

## In memoriam Mirko Marković (1929-2009)

Dr. Mirko Marković, a historian, geographer and cartographer, member collaborator of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts and honorary member of the Croatian Cartographic Society passed away in Zagreb on April 13, 2009.

Mirko Marković was born in Slavonski Brod on 22 June, 1929. He finished high school in Zagreb in 1948. Afterwards, he enrolled the study of architecture at the Technical Faculty in Zagreb. As a student, he joined academician Branko Gušić on his excursions through Mt. Dinara. He left the study of architecture behind and started studying geography at the Faculty of Sciences in Zagreb, where he graduated in 1961 and earned his doctoral degree in 1964 with the thesis *The study of the image of physical-geographical elements on maps of Yugoslavian countries from the oldest documents to the end of the 17th century*. He was awarded scholarship for specialization by the *Alexander von Humboldt Foundation*, and he spent 1965 and 1966 at the Geographic Institute of the High Technical School in Munich. After he finished studying, he became an assistant anthropogeographer at the Institute of the Yugoslavian Academy of Sciences and Arts. After returning from Munich, he continued working at the Academy's Ethnological Institute, where he was promoted to a scientific collaborator in 1967, a higher scientific collaborator in 1971, and a scientific counsellor in 1975. From 1974, he was the director of the Ethnological Institute and the secretary of the Academy's Committee for National Life and Customs. He also edited the proceedings *Zbornik za narodni život i običaje* with academician A. Mohorovičić. He published his first papers in Zagreb's and Ljubljana's mountaineering journals, and his papers originated as results of field excursions carried out alone or with academician Gušić. After becoming the assistant for *Anthropology* at the Ethnological Institute, he dedicated his work to the field of geography. While he was studying extensive archive materials, especially maps and plans, he was gathering comprehensive and unknown materials. He started his research about settlements in the area of Slavonia. Publications related to Croatian historical or cultural geography are quite an extensive part of his scientific work. While he was working on his doctoral dissertation, he thoroughly went over and studied the large Map Collection of the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb, and wrote an exhaustive representation with a critique of its rarities. His professional activities were very prolific, and he was especially diligent in collecting geographic and cultural-historical bibliographic materials.

His capital work *Descriptio Croatiae* contains a complete representation of Croatian countries on geographic maps since the beginnings up to present days. The book is the result of 30 years worth of working, time-consuming efforts of obtaining and editing various materials, visiting numerous map collections in archives, libraries and museums, a doctoral dissertation, a review of the development of cartography of Croatian countries from the oldest of times to the end of the 17th century, geographic bibliography and cartobibliography, as well as lots of published papers and studies. Regardless of it being the most

comprehensive and the most extensive panoramic view of cartography of Croatia and Croatian cartography from the beginnings to the end of the 19th century, the author said it was not conceived to be the history of cartography of this area, but he directed us to profound and broader studies. *Descriptio Croatiae* is divided into 25 chapters conceived as separate thematic parts, as a collection of works about maps or the activities of the author and the publisher at various European publishing centres.

His second capital book titled *Descriptio Bosnae et Hercegovinae* consists of 17 chapters. History and geography of Bosnia and Herzegovina, based on cartographic sources, as it is pointed out in the titles, interlace with each other in chapter titles and texts. The author introduced us to contents and problems of each chapter with suitable headwords. The heterogeneity and the wide span of 168 cartographic representations – from simple sketches to maps at small scales – that was the author's scientific inspiration. More than 70% of those are reproductions from the War Archive in Vienna. The author weaved historical events and geographic reality of that time into a unique work through a demanding analysis and interpretation of cartographic content.

In 2001, he published his third monograph titled *Croatian Towns on Old Plans and Views*, in which he tried to explain the history of about 70 Croatian towns on the basis of studying old plans and views. This work is the most extensive scientific analysis of cartographic documents and views showing Croatian towns from the earliest geographic ideas to contemporary topographic maps of the 19th century. The book contains about 400 plans and views.

He published three additional monographs: *Cartographer Ivan Klobučarić and Rijeka, Slavonija: History of the Settlement and Origin of the Inhabitants* and *Zagreb Šokadija* as well as a series of pocket-sized books. These are *Croatia on Old Maps*, *Claudius Ptolemy – On the Development of Cartography up to the Discovery of the Longitude*, *Antique Settlements and Greek-Roman Geographic Names in the Territory of Present Croatia*, *Croatian Regions*, *Livestock Movement in Mt. Dinara*, *Croatian Nobility, Clergy and Monks*, *Croatian Islands in the Adriatic*, *Antiquities and Old People of Zagreb*. There was also a series of pocket-sized books about inhabitants and settlements: *Dalmatia*, *Gorski Kotar*, *Hrvatsko Zagorje*, *East Slavonia*, *Kvamer Littoral* and *Međimurje*.

Dr. Mirko Marković worked for 40 years at the Ethnological Institute of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts (now called the Section for Ethnology of the Institute for Historical and Social Sciences of the Croatian Academy of Sciences and Arts); he was also its director for 20 years, until retirement in 2000. He produced about 10 homeland maps of larger Croatian cities and surrounding areas, published about 200 professional and scientific papers, including about 10 comprehensive books. He was primarily interested in studying history of Croatian settlements, old maps and plans and inhabitant migrations.

## In memoriam Mirko Marković (1929-2009)

U Zagrebu je 13. travnja 2009. umro dr. sc. Mirko Marković, povjesničar, geograf i kartograf, član suradnik Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti i počasni član Hrvatskoga kartografskog društva.

Mirko Marković rođen je u Slavonskom Brodu, 22. lipnja 1929. Gimnaziju je završio u Zagrebu 1948. Nakon toga upisao se na studij arhitekture na Tehničkom fakultetu u Zagrebu. Kao student priključio se akademiku Branku Gušiću na njegovim ekskurzijama po Dinarskim planinama. Napustio je studij arhitekture i započeo studirati geografiju na zagrebačkom Prirodoslovno-matematičkom fakultetu gdje je diplomirao 1961. i doktorirao 1964. tezom *Studij predodžbe fizičko-geografskih elemenata na kartama jugoslavenskih zemalja od najstarijih dokumenata do konca 17. stoljeća*. Dodijeljena mu je stipendija za specijalizaciju *Zaklade Alexander von Humboldt* pa je ak. god. 1965/66. proveo u Geografskom institutu Visoke tehničke škole u Münchenu. Nakon završetka studija primljen je kao asistent antropogeograf u Etnološki zavod Jugoslavenske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (JAZU). Nakon povratka iz Münchena nastavio je raditi u Akademijinom Etnološkom zavodu gdje je 1967. unaprijeđen u zvanje znanstvenog suradnika, a 1971. u zvanje višeg znanstvenog suradnika te 1975. u zvanje znanstvenog savjetnika. Od 1974. obavlja dužnost upravitelja Etnološkog zavoda i tajnika Akademijina Odbora za narodni život i običaje. Od tada, zajedno s akademikom A. Mohorovičićem, uređuje *Zbornik za narodni život i običaje*. Prve radove počeo je objavljivati po zagrebačkim i ljubljanskim planinarskim časopisima, a radovi su nastali kao rezultat terenskih ekskurzija koje je izvodio sam ili s akademikom Gušićem. Nakon što je postavljen za asistenta iz *Antropologije* u Etnološkom zavodu, svoj rad posvetio je području geografije. Proučavajući obilnu arhivsku građu, naročito karte i planove naselja, prikupio je opsežnu i do tada nepoznatu građu. S radom na proučavanju naselja započeo je na prostoru Slavonije. Prilično opsežan opus u njegovom znanstvenom radu čine publikacije koje dotiču hrvatsku povijesnu ili kulturnu geografiju. Radeći na izradi doktorske disertacije temeljito je pregledao i proučio veliku Kartografsku zbirku Hrvatskog državnog arhiva u Zagrebu te o toj zbirci napisao iscrpan prikaz s ocjenom njezinih rariteta. Njegova stručna aktivnost je izvanredno plodna, osobito je bio marljiv u sakupljanju geografske i kulturno-povijesne bibliografske građe.

Njegovo kapitalno djelo *Descriptio Croatiae* daje cjelovit prikaz hrvatskih zemalja na geografskim kartama ili zemljovidima od prvih početaka do skorašnjih dana. Djelo je plod tridesetogodišnjeg rada, dugotrajnih napora na prikupljanju i obrađivanju materijala, obilazaka kartografskih zbirki u arhivima, bibliotekama i muzejima, doktorske disertacije, pregleda razvitka kartografije hrvatskih zemalja od najstarijeg vremena do kraja 17. st., geografske bibliografije i kartobibliografije te mnogih objavljenih članaka i studija. Bez obzira što je to do danas najpotpuniji i



najširi panoramski pregled kartografije Hrvatske i hrvatske kartografije od početaka pa do kraja 19. st., prema rječima autora, nije zamišljena kao povijest kartografije ovoga područja, već na mnogim mjestima upućuje na dublja i šira proučavanja. *Descriptio Croatiae* podijeljena je u 25 poglavlja, koja su koncipirana kao zasebne tematske cjeline, kao skup radova o kartama ili djelatnosti autora, izdavača i nakladnika u različitim izdavačkim središtima Europe.

Drugo njegovo kapitalno djelo pod naslovom *Descriptio Bosnae et Hercegovinae* podijeljeno je na 17 poglavlja. Kroz naslove poglavlja pa tako i kroz tekst isprepliću se povijest i geografija Bosne i Hercegovine temeljene na kartografskim izvorima, što je naglašeno u naslovima. U sadržaj i u probleme svakog poglavlja autor uvodi primjerenim natuknicama. Upravo raznovrsna i bogata lepeza što ju čini 168 kartografskih priloga – od jednostavnih skica do karata sitnih mjerila bila je autorova znanstvena inspiracija. Više od 70% su reprodukcije iz Ratnog arhiva u Beču. Zahtjevnom analizom i tumačenjem kartografskog sadržaja na njima, autor je uspješno utkao povijesna događanja i geografsku stvarnost dotičnog vremena u jedinstveno djelo.

Godine 2001. objavio je treću monografiju s naslovom *Hrvatski gradovi na starim planovima i vedutama*, u kojoj je čitateljima pokušao približiti prošlost oko 70 hrvatskih gradova na temelju proučavanja starih planova i veduta. To djelo je do sada najopsežnija znanstvena obrada kartografskih dokumenata i veduta koji prikazuju hrvatske gradove od najranijih geografskih predodžbi do pojave suvremenih topografskih karata 19. stoljeća. Knjiga sadrži oko 400 planova i veduta.

Nakon toga slijede još tri monografije *Kartograf Ivan Klobučarić i Rijeka, Slavonija: povijest naselja i podrijetlo stanovništva te Zagrebačka Šokadija* te niz knjiga džepnoga formata. To su *Hrvatska na starim zemljovidima, Klaudije Ptolemej – O razvoju kartografije do otkrića longitude, Antička naselja i grčko-rimska zemljopisna imena na tlu današnje Hrvatske, Hrvatske pokrajine, Stočarska kretanja na dinarskim planinama, Hrvatsko plemstvo, svećenstvo i redovništvo, Hrvatski otoci na Jadranu, Zagrebačke starine i Stari Zagrepčani*. Osim toga u džepnom formatu izlazi serija knjiga o stanovništvu i naseljima: *Dalmacija, Gorski kotar, Hrvatsko zagorje, Istočna Slavonija, Kvamersko primorje i Međimurje*.

Dr. sc. Mirko Marković radio je 40 godina u Etnološkom zavodu Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti (danas Odsjek za etnologiju Zavoda za povijesne i društvene znanosti HAZU), te dvadeset godina, do umirovljenja 2000. godine bio njegovim upraviteljem. Izradio je desetak zavičajnih karata hrvatskih većih gradova i okolnih krajeva, objavio oko dvije stotine stručnih i znanstvenih radova, među kojima i desetak opsežnijih knjiga. Najviše se bavio proučavanjem prošlosti hrvatskih naselja, starih karata i planova te migracijama stanovništva.

Let us remember that Dr. Mirko Marković was a long-term member of the Court of Honour of the Croatian Cartographic Society and was selected the Society's honorary member at the 1st annual assembly due to his exceptional contribution to the research of history of Croatian cartography and publishing numerous scientific and professional papers, especially the monographs *Descriptio Croatiae*, *Descriptio Bosnae et Hercegovinae*, *Croatia on Old Plans and Views*, *Brod – a Cultural-*

*Historical Monograph, Slavonia: History of the Settlement and Origin of the Inhabitants*, and *Cartographer Ivan Klobučarić and Rijeka*.

Dr. Mirko Marković's work is going to be written forever in the annals of Croatian cartography. May he rest in peace in eternal glory.

Miljenko Lapaine

## In memoriam Eduard Križaj (1939-2008)

During the holidays at the end of 2008, we were both surprised and saddened to hear that honorary member of the Croatian Cartographic Society, reputable expert and retired manager, graduate engineer of geodesy Eduard Križaj passed away. His family, relatives and numerous colleagues and friends paid their final respects to him at the Mirogoj cemetery on December 30, 2008.

Eduard Križaj was born in Čakovec in 1939. After finishing elementary school in his hometown and high school in Varaždin in 1957, he enrolled the Department of Geodesy of the Faculty of Architecture, Civil Engineering and Geodesy in Zagreb, where he graduated in 1962.

Geodetic service in the former Socialist Republic of Croatia was being reorganized at this time. New geodetic companies were founded – Land Survey Departments in Osijek, Rijeka, Split and Zagreb, as well as the Institute for Photogrammetry in Zagreb. Just months after it was established, mr. Križaj started working at the Institute, which would prove to be very important during his entire working and professional period. Arriving at the Institute, he gained first working experience in the field of geodetic works all over Croatia. As a capable and diligent worker, he was promoted, thus in 1972 he became the assistant manager of the Technical Department of the Institute, and soon afterwards the manager of the Processing Sector, where he worked until 1985. During this period, the Institute for Photogrammetry, which mostly dealt with geodetic work and topographic cartography, expanded its activities to include general and thematic cartography. In addition to his regular working obligations, between 1971 and 1980 mr. Križaj also worked as an assistant at the Institute for Higher Geodesy of the Faculty of Geodesy, University of Zagreb, when he published a handbook for students, titled "Geodimeter Model 6 – An Overview of Fundamental Principles of Electrooptical Distance Measurements" (1974). He also published several professional and general papers in Geodetski list.

In 1985, he became the director of the Institute for Photogrammetry, which he headed successfully for many years. He introduced to the Institute most contemporary technologies of digital cartography, GIC, digital photogrammetry and satellite surveying. Even in economically rough times of crisis and inflation, he preserved and developed the company, and successfully executed privatization at the beginning of 1990s and made the Institute a joint-stock company owned by its employees. He retired at the end of 2003, but remained tied to the Institute as a member of the Supervisory Board. In addition to his brilliant career of a successful manager and entrepreneur, mr. Križaj also used his vast professional experience and excellent knowl-

edge of professional state and possibilities encouraged and supported initiatives and projects related to restructuring and modernization of the geodetic spatial system in Croatia, while taking into consideration interests of the profession and the community as a whole. After the Republic of Croatia became independent, mr. Križaj was one of the initiators of establishing the official topographic-cartographic system of the country through the STOKIS project and production of new topographic maps at the scale 1:25000.

His work was noted on the text "Geodetic Activities as a Developmental Factor of the Republic of Croatia", which was sent by the Class of Engineers of Geodesy of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and Engineers in Civil Engineering in 2000 to the Government of the Republic of Croatia as a supplement to the Strategy of Development of the Republic of Croatia "Croatia in the 21st Century". It is one of the key documents that pointed to the importance of geodetic profession for the entire development of a country and provided accurate financial and temporal scopes for executing necessary tasks in order to establish a contemporary and efficient geodetic system in Croatia.

He actively participated in expert and professional associations and organizations. He was the secretary of Geodetski list from 1976 to 1983, and was the vice president of the Croatian Geodetic Society from 1994 to 1996. Between 1993 and 1998, as a member of the Founding Committee, he actively participated in the making of the Law about the Chamber and Establishment of Croatian Chamber of Architects and Engineers in Civil Engineering. Opinions and attitudes of mr. Križaj, which he expressed and represented in public were followed, appreciated and accepted in Croatian geodetic public.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of geodetic high school education in Croatia in 1979, he received Diploma as recognition for successful collaboration in scientific and professional activities and for affirmation of the Faculty of Geodesy. He became a deserving member of the Union of Societies of Geodesists of the Socialist Republic of Croatia in 1981, and in 2000 he received the Recognition of the Croatian Geodetic Society for promoting the geodetic profession. He became an honorary member of the Class of Engineers of Geodesy of the Croatian Chamber of Architects and Engineers in Civil Engineering and an honorary member of the Croatian Cartographic Society in 2004.

Mr. Eduard Križaj's relentless activities indebted the professional and entire public and is permanently inscribed into the book of most prominent Croatian geodesists.

Robert Paj

Prisjetimo se da je dr sc. Mirko Marković bio dugogodišnji član Suda časti Hrvatskoga kartografskog društva i da je na 1. godišnjoj skupštini toga društva održanoj 2002. godine proglašen počasnim članom radi njegova izuzetnog doprinosa istraživanju povijesti hrvatske kartografije i objavljivanju velikog broja znanstvenih i stručnih radova, a posebno monografija *Descriptio Croatiae*, *Descriptio Bosnae et Hercegovinae*, *Hrvatska na starim planovima i vedutama*, *Brod – kulturno-povijesna monografija*,

*Slavonija: povijest naselja i podrijetlo stanovništva*, te *Kartograf Ivan Klobučarić i Rijeka*.

Djelo dr. sc. Mirka Markovića ostat će trajno zapisano u analizama hrvatske kartografije. Neka mu je vječna slava i hvala i neka mu je laka naša hrvatska gruda.

Miljenko Lapaine

## In memoriam Eduard Križaj (1939-2008)

U blagdansko doba na kraju 2008. godine iznenadila nas je i ražalostila vijest da nas je napustio počasni član Hrvatskoga kartografskog društva, cijenjeni stručnjak i gospodarstvenik u mirovini, diplomirani inženjer geodezije Eduard Križaj. Obitelj, rodbina i veliki broj kolega i prijatelja oprostili su se od njega i ispratili ga na posljednje počivalište na groblju Mirogoj 30. prosinca 2008.



Eduard Križaj rođen je u Čakovcu 1939. godine. Nakon osnovne škole u rodnom gradu i gimnazije u Varaždinu, gdje je maturirao 1957., upisao je Geodetski odsjek Arhitektonsko-građevinsko-geodetskog fakulteta u Zagrebu na kojem je diplomirao 1962. godine.

U to doba provodi se reorganizacija geodetske službe u tadašnjoj SR Hrvatskoj. Osnivaju se nove geodetske tvrtke – Zavodi za izmjeru zemljišta u Osijeku, Rijeci, Splitu i Zagrebu, te Zavod za fotogrametriju u Zagrebu. Tek nekoliko mjeseci nakon osnivanja, gospodin Križaj zaposlio se u Zavodu za fotogrametriju uz koji će vezati svoj cijeli radni i profesionalni vijek. Dolaskom u Zavod za fotogrametriju prva radna iskustva stiže na terenskim geodetskim radovima diljem Hrvatske. Kao sposoban i vrijedan radnik profesionalno napreduje, pa 1972. godine dolazi na mjesto pomoćnika rukovoditelja Tehničkog odjela Zavoda, a malo zatim i na mjesto rukovoditelja Sektora obrade na kojem radi do 1985. godine. Tijekom tog razdoblja Zavod za fotogrametriju – koji se, uz ostale geodetske radove, bavio uglavnom topografskom kartografijom – proširuje svoju djelatnost na područje opće i tematske kartografije. Uz redovne radne obveze od 1971. do 1980. godine gospodin Križaj radi i honorarno kao asistent u Zavodu za višu geodeziju Geodetskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, kada izdaje i priručnik za studente "Geodimetar model 6 – osvrt na temeljne principe elektrooptičkog mjerenja udaljenosti" (1974). Objavljuje i nekoliko stručnih i općih članaka u Geodetskom listu.

Godine 1985. postaje direktorom Zavoda za fotogrametriju koji uspješno vodi dugi niz godine. U Zavod uvodi tada najsvremenije tehnologije digitalne kartografije, GIS-a, digitalne fotogrametrije i satelitskog mjerenja. I u gospodarski teškim vremenima krize i inflacije, sačuvao je i razvijao tvrtku, a početkom devedesetih uspješno proveo privatizaciju, tako da Zavod za fotogrametriju postaje dioničko društvo u vlasništvu zaposlenika tvrtke. Krajem 2003. godine odlazi u mirovinu, ali i dalje ostaje vezan uz Zavod kao član Nadzornog odbora društva.

Uz blistavu karijeru uspješnog gospodarstvenika i poduzetnika, gospodin Križaj je, koristeći svoje veliko stručno iskustvo i odlično poznavanje stanja i mogućnosti struke, a vodeći, pri tom, brigu o dugoročnim interesima struke i društva u cjelini, poticao i podržavao inicijative i projekte vezane uz restrukturiranje i osuvremenjivanje geodetskog prostornog sustava u Hrvatskoj. Nakon osamostaljenja Republike Hrvatske, gospodin Križaj jedan je od inicijatora uspostave službenoga topografsko-kartografskog sustava države kroz projekte STOKIS i izradu novih topografskih karata mjerila 1:25 000.

Zapažen je njegov rad na tekstu "Geodetska djelatnost kao čimbenik razvoja Republike Hrvatske" koji je u travnju 2000. Razred inženjera geodezije Hrvatske komore arhitekata i inženjera u graditeljstvu uputio Vladi Republike Hrvatske kao prilog Strategiji razvitka Republike Hrvatske "Hrvatska u 21. stoljeću". Radi se o jednom od ključnih dokumenata koji je ukazao na značaj geodetske struke za sveukupni razvoj države, te dao precizne financijske i vremenske okvire za izvršenje nužnih zadaća za uspostavljanje suvremenog i efikasnog geodetskog sustava u Hrvatskoj.

Aktivno je sudjelovao u radu stručnih i profesionalnih udruga i organizacija. Od 1976. do 1983. bio je tajnik Geodetskog lista, a od 1994. do 1996. dopredsjednik Hrvatskoga geodetskog društva. Od 1993. do 1998., kao član Osnivačkog odbora aktivno je učestvovao u izradi Zakona o Komori i osnivanju Hrvatske komore arhitekata i inženjera u graditeljstvu (HKAIG). Mišljenja i stavovi gospodina Križaja koje je javno izlagao i zastupao praćeni su, cijenjeni i uvažavani u hrvatskoj geodetskoj javnosti.

U povodu proslave 60. obljetnice geodetske visokoškolske nastave u Hrvatskoj, 1979. godine, primio je Diplom u znak priznanja za uspješnu suradnju u znanstvenoj i stručnoj djelatnosti i za afirmaciju Geodetskog fakulteta. Godine 1981. izabran je za zaslužnog člana Saveza društva geodeta SR Hrvatske, a 2000. godine dobio je i Priznanje Hrvatskog geodetskog društva za promicanje geodetske struke. Godine 2004. izabran je za počasnog člana Razreda inženjera geodezije HKAIG-a, a iste godine i za počasnog člana Hrvatskoga kartografskog društva.

Gospodin Eduard Križaj je svojim neumornim djelovanjem zadužio stručnu i cjelokupnu društvenu javnost, trajno se upisavši u knjigu najistaknutijih hrvatskih geodeta.

Robert Paj