

## The development of Croatian chemical nomenclature through secondary school textbooks

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The paper presents the development of chemical nomenclature in high school chemistry textbooks that were used in Croatia until the mid-20th century. The first systematic presentation of Croatian chemical nomenclature is found in the textbook of chemistry written by Pavao Žulić *Obća kemija za male realke* (1866). This book shows the author's ignorance of the development of new concepts in chemistry regarding the structure of matter and the difference between atomic and equivalent weight. This is also further reflected in the manner of writing chemical formulas as well as in the chemical nomenclature in that textbook. Base for the further development of chemical scientific terminology in Croatia was set by Bogoslav Šulek who published *Hrvatsko-talijansko-njemački riječnik znanstvenog nazivlja* (*Croatian-Italian-German dictionary of scientific terminology*, 1874). In this dictionary Bogoslav Šulek sought to introduce a national expression for each chemical element and concept. It is clear that in his work, Šulek relied on other Slavic nations, especially Czech chemical nomenclature, which at that time had been more developed. Julije Domac, who we regard as the first Croatian chemist in 19th century international science, in his textbooks *Organska kemija* (1893) and *Anorganska kemija* (1901) introduced chemical terminology which was later used until the mid-20th century. Domac, unlike Šulek, used the international chemical nomenclature and thus made it possible to terminate the exclusive use of national expressions in chemical terminology. As a result of his efforts we can trace a systematic development of terminology in Croatian chemistry in the late 19th and early 20th century.

### References:

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