

# Contribution to Research with Regard to the Activities of Ruđer Josip Bošković as a Surveyor and Cartographer

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**Abstract:** This paper presents an overview of the work of Ruđer Josip Bošković, emphasising his activities as a cartographer and surveyor. Bošković made a great contribution to the geodesy and surveying of his time through innovations which he initially used to achieve better accuracy of measurement. He concluded that existing maps did not meet the needs of professional and expert use. As a result of his surveying and travels, he made a Map of the Ecclesiastical State, often appending his opinions and criticisms of other experts.

**Keywords:** Ruđer Bošković, geodesy, cartography, map, Ecclesiastical State

## 1 Introduction

Ruđer Josip Bošković (Figure 1) (Dubrovnik, 1711 – Milan, 1787) was a Croatian surveyor, cartographer, designer of instruments physicist, mathematician, astronomer, hydrotechnical and structural engineer, poet, philosopher and diplomat (URL 1). At the age of 15, he went to Rome, where he joined the Jesuit *Collegium Romanum* and in 1732, graduated in Philosophy, and shortly after that, completed studies in Theology. He joined the Jesuit order (1725), and upon completion of his theological studies in (1741) was ordained (URL 2). In 1740, he was appointed to the chair of Mathematics at the Roman College, succeeding Ognacije Borgondije, (Kutleša, 2011).

Short chronological overview of Bošković's life and works:

- 1741 – ordained as a Jesuit priest
- 1742 – carried out research into repairing cracks in St Peter's Basilica in Rome
- 1745-1748 - published *De viribus vivis* (1745), *De aestu maris* (1747) and *De lumine* (1748)
- 1750-1752 - measured the degree along the Rome-Rimini meridian in the Ecclesiastical State, compiled

astronomical data from which Maire made the first precise map of the Ecclesiastical State; published an exhaustive scientific report, *De litteraria expeditione per Pontificiam ditionem...* including all his geophysical research, published in its entirety in 1755, in 1757 as a summary, in 1760 with a statistical supplement and in 1770 in its entirety translated into French.

- 1751 - constructed surveying tripods
- 1755 - published the results of his measurements of meridian degrees, and also the report *De litteraria expeditione per Pontificiam ditionem...*
- 1758 – published the *Theory of Natural Philosophy* (Viennese edition)
- 1761 - travelled to Istanbul and investigated the ruins of the ancient city of Troy
- 1763 -published the second, extended Venetian edition of the *Theory of Natural Philosophy*
- 1764 – was appointed Professor of Mathematics at Pavì
- 1770 - constructed the pendulum clock and was appointed Professor in Milan and Director of the Brera Observatory
- 1773- constructed the final version of his vitrometer

# Prilog istraživanju aktivnosti Ruđera Josipa Boškovića kao geodeta i kartografa

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**Sažetak:** U radu je dan pregled života i rada Ruđera Boškovića, a posebno je istaknut njegov rad kao geodeta i kartografa. Bošković je dao velik doprinos ondašnjoj geodeziji i izmjeri svojim inovacijama koje je potom prvi upotrijebio za postizanje veće točnosti mjerena. Zaključio je da ondašnje postojeće karte ne zadovoljavaju potrebe zaključivanja u stručnim ekspertizama. Kao rezultat mjerena i računanja na putovanjima koja je proveo, izradio je kartu Crkvene države i često davao mišljenje uz kritički osvrt prema drugim ekspertizama i stručnjacima.

**Ključne riječi:** Ruđer Bošković, geodezija, kartografija, karta, Crkvena država

## 1. Uvod

Ruđer Josip Bošković (slika 1) (Dubrovnik, 1711 – Milano, 1787) bio je hrvatski geodet, kartograf, konstruktor instrumenata, fizičar, matematičar, astronom, inženjer (hidrotehničar, statičar), pjesnik, filozof i diplomat. S 14 godina odlazi u Rim, gdje pristupa isusovačkom *Collegium Romanum*. Godine 1732. završava filozofiju, a 1740. postaje profesor matematike, naslijedivši svojega profesora Ognacijia Borgondija na katedri matematike (Kutleša 2011).

Kratki kronološki pregled daljnog Boškovićeva života i rada:

- 1741. zaređen za svećenika Družbe Isusove
- 1742. provodi istraživanja za sanaciju pukotina na Bazilici sv. Petra u Rimu
- 1745–1748. objavljuje djela *O živim silama* (1745), *O plimi i oseći* (1747) i *O syjetlosti* (1748)
- 1750–1752. mjeri meridijanski stupanj uzduž meridiana Rim–Rimini u Crkvenoj državi, prikuplja geodetske podatke na temelju kojih Maire izrađuje zemljovid Crkvene države. Iscrpno znanstveno izvješće *De litteraria expeditione per Pontificiam ditionem...*, koje je uključivalo i njegova geofizička

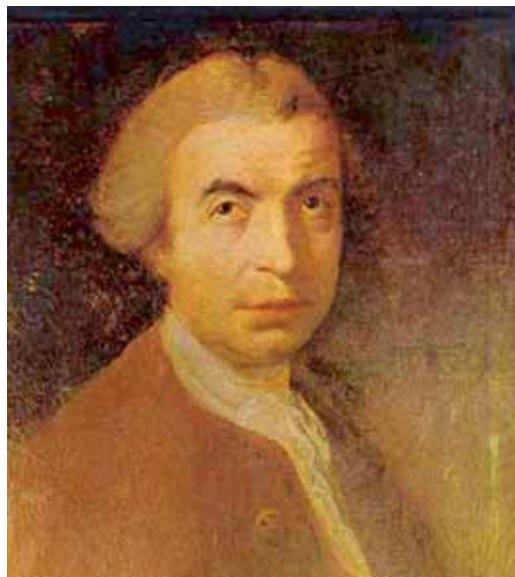
istraživanja, objavio je 1755. u cijelosti u 5 knjiga, 1757. u sažetku, 1760. sa statističkom dopunom, a 1770. u cijelosti prevedeno na francuski

- 1751. konstruirao je geodetske stalke
- 1755. objavljuje rezultate mjerena meridijanskih stupnjeva, kao i izvješće *De litteraria expeditione per Pontificiam ditionem...*
- 1758. objavljuje djelo *Teorija prirodne filozofije* (bečko izdanje)
- 1761. putuje u Carigrad i istražuje ruševine drevne Troje
- 1763. objavljuje drugo, prošireno, venecijansko izdanie *Teorije prirodne filozofije*
- 1764. postaje profesor matematike na Sveučilištu u Paviji
- 1770. konstruira uru njihalicu, postaje profesor u Milanu i ravnatelj zvjezdarnice u Breri
- 1773. konstruira konačnu verziju svojega vitrometra s promjenjivom staklenom prizmom, razriješen dužnosti ravnatelja zvjezdarnice u Breri, ukida se isusovački red
- 1774. u Parizu dobiva francusko državljanstvo i postaje ravnatelj optike u francuskoj mornarici

with a variable glass prism; was relieved of his duty as the Director of the Observatory in Brera. The Jesuit order was abolished at this time.

- 1774 - In Paris, he was granted French citizenship and became Director of Optics for the French Navy
- 1785 - published *Opera pertinentia ad opticam et astronomiam* (*Works related to optics and astronomy*)

Much has been written about Bošković, but a review of the literature reveals an intensification of publications on Bošković's life and work around the anniversaries of his birth or death. General information about the life and work of Ruđer Bošković may also be found in the works of Nikola Čubranić (1961) and Petar Krešimir Čolić (1988, 1992).



**Figure 1.** Portrait of Ruđer Josip Bošković  
(author: Robert Edge Pine, London, 1760) (URL 1)

**Slika 1.** Portret Ruđera Josipa Boškovića  
(autor: Robert Edge Pine, London, 1760) (URL 1)

## 2 The scientific work of Ruđer Bošković

Bošković travelled and worked in many countries and was one of the last universal intellectuals of the European Humanist tradition. He undertook three great voyages for scientific purposes (Martinovic, 1992):

- Geodetic-cartographic research and measurement of the meridian arc from Rome to Rimini (1750-1752)
- A diplomatic research trip to Lucca and Vienna (1756-1758) in order to resolve a hydrotechnical dispute between Lucca and Tuscany

- A study tour of the scientific capitals of Europe, e.g., from Paris and London to Istanbul and Warsaw (1759-1763)

Bošković's geodetic works, and especially his cartographic works, will be further analyzed in this paper, and research which covered a variety of mathematical and astronomical tasks will be mentioned.

He dealt with many mathematical problems, e.g. the infinitely small variable, logarithms of negative numbers, and the problem of maximum body attraction (i.e. the determination that a body with the greatest force of attraction acts at the selected point of its axis), etc. (Martinović, 1993c).

In the catalogue *Catalogo delle opere a stampa di Ruggero Giuseppe Boscovich* (1711-1787), available on the Internet (URL 2), a list can be found of Bošković's works, with basic information about each work, along with the year of its creation.

## 3 Christopher Maire – Bošković's associate

Christopher Maire, a Jesuit and cartographer, was assigned to Bošković by Pope Benedict IX as his companion and cartographer for the duration of his research and travels. He held Bošković in the highest esteem and their joint work resulted in the Map of the Ecclesiastical State.

Christopher Maire was a Jesuit, the son of Christopher Maire of Hartbushes in Durham and Frances Ingleby of Lawkland, in Yorkshire. He was born on 6 March 1697. He enrolled in the College of St. Omer in approximately 1714, and on 7 September 1715, in Wattensi, was inducted into the Order of Jesuits as a novitiate. In 1718, he moved to the college in Liege to study Philosophy (Bellenger, 1984). After teaching courses in St. Omer, he moved to Liege in 1718 to study Theology and was ordained in 1727. After ordination, he lectured in Mathematics and Logic in Liege. In 1733, he returned to St. Omer in the role of prefect (praefectus) and studied for one year. Upon his return to Liege, he lectured in Hebrew and Theology until 1739, when he was transferred to the English College in Rome, where he assumed the role of Rector from 1744 to 1750. In March 1757 he returned to St. Omer. He died in the English Jesuit house in Ghent on 22 February 1767 (Williams, 1979). Maire was an extremely competent mathematician and astronomer. In Liege, he began studying astronomy with the necessary observations, to which he returned and completely devoted himself when residing in Rome. Between 1744 and 1750, Maire published a number of astronomical works. Pope Benedict XIV entrusted

- 1785. objavljuje *Opera pertinentia ad opticam et astronomiam* (*Djela koja se odnose na optiku i astronomiju*)

O Boškoviću se do sada mnogo pisalo, ali pregledom literature primjećuje se intenzivnije objavljivanje rada o njegovu životu i djelu prigodom jubilarnih godišnjica njegova rođenja ili smrti. Općenito o Boškovićevu životu i radu može se, među ostalim, pronaći u djelima Nikole Čubranića (1961) i Petra Krešimira Čolića (1988, 1992).

## 2. Znanstveni rad Ruđera Boškovića

Bošković je mnogo putovao i djelovao u mnogim zemljama i bio je jedan od univerzalnih intelektualaca europske humanističke tradicije. U znanstvene svrhe poduzeo je tri velika putovanja, i to (Martinović 1992):

- geodetsko-kartografsko istraživanje i mjerjenje luka meridijana od Rima do Riminija (1750–1752),
- istraživačko-diplomatsko putovanje u Luccu i Beč (1756–1758) radi rješavanja hidrotehničkog spora između Lucce i Toscane
- studijsko putovanje po prijestolnicama Europe, npr. od Pariza i Londona do Carigrada i Varšave (1759–1763).

Boškovićevi geodetski, a posebno kartografski radovi bit će nadalje obrađeni, a radovi kojima je rješavao različite matematičke i astronomске zadatke spomenuti.

Bavio se mnogim matematičkim problemima, npr.: beskonačno malim veličinama, logaritmima negativnih brojeva, zatim problemom tijela maksimalne privlačnosti (odnosno određivanjem tijela koje s najvećom privlačnom silom djeluje na odabranu točku svoje osi), itd. (Martinović 1993c).

U katalogu *Catalogo delle opere a stampadi Ruggiero Giuseppe Boscovich* (1711–1787), dostupnom na internetu (URL 2), može se naći popis Boškovićevih djela s osnovnim informacijama o svakom djelu, kao i godina nastanka.

## 3. Christopher Maire – suradnik R. J. Boškovića

Christopher Maire, isusovac i kartograf, dodijeljen je od Pape Benedikta IX. Boškoviću za suputnika i kartografa pri istraživanjima na putovanju Rim–Rimini. Bošković ga je iznimno cijenio, a njihov rad je rezultirao kartom Crkvene države.

Christopher Maire bio je isusovac, sin Christophera Mairea od Hartbushesa iz pokrajine Durham i Frances Ingleby od Lawklanda, pokrajina Yorkshire. Rođen je 6. ožujka 1697. godine. Upisao je Engleski kolegij u St.

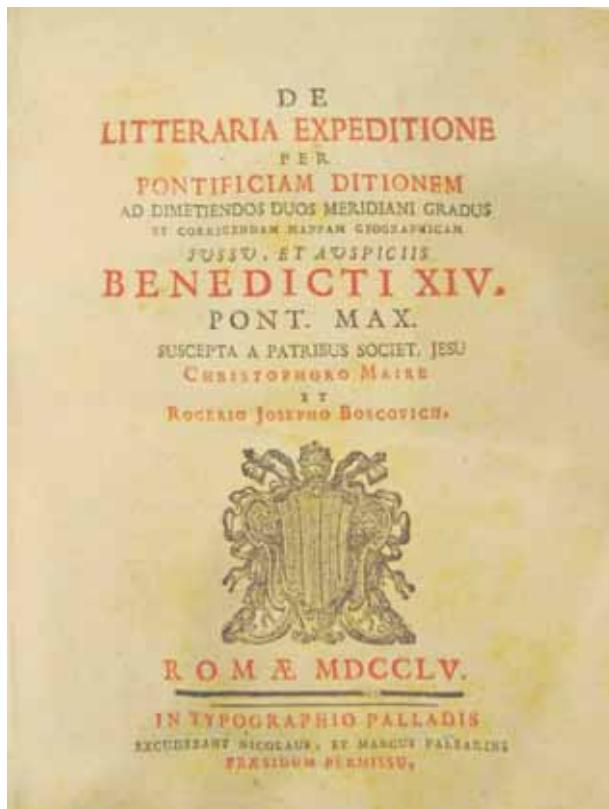
Omeru oko 1714. godine, a 7. rujna 1715. u Wattenskom novicijatu primljen je u red Družbe Isusove. Nakon učiteljskog tečaja u St. Omeru, 1718. godine preselio se u kolegij u Liegeu, na studij teologije, te je 1727. zaređen za svećenika. Nakon zaređivanja predavao je u Liegeu matematiku i logiku. Godine 1733. vratio se u St. Omer u ulozi prefekta (praefectusa) navedenih studija u trajanju od godine dana. Po povratku u Liege podučavao je hebrejski i teologiju do 1739., kada je premješten u engleski kolegij u Rimu, gdje je postao rektor za razdoblje od 1744. do 1750. godine. U ožujku 1757. godine vratio se u St. Omer. Umro je u engleskoj isusovačkoj kući u Ghentu 22. veljače 1767. godine. Maire je bio vrlo sposoban matematičar i astronom. U Liegeu je započeo poučavanje astronomije uz potrebna opažanja, kojima se ponovno vratio i potpuno posvetio za boravka u Rimu. Između 1744. i 1750. godine objavio je niz astronomskih djela. Papa Benedikt XIV. povjerio je njemu i Boškoviću mjerjenje luka meridijana i izradu detaljne karte Crkvene države. Izvješće (*De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditione ad dimentie meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV*) koje se odnosilo na oblik i veličinu Zemlje, kao i karta Crkvene države, objavljeni su u Rimu 1755. godine (URL 3, Bošković 1755).

## 4. Geodetski rad Ruđera Boškovića

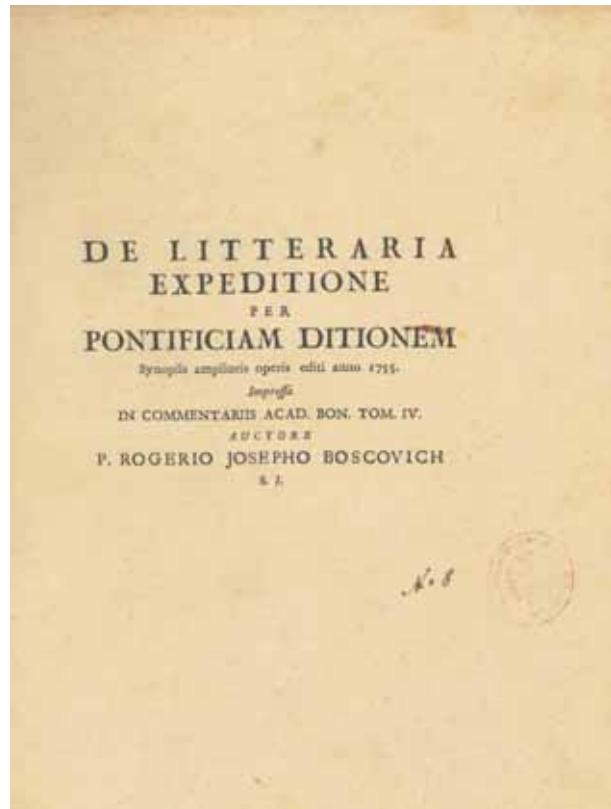
Geodetske zamisli u Boškoviću su uvijek razbuktavale pravu istraživačku strast, od prvotne nakane da krene u Južnu Ameriku da bi u blizini ekvatora izmjerio duljinu meridijanskog stupnja, pa do istraživačkog putovanja uzduž luka meridijana Rim–Rimini. Dao je doprinos u području teorije pogrešaka s računom izjednačenja, ali i pri usavršavanju i prilagodbi astronomskih instrumenata i konstrukcije geodetskih tronožaca.

Prvi poticaj Boškovićevim geodetskim mjeranjima dolazi od portugalskoga kralja Ivana V. 1750. godine, kada se uz odobrenje isusovačkoga vrhovnog poglavara (generalja) prijavio za odlazak u Brazil kako bi sudjelovao u razgraničenju španjolskoga i portugalskoga kraljevstva, uz uvjet da mu bude dopušteno izmjeriti jedan meridijanski stupanj. Boškovićevu je nakanu preinacio kardinal Silvio Valenti Gonzaga, državni tajnik Svete stolice, ishodivši nalog pape Benedikta XIV. da Bošković obavi „astronomsko i geografsko putovanje“ uzduž luka meridijana Rim–Rimini u Crkvenoj državi.

Ta promjena istraživačkog plana pokazala se uistinu sretnom. Naime, brazilska ekspedicija je doživjela potpuni neuspjeh, a isusovački istraživači su, bez ikakve



a)



b)

him and Bošković, with the task of measuring the meridian and making detailed maps of the Ecclesiastical State (Holt, 1992). Their report *De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditionem ad dimentiegos meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV* which related to the form and size of the Earth, along with the geographical map of the Ecclesiastical State, was published in Rome in 1755 (URL 3; Bošković, 1755).

#### 4 Bošković's geodetic work

Geodetic concepts always aroused in Bošković a real passion for research, from his original intention to go to South America in order to measure the length of the meridian degree near the equator, to his investigative journey along the Rome-Rimini meridian arc. Bošković contributed to the field of the theory of errors of adjustment, and also the improvement and adjustment of astronomical instruments and building surveying tripods.

The first stimulus for Bošković's geodetic measurements came from the Portuguese king, João V, in 1750.

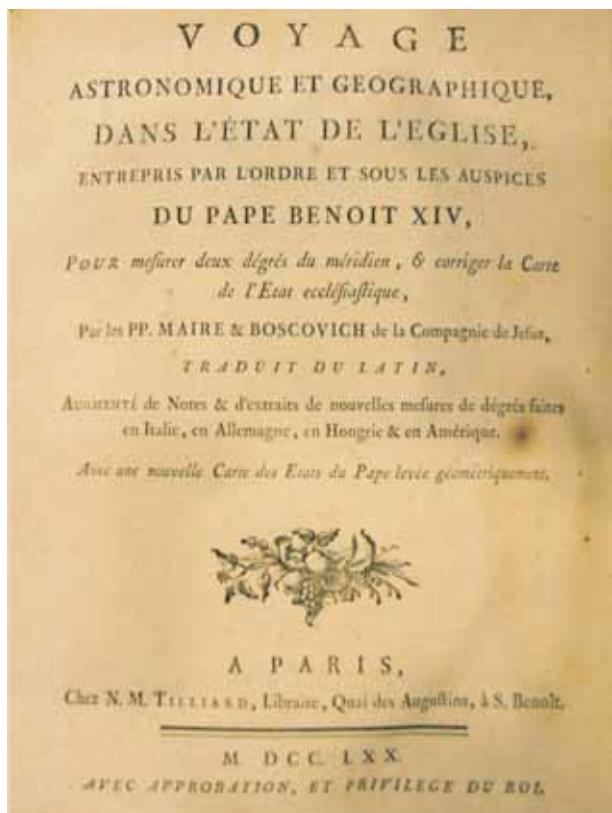
With the approval of the supreme head of the Jesuits (General) he left for Brazil to participate in the division of the Spanish and Portuguese kingdoms, on the condition that he would be allowed to measure one degree of

the meridian. Bošković's intentions were thwarted by the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical State, Cardinal Silvio Valenti Gonzaga, who obtained an order from Benedict XIV for Bošković to do an "astronomical and geographical journey" along the meridian arc from Rome-Rimini in the Ecclesiastical State.

This change of plan actually proved to be a happy one. As it happened, the Brazilian expedition was an utter failure, and the Jesuit mathematicians spent 17 years in Portuguese dungeons without being sent for trial.

With Christopher Maire, Bošković spent two years on this journey (from 1 October 1750 to 7 November 1752). The results, published in 1755, (Figure 2) were included in a research report on the investigation into the Ecclesiastical State, along with the publication of *Nuova carta geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico*, the first exact map of the Ecclesiastical State, produced by Christopher Maire on the basis of common data. Bošković presented the main results of the geodetic measurements three times in print thereafter:

- In 1757, in a summary report for the Journal of the Bologna Academy (Figure 2b),
- In 1760, in the appendix to a poem by Benedict Stay
- In 1770, in the French translation of his main surveying work, *Voyage astronomique et géographique, dans l'Etat de l'Eglise* (Figure 2c).



c)

presude, proveli i do 17 godina po portugalskim tamnicama.

Bošković je na tom putovanju zajedno s Christophe rom Maireom proveo dvije godine (od 1. listopada 1750. do 7. studenoga 1752). Rezultati, objavljeni 1755. godine (slika 2a), bili su sadržani u znanstvenom izvješću o istraživanju po Crkvenoj državi uz koje je bila izdana *Nova carta geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico*, prva egzaktna karta Crkvene države, koju je prema zajedničkim podacima izradio Christopher Maire.

Glavne učinke toga geodetskog mjerjenja Bošković je još tri puta predstavio tiskom:

- 1757. godine u sažetom izvješću za časopis Bolonjske akademije (slika 2b),
- 1760. u dopuni uz spjev Benedikta Staya i
- 1770. u francuskom prijevodu *Voyage astronomique et géographique, dans l'Etat de l'Eglise* (slika 2c).

O Boškoviću i njegovim istraživanjima pisali su mnogi autori, koji u svojim radovima detaljno opisuju njegova razmišljanja i nakane (Child 1996, Whyte 1961, Feingold, 1993, Harmann 1993, Scofield 1961, Paušek Baždar, 1983, Cerqueiro 2008).

Jedan od važnih problema u ondašnjem znanstvenom svijetu bilo je određivanje Zemljina oblika. Taj je problem zainteresirao i Boškovića, pa je počeo s teorijskim raspravama, a potom i konkretnim mjerjenjima i

**Figure 2.** Title pages a) in Latin, 1755 (sig. RIIF-4o-324a, kept in the *Collection of Manuscripts and the Old Books of the National and University Library in Zagreb*), b) summary report of the Bologna Academy journal (*Separatum ex Commentariis academiae Bononiensis* from the Dubrovnik State Archives, 1757, sig. R 736) of and c) the report in French, 1770, Bošković 1770, (sig. RIIF-4o-227a, kept in the *Collection of Manuscripts and the Old Books of the National and University Library in Zagreb*) on astronomical and geodetic measurements.)

**Slika 2.** Naslovnice izvješća: a) izvješće na latinskom iz 1755. (sig. RIIF-4o-324a, čuva se u *Zbirci rukopisa i starih knjiga Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu*), b) sažeto izvješće za časopis Bolonjske akademije (*Separatum ex Commentariis academiae Bononiensis* iz Državnog arhiva u Dubrovniku, sig. R 736) iz 1757. godine, i c) izvješće na francuskom iz 1770., Bošković 1770, (sig. RIIF-4o-227a, čuva se u *Zbirci rukopisa i starih knjiga Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu*) o putovanju, astronomskim i geodetskim mjerjenjima)

potvrđama ili odbacivanjem prepostavki. Tijekom izmjere za određivanje duljine luka meridijana, Bošković i Maire inzistirali su na maksimalno ostvarivoj točnosti kako geodetskih mjerjenja kutova i duljina tako i astronomskih određivanja zenitnih daljina zvijezda (Špoljarić i Solarić 2011). Naime, sva su dotadašnja određivanja duljine luka meridijana, od Fernela (1528), Snelliusa (uvodi triangulaciju, 1617), Picarda (1669–1670) do Cassinija (1683–1716), imala znatnih nedostataka, ponajprije malu točnost, osobito u određivanju duljina između, vrlo udaljenih, krajinjih točaka meridijanskoga luka, pa se uvođenjem Boškovićevih inovacija u konstrukciji stalaka povećala točnost mjerjenja duljina baza u trigonometrijskoj mreži, a time i točnost triangulacijske mreže na temelju koje se određivala duljina luka meridijana (Abakumov 1950, Čubranić 1961, Marković 1968, Marković 1969, Čolić 1992).

Godine 1741. iznio je Bošković ideju o geoidu kao obliku Zemlje u djelu *De inaequalitate gravitatis in diversis terra elocis*, a u svojem djelu *De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditione ad dimentieos meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV* (1755), V. knjizi (NSK sig. RIIF-4o-324), prvi skreće pozornost na otklon vertikala, što je, po njemu, posljedica nejednakе raspodjele masa na Zemlji. Boškovićeva teorija o kompenzaciji masa počinje proučavanjem Bouguerovih

A number of authors have written about Bošković and his research and have described his thoughts and intentions in detail (Child, 1996; Whyte, 1961; Feingold, 1993; Harmann, 1993; Scofield, 1961; Paušek-Baždar, 1983; Cerqueiro, 2008).

One of the important issues at the time in the scientific world was how to determine the shape of the Earth. This problem intrigued Bošković, so he started with theoretical discussions, followed by actual measurements and the confirmation or rejection of assumptions. During a survey to determine the length of the meridian arc, Bošković and Maire insisted on the maximum realizable accuracy of geodetic measurements of angles and lengths and the determination of the astronomical zenith distances of stars (Špoljarić and Solarić, 2011). All previous methods for determining the length of the meridian arc, from Fernela (1528), Snellius (who introduced triangulation, 1617) and Picard (1669-1670) to Cassini (1683-1716), had significant shortcomings, the lack of accuracy in particular, especially in the measurement of length between very distant extreme points of the meridian arc. Through the introduction of Bošković's innovations in the construction of tripods, the accuracy of measurement of trigonometric bases in the network increased, and thus the accuracy of the triangulation network from which the length of the arc of the meridian was determined (Abakumov, 1950; Čubranić, 1961; Marković, 1968; Marković, 1969; Čolić, 1992).

In 1741, Bošković presented the idea of the shape of the Earth as a geoid in *De inaequalitate gravitatis in diversis terrae locis, and to some extent in De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditione ad dimentiendo meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV* (1755), volume V, (NSK sig. RIIF-4o-324). Here, he first drew attention to vertical deflection which, according to him, was due to the uneven distribution of mass on the Earth. Bošković's theory of mass compensation started with the study of Bouguer's measurements made in Peru, where Bouguer was a member of the French expedition to determine the length of the meridian arc. The plumbline anomaly near the high mountains of the Andes was nearly 7''. However, due to the height of the mountains and measurements taken in the immediate vicinity, it should have been several times greater. Bošković concluded, "The hills, I think we can explain mainly as the result of thermal expansions of deep mass, during which the layers of rock near the surface are pushed upwards. This raising action is not necessarily accompanied by compensation or additional mass in the depths. Cavities in the hills compensate for the mass that covers them." (*De litteraria expeditione...*, p. 475 and *Voyage astronomique ...*, p. 463).

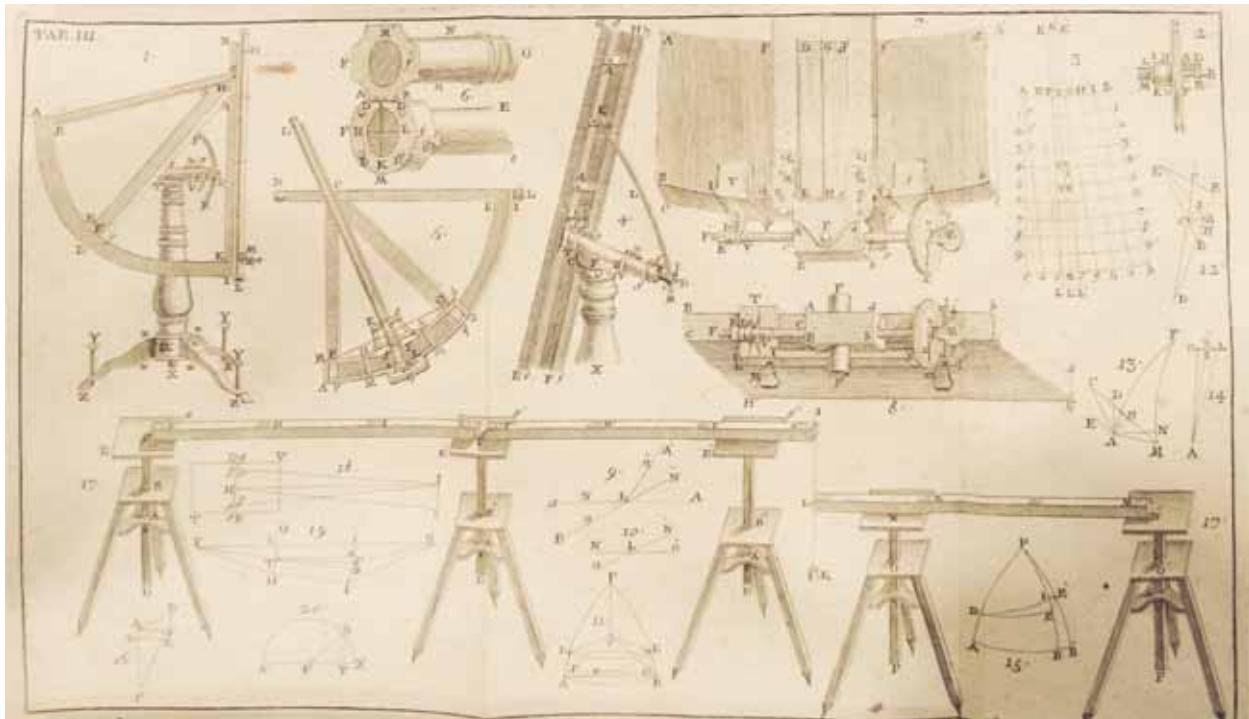
It should be noted that Bošković first surmised that vertical deflection would have more impact on elongated continents or seas, rather than individual hills and therefore may have had a systematic character.

By applying triangulation, measurement of the previous trigonometric chain length ( $1^\circ \approx 110$  km) was replaced by measurement of trigonometric bases chains (up to several km). Although measurement of the Rome-Rimini meridian arc started before the reports were published and results obtained from the Lapland and Peruvian measurements, Bošković and Maire, who were aware of the shortcomings of previous surveys by French scientists (Cassini and others), focused particular attention on the accuracy of the measuring base lengths. Before beginning to measure, Bošković had to improve or construct new instruments for measuring lengths. Because of the unevenness of the terrain, it was impossible to measure accurately enough short lengths up to several kilometres, let alone a hundreds kilometres away. Bošković came up with the idea of using scale bars (poles) rising above the ground by placing them in a horizontal position in the direction of the base, and for this purpose, he made specially constructed tripods (Figure 3). The tripods were constructed so that the lifting or lowering of only the central part of the stand could be carried out by a simple change of height of the panel to set the scale bars (Špoljarić Solarić 2011). Bošković's tripods constructed for this purpose were a novelty, but were introduced later in general survey practice following a proposal by Gauss. That is why they are called Gaussian stands, though they should really be called Bošković stands (Dadić, 1987).

The French translation of the report on the measurement of the Rome to Rimini meridian *Voyage astronomique et geographique dans l'État de l'Eglise* (Figure 2c) was supplemented by the *Notes* (*Notes pour la fin du N.0 303, Liv. V.*, p. 501-512, which present Bošković's contribution to the theory of errors and account balancing, and compares the data of measurements of the meridian arc with data from other geodetic measurements carried out between 1755 and 1770 (Martinović, 1996).

The work was published in Paris in French in 1770 (Figure 2c). Two copies are kept at the National and University Library in Zagreb (sig. RIIF-4o-227 a, b, URL 4).

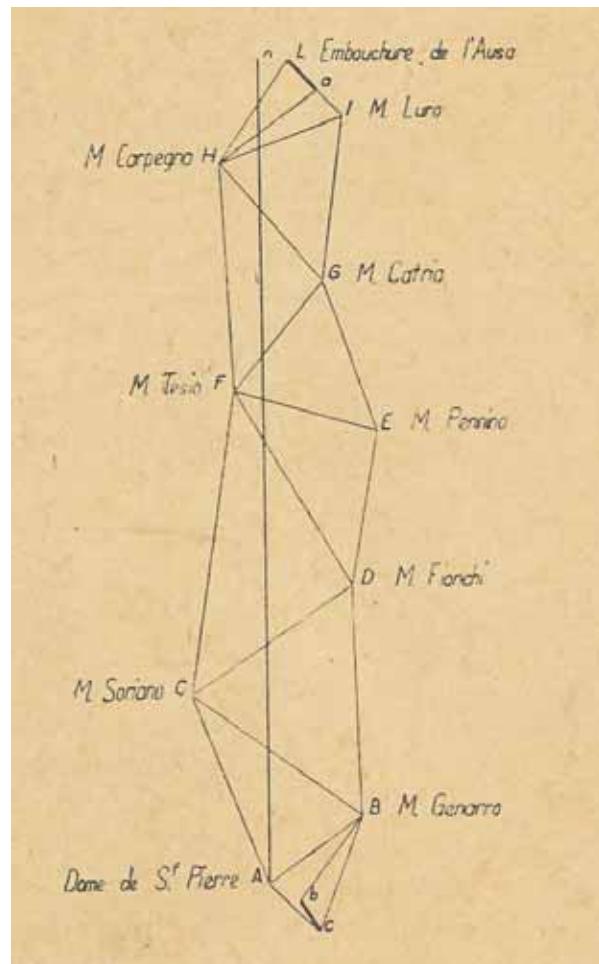
Bošković's geodetic studies yielded abundant fruit in three other disciplines: cartography, geophysics and mathematics. First, the immediate effect of the astronomical observations that Bošković prepared, organised and largely conducted during a two-year research trip can be identified in the Map of the Ecclesiastical State (Martinović, 1996). Bošković's surveying, astronomical





**Figure 4.** Nuova Carta Geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico Delinta dal P. Cristoforo Maire, da Ca. di Gesù sulle comuni Osservazioni sue e del P. Ruggiero Giuse Boscovich..., sig. CPL GE DD-2987 (5411, 1-3) (URL 5)

**Slika 4.** Nuova carta geografica dello stato ecclesiastico delinta dal P. Cristoforo Maire, da Ca. di Gesù sulle comuni osservazioni sue e al P. Ruggiero Gius. Boscovich..., sig. CPL GE DD-2987 (5411, 1-3) (URL 5)



**Figure 5.** Triangular network around the meridian segment measured

**Slika 5.** Mreža trokutova oko mjereno dijela meridijana

Djelo je objavljeno u Parizu na francuskom 1770. godine (slika 2c). Dva primjera čuvaju se u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu (sig. RIIF-40-227 a, b, URL 4).

Boškovićeva geodetska istraživanja urodila su obilnim plodovima i u trima drugim znanstvenim disciplinama: u kartografiji, geofizici i matematici. Prvi, neposredni učinak astronomskih opažanja koje je Bošković pripremio, organizirao i dobrim dijelom obavio tijekom dvogodišnjeg istraživačkog putovanja, mogu se prepoznati u karti Crkvene države (Martinović 1996). Boškovićevi geodetski, astronomski i konstrukcijski radovi koji su prethodili izradi karte Crkvene države bitno su utjecali na razvoj kartografije u izradi kasnijih karata Crkvene države, npr. *Nouvelle carte de l'Etat de l'Eglise Santini* a Boškovića iz 1776. (Miletić Drder 2011).

## 5. Boškovićevi kartografski radovi

### 5.1. Nuova carta geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico

Jedno je od najznačajnijih Boškovićevih djela *De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditione ad dimentiendo*

*meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV*, koje je podijeljeno na pet knjiga s ukupno oko 500 stranica. Prvu, četvrtu i petu knjigu napisao je sam Bošković, dok je drugu i treću (ukupno 59 stranica) napisao njegov suradnik Christopher Maire (Borčić 1964–65). Borčić tvrdi da se u trećoj knjizi nalazi karta Crkvene države i opis kako se došlo do te karte, međutim ta je karta Crkvene države bila posebno otisnuta, a ne uvezana kao dio knjige, odnosno Boškovićeva izvješća.

Karta je nastala na temelju egzaktnih astronomskih i geodetskih mjerjenja, prema metodologiji koju je razvio Bošković. Naslov karte je *Nuova carta geografica dello stato ecclesiastico delinta dal P. Cristoforo Maire, de. C a. di Gesu sulle comuni osservazioni sue e al P. Ruggiero Gius. Boscovich...* (slika 4), izdavač je *alla Calcografia della R. C. A.* (Rim), a godina izdanja 1750–1759 (URL 5). Ipak, vrijeme nastajanja karte trebalo bi uzeti s oprezom, jer se ono na karti ne navodi.

Sadržaj karte proteže se od ušća rijeke Po do rijeke Tronto, na zapadu je prikazana granica Crkvene države, a na jugu uz obalu Tirenskog mora uključuje T-Porto. Glavna naselja prikazana su kategorizacijom sjedišta nadbiskupija, biskupija, gradova i sl. Prikazani su cestovna i

and construction work that preceded the drafting of the Map of the Ecclesiastical state significantly affected the development of cartography in the later production of maps of the Ecclesiastical State (1769), for example the 1776 *Nouvelle carte de l'État de l'Eglise* by Santini and Bošković from (Miletić Drder, 2011).

## 5 Bošković's cartographic work

### 5.1 Nuova Carta Geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico

One of Bošković's most significant works is *De litteraria expeditione per pontificiam ditione ad dimentiendo meridiani gradus et corrigendam mappam geographicam, iussu et auspiciis Benedicti XIV*, in five volumes, running to about 500 pages. The first, fourth and fifth volumes were written by Bošković himself, while the second and third (59 pages in total) were written by his companion, Christopher Maire (Borčić 1964-65). Borčić argues that the third book contained the map of the Ecclesiastical State and a description of how it was made, but the Map of the Ecclesiastical State was printed separately and not as part of a book or a report by Bošković.

The map was produced on the basis of precise astronomical and geodetic surveys, according to methodology developed by Bošković. The title of the map was *Nuova Carta Geografica dello Stato Ecclesiastico Delinta dal P. Cristoforo Maire, da Ca. di Gesù sulle comuni Osservazioni sue e del P. Ruggiero Giuse Boscovich...*, the map publisher was *alla Calcografia della R. C. A.* (Rome), and the year of publication was between 1750-1759 (URL 5). However, the year of issue should be considered with caution because it cannot be found on the map.

The warning 'Avvertimento' in the upper right corner of the map (cartouche) contains an important clue as to the origin of the map: "Questa Carta è Stata delineata dal P. Cristoforo Maire della Comp. di Gesù e ricavata dalle osservazioni fatte da esso insieme col P. Ruggiero Gius. Boscovich.". Translated into English this would be: "Original map made by P. Christopher Maire on the basis of his own observations and those of Ruđer Bošković".

The content of the map extends from the River Po river estuary to the River Tronto, the western boundary of the Ecclesiastical State is shown in the west, and in the south, the south coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea, including T-Porto. The main settlements are shown categorized by archdioceses, dioceses, cities, countries, etc. The road and river networks are depicted, and the relief shows the mountains and hills in perspective.

The map contains three sheets (Figure 4). On the

middle sheet, the Italian and Latin names of some towns, castles, rivers have been entered parallelly in the cartouche, and on the lower sheet under the title in the cartouche is the dedication: "In honour of Pope Benedict XIV."

The map also contains 10 graphic scales on the middle and lower sheet with units that were then in use in Italy and France.

A copy of this map is kept in the cartographic department of the French National Library (BNF - Bibliothèque Nationale de France) in the d'Anvil collection (CPL sig. GE DD-2987 (5411.1-3) (URL 6). The approximate scale is 1:358 000, and each sheet measures 50 × 66.5 cm.

Using his own data, Bošković created a work intended as a correction of old maps of the Ecclesiastical State, while a description of the work and calculations were produced by C. Maire. This explains the contents of the "Third Book" of Bošković's work *Voyage astronomique et géographique dans l'État de l'Eglise*, entitled *Détail des opérations concernant la réformation de la Géographie de l'Etat de l'Eglise* (Detail of the operations concerning corrections to the geography of the Ecclesiastical State). The book has 25 chapters and at the end there is a supplementary list of the "latitudes and longitudes of all the cities in the Ecclesiastical State." The first chapter discusses the reasons for corrections to the map and the primary observations from surveying needed to determine the distance from Rome to Rimini (e.g. developing a triangular network Figure 5).

According to the measurement results, the authors adopted an approach to correct and amend the older, pre-existing maps of the area. At that time, they were aware that they could not survey all the beds of streams and rivers and that their main goal was to create a "general map and determine the latitude and longitude of cities and towns," which can be seen from the points used to determine the meridian arc length. However, these old maps contained many errors and were not helpful in determining the position of places (settlements) not visited or seen from the surrounding points. They wrote letters to all the villages that they were unable visit and gave instructions on how to determine the positions of other settlements. Maps made later for some parts of the Ecclesiastical State were of great assistance. Proof of Borčić's (1964-65) statement that all the parts of the map for which they could not collect data were printed in pale ink, is unfounded. Each map used was criticised by Bošković, mainly in terms of its accuracy or the method of measuring and collecting data used to create it (Borčić 1964-65).



**Figure 6.** *Carte de l'Etat de l'Eglise*, probably originated around 1750-1759 kept in the BNF, sig. CPL GE DD-2987 (URL 7)

**Slika 6.** *Carte de l'Etat de l'Eglise*, vjerojatno nastala u razdoblju oko 1750–1759. godine, čuva se u BNF-u, sig.CPL GE DD-2987 (URL 7)



**Figure 7.** *Carte de l'État de l'Église* from 1770, 39, x, 21,8 cm (sig. RIIF-4o-227a, map is kept in the *Collection of Manuscripts and the Old Books of the National and University Library in Zagreb*)

**Slika 7.** *Carte de l'État de l'Église*, iz 1770. godine, dimenzija 39,7 cm × 21,8 cm (sig. RIIF-40-227a, karta se čuva u Zbirci rukopisa i starih knjiga Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice u Zagrebu)

riječna mreža, te reljef, koji je prikazan perspektivnim oblicima brda i uzvisina.

Karta se sastoji od tri lista (slika 4). Na srednjem listu karte, u kartuši smještenoj uz okvir lista, nalaze se usporedno talijanska i latinska imena nekih gradova, dvoraca i rijeka, a na donjem listu, ispod naslova karte, u kartuši stoji: „U čast Pape Benedikta XIV“.

Karta sadrži i 10 grafičkih mjerila koja se nalaze na srednjem i donjem listu karte, s jedinicama koje su se tada u Italiji i Francuskoj upotrebljavale.

Primjerak te karte čuva se u kartografskom odjelu Francuske nacionalne knjižnice (BNF – Bibliothéque nationale de France) u zbirci d'Anville (sig. CPL GE DD-2987 (5411,1-3) (URL 6). Približno mjerilo je 1:358 000, a svaki je list dimenzija 50 × 66,5 cm.

Bošković i Maire upotrijebili su već postojeće karte Crkvene države za dopune i ažuriranja prema vlastitim podacima kojima je upravljao Bošković, a opis radova i računanja je obavio C. Maire. Treba pojasniti sadržaj Treće knjige navedenog djela *Voyage astronomique et géographique, dans l'État de l'Eglise*, a koja nosi naslov *Détail des operations concernant la réformation de la Géographie de l'Etat de l'Eglise* (*Opsirno izlaganje radova koji se odnose na ispravke geografije karte Crkvene države*). Knjiga ima 25 poglavlja i na kraju je dodan popis „Geografskih širina i dužina svih gradova Crkvene države“. U prvom se poglavlju navode razlozi ispravljanja karte, pa se kaže da su se htjela iskoristiti opažanja koja su služila ponajprije za određivanje udaljenosti od Rima do Riminija (npr. razvijanje trokutne mreže, slika 5).

Prema rezultatima njenerenja, pristupili su ispravcima i dopunama starijih, već postojećih karata za to područje. Autori su tada bili svjesni da nisu u mogućnosti snimiti sve tokove bujica i rijeka i da im je osnovni cilj izraditi jednu „generalnu kartu, odnosno odrediti geografsku širinu i dužinu gradova i mjesta“, koja su se mogla dogledati s točaka koje su služile za određivanje duljine luka meridijana. Međutim te stare karte imale su previše pogrešaka i nisu im bile od pomoći za određivanje položaja mjesta (naselja), koje oni sami nisu posjetili ili vidjeli s okolnih točaka. U sva naselja što ih nisu mogli posjetiti pišu pisma u kojima daju upute na koji način bi se mogli odrediti njihovi položaji i položaji susjednih naselja. Od velike pomoći su im bile novije karte izrađene za neke dijelove Crkvene države. Dokaz za Borčićevu (1964–65) tvrdnju da su svi dijelovi karte za koje nisu sami prikupili podatke otisnuti bljeđim otiskom, nije pronađen. Svaku od upotrijebljениh karata Bošković je kritizirao, uglavnom na račun točnosti ili metode mjenjenja i prikupljanja podataka za izradu karte (Borčić 1964–65).

## 5.2. Carte de l'État de l'Église

Postoje dvije karte pod naslovom *Carte de l'État de l'Église*. Jedna je, prema URL 7, nastala u razdoblju oko 1750–1759. godine i čuva se u BNF-u (sig.CPL GE DD-2987) (slika 6). Prema podacima BNF-a, pretpostavlja se da su autori (Auteur Adapté) te karte Bošković i Maire, a izdavač je nepoznat (s.n. – Sine Nomine). Karta je na francuskom jeziku, formata 53 cm × 35 cm.

Druga karta pod istim naslovom je nepotpisana karta *Carte de l'État de l'Église* (Karta Crkvene države) objavljena 1770. godine unutar Boškovićeva djela *Voyage astronomique et géographique, dans l'État de l'Eglise* (slika 7). Jedina razlika između tih karata uočava se u trećem grafičkom mjerilu karte, koje na karti prikazanoj na slici 6 nedostaje, a na slici 7 postoji.

## 5.3. Karte upotrijebljene u hidrotehničkim ekspertizama

Osim navedenih karata kojima je bio autor ili je upravljao njihovom izradom, služio se Bošković i karta ma drugih kartografa tog vremena za izradu hidrotehničkih ekspertiza i stručnih mišljenja, koja je izvodio nakon svojih putovanja (Martinović 1993a).

Poznate su nam dvije karte kojima Bošković nije autor, nego se njima služio u sklopu izrade sljedećih projekata:

- *Plan za isušenje Pontinskih močvara i uređenje luke Terracina* (1764) i
- *Primjedbe na Ximenesov projekt novoga oteretnoga kanala Nuovo Ozzeri u Lucci* (1781).

Jedno od najpoznatijih Boškovićevih hidrotehničkih djela je Plan za za isušenje Pontinskih močvara i uređenje luke Terracina. To je djelo u kojem je smislio i ispitivao problem isušenja močvara na znanstveni način uz kritike G. Manfredija i R. Bertaglea, njegovih suvremenika koji su radili na istom problemu 1761. godine (Martinović 1993a). Samo godinu dana nakon Boškovića, istim se problemom bavio i Leonardo Ximenes, koji u svom zborniku iz 1785. godine donosi topografsku kartu *Pianta Topografica delle Paludi Pontine* (*Topografski plan (karta Pontinskih močvara)*) (slika 8). Pretpostavka je autora da se istom kartom, godinu dana prije, poslužio i sam Bošković pri izradi ekspertize o isušivanju Pontinskih močvara i uređenju luke u Terracini.

Karta je izrađena bakrorezom, dimenzije su joj 615×500 mm.

Sljedeća Boškovićeva hidrotehnička analiza koju možemo povezati s određenim kartografskim prikazom imala je naslov *Primjedbe na Ximenesov projekt novoga oteretnoga kanala Nuovo Ozzeri u Lucci* (1781). Naime,

## 5.2 Carte de l'État de l'Église

There are two maps entitled *Carte de l'Etat de l'Église*. One, which can be found in URL 7, was created in the period 1750-1759 and is preserved in the BNF (sig. CPL GE DD-2987) (Figure 6). According to BNF data, it is assumed that the authors (Auteur Adapté) of that map were Bošković and Maire, though the publisher is unknown (s. n. - Sine Nomine). The map is in French and the format is 53 × 35 cm.

The second map with the title is the unsigned map *Carte de l'Etat de l'Église* (*Map of the Ecclesiastical State*) published in 1770 as part of Bosković's work *Voyage astronomique et géographique dans l'Etat de l'Eglise* (Figure 7). The only difference between these maps can be seen in the third graphic map scale, which is missing on the map shown in Figure 6, but is present in Figure 7.

## 5.3 Maps used in hydrotechnical expertise

Apart from the maps that he authored or whose creation he directed, Bošković used maps by other cartographers of the time in forming expert opinions on hydrotechnical matters, which he delivered subsequent to his travels (Martinović 1993a).

We are familiar with two maps of which Bošković was not the author, which were used for the development of the following projects:

- *Evaluation of the project for the draining of the swamps of Pontine and the refurbishment of the Port of Terracina*
- *Comments on the Ximenes project for the new Nuovo Ozzeri freight channel in Lucca.*

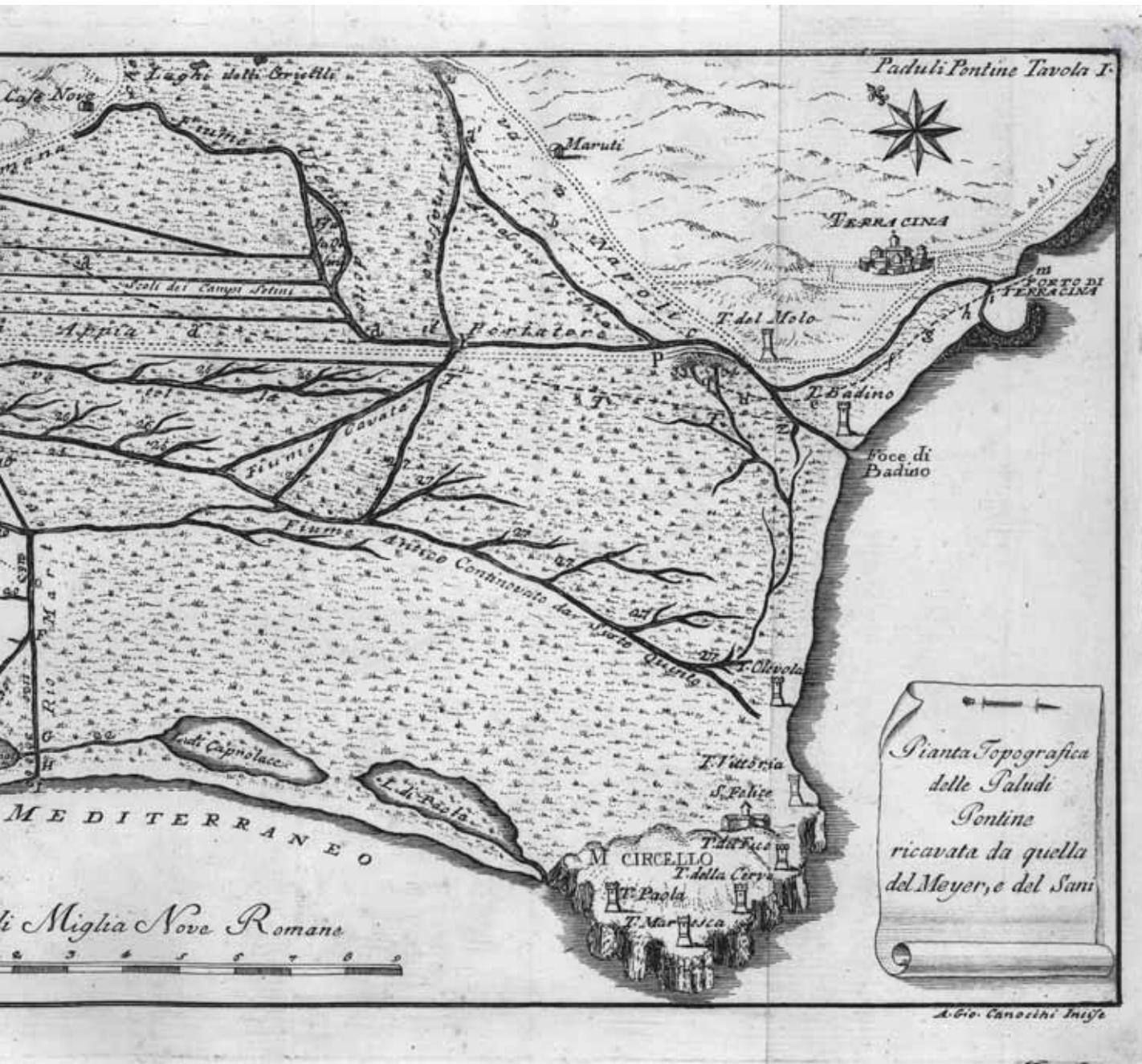
One of Bošković's most famous works in hydrotechnical evaluation was the Plan for draining the swamps of Pontine and refurbishment of the Port of Terracina. It is a work in which he devised and investigated the problem of swamp drainage scientifically bearing in mind the criticisms of G Manfredi and R Bertagle, contemporaries who were working on the same problem in 1761 (Martinović, 1993a). Only a year later, Leonardo Ximenes dealt with the same problem. In his 1785 journal, he presented the topographic map *Pianta Topografica delle Paludi Pontine* (topographic map of the Pontine swamps) (Figure 8). It is assumed that Bošković used the same map, a year earlier, to form his expert opinion on the drainage of the swamps of Pontine and the refurbishment of the Port of Terracina. The map was produced as an engraving measuring 615 × 500 mm.



**Figure 8.** *Pianta Topografica delle Paludi Pontine*, published in the 1785 proceedings (Dubrovnik State Archives)

**Slika 8.** *Pianta Topografica delle Paludi Pontine* objavljena u zborniku L. Ximenesa 1785. godine (Državni arhiv u Dubrovniku)

Next, Bošković's hydrotechnical analysis can be associated with a cartographic presentation entitled *Remarks on Ximenes' new project of the Nuovo Ozzeri freight channel in Lucca* (1781). In 1778, Ximenes proposed the construction of a new freight channel in Lucca, named Nuovo Ozzeri. The channel was meant to drain water from the Lago di Sesto in the border strip of



Ximenes je 1778. godine predložio Lucci izgradnju novoga oteretnoga kanala, nazvanog Nuovo Ozzeri. Kanal bi odvodio vode od jezera Lago di Sesto u graničnom podjelu Lucce i Toscanе preko teritorija Lucce i ispod korita rijeke Serchio u sjeverozapadnom smjeru do jezera Lago di Maciuccoli, a one bi tada postojećom mrežom otjecale prema luci u Viareggiju.

Kako je u prijašnjem prijeporu između Lucce i Toscanе (1756–1758) Bošković zastupao interes Lucce, a Ximenes Toscanе (Martinović 1993a), na zamolbu iz Lucce, Bošković je pristao napisati mišljenje o Ximenesovu izvješću, premda je 1781. godine boravio u Parizu, daleko od prostora svoga prvog stručnog nadmetanja s Ximenesom.

Ximenes je u pisanim obliku odgovorio na Boškovićeve primjedbe, a urednik, koji nije htio otkriti svoje ime, a prema Martinoviću (1993a) pretpostavlja se da je to bio Boškovićev korespondent Giovanni Attilio Arnolfini, objelodanio je 1782. godine sva tri spisa, dakle: Ximenesov projekt, Boškovićevu prosudbu i Ximenesov odgovor, u posebnom izdanju o planu hidrauličnih radova u Lucci, u kojem se pojavljuje karta *Mappa delle Campagne, Laghi, Paludi Lucchesi, e Toscanе dall Arnopresso Montecchio, e S. Giovannialla Vena fino al Littorale di Viareggio, collin di cazione della Linea d'un Nuovo Canale, da nominarsi il Nuovo Ozzeri* (slika 9), koju je izradio Francesco Bonsignori. Karta je izrađena u bakrorezu, format ploče

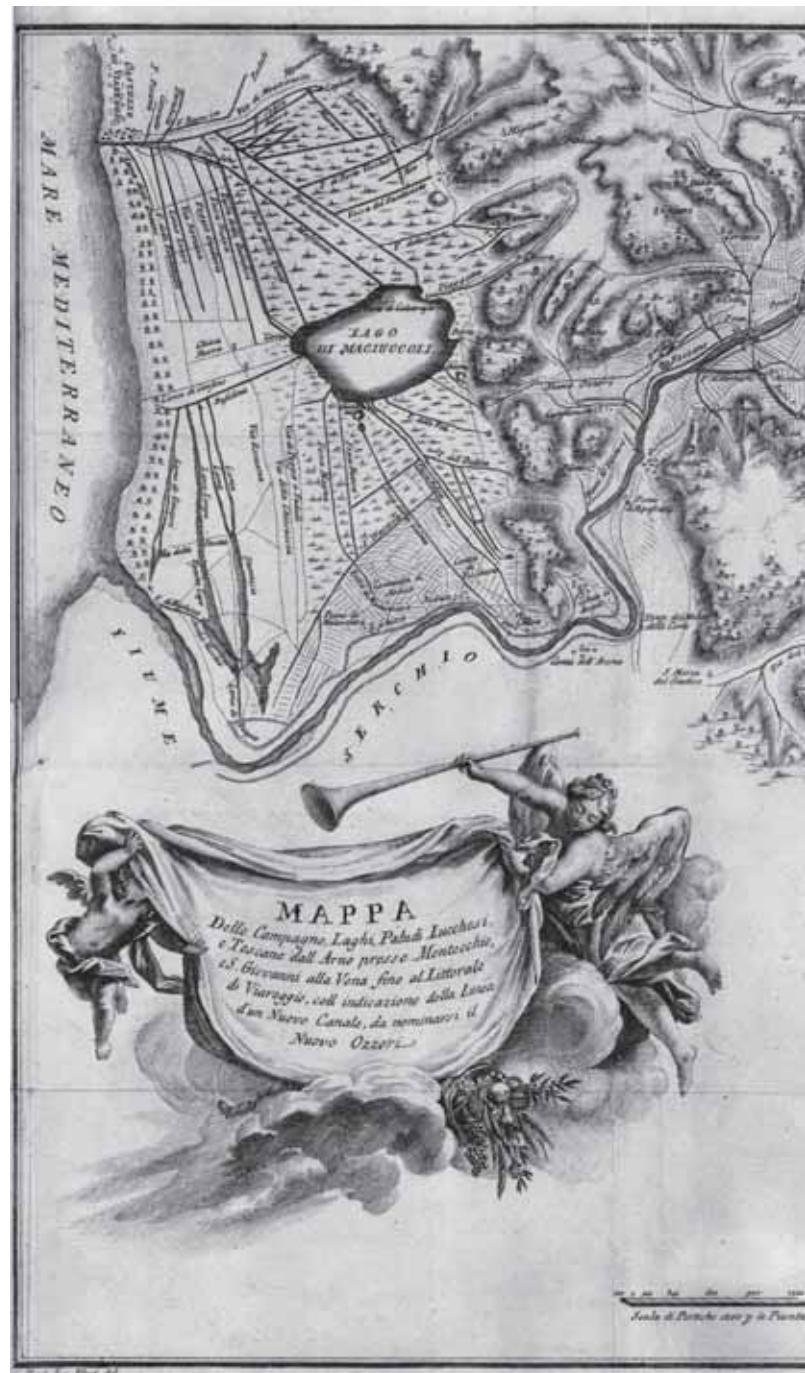
Lucca and Tuscany, through the territory of Lucca and under the bed of the River Serchio northwest to Lago di Maciuccoli, from where it would then flow into the existing network, towards the Port of Viareggio.

Ximenes' hydrotechnical operating plan for the maximum depression of the lake was depicted in a map entitled *Mappa delle Campagne, Laghi, Paludi Lucchesi, e Toscane dall'Arno presso Montecchio, e S. Giovanni alla Vena fino al Littorale di Viareggio, coll indicazione della Linea d'un Nuovo Canale, da nominarsi il Nuovo Ozzeri* (Figure 9). The map was produced in 1782 in Lucca on an engraving plate. The format of the plate was  $42.4 \times 54.9$  cm, although the map is in a slightly smaller format,  $40 \times 52.7$  cm. The map's author was Francesco Bonsignori.

Ximenes, in his extensive records dated 25 September 1778, proposed to Lucca the construction of a new freight channel, called Nuovo Ozzeri. This channel was to drain water from the Lago di Sesto in the border strip of Lucca and Toscana through the territory of Lucca and under the riverbed of the River Serchio northwest to Lago di Maciuccoli, and the rivers would then flow towards the Port of Viareggio within the existing river network.

As in an earlier dispute between Lucca and Tuscany (1756-1758), Bošković represented the interests of Lucca, while Ximenes represented Tuscany (Martinović, 1993a). Therefore, at the request of Lucca, Bošković agreed to write an opinion on Ximenes' report, although he was in Paris in 1781, far from the area which was the subject of his first professional rivalry with Ximenes.

Ximenes answered Bošković's remarks in writing and the editor, who would not give his name, according to Martinović (1993a), assumed that it was Bošković's correspondent, Giovanni Arnolfini Attilio, who made public all three project reports in 1782, Ximenes' project, Bošković's expert opinion and Ximenes' response, in a special edition regarding the plan for hydrotechnical works in Lucca. In this special issue on the plan for hydraulic works in Lucca, the map appears as *Mappa delle Campagne, Laghi, Paludi Lucchesi, e Toscane dall'Arno presso Montecchio, e S. Giovanni alla Vena fino al Littorale di Viareggio, coll indicazione della Linea d'un Nuovo Canale, da nominarsi il Nuovo Ozzeri* (Figure 9), by Francesco Bonsignori. The map was made from an engraving plate, the format of which was  $42.4 \times 54.9$  cm, whereas the map has a slightly smaller format,  $40 \times 52.7$  cm. Following this publication, Bošković's arguments won over the court of Maria Theresa in Vienna and the Senate of the Republic of Lucca ennobled him.



## 6 Popularisation of Bošković's life and work

An enviable number of activities marking the 300th anniversary of the birth of Ruder Josip Bošković took place in 2011. One of the largest was a project undertaken by the museums in Dubrovnik entitled *Croatia celebrates its genius on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Ruđer Bošković in his hometown of Dubrovnik*. The project included a number of exhibitions and educational workshops for schoolchildren.



**Figure 9.** *Mappa delle Campagne, Laghi, Paludi Lucchesi e Toscane dall'Arno presso Montecchio, e S. Giovanni alla Vena fino al Littorale di Viareggio, coll'indicazione della Linea d'un Nuovo Canale, da nominarsi il Nuovo Ozzori published in a special issue on the plan for hydraulic works in Lucca, 1782 (Dubrovnik State Archive)*

**Slika 9.** *Mappa delle Campagne, Laghi, Paludi Lucchesi e Toscane dall'Arno presso Montecchio, e S. Giovanni alla Vena fino al Littorale di Viareggio, collin di cazione della Linea d'un Nuovo Canale, da nominarsi il Nuovo Ozzeri, objavljena u posebnom izdanju o planu hidrauličnih radova u Lucci, 1782. godine (Državni arhiv u Dubrovniku)*

iznosi 42,4 cm × 54,9 cm, a sam kartografski prikaz nešto je manji (40,0 cm × 52,7 cm). Nakon spomenute objave, Boškovićeva argumentacija odnijela je pobjedu na dvoru Marije Terezije u Beču, a Senat Republike Lucce proglašio je Boškovića plemićem.

## 6. Popularizacija Boškovićeva života i rada

Zavidan je broj aktivnosti kojima je obilježena tristota obljetnica rođenja Ruđera Josipa Boškovića u Hrvatskoj

2011. godine. Jedno od najvećih događanja je bio projekt Dubrovačkih muzeja pod nazivom: *Hrvatska slavi svoga genija povodom 300. obljetnice rođenja – Ruđer Bošković ponovno u rodnom Dubrovniku* (URL 9). U sklopu projekta održane su izložbe i edukativne radionice za školsku djecu.

U Tehničkom muzeju u Zagrebu (Savska cesta 18) od 18. do 20. 5. 2011. održani su *Dani Ruđera Boškovića* (voditelj: Ante Radonić). Postavljena je izložba *Ruđer Bošković – portret znanstvenika* od 18. 5. 2011. do 3. 7. 2011 (URL 10) i održana su predavanja:

In the Technical Museum in Zagreb (Savska cesta 18), from 18 - 20 May 2011, a series of events were held called 'Days of Ruđer Bošković' (host: Ante Radonić). An exhibition took place entitled Ruđer Bošković - portrait of a scientist from 18 May to 3 July (URL 10), which included the following lectures:

1. The ingenious ideas of Ruđer Bošković- 18 May 2011 (Stipe Kutleša)
2. Ruđer Bošković in the light of modern science – 19 May 2011 (Mladen Martinis)
3. Astronomical challenges in the century of Ruđer Bošković – 20 May 2011 (Tatjana Kren).

Between 29 May and 6 June 2011, the Ruder Bošković Institute in Dubrovnik organised an international scientific symposium entitled From Ruđer Bošković to today: the contribution of Croatian scientists to world scientific heritage (URL 11).

Several books and monographs have been published, some of which are indicated in URL 12, 13 and 14.

- Špoljarić, S. (2011): Ruđer Bošković's diplomacy in the service of the Dubrovnik Republic, Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of the Republic of Croatian, Zagreb, URL 17
- Eclipses of the sun and moon by Ruđer Josip Bošković (1711-1778.). Publisher: Matica hrvatska, edited by S. Kutleša (URL 13).
- Ruđer Bošković Lexicon, published by the Miroslav Krleža Lexicographic Institute, Zagreb (URL 14).

At the Faculty of Geodesy in Zagreb on the first floor of the gallery at Kačićeva 26, an exhibition took place from 11 April to 11 June 2011 (Klajić 2011). In addition to the exhibition, an illustrated catalogue of the exhibition was produced by M. Lapaine, which is available online (URL 15).

A question-and-answer session on Josip Ruđer Bošković was organised in all primary and secondary schools by the Croatian Association of Technical Culture, as part of the project 'Croatian Inventors throughout History'. A commemorative booklet about Ruđer Bošković as an important Croatian inventor was also produced (URL 16).

One of the main themes of the Science Festival held 11- 16 April 2011 in Mali Lošinj, Omiš, Osijek, Rijeka, Sinj, Split, Rab, and Zagreb was the celebration of the 300th anniversary of the birth of Ruđer Bošković (URL 17).

Recently, a stamp was published with a motif of R. J. Bošković. (URL 18), and scientific discussions were held about Ruđer Bošković (URL 19).

## 7 Conclusion

Bošković's geodetic and cartographic work, and especially his scientific contributions, were not just remembered at the recent 300th anniversary of his birth. By reviewing the available literature, we can note a proliferation of works published about Bošković's life and work to coincide with the anniversary of his birth and death. Many of themaps he used in his professional life have been rediscovered.

His surveying work contributed to the theory of errors and adjustment calculation and adjustments to astronomical instruments and building surveying tripods, thereby increasing the accuracy of his field surveys.

In his geodetic and cartographic works, for example, when making the Map of the Ecclesiastical State, he had a faithful companion and friend on his journeys, Christopher Maire, who worked with him on map creation, among other things. He was fully aware that maps were powerful records of time and space. He always insisted on the maximum possible accuracy in his work and often criticised his predecessors for their surveying shortcomings in surveying. These were not vain criticisms: he was innovative and constructed instruments that provided greater accuracy. He described in detail each task he performed in his reports, opinions or dissertations.

Bošković left us the Map of the Ecclesiastical State (fig. 4), and presumably contributed as the author to the two other maps of the Ecclesiastical State (fig. 5 and fig. 6). In addition, he used the maps of others during his travels and research to prepare expert opinions in the field of hydrotechnics. Existing maps also helped him gain a better insight into this field and to make inferences, but also helped in his criticism of the work of other scientists of the age working on the same problem.

He had an unusually strong intellect, and was critical, far-sighted and intuitive. In his lifetime, some of his ideas and thoughts received appropriate attention. However, with the passage of time, generations of scientists have awarded him increasing recognition, as they have acknowledged the justification for some of his ideas and hypotheses. It is this which makes Bošković a great man, rising him above his time and bestowing upon him lasting value and significance.

## Acknowledgment

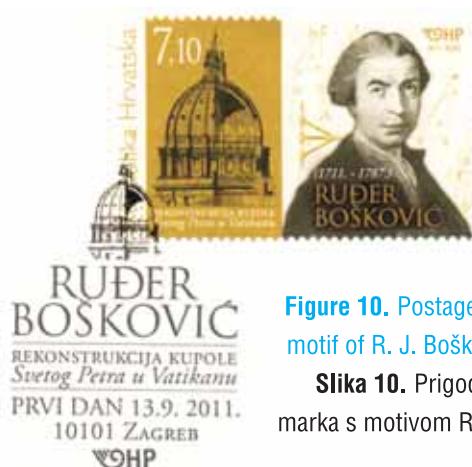
We would like to thank to State Archiaeve in Dubrovnik, as well as Collection of Manuscripts and the Old Books of the National and University Library in Zagreb for illustartions.

1. Genijalne ideje Ruđera Boškovića – 18. 5. 2011. (predavač: Stipe Kutleša)
2. Ruđer Bošković u svjetlu moderne znanosti – 19. 5. 2011. (predavač: Mladen Martinis)
3. Astronomski izazovi u stoljeću Ruđera Boškovića – 20. 5. 2011. (predavač: Tatjana Kren).

Institut Ruđer Bošković organizirao je u Dubrovniku od 29. 5. do 2. 6. 2011. međunarodni znanstveni simpozij pod nazivom From Ruđer Bošković to Today: Contribution of Croatian Scientists to the World Scientific Heritage (URL 11).

Objavljeno je više knjiga i monografija, od kojih izdvajamo (URL 12, 13, 14):

- Špoljarić, S. (2011): Ruđer Bošković u službi diplomacije Dubrovačke Republike, Diplomatska akademija Ministarstva vanjskih poslova i europskih integracija Republike Hrvatske, Zagreb (URL 12).
- Pomrćine Sunca i Mjeseca Ruđera Josipa Boškovića (1711–1778). Izdavač: Matica hrvatska, priredio: S. Kutleša (URL 13).
- Leksikon Ruđera Boškovića u izdanju Leksikografskog zavoda Miroslav Krleža, Zagreb (URL 14).



**Figure 10.** Postage stamp with a motif of R. J. Bošković (URL 18)

**Slika 10.** Prigodna poštanska marka s motivom R. J. Boškovića (URL 18)

Na Geodetskom fakultetu Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, u galeriji na 1. katu (Kačićeva 26, Zagreb) postavljena je izložba od 11. 4. 2011. do 11. 6. 2011. (Klaić 2011). Uz izložbu je pripremljen i ilustrirani katalog izložbe (autor: M. Lapaine), koji je dostupan na internetu (URL 15).

Aktualni sat o Josipu Ruđeru Boškoviću je u svim osnovnim i srednjim školama organizirala je Hrvatska zajednica tehničke kulture, a u okviru projekta Hrvatski izumitelji kroz povijest pripremila i Prigodnu brošuru o Ruđeru Boškoviću kao značajnom hrvatskom izumitelju (URL 16).

Jedna od glavnih tema Festivala znanosti, koji se od 11. do 16. travnja 2011. održavao u Malom Lošinju, Omišu, Osijeku, Rijeci, Sinju, Splitu, Rabu i Zagrebu, bila je obilježavanje 300 godina od rođenja Ruđera Boškovića (URL 17).

Objavljena je i poštanska marka s motivom R. J. Boškovića (URL 18), te su održane mnogobrojne znanstvene tribine o Ruđeru Boškoviću (URL 19).

## 7. Zaključak

Prisjećanje na Boškovićev geodetski, a posebno kartografski rad i njegov znanstveni i stručni doprinos povodom nedavne 300. obljetnice Boškovićeva rođenja nije prvo obilježavanje njegova jubileja. Pregledom dostupne literature primjećuje se intenziviranje objavljivanja radova o Boškovićevu životu i radu prigodom jubilarnih godišnjica njegova rođenja ili smrti. Prikazujemo neke karte kojima se služio u svojim ekspertizama.

Pri geodetskim radovima dao je doprinos u području teorije pogrešaka i računa izjednačenja, prilagodbe astronomskih instrumenata i izgradnje geodetskih tronozaca, čime je povećao točnost svojih terenskih mjerjenja.

Pri geodetskim i nekim kartografskim radovima, npr. na izradi karte Crkvene države, imao je vjernog suputnika i prijatelja na putovanjima, Christophera Mairea. Znao je da su karte moćni svjedoci vremena i prostora u kojem se živjelo. Uvijek je inzistirao na maksimalnoj točnosti u svojim radovima i često kritizirao svoje prethodnike i njihove nedostatke pri mjerjenjima, ali se nije zadržavao samo na riječima, već je bio inventivan i konstruirao instrumente koji su dali veću točnost mjerjenja. Svaki obavljeni zadatak detaljno opisuje u svojim izvješćima, ekspertizama ili disertacijama.

Bošković nam je ostavio kartu Crkvene države u tri lista (slika 4), a prepostavlja se da je sudjelovao u izradi još dvije karte Crkvene države (slika 6 i 7). Osim toga upotrebljavao je karte na putovanjima i istraživanjima, pri izradi stručnih mišljenja ili ekspertiza u području hidrotehnike, a karte su mu pomagale i pri boljem uvidu u promatrano područje, pri izvođenju zaključaka, te pri kritikama rada drugih znanstvenika toga doba koji su radili na istom problemu.

Posjedovao je neobično jak intelekt, bio je kritičan, dalekovidan i intuitivan. Neke od njegovih ideja i zamisli nisu bile za njegova života ni uočene ni shvaćene. No kako je vrijeme prolazilo, generacije znanstvenika su mu postupno odavale sve veće priznanje kada su uvidjeli kako su neke njegove ideje i postavke bile ispravne. To je upravo ono što Boškovića čini velikim, što ga uzdiže iznad njegova vremena i što mu daje trajnu vrijednost i veličinu.

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