Europe**

This paper aims to provide a concise insight into the effects of the contact between Europe at the beginning of the Modern period on the one hand, and India and China on the other, concerning the change in the description of language(s). In order to show the main developments in the explanatory concepts in describing languages, the old systems will be briefly addressed along with the roots and routes of their transformation or displacement during the 20th century in both the West and the East. The case study of the less studied Latin treatise *De latini sermonis origine et cum orientalibus linguis connexione dissertatio*, printed in Rome in 1802, will serve as the explanatory basis for the earliest development towards comparative linguistics studies in the West. This text, written by the missionary Ivan Filip Vesdin (1748 – 1806) of Burgenland Croatian origin, is one of the earliest western texts offering a comparative description of the Sanskrit language. Although basically referring to the history of linguistics, this topic gives insight into the transfer of ideas and concepts between the cultures and peoples of these macro-regions of human civilisation.

→Ana Mihaljević, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula: **The concept of travel in Croatian Trilingual heritage (Latin, Old Church Slavonic, and Croatian)**

In this paper, the author will analyse the semantic field and family of words connected to the concept of travel (*put, putovati, putovanje, putnik, putopis*, etc. as well as their equivalents in Latin and Old Church Slavonic). These three languages are important for Croatian literacy, literature, and culture. The aim of the paper is to analyse the most frequent and most representative (search by frequency and score in Sketch Engine corpus tool and by regular expressions) collocations of these words as well as their definitions in representative dictionaries (e.g. *Rječnik hrvatskoga ili srpskoga jezika* JAZU, *Latin dictionary* by Lewis and Short, *Rječnik crkvenoslavenskoga jezika hrvatske redakcije*) and computer portals (e.g. *Metanet, Hrvatski jezični portal*) of the three languages. The paper will be based on three computer corpora (hrWaC Croatian Web Corpus, Hrvatska jezična riznica, **LatinISE** corpus) and text available on web portals Perseus (<http://www.perseus.tufts.edu>), CroALa: Croatiae auctores Latini (<http://www.ffzg.unizg.hr/klafil/croala/croala.whizbang.form.html>), PHI Latin Texts (<http://latin.packhum.org>) and on the manual corpus for the Old Church Slavonic dictionary of the Old Church Slavonic Institute in Zagreb, as there is as yet no computer corpus of Old Church Slavonic under the Sketch Engine. The results in all three languages will be compared and analysed from a sociolinguistic and cultural point of view.

♪Melinda Székely, University of Szeged: **Serendipity: The Roman discovery of Taprobane**

Taprobane (Serendip, Sri Lanka) was discovered by the Romans due to an accidental shipwreck. The story of the discovery can be found in Pliny the Elder's (1st century author, army officer, statesman) *Naturalis Historia*. Based on the analysis of written accounts and physical sources (mainly coins) my lecture focuses on the island's integration into the Roman economy and long-distance trade from its discovery until the late Roman period.

Panel 31 – Beyond (Europe's) borders: transnational, transregional, transcultural approaches (Gradina Room)

Chair: Tomislav Levak, Josip Juraj Strossmayer University of Osijek

♪Jacqueline Dutton, University of Melbourne: **JMG Le Clézio's (auto) fictional travel writing: the evolution of a transnational French-Mauritian identity**

Jean-Marie Gustave Le Clézio's literary travel writing has featured in French *Lonely Planet* and *Guide du Routard* as suggested reading for Mexico, Morocco and Mauritius. Though he refuses the moniker of a travel writer, many scholarly studies recognise his characters' predilection for mobility and the author's descriptive evocations of diverse natural and urban spaces. The Indian Ocean aquapelago has a particular importance in his work, given his family ties to the islands. Since the publication of *Le Chercheur d'or* (The Prospector) in 1985 and *Voyage à Rodrigues* (Journey to Rodrigues) in 1986, Le Clézio has written and rewritten atavistic renditions of colonisation, exile, return, and expiation, set in and around Mauritius. His latest novel, *Alma* (2017), reprises these themes and confirm a progressive tendency towards inserting himself into the intergenerational sagas he transcribes. This paper examines the evolution of the author's transnational French-Mauritian identity, drawing on textual analysis of his (auto)fictional travel writing focused on the Indian Ocean aquapelago, complemented by his biographical details, interviews and recent politico-cultural initiatives.

♪Shuangyi Li, Lund University: **Journey through the 'Middle' Kingdom: travel, translation, and calligraphic aesthetic in François Cheng**

The Franco-Chinese migrant writer François Cheng is the first French Academician of Asian origin. His French-language novel *Le Dit de Tianyi* (1998) recounts the protagonist's life trajectory across the turbulent twentieth century, from wartime China to France and back to a radically changed Communist China. This paper will highlight the dynamic relationship between travel and translation fictionally "staged" by the novel. Drawing on theories of cultural translation (Homi Bhabha) and translilingualism (Steven Kellman), the paper will demonstrate how travel motifs ultimately create a liminal, translilingual space where both European and Chinese literary and artistic traditions are set in motion towards a planetary possibility of cultural transcendence. I will also show some of Cheng's Chinese calligraphic works from *Et le souffle devient signe* (2001) and suggest how they can help us understand the Chinese travel and aesthetic concepts manifest in Cheng's novel.

↗Jasmina Bolfek-Radovani, University of Westminster: **Moving between worlds and words: exile, distance and ‘border-thinking’ in Hédi Bouraoui’s work**

Hédi Bouraoui, the Tunisian-born author from Ontario, Canada, can be described as a real ‘border crosser’. As a writer who constantly transgresses borders and barriers, cultural, literary, linguistic and political, his position is quite difficult to define within the borders of North African and Canadian literary and cultural spaces. In this context, Walter Mignolo’s notion of ‘border-thinking’ can be useful to elucidate Bouraoui’s problematic status within these two spaces. As Mignolo explains, ‘border-thinking’ allows the critic to move and think beyond the borders of the ideological discourses of the ‘left’ and ‘right’; it makes it possible to contest exclusive and excluding interpretations of identity, territory or culture. In this paper, I will begin with an introduction of Mignolo’s concept, followed by an analysis (through the method of close textual reading) of Bouraoui’s novel *Retour à Thyna* (1994) and his poetry collection *Sfaxitude* (2005). I will show how Bouraoui first deconstructs the notion of exile from the writing position of distance. He then re-writes his native space by moving between different geographic and cultural spaces, between the genres of prose and poetry, as well as different language registers, thus creating a space of *l’interstice*. I will conclude by saying that Bouraoui’s chosen novel and selected poems interrogate border-identity and the identities of the border through a deconstruction and re-writing of the native space not only in the Tunisian, but also in the North African and global context. His double attitude of *Sfaxitude* and cosmopolitanism can be best inscribed within the notions of *transpoétique* and *transculture* (notions that Bouraoui himself introduced in his critical work).

Panel 32 – Popular Culture (Saline Room)

Chair: Marija Slijepčević, VERN' University of Applied Sciences

↗Mirna Šolić, University of Glasgow: **Travelling through and travelling within: cinematic constructions of imaginative geography of Croatia in the films of the 2000s**

In this paper, I will examine representations of Croatian identity in contemporary Croatian film through their links with the theme of travel. In particular, I will look at practices of displacement as a specific element of travel writing, which “emerge as *constitutive* of cultural meanings rather than as their simple transfer of extension” (Clifford, 1997:3; emphasis in the original). I argue that, following the emergence of physical borders after the break-up of Yugoslavia in the 1990s, Croatianess may be defined through the encounters with different types of travellers within the “complex and pervasive spectrum of human experiences” (Clifford, 1997:3). Their presence highlights not only “the discovery of places but also (...) their creation” (Bishop 2012: 143), demonstrates that the imaginative geography of the country becomes “less a matter of physical geography than a qualitative assessment” (Bracewell 2008: 343), and turns its territory into a field for articulation of “different imaginative practices of foreignness” (Chard, 1999: 9). In the paper, I explore this issue by looking at selected Croatian films of the first two decades of the 2000s, and divide them roughly into cinematic representations of external border crossings and those featuring allegorical travels within the country. What they have in common is engagement with the exploration of the country’s newly created identity, its position within the wider identity of Europe, and the country’s relationship with its own past. Films representative of the first group, such as Arsen Ostojić’s *Armin* (2007) or Branko Schmid’s *Melon Route* (2006), examine imaginary transitions between the mythical East and the mythologised West by featuring various displaced characters, from former Yugoslav neighbours to illegal migrants, crossing to Croatia in search of the route to better life. Concurrently, travels within Croatian territory, such as a search of what

seems to be imagined medieval identity in Igor Bezinović's *A Brief Excursion* (2017), critically investigate mythologizing approaches to the national identity by delving into its past.

→Lana Molvarec, University of Zagreb: ***Seagull* between monetary and libidinal economy**

The subject of my research is the figure of the *seagull* in its literary and cultural representations. The diversification of tourist experience has resulted in a series of research on specific tourism practices, and one of the most prominent is sex tourism. Recent research into tourism places an important, almost central role on sex (Littlewood, 2001; Bauer i McKercher, 2003; Thurnell – Read i Casey (ed.), 2015). The reason for this is the liminality of the tourist experience in general (Ryan and Hall, 2001), the shift from everyday life and capitalist work, the entrance into the leisure space that brings pleasure and new life experiences.

The *Seagull* is a mythical figure of Croatian and Yugoslav popular and living culture. It is a young man, mostly from coastal tourism sites, who approaches female tourists with the intent of achieving sexual and romantic contact and is typical for a specific chronotope in the history of Yugoslav tourism. This research links it to the concept of hegemonic masculinity (Connell) and the context of sexual tourism. The common perception of sexual tourism is a man who pays for the sexual services of a woman in money. But it does not have to include a straightforward transaction: a male user - a female provider of sexual services - a monetary payment. Often, especially when it comes to a female service user, the relationship takes the form of a romance and does not include the monetary payment for the service. I will analyze examples of literary *seagulls* (Šoljan, Ferić), as well as its/his representations in popular culture (printed and electronic media) and using modern theoretical and empirical studies of sexual tourism, I will examine the relation between monetary and libidinal economy (Lyotard) in the liminal tourist experience and its effects, primarily on masculinity, but also on female gender identity, and the asymmetry of social power as a result of the disbalance of economy and sexuality.

→Vito Paoletić, Alpen-Adria-University Klagenfurt: **The need for travelling and its function in young adult fiction**

Moving around is an archetypical phenomenon and an anthropological need of the human race. Our elders needed to permanently move in order to survive, pursuing thus a biological need, i.e. finding food and/or a safer place to live. Even if travelling may nowadays be linked to business, or if some of us pretend being travel addicts and keep getting itchy feet unless they get on the move, in today's developed western society we must confess that we mainly travel for leisure. Accounts of such travel experiences have become more and more common in literature, and range from picaresque to more sentimental texts.

For adolescent teenagers and post-adolescent young people of both sexes who still need to come to terms with growing up and are still looking for their identity, travelling is a borderline experience between psychological necessity and wild pleasure. The proposed talk aims at showing how travelling is dealt with in the field of contemporary young adult fiction and at examining the function of travelling for young adult protagonists in literature: the leading question is how journeys change the characters and how this process is told in words. In the texts considered, travelling is an adventurous journey which is implicitly needed to overcome the obstacles set by the problematic adolescent age. Road novel, novel of initiation and rites of passage are, among others, the scientific implications that the talk will refer to and try to link to the selected primary

texts. The talk will be based on a comparative approach because it will take into consideration and address sample 21st-century novels written in English, German and Italian.

11.30-13.00 – Panels 33-36

Panel 33 – Montenegro in Travel Accounts (Gradina Room)

Chair: Olivera Popović, University of Montenegro

Ana Pejović, University of Montenegro: **Athol Mayhew's travelogue “Montenegro as We Saw It” as a literary cultural postcard of Montenegro**

In this paper we will discuss a visualized journey through Athol Mayhew's Montenegrin chronotope. More precisely about heterotopia as the associative space of evocative elements by which the author of a travel book design, beside the spatial-temporal, is also the mimetic paradigm of an unfolding story. Mayhew was an Englishman who visited Montenegro toward the end of the XIX century. We will explain how the author, by using inner speech and soliloquy, analytically observes and models a series of inner – psychical processes, and also a series of outer, objective (ethical, social, historical, aesthetical) facts connected to Montenegrin social-cultural dimensions, for the identity of an individual as historical witness of one time, for the capital city of Cetinje as a space of national identification, socialization and cultural emancipation at large. We will show how Athol Mayhew's travel writing narrative, “Montenegro As We Saw It” achieves its cultural-historical coding through an emphatic intellectual, monologically-associative, essayistic, existential and drama's mimetic paradigm.

Valentina Živković, The Institute for Balkan Studies, Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts and Tatjana Koprivica, University of Montenegro: **Mijat Sabljar's Travel Notes on the Bay of Kotor (Montenegro) as historical sources**

Mijat Sabljar, an imperial and royal major, curator of the numismatic collection in the National Museum in Zagreb and one of the founders of the Society for Yugoslav History and Antiquities, traveled through Dalmatia during 1853-1854 in order to collect exhibits for the National Museum. The outcome of his journey are meticulous notes about legacy monuments.

The aim of this paper is to analyze a segment of the travelogue relating to the Bay of Kotor, especially the portrayal and illustrations of Church inventory and architecture, in order to provide answers to a number of queries. Firstly, Sabljar's notes are a valuable source of information on the conservation of monuments in the Bay of Kotor, an area which had frequently been the target of devastating earthquakes. Secondly, there is a need to perceive Sabljar's mission within an historical context. Thus, the accent for the most part will be on a study of his personal selection of monuments, which he described and illustrated, and further, his works will be viewed within the framework of the Bay's wide-ranging religious and cultural setting in the mid 19th century. And lastly, the paper contrasts Sabljar's depictions and those compiled by local pioneer researchers, as well as by travel writers coming from Italy within a related historical timeframe.

↗Slavko Burzanović, University of Montenegro: **Travel prose in the works of Evgenije Popović**

Evgenije Popović d'Angeli is a descendant of ship-owners and a seafaring family from Trieste. He was a prominent follower and *brother in arms* of Giuseppe Garibaldi in several campaigns for the unification of Italy. He was an editor, contributor and founder of various Italian newspapers. As a trusted confidant of King Nikola Petrović of Montenegro, he served as the Montenegrin general consul to Rome; then from 1917 to 1919, in France, as president of the Montenegrin government in exile. During the Great Eastern Crisis 1875-1878 he served as a war correspondent in Herzegovina, Montenegro and Dalmatia. This paper identifies the travel literature in Popović's work and analyzes his specific relation to the emancipation processes of the South Slavic peoples, motivated by his liberal political views, the garibaldian experience and the Slavic origin of his family. To do this, we will look at his war reports, his study of Boka Kotorska and his works detailing the Montenegrin coast. A series of photographs capturing Montenegro and Bocca bay are witness to his cultivated perspective.

Panel 34 – History of Tourism II (Kastrum Congress Hall)

Chair: Peter Borsay, Aberystwyth University

↗Jasenka Kranjčević, Institute for Tourism: **Tourism architecture of the Croatian Adriatic in Austro-Hungarian Monarchy journals**

Tourism architecture is without a doubt an indispensable part of tourism and the cultural offers of a destination. In accordance with its purpose, which is to attract as many visitors as possible, tourism architecture must simultaneously meet different interests as well as be specific/unique. What this means is that tourism architecture, in addition to fulfilling its function, should also apply the latest technological solutions, upkeep hygiene standards and have a recognizable design.

To identify the condition and the number of tourism architecture facilities on the Croatian Adriatic compared to other parts of the Monarchy at the very beginnings of tourism development, various professional journals published during the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy were analysed. The research has shown that tourism architecture of the Croatian Adriatic was presented in tourism, architectural, medical, entertainment and other journals and that it was designed by architects from Austria, Italy, Czech Republic, Germany, Hungary, Slovenia, Poland and Croatia. Depending on the type of magazine, the focus was on the location, blueprints, capacity, services, design, investments, events and so on. Due to the condition of design documents in Croatian archives, these journals presenting tourism architecture of the Croatian Adriatic help us nowadays to learn about designers, designs and events, as well as about the development of tourism, the development of tourism architectural ideas, the shaping of the tourism landscape and the tourism culture of the time.

↗Mirjana Kos Nalis, Croatian Museum of Tourism: **Town beautifying associations - The Pioneers of tourism and predecessors of tourist boards**

In the beginnings of tourism on the East Adriatic coast, town-beautifying associations played a key role in organising the local population in activities related to town beautification, forestation and the construction of bathing areas. These associations engaged themselves in the construction of communal infrastructure and roads, the grooming of pedestrian paths, park and gardens, the

installation of street lighting and urban equipment, promotion and many more activities. They were established on the initiative of the local population, intellectuals and other eminent citizens, or on the initiative of researchers and scientists (primarily physicians) from abroad. Such beautifying or tourist associations all had similar names and objectives. They are the predecessors of today's tourist boards, however, their scope of activity (most of which was performed on a voluntary basis) was significantly broader.

The activity of these associations focused on establishing the necessary prerequisites for the development of tourism in its initial phase. This was in the second half of the 19th century, when tourism was primarily of a therapeutic character, followed by bathing tourism, summer tourism and other forms of tourism. The oldest association of this type on the Croatian coast was founded in Hvar, at the initiative of Franz Unger. In 1868, the Hvar Hygiene Association was established with the support of bishop Juraj Duboković from Hvar. This year, this association will be celebrating its 150th anniversary, which represents an important milestone in the development of tourism on the East Adriatic coast. Bishop Duboković was also the first president of the Hvar Hygiene Association. Many similar associations were later established in villages throughout the coast with the aim of stimulating and organising the development of tourism. Some of them were of an international character, and can therefore be incorporated into a broader European context.

↗Tomi Brezovec, University of Primorska: **Taking the (sea) waters: development of sea-bathing in the Northern Adriatic**

The paper presents the development of the first bathing establishments that sprung on the shores of Northern Adriatic. The early attempts to develop sea-bathing are found in the first half of the 19th century when the first baths were opened on the northern coast of the Istrian peninsula in the town of Izola and in the town of Trieste. Some decades later, new establishments were built in Trieste and the Lido of Venice. The success of sea-bathing and a growing interest in tourism stimulated new investments and new tourist destinations emerged along the coast. During the second half of the century, Abbazia, Portorose, Lovrana, Grado and other locations, developed into desirable seaside destinations and increased tourist traffic transformed the 'Austrian Riviera' into the leading tourism region of the Empire.

↗Beate Hainschek, Centre for Southeast European Studies Graz: **The creation of an arcadian paradise: an archaeologist and his entrepreneur – The congenial cooperation between Anton Gnirs and Paul Kupelwieser**

Paul Kupelwieser, a visionary entrepreneur, bought the archipelago of Brijuni in 1893 to create a divine tourism resort. Within a few years, "Brioni Grande", the greatest island, was converted into a luxury spa and one of the most famous and elegant tourist destinations within the Habsburg monarchy: an incredible change from a malaria infected primeval forest into a romantic landscape garden. In the most classical English landscape gardens, a rebuilt part of an old ruin makes an interesting focal point to recreate an idyllic pastoral landscape. The Brioni Grande however holds many genuine ruins from different periods. From 1899 onwards, Anton Gnirs, the state conservationist in Pula, was head of scientific excavations and he was financially supported by Paul Kupelwieser. This very lucky cooperation between these two men brought, on the one hand, the possibility of undisturbed archaeological excavations, and on the other, the possibility to offer cultural excursions to illustrious guests between teatime and dinner. The far-

reaching findings about prehistoric ramparts, mediaeval churches, byzantine relicts and especially the Roman architecture of the villas are still valid nowadays and they are an important part of historical research in Istria. Gnirs found the traces of an ideal “villa marittima”, perfectly integrated into a landscape garden. Later excavations consolidated the findings of Gnirs and completed our knowledge of a “Tusculum at the seaside”.

Besides the varied history of this paradise, within the last decades the Arcadian character of the archaeological sites still exists, because they are part of the National Park Brijuni. Therefore, the monuments are not condemned to deal with mass tourism - an always lurking danger for fragile antique monuments.

Panel 35 – Transcontinental Journeys (Verige Room)

Chair: Kathryn Walchester, Liverpool John Moores University

‣Ellen Patat, University of Milano: **Transcontinental contacts: the Marainis' journey from Italy to Japan**

In the first half of the 19th century, the Sicilian Princess Topazia Alliata di Salaparuta kept a dairy (1938-1941) of her voyage and stay in Japan with her husband, Fosco Maraini, and her three daughters. This *journal intime* is then passed on to her eldest daughter, Dacia Maraini, the renowned Italian writer, who creates a multi-layered narrative account entitled *La Nave per Kobe. Diari giapponesi di mia madre* (*The Ship to Kobe. My mother's Japanese diaries*) published in 2001. The female-voiced factual text explores, through two sets of eyes and two experiences, the transcontinental contacts from several perspectives; from the physical voyage on board of the Italian ocean liner *Conte Verde*, the heterotopia par excellence in Foucauldian terms, to their very first days and daily life in Japan – first in Hokkaido and then in Kyoto, before the family's deportation in a concentration camp in Nagoya – Maraini focuses on the subtle plots of interpersonal dynamics enriching the account with her own childhood memories and her witty remarks generating a meaningful link across time and space. The present papers analyses the act of crossing physical and figurative borders as source of reflection in terms of cultural, social and language exchange. Referencing to other texts, fitting into a more traditional practice within the travel literature domain, Maraini's narrative becomes functional in promoting cultural understanding.

‣Mariusz Kalczewiak, University of Potsdam: **A tragedy of the huge nation - Peretz Hirschbein and his India Travelogue**

In 1926 the Polish-US Jewish writer Peretz Hirschbein departed for a trip to Asia that included India, China and Japan. During his Indian visit Hirschbein was sending travel articles to be published in Yiddish dailies: New York's *Tog* and in Warsaw's *Moment*. In 1929 his India travelogue *Indye (fun mayn rayze in indye)* was published in Yiddish by B. Kletzkin Farlag in Vilna, Poland. Hirschbein was one of the first Eastern European Jews to travel to India and his travel accounts were the first modern Jewish accounts on that country. In my paper I will suggest interpreting Hirschbein's travelogue as an interesting Jewish gaze on a non-European other. At the same time I will interpret Hirschbein's book in the context of colonialism and its criticism.

During his stay in India Peretz Hirschbein visited numerous localities, including Himalaya, Mumbai and Kolkata and searched for ways of familiarizing himself with the ethnic and class diversity of India. The writer met both with the Indians and with the British, with working-class people and with the local intelligentsia, and observed the colonial order with criticism. He stood up against the social system imposed by the British Empire and supported, in his view discriminated and underprivileged, Indians. Hirschbein was a careful observer of class and the ethnic and racial hierarchies present in India. His travelogue is a perfect source for the study of how a migrant Jew conceptualized his position when confronted with Indian society, especially concerning his status as a white European, yet a “homeless Jew” rather than a representative of a colonial power. At the same time, Hirschbein’s travelogue reveals how Indians that he encountered perceived him and how they understood the very concept of Jewishness.

↗Betty Hagglund, Woodbrooke Quaker Study Centre in Birmingham: **Wonderful spectacle or filthy devil-worship? Writings of 19th-century European travellers to the Hindu festival of Durga Puja**

European visitors and residents in India in the early nineteenth century were often invited to attend Hindu rituals. This was particularly true of the festival of Durga Puja, commemorating the goddess Durga’s victories in battles with various demons. During the first decades of the nineteenth century, Europeans of significant political and social standing received printed Durga Puja cards from the families of prominent Bengalis, inviting them to attend the ceremonies at their houses, putting many of the European visitors in an ambivalent position, both religiously and because of the ways in which the festival encouraged public intercommunal mixing and in which lines between secular and sacred, public and private, Indian and European, were blurred.

Unsurprisingly, the puja divided European opinion; Hinduphiles and Orientalists such as Mrs S. C. Belnos and François Balthazar Solvyn depicted it favourably while evangelicals like Mary Sherwood and William Ward wrote of it with horror.

This paper explores visual and verbal descriptions of and reactions to the Durga Puja festival in the writings of early nineteenth century European travellers and short-term residents in India, drawing both on travel books and on travel accounts published in the English and Indian periodical press.

↗Ana Calvete, University of Helsinki and University Toulouse Jean-Jaurès: **Japan and America as fictions: Roland Barthes and Jean Baudrillard's strife with referentiality**

This presentation calls into question Barthes and Baudrillard's determination to avoid referentiality in their essays *The Empire of Signs* (1970) and *America* (1986) and the implications for the genre of travel writing. In *The Empire of Signs*, the French semiologist Barthes claims that he is portraying a “system” that neither represents nor analyses the real Japan, while in *America*, the French philosopher Baudrillard reports a “desert-like ir-referentiality”. Both essays resulted from the writers' journeys respectively to Japan and the United States and can be classified as non-fiction; the reader discovers a reconstruction of these countries in the texts, and comparisons between the point of departure – Europe – and the destinations – East and West of Europe – serve to highlight notions of fascinating the otherness inherent to travelogues. Since both authors

rely heavily on a backward look to Europe, and since Barthes' Japan is suffused with orientalism, it is necessary that both essays be interrogated in the light of postcolonial theory.

The objective of this paper is to discuss the techniques used to bypass referentiality: what are the rhetorical instruments used by Barthes and Baudrillard to avoid "recognition" and reach "perception"? What happens to the sender, the receiver, the context – in other words, to the deictic frame – in these essays? To what extent do achrony and atopia – unidentified time and place – replace geographical and temporal contexts? To examine these questions and assess the influence of their theoretical systems on their travel essays, in addition to postcolonial theory, I shall draw upon the theories of Baudrillard (*Simulacres et Simulation*) and Barthes (*Le degré zéro de l'écriture*).

Panel 36 – Intercultural discourse in contemporary travel writing (Saline Room)

Chair: Krešimir Vunić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

↗Vesna Mikolič, Science and Research Centre of Koper and University of Trieste: **Intercultural discourses in Dušan Šarotar's travel book Panorama**

The aim of the article is to present the novel Panorama of the Slovenian writer Dušan Šarotar as a special form of intercultural literature. Esselborn (2009) described intercultural literature as literature that is born in the area of different cultures and literatures. He determined several criteria that can be useful when listing a literary work among intercultural literature, from linguistic and literary interculturality to intercultural themes which include meeting the other, the different, the outsider, and from the biographical interculturality of the author's personal story to collective interculturality as a common experience by a whole group. In Šarotar's novel the narrator starts his travel at the extreme western edge of Europe, in Ireland, trying to find peace and quiet to finish a manuscript. Later, he finds himself in Belgium, and finally, the story ends in Bosnia, in Sarajevo and Mostar. Our first research question was how much this novel fits into the definition of a travel book on the one hand and on the other, how much the narrator's story is a description of his own exil as the only place from which one can achieve peace or perspective. However, during his travels, the narrator has many possibilities for encountering the other and the construction of meanings through the confrontation with differences. Therefore, we were mainly interested in the role these intercultural discourses have within the narrator's condition of exile and how much they bring Šarotar's travel book into the framework of the intercultural literature.

↗Ethem Mandić, University of Montenegro: **Interculturality, chronicle and postcolonial discourse in the novels of Husein Bašić and Zuvdije Hodžić**

Husein Bašić and Zuvdija Hodžić are Montenegrin-Bosnian writers. In their historical novels which this paper deals with, these two authors become part of the the world's modernist and postmodernist tradition of storytelling, like the authors Ivo Andrić, Meša Selimović, Danilo Kiš, Borislav Pekić, Svetislav Basara and Jorge Luis Borges, Gabrijel Garcia Markes, Salman Rushdie et al.

The novels of these two authors represent the collision of West and East, not only at the level of historical events, but also at the level of genre. The type of genre they choose in their literary

creation, is specific to this space of collision between two cultures, cultural and artistic processes. Their novels are a metaphor of the crossroads of civilization in the Balkans. The discourse of the novel received a formal aspect in the form of a specific vision of the genre of a historical novel, a very complex literary form as a cultural means of producing, preserving and transmitting cultural sense, and the specific "relationship between literature and history or literature and its traditional, cultural and social backgrounds "(Kodrić 2012: 14). Historical novels here are a specific mix of cultural patterns of the East and West. "The Intercultural Unification of the Spiritual Models of Eastern and Western Civilization", whose layers are read in these novels, above all in *David's star* through the emergence of the Baghdad Chronotope, in the novel *Another's nest* through the action that takes place in Istanbul. This phenomenon is reflected in the novel *Gusinje year*. The use of chronicles and travel books in a historic novel discourse in the novel *David's star* is reflected in the lecture on Sabataj Cevi. The usage of historical discourse in the narrative of the novel is present when the implicit author of the novel says: "If their history has diminished their place, th history certainly has the reasons ... We simply want to tell the story ...".

The implicit author (who plays the role of a chronicler) notes that history has its reasons, but that literature has its reasons for taking that story apart and having a different function. Literature, in its own terms, is a revenge over history. These "reasons" which the literary chronicler has are actually the reasons for the enjoyment of narration, which will be discussed in more detail in the next chapter. This phenomenon is one of the essential genre constituents of the historical novel. In addition, this joy of telling the story presents an exemption from the requirements of truthfulness that sets the genre chronicles to the expense of creating a more aesthetic truth. What is happening in the novels of Hodzic and Bašić, which makes them full-bodied historical novels, is precisely "the difference between historical teaching (or documentation) and literary work with historical background". Manzoni sees in this, as noted by Žmegač, that "the literary work is an abstract, full-fledged picture of historical events full of life, because the dates and characters are filled with life and act as individuals with its contradictions. What historians and historians are not telling, literature expresses (emphasized by E.M.) "(Žmegač 2004: 133). The story of Sabataj Cevi in the world of literature was firstly made by Isak Basevis Singer, who in 1978 received the Nobel Prize for his story *The Slave of Sabataj Cevi*, Erih Koš is writing in the novel *The last messiah*.

↗Nina Alihodžić, University of Sarajevo: **Poetic elements in a travelogue presented as “agreement of worlds”**

The subject dealt with in this work is nonhegemonic discourse, which in the spectre of philological interests, denounces the phenomena of hierarchialisation and dehierarchialisation linked to the problem of capturing the concept of the function a *border* has while being disseminated through literary theory and practice throughout travelogue as a literary form. By enquiring about cultural heritage applied in literature from *Odyssey's* travels and challenges, this research has attempted to emphatically "listen poetically" to all aspects of human existence subjected by some to the border line of such worlds. Thus I here write about an exemplary travelogue which uses the conceptual mechanism of its text based on the *movement* disputing a conventional usage of literary language, which is today recognized as a form of violence as old as western history itself. For that purpose, the work has incorporated an analytical viewing of

novelistic, essayistic writing and travelogue, such as literary heritage using travelogue essays *Majka voda* by Tvrko Kulenovic, the most famous Bosnian-herzegovinian writer and essayist. It is a travelogue of great significance taking us from a “postmodern Odyssey” to its specific “ideology of water” and “religion of seas”. The ephemeral border between a body travelling to *a body of travelling* in his travelogue *Majka voda* takes us to the point of the merging of two cultural circles. A poetic dimension may be inferred from Kulenovic's suggestions: “Indeed, is there any shame in the fact that it is more intelligent to sail rather than row (...) That artistic skill is obtained more easily through “eastern” relaxed surrender than through “western” intent and concentration (an attempt to forcibly control mind equals the attempt to even out the waves of the sea). Who hits the target, misses all. (...) We must be capable of changing our shape as water does. (...) In the beginning *there was no word, but water*. At least it is said so in the Book of Genesis: *the holy spirit of the God soared above the waters.*” (Kulenovic: *Majka voda*)

13.00 – Lunch

14.00-15.30 – Panels 37-39

Panel 37 – History of Tourism III (Verige Room)

Chair: Julia SzołysekJ, University of Silesia in Katowice

→Tomasz Jacek Lis, Nicolaus Copernicus University in Toruń: **From Galicia to Dalmatia – Polish tourists in Dalmatia during the Austro-Hungarian period**

Nowadays, every year about one million Poles travel to Dalmatia on holiday. To many people, it seems like a new direction for Polish tourists and a "new fashion" in Polish travel. This is due to the fact that for 50 years, Poland was a communist country under Soviet rule, where people were poor and did not have money for tourist excursions to other countries. Apart from that, Poland and Yugoslavia did not have good relations, because of the conflicts between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. For this reason, Poles have forgotten that during the Austro-Hungarian period, as well as the period between the two world wars Dalmatia was the most popular holiday haven for Poles. During the time of Galicia, Poles had hotels in Dalmatia, as well as restaurants, and finally bathing resorts where there were Polish doctors (Bronislav Kostkovski), who dealt with Polish patients. Numerous nobles visited the Adriatic coast, like the noble family Sapieha or Poninski-Lodzia, who owned the islands in the Adriatic. It changed little when Austro-Hungary collapsed, but even then, Yugoslavia (Dalmatia) was very popular as a country for vacations. Henrik Sjenkijevic wrote his novels under the Dalmatian sun, and Kamil Baczyński swam in the Adriatic. In my lecture I will talk about this episode from the common history of the Poles and Croats.

→Milan Balaban and Irena Balaban Cakirpaloglu, Tomas Bata University in Zlin: **Czechoslovak tourists on the Eastern Adriatic during the Interwar Period (1918-1939)**

In our paper we will deal with the issue of Czechoslovakian tourists on the Eastern Adriatic coast in the Interwar period. During this period there was a large increase in the number of tourists from this country, who were one of the largest groups to visit the eastern coast, which was divided between Italy and the Kingdom of SHS, later Yugoslavia. Apart from the tourists themselves, their structure, statistics and ways of travelling, our paper will also focus on

investments in the development of the tourist industry from Czechoslovakia, as during that period Czechs were one of the main drivers of development and possessed numerous hotels, guest houses and resorts in that region. In our work we will also deal with the motivation of the tourists themselves and what attracted them to the "Slavic" Adriatic. Through an analysis of their travelogues, we will try to provide an anthropological background with regard to their attitude towards the "Slavic south" and the domestic population. The paper is based on an analysis of archival documents in various archives in the Czech Republic and the former Yugoslavia, newspaper articles from that period, published literature as well as testimonies recorded in travellers' journals and travelogues.

↗Marija Benić Penava and Daniel Dujmić, University of Dubrovnik: **The Dubrovnik Riviera: Tourist Information Bulletin for the Advertisement of the Dubrovnik Coastline, 1938-1941: A starting point for the research of the early days of tourism**

The authors will present the circumstances in tourism-oriented Dubrovnik and the surrounding area using the tourist magazine *Dubrovnik Riviera: Tourist Information Bulletin for the Advertisement of the Dubrovnik Coastline, 1938-1941* as an example. Its editor-in-chief Zvonimir Goić, writer and tourism industry worker, tried to inform visitors, especially foreigners, about the advantages of visiting the Dubrovnik Riviera through selections of interesting articles and attractive illustrations. Pre-war Dubrovnik distinguished itself through impressive work on the promotion of tourism, primarily by the Union of Associations and Institutions for the Advancement of Foreign Travel which was founded in 1923, only two years after the establishment of the Foreign Travel Department at the Ministry of Trade and Industry of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. The analysis of the *Dubrovnik Riviera* magazine will clarify Dubrovnik's interest in the new and prosperous service industry, as well as analyze the work of prominent individuals in the field of tourism, which ultimately resulted in the establishment of the Archives and the Museum of Tourism at the Sponza Palace (1938), the only museum of its kind in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia.

↗Marin Pekica, University of Zagreb: **History of tourism in Vodnjan**

The first traces of tourism in Vodnjan were related to the development of nearby tourist destinations at the end of the 19th century (Brijuni and Pula). Until 1906, all tourists who arrived to Brijuni, first arrived in Vodnjan by rail and then went to Fažana by carriage. Later the passengers came directly to Pula, from where they traveled further to Brijuni. However, as the population of Pula increased, the idea of introducing tram lines between Vodnjan and Pula was conceived. That would certainly have contributed to the development of tourism in Vodnjan, but this was not the case due to the outbreak of the First World War. The Austrian coast disappeared, and with it also the ideas for the development of tourist destinations in Istria.

These ideas have been restored only after the Second World War when the area of Pula began to recreate tourist offers. At that time, tourism in Vodnjan was still underdeveloped. Modern tourism in Vodnjan started in the 1980s, thanks to several reasons. The first is the construction of a tourist resort near Barbariga, a village in the area of Vodnjan. The second is the opening of the "Sacred Art Collection" in the parish church of St. Blaise, which contributed to the development of religious tourism that has since become popular in Vodnjan. Soon after that, the first hotel in the area of Vodnjan was built, which is the hotel Villa Letan in Peroj.

Will tourism surpass the traditional branches of the economy in Vodnjan - olive growing and viticulture? The issue is still too early to discuss, as tourism potential is still to be exploited. However, if tourism becomes the turning point in the development of the city, it would certainly become an interesting phenomenon for future research.

Panel 38 – Dark/Battlefield Tourism (Gradina Room)

Chair: Jasmina Gržinić, Juraj Dobrila University of Pula

→ Irina Kantarbaeva-Bill, University of Toulouse Jean Jaures: *Battlefield tourism in Turkey: commemorations, travel writing and construction of collective imaginaries*

In the postmodern, postcolonial world new regimes of memory are appropriated, negotiated and contested by 'cultural actors', communities and nation states to achieve the agendas of domination and/or resistance. As an integral part of this global tendency, tourism is being reconsidered as a crucial instrument toward the historicisation of social, cultural and public memory.

Our paper will seek to uncover the role of dark/battlefield tourism in Turkey in this process of historicisation since this specific manifestation of public interest may also be considered as an example of a collective duty (*devoir de mémoire*) that works towards the refashioning of modern identities. With her unique history, Turkey hosts a lot of destinations for dark tourism: Gallipoli-Çanakkale, Sarıkamış-Kars are among the most famous ones. Although dark tourism activities in Turkey are still rather limited, the combination of the words 'dark' or 'grief' with 'tourism', the latter connoting relaxation and hedonism particularly in the Turkish context, creates an enticing headline and an academic challenge within national and international boundaries. More specifically, the nature of many Turkish dark tourism sites cited, the conflicts they represent or inspire, point to a number of interrelated issues that demand investigation and understanding.

We will closely examine the commemorations the Centenary of the Battle of Gallipoli-Çanakkale, a large World War I campaign engaging Allied powers against the Ottoman Empire. In Turkey it is regarded as a defining moment for the Turkish War of Independence and the founding of the Republic of Turkey. Besides the discussion how and to what extent this commemoration plays a role in the globalized convergence between memory, the Self and the Other, the Self and the Nation, an attempt will be made to consider the writing experiences of its various actors on both national and international levels.

→ Petra Kavrečić, University of Primorska: "Sacro pellegrinaggio" - Visits to World War I memorials on the Soča river/Isonzo front in the Interwar Period

The paper presents a case study of visits to World War I battlefield sites (monuments, sacred zones, cemeteries) on the Soča/Isonzo front. The focus is on acknowledging the motivations related to the construction of monuments and the role and interest of the Italian authorities when influencing and encouraging these visits. The paper will also attempt to determine the importance of this practice in the case of memorial sites at the Soča/Isonzo front. Additional issues addressed in the paper include how common visits to these sites were in the interwar period, who the primary visitors were and if and how this activity resonated in the tourism sector, and how tourism reflected the Italian national narrative in the contested border region.

Panel 39 – Crossing Frontiers (Saline Room)
Chair: Michaël Green, University of Copenhagen

¶Eva Oppermann, independent scholar: **Evil crosses the final frontier: satanic space travel in John Milton's *Paradise Lost* and C.S. Lewis' *Perelandra-Trilogy***

According to both Lewis himself and Tanner (1989), Milton was among the first writers who thought of life in space – and who adapted the Copernican concept of the solar system to a traditional Biblical story. This may be one reason why his successor set his *Out of the Silent Planet* on Mars.

In both works, the Fiend travels through space to fulfil his quest of temptation, Space in these texts is a region of life, and angels reside on stars. In addition, in both works, the voyages add to the Fall of Satan Motif elements of both suspense and entertainment to the plot, and reduce the *déjà lu*-effect (Rohmann/Oppermann, 2005) of a well-known pretext, Isaiah 14,12-15. I will compare the two travels in order to show how this is achieved by elements typical of travel books such as perilous enterprises and the encounter of strange beings. Milton is the first English author who turns the motif into a genuine epic. However, whereas Milton only adds an entertaining element to the educational Fall of the Satan Story without changing its message, Lewis uses the transfer of the Motif to Science Fiction in order to write back to the Romantic Satanic tradition which supported the overreaching rebel. He can keep his Biblical message only by crossing the borders of genre (see also Oppermann, forthcoming). Without these travels and transitions – Satan's and Weston's through the Chaos of Space and the Motif's across the borders of genre – the Fall of Satan would not have remained fruitful in the Tradition of English Literature.

¶Gábor Gelléri, Aberystwyth University: **Seasickness as experience, seasickness as metaphor**

Although it was arguably among the travel incidents that were the most feared and most often commented upon, seasickness remains insufficiently studied. Medical professionals and historians are interested in the history of preventive measures; historians of the emotions and of travel conditions occasionally comment on the dread and the discomfort, but rarely venture beyond the anecdotal. Many angles – such as seasickness as liminal moment; seasickness as temporary disability; seasickness as metaphor – are entirely unexplored.

Since Carl Thompson's *The Suffering Traveller*, interest towards travellers presenting their sufferings as a performative and self-fashioning gesture has been gaining momentum. This approach can provide a very useful addition to the idea of 'framing sickness', as first developed by Charles Rosenberg: reading ill-health as a social construct as much as a biological event. The idea was furthered by George Sebastian Rousseau, extending the investigation into the field of personal experience, including the ideological and artistic representations of illnesses.

Theoretical considerations will be followed by case studies in three forms of writing related to travel. A brief travel account in René Le Pays' gallant *Amitiez, amours, amourettes* (1665) sees sickness as an opportunity to develop a series of puns, but these allow an insight into his perception of England. A more complex use of the theme can be found in the pedagogical novel of Madame de Genlis, *Adelaide and Theodore* (1782). Here, a bout of seasickness provides a key moment to showcase education, hardiness and nobility for both children, and to express ideas of

gender equality. Finally, a series of letters by Mary Wollstonecraft to Gilbert Imlay from 1795 shows first a practical aspect, caring for her seasick child; however, a metaphorical use slowly unfolds, where seasickness could be read as a representation of her troubled relationship with Imlay.

→Zbigniew Bialas, University of Silesia: **T. E. Lawrence's body**

The European traveller's body as a walled citadel is a central concern of many a text set in Asia Minor and as such it informed numerous orientalist fantasies of "siege" and "submission". This presentation is aimed at deconstructing such an image in T.E. Lawrence's *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* - one of the most influential travel texts of the Europe/Middle East encounter.

The climax of *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* is the incident where Lawrence - held captive, tortured and sodomised by the Turks - reverts to the grand image of the besieged medieval fortress in the Middle East. ("that night the citadel of my integrity had been irrevocably lost.") There is no proof that T. E. Lawrence invented the degrading incident and there is no proof that he did not, but circumstantial evidence suggests "a certain current of dishonesty" or at least exaggeration in the account. For some critics the precise account of iniquities and punishment suggests "a powerful sexual masochism," while many biographers insist that the incident is probably fictional: "a diabolical fantasy" of submission.

I shall use *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* to investigate

- 1) the meaning of the concept of the Western body as a citadel,
- 2) the metaphor of siege
- 3) somatic and psychological traumas resulting from the English/Turkish encounters during the Great War.

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Conference Venue and Transfer

The Borders and Crossings Travel Writing Conference 2018 will be held on the Brijuni Islands, which are part of the [Brijuni National Park](#). It will take place from 13th to 16th September 2018 in the Congress Centre of the Neptun-Istra Hotel.

The participants are advised to book their accommodation on the Brijuni Islands or in Fažana.

The transfer from the Pula airport to Fažana (the terminal for the frequent boat connections to the Brijuni Islands) will be available. There are shuttle transfers available for most flights (5-6 EUR):

<http://prodaja.fils.hr/lpindex.php?lng=en&l=Shuttle>

Special transfers for 6-8 persons (price 200 HRK=27 EUR) can be booked, too:
hostelamfora@hotmail.com

The transfer to the Brijuni National Park is available from Fažana (mainland) by the National Park boat according to the time table on www.np-brijuni.hr/en/boat_transfer - the hotel guests are free of charge. In case of late arrival or early departure of your flight the Brijuni NP will organize speed boat transfers for the hotel guests free of charge.

There is also a regular bus connection from the Pula Bus Station to Fažana.

Meals

The conference fee includes, besides the conference materials and excursions, three lunches (in the Neptun Hotel), the refreshments during breaks and the conference dinner in Pula.

Excursions and tours

The participants are invited to join the walking tour of the Brijuni Islands on 13th September, from 10.00 to 13.00.

On 15th September afternoon, following the boat trip from the Brijuni Islands, the Pula walking tour will be organized for the registered participants, along with the conference dinner.

The post-conference excursion, 'Istria-tour' on 16th September, will include a guided visit to the historic cities of Rovinj and Poreč with an optional lunch.

Publishing opportunities

The participants are invited to submit their papers for publishing in the proceedings, as well as in indexed publications by our partner institutions.

The participants can find all the information on the conference web-site:

<https://www.unipu.hr/borders2018>

For further information, please contact the conference organizer: natasa.urosevic@unipu.hr



BORDERS AND CROSSINGS 2018

International and Multidisciplinary Conference on Travel Writing

National Park Brijuni, 13-16 September 2018



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