

Croatia on Old Maps

Mirko Marković

Croatia on Old Maps, a book by the academician Mirko Marković, was published in 2002 by the publishing house Jesenski and Turk from Zagreb in the library Science in the Pocket. The book contains 80 pocket size pages in the pocket format, it is softbound and its designation is ISBN 953-222-053-9. The book is divided into eight chapters:

Preface

1. The beginning of the beginnings
 2. The period of Roman and Hellenistic Cartography
 3. Croatia on Medieval Maps
 4. Croatia on Renaissance Maps
 5. The period of Baroque cartography
 6. Croatia on maps of the 18th century
 7. The first land survey of Croatia
 8. Croatia on the maps of the 19th century
- More important bibliography

94 At the end of the book, there are 10 reproductions of old maps with Croatian areas.

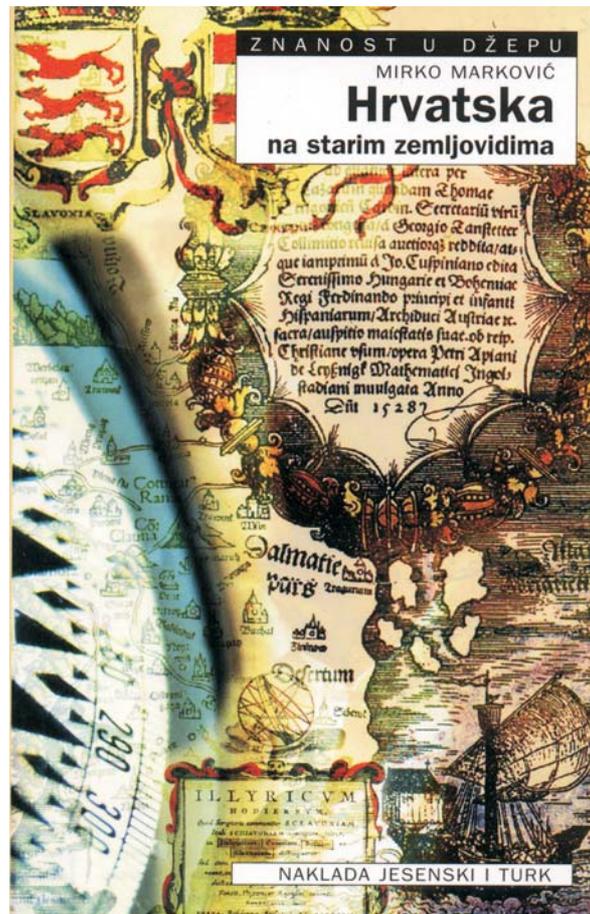
In the *Preface*, the author points out that the book was made at the request of the aforementioned publishers who were willing to offer concise information about how the maps of Croatia were made from the oldest time up to the end of the 19th century to wider public. The academician Marković published a monograph, *Descriptio Croatiae* in 1993 on that topic where there are more than 200 reproductions of old maps. Since the monograph has been sold out, it has been decided to publish the shortened text without illustrations.

In eight chapters of this book there is an overview of the development of geographic knowledge about Croatian lands and of their presentation on maps from the beginning to the end of the 19th century.

At the beginning of the book, there are the first geographic data about eastern Europe; they were recorded more than two thousand years ago. The more recent period in cartography of Illyrian lands was the time those territories were occupied by the Romans. Larger success of antique cartography in knowing Illyrian countries was achieved during the period of Hellenism.

The third chapter give a short overview referring to the knowledge about Croatia in the Middle Ages. The church geographic works of that time most often yielded standardised maps of the world on which individual countries could hardly be recognised. In the later centuries of the Middle Ages, the so called independent maps appeared; they were emphasised by the beauty in their production, but had very little value concerning their contents. Medieval sea navigation charts or portolans played an important role in cartographic development concerning the area of coastal Croatia.

The fourth chapter deals with more important cartographic works from the 16th century with Croatian territories presented on them. Marković divided numerous



renaissance maps with Croatia on them into three groups: cartographic works made by Italian and Venetian cartographers, those made by German and Austrian cartographers and the works intended for navigation. Dutch cartographers also showed interest in mapping Croatia, because Croatia of that time was a fatal scene of war events concerned with defence from the Turks.

The fifth chapter considers the cartographic presentations in the 17th century, since many topographic sketches, city plans and military fortifications were made during that period. During that century, the maps of Croatia were much more produced to serve certain practical purposes. The main task of baroque cartography was detailed insight into the real relationship on land and usage of acquired knowledge for better defence of Croatia against the Turks. The greatest development in that respect was achieved at the territory of Military Border-Land. Special development in knowing Croatian lands, especially those along the Croatian-Turkish border, was achieved in 1699 on the occasion of making a peace treaty in Karlovac. Detailed maps of that area were made on that occasion.

The sixth chapter contains a short presentation of maps of the Croatian territory made in the 18th century up to the beginning of Joseph's survey described in the seventh chapter. Joseph's survey of the whole Habsburg's Monarchy was carried out during the period

Hrvatska na starim zemljovidima

Mirko Marković

Knjigu akademika Mirka Markovića *Hrvatska na starim zemljovidima* objavila je 2002. godine nakladnička kuća Jesenski i Turk iz Zagreba u biblioteci Znanost u džepu. Knjiga obuhvaća 80 stranica džepnog formata, meko je ukoričena, nosi oznaku ISBN 953-222-053-9. Sadržaj knjige podijeljen je u osam poglavlja:

Predgovor

1. Počeci početaka
2. Razdoblje rimske i helenističke kartografije
3. Hrvatska na srednjovjekovnim zemljovidima
4. Hrvatska na renesansnim kartama
5. Razdoblje barokne kartografije
6. Hrvatska na zemljovidima 18. stoljeća
7. Prvi zemaljski premjer Hrvatske
8. Hrvatska na kartama 19. stoljeća

Važnija literatura

Na kraju knjige nalazi se 10 reprodukcija starih karata na kojima su prikazana područja Hrvatske.

U *Predgovoru* autor ističe da je knjiga nastala na zahtjev spomenute nakladničke kuće da pruži širem krugu čitateljstva sažetu informaciju kako su nastajale karte Hrvatske od najstarijeg doba do kraja 19. st. Akademik Marković je o toj temi 1993. god. objavio monografiju *Descriptio Croatiae*, u kojoj se nalazi više od 200 reprodukcija starih karata. Budući da je ta monografija rasprodana, odlučeno je da se iz nje objavi skraćeni tekst bez ilustracija.

Kroz osam poglavlja ove knjige prikazan je pregled razvoja geografskog poznavanja hrvatskih zemalja i njihova prikazivanja na kartama od prvih početaka do kraja 19. st.

Na početku knjige dani su prvi geografski podaci o jugoistočnoj Europi, zabilježeni prije više od dvije tisuće godina. Novije razdoblje u kartografiji ilirskih zemalja nastalo je u doba kada su te krajeve zauzeli Rimljani. Veći uspjesi antičke kartografije u upoznavanju ilirskih zemalja postignuti su u doba helenizma.

U trećem poglavlju dan je kratak osvrt na poznavanje Hrvatske u srednjem vijeku. Crkvena geografska djela toga doba donosila su uglavnom tipizirane karte svijeta na kojima su se pojedine zemlje jedva prepoznavale. U kasnijim stoljećima srednjeg vijeka pojavile su se tzv. samostanske karte, koje su se isticale ljepotom izrade, ali u sadržajnom pogledu imale su malu vrijednost. Za napredak kartografskog poznavanja primorske Hrvatske značajan su udio imale srednjovjekovne pomorske karte ili portulani.

Četrto poglavlje obrađuje važnija kartografska djela 16. st. na kojima su prikazana hrvatska područja. Marković je mnogobrojne renesansne karte na kojima se vidi Hrvatska podijelio u tri skupine: kartografska djela talijansko-mletačkih kartografa, djela njemačko-austrijskih kartografa i djela namijenjena navigaciji (pomorstvu). Interes za kartografiranje Hrvatske

pokazi-vali su i nizozemski kartografi, jer je ondašnja Hrvatska bila sudbonosno poprište ratnih zbivanja u obrani od Turaka.

U petom poglavlju razmatraju se kartografski prikazi 17. st. u kojem su nastale mnogobrojne topografske skice, planovi gradova i vojnih utvrda. Tijekom toga stoljeća karte Hrvatske dobivaju sve veću primjenu kako bi poslužile u određene praktične svrhe. Glavni zadatak barokne kartografije bio je detaljno stjecanje uvida u realne odnose zemljišta i korištenje stečenih spoznaja za što bolju obranu Hrvatske od Turaka. Najveći napredak u tom pogledu postignut je na području Vojne krajine. Priličan napredak u poznavanju hrvatskih zemalja, posebno onih uz hrvatsko-tursku granicu, postignut je 1699. god. povodom sklapanja Karlovačkog mira. Tom su prilikom izrađene detaljne karte toga područja.

Šesto poglavlje sadrži kratak prikaz karata hrvatskih područja nastalih u 18. st. do početka jozefinske izmjere, koja je opisana u sedmom poglavlju. Jozefinska izmjera cijele Habsburške Monarhije provedena je u razdoblju od 1763. do 1787. god. Izmjera u Hrvatskoj izvodila se u skladu s tadašnjom vojnoteritorijalnom podjelom zemlje. Tom izmjerom nisu bile obuhvaćene Istra i Dalmacija jer su u to doba bile u sastavu Mletačke Republike. Dio zemlje koji je bio obuhvaćen tom izmjerom dobio je za ono doba kvalitetne topografske karte, koje imaju nesagledivu dokumentarnu vrijednost, a studij tih sekcija omogućuje proučavanje gotovo čitave hrvatske prošlosti.

Na početku osmog poglavlja ukratko su opisane topografske izmjere Habsburške Monarhije provedene u 19. st. (franciskanska i francjozefska izmjera), iz kojih je proizašlo nekoliko tisuća listova topografskih karata. Osim tih karata, koje čine temelj poznavanja hrvatskih zemalja u 19. st., pojavile su se i mnogobrojne školske, administrativne, prometne, poštanske, šumarske i druge tematske karte. S obzirom na velik broj djela takve vrste, autor je spomenuo samo najvažnije. U drugoj polovici 19. st. pojavio se još veći broj kartografskih djela o Hrvatskoj, koja su imala praktičnu i znanstvenu ulogu u napretku zemlje, a u ovom su poglavlju istaknuta samo neka od tih djela. Glavno svojstvo karata Hrvatske 19. st. nije samo njihova brojnost, već prije svega njihova usavršena kvaliteta. Marković zaključuje da su karte 19. st. uvrstile Hrvatsku u krug naprednih srednjoeuropskih zemalja i sav njezin noviji napredak proistječe iz te nepobitne činjenice.

Knjiga Mirka Markovića *Hrvatska na starim zemljovidima* kratak je kulturno-povijesni prikaz glavnih kartografskih elemenata iz kojih se može pratiti slijed upoznavanja hrvatskih zemalja od najstarijih vremena do konca 19. stoljeća. Zahvaljujući svojem položaju u okviru Staroga svijeta, hrvatski prostori zabilježeni su na kartama od samih početaka kartografije. Ovaj izvanredan i sažet uvod u grafičku i dokumentarnu vrijednost starih karata omogućuje zoran uvid u povijest hrvatskih krajeva.

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from 1763 to 1787. The survey in Croatia was made in accordance with military and territorial division of that time. It did not include Istria and Dalmatia because they were a part of the Venetian Republic at that time. A part of the country that was included into that survey obtained topographic maps of high quality for that time, with great documentary value, and the study of these sections enables the studying of almost entire Croatian history.

At the beginning of the eight chapters there are short descriptions of topographic surveys carried out in the Habsburg's Monarchy (Francis and Francis-Joseph's survey) which resulted in a few thousand sheets of topographic maps. Apart from these topographic maps that make the basis of knowledge about the Croatian lands in the 19th century, there are also numerous school, administrative, traffic, post, forest and other thematic maps. Referring to a great number of works of that sort, the author mentioned only the most important ones. In the second half of the 19th century, even a larger number of

cartographic works about Croatia appeared. Those works played practical and scientific roles in the development of the country, and this chapter points out only some of them. The main characteristic of the maps of Croatia from 19th century is not only their quantity, but first of all their improved quality. Marković came to the conclusion that the maps from the 19th century have helped Croatia become a developed central European country, and all its more recent development results from that undisputable fact.

The book *Croatia on Old Maps* by Mirko Marković is a brief cultural-historical representation of main cartographic elements that can be used to follow the introduction of Croatian lands from the ancient times to the end of the 19th century. Owing to their position in the Old World, Croatian areas are marked on maps from the beginnings of cartography. This extraordinary and brief introduction to graphic and documentary value of old maps gives a clear insight into the history of Croatian lands.

Ivka Kljajić

Claudius Ptolemy - On the Development of Cartography until the Discovery of Longitude

Mirko Marković

The publishing house Jesenski and Turk from Zagreb published another book dealing with history of cartography by the academician Mirko Marković, titled *Claudius Ptolemy – On the Development of Cartography up to the Discovery of Longitude*. The book, written in Croatian, consists of 92 A5 pages and consists of following chapters:

Introduction

1. The earliest origins of looking for the longitude
 2. Following the maps of old Greek world
 3. Antique maps of the Roman Empire
 4. Claudius Ptolemy and his *Geography*
 5. Illyria and Pannonia on Ptolemy's *Fifth Map of Europe*
 - a) Settlements along the Adriatic coast
 - b) Island settlements
 - c) Inland settlements
 - d) Rivers
 - e) Mountains
 - f) Ethnonyms
 6. Setting aside the Ptolemy *Geography* in the Middle Ages
 - a) The beginnings of the Christian world vision
 - b) Geographic knowledge of Croatia up to the 12th century
 - c) Coastal Croatia on Idrisi's Map of the Mediterranean
 - d) Croatia on round maps of the world from the 13th and 14th centuries.
 - e) The Adriatic Sea and its coastal area on medieval sea navigation maps
 7. The longitude as the end of a story started a long time ago
- References

In the *Introduction*, the author states the motifs that stimulated him to write this book. Marković started to be interested in the history of cartography when he was still a student of geography. (The first motif was his interest in the history of cartography from his student days). He made his doctoral thesis in that field, published a few monographs and a large number of papers in which it was pointed out that the old Greek greatly contributed to the development of cartography. Claudius Ptolemy, a Hellenistic geographer, mathematician and astronomer who lived and wrote his papers in Alexandria was also a great contributor. His work *Introduction to Geography (Geography)* is the most important for the development of cartography, and it contains an atlas with the maps of the world known at that time. Among these maps there is also *The fifth Map of Europe* with Illyria and Pannonia shown on it. This is the oldest regional map of that part of the Roman Empire; it was made 1800 years ago. The other motif is the paper by Dave Sobel – *Longitude* published in 2000 in which the author presented historical problems concerning the discovery of the longitude, giving all credit for it to the English clockmaker John Harrison.

In the first chapter, Marković introduces the reader to the beginnings of orientation on the Earth and the need for orientation both on land and at sea.

The second chapter gives a short description of geographic works and maps made by old Greek geographers which proves that the old Greek knew little about Illyria and Pannonia, because these areas were located in the northern not very well known parts of Europe.