

Review
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Cartography of Selce

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Abstract: *Cartographic representations, both contemporary or old maps and plans, are extraordinary sources of spatial information. They contain spatial, historical, toponomastic, economical, ethnical and numerous other data important for understanding the entire development of an area. Although Selce has not been inhabited for as long as some surrounding settlements because the contemporary settlement of Selce originates from the second half of the 14th century, it still has a quite interesting development history with an early ascent of tourist activities within both Croatian and European frames. Cartographic representations reviewed in this paper help illuminate historical changes and compare them to the current state in space.*

Key words: *cartography, Selce, maps, plans, cadastre, tourism*

1. Introduction

Selce is a small settlement with about 1500 inhabitants and a history not as rich as that of surrounding settlements Bribir, Bakar or Senj, which have existed since ancient times. The development of Selce can be followed from about six centuries ago, although there is archaeological evidence that people had lived in the area of Selce in Neolithic. It is also known that there used to be small settlement in Selce during Roman period (2nd century BC — 5th century AD). Considering these facts, it is to be expected that cartographic material about Selce is not very extensive. Nevertheless, this does not

mean there are no interesting and valuable cartographic representations which can sometimes be found in unexpected places.

Selce does not have a regional museum or an archive with a cartographic collection, so one needs to see private legacies and public institutions with access to such material. This paper is not dedicated exclusively to old maps and plans, but also to contemporary cartographic representations of the settlement (tourist guides, settlement plans, etc.) the number of which has increased due to rapid development of tourism in Selce in the last hundred years.

Most cartographic material presented in this paper comes from the archives of the Tourist Association of Selce, the People's Library and Reading Room Selce and the cadastral office of the State Geodetic Administration in Crikvenica. Much of the material presented was taken from various publications related to Selce. Especially important is archive material from the legacy of Ivan Lončarić Papić (1870-1964), a writer, painter, poet and founder of Selce's Library and Reading Room, which is preserved within the Library. In addition, there is going to be mention of cartographic representations on and inside public buildings in Selce (post office and the building of the Tourist Association) which are perhaps the most important part of Selce's cartography.

A part of cartographic material in this paper was taken from publications of the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia (*Peljar za male brodove* and various maps), and digital cartographic material from programs *Google Earth*, *Google Maps* and *Panoramio* are featured as well. Also important for this paper were

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Kartografija Selca

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Sažetak: *Kartografski prikazi izniman su izvor informacija o prostoru, bez obzira na to je li riječ o suvremenim ili starim kartama ili planovima. Iz njih se mogu iščitati prostorni, povijesni, toponomastički, gospodarski, etnički i brojni drugi podaci važni za razumijevanje ukupnog razvoja nekog područja. Iako Selce nema dugi kontinuitet naseljenosti poput nekih okolnih mjesta, jer suvremeno naselje potječe iz druge polovice 14. st., ipak ima prilično zanimljivu povijest razvoja s vrlo ranim usponom turističke djelatnosti i u hrvatskim i u europskim okvirima. Kartografski prikazi izneseni u ovome radu pomažu rasvijetliti te povijesne mijene te omogućiti usporedbu s današnjim stanjem u prostoru.*

Ključne riječi: *kartografija, Selce, karte, planovi, katastar, turizam*

1. Uvod

Selce je malo naselje s oko 1500 stanovnika i s poviješću koja nije bogata poput one okolnih naselja Bribira, Bakra ili Senja, koji imaju kontinuitet postojanja već od antičkog doba. Kontinuirani povijesni razvoj Selca možemo pratiti tek nešto više od šest stoljeća unatrag, iako postoje arheološki dokazi da su na tom području ljudi živjeli još u neolitiku. Poznato je i da je u doba vladavine Rima ovim prostorima (2. st. pr. Kr. – 5. st. nakon Kr.) u Selcu postojala manja naseobina koja je u kasnijim stoljećima prestala postojati. S obzirom na to može se očekivati da ni kartografska građa o Selcu nije

prebogata. Međutim, to ne znači da među dostupnom građom nema i nekih zanimljivih i vrijednih kartografskih prikaza koji se mogu ponekad pronaći na prilično neočekivanim mjestima.

U Selcu ne postoji zavičajni muzej ili arhiv u kojem bi se čuvala kartografska zbirka pa je za pronalazak kartografskih prikaza potrebno obići privatne ostavštine i javne ustanove koje raspolažu takvom građom. Ovaj rad nije orijentiran isključivo na obradu starih karata i planova već prikazuje i suvremene kartografske prikaze mjesta (turistički vodiči, planovi naselja i sl.) kojih je iz godine u godinu sve više zbog naglog razvoja turizma u Selcu u proteklih stotinjak godina.

Većina kartografskoga materijala izložena u ovome radu potječe iz arhiva Turističke zajednice (TZ) Selce, Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Selce i Ispostave Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave. Dobar dio predstavljene građe preuzet je iz različitih publikacija koje su tematikom usko vezane uz Selce. Od posebnog je značenja arhivska građa iz ostavštine Ivana Lončarića Papića (1870-1964), pisca, slikara, pjesnika i osnivača selačke knjižnice i čitaonice, koja se danas čuva u selačkoj knjižnici. Posebno će biti obrađeni i kartografski prikazi u i na javnim zgradama u Selcu (pošta i zgrada TZ), koji su možda i najzanimljiviji dio kartografije Selca.

Dio kartografske građe u ovome radu preuzet je iz izdanja Hrvatskoga hidrografskog instituta (*Peljar za male brodove* i razne karte), a obrađeni su i digitalni kartografski materijali s programa *Google Earth*, *Google Maps* i *Panoramio*. Za nastanak ovoga rada bila je važna i obrada katastarskih karata i planova iz Ispostave Crikvenica

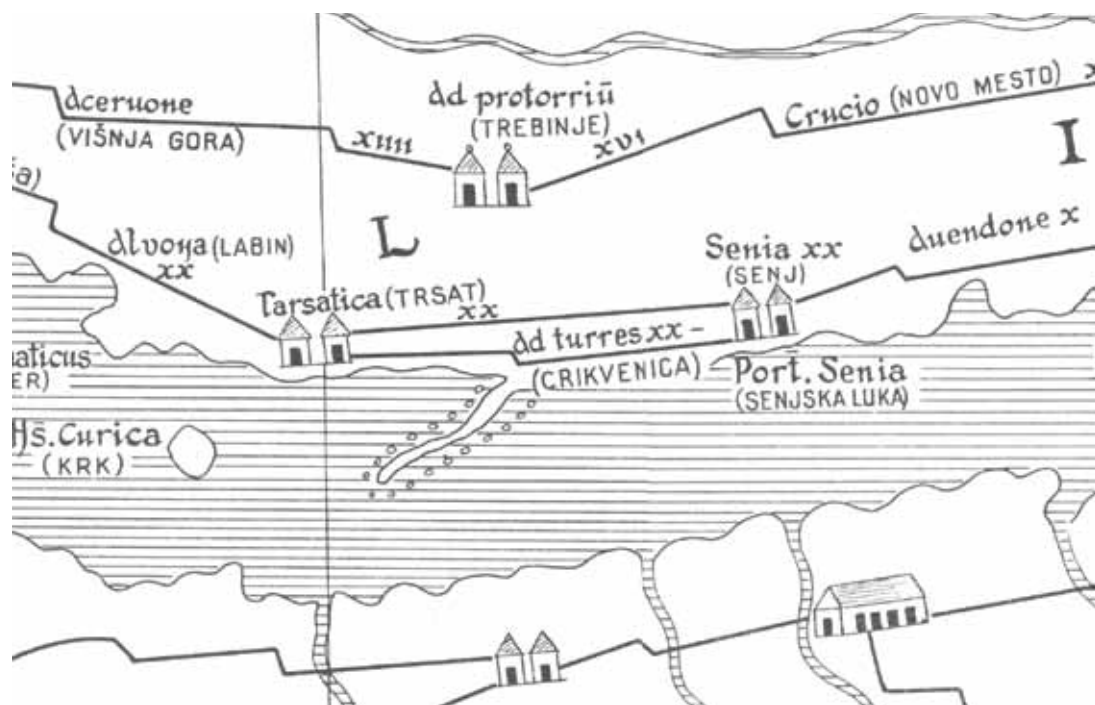


Fig. 1. A segment of Peutinger's map (a copy from the Middle Ages of a road map from the Roman period) representing the settlement Ad Turres (from Monumenta cartographica Jugoslaviae, 1974)

Slika 1. Segment Peutingerove karte (srednjevjekovna kopija cestovne karte iz rimskoga doba) na kojem je prikazano naselje Ad Turres (preuzeto iz Monumenta cartographica Jugoslaviae, 1974)

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cadastral maps and plans from the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica, and important information about the new cadastral survey of Selce were obtained from CADCOM Ltd. from Zagreb.

Other institutions in which maps and plans were sought include the Selce Elementary School, which had no maps because it is a local school for grades 1 to 4, and thus no geography classes or maps.

In addition to archive and library material required to write this paper, personal communication with people related to Selce in different ways was also important. Since cartography of Selce has not been scientifically analyzed so far, the people's knowledge and experience were the only way to obtain reliable information about the origin of a large number of representations in this paper. Without their help and benevolent advice, this paper could not have been written.

I owe special thanks to director of the Tourist Association of Selce, Mr. Luka Pobor, the secretary of the Local Board of Selce, Mr. Rodoljub Lončarić, the head of the *National Library and Reading Room Selce*, Mrs. Edita Jeličić-Krpan, employee of the Cadastral Office Crikvenica, Mr. Dubravko Car, employee of the city Office for Property Development and Management, Vjekoslava Glavan, graduate engineer of architecture,

employees of the post office in Selce, Mr. Nenad Antić and Mrs. Marina Dražić, Assist. Prof. Dr. Josip Faričić from the Department of Geography of the University of Zadar and MSc. Miljenko Pandžić, archivist and former vice-director of the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb.

This paper was made after my seminar thesis *Cartography of Selce* made for the course *Application of Digital Cartography in Cartography of the Adriatic* and mentored by Prof. Dr. Miljenko Lapaine at the postgraduate study *Geographic Bases of Littoralization of Croatia*.

2. Historical-Geographic Frame

Selce is situated about 30 km southeast of Rijeka on the coast of the Vinodol Channel, only 2 km from Crikvenica and 7 km from Novi Vinodolski. The settlement is on a mild slope of the limestone coastal ridge separating the coast from the Vinodol flysch vale in Selce's hinterland. Its climate is sub-Mediterranean with average annual temperature of about 14 °C and with about 1300 mm of rainfall which was a favourable prerequisite for early tourism development. Selce developed around a valley which used to be called "the salvation harbour" because it offered ships a reliable shelter from strong wind. The population rate was also positively affected by numerous fresh water springs which supplied the population with water until the second half of the 20th century.

Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave, a važne informacije o novoj katastarskoj izmjeri Selca dobio sam od zaposlenika tvrtke CADCOM d. o. o. iz Zagreba.

Od ostalih ustanova u kojima su tražene karte i planovi treba spomenuti Osnovnu školu Selce, u kojoj nema karata jer je riječ o područnoj školi u kojoj se odvija nastava za učenike od 1. do 4. razreda osnovne škole te stoga nema kabineta za geografiju u kojem bi se karte mogle pronaći.

Osim obrade arhivske i knjižnične građe, za nastanak ovog rada bila je važna i osobna komunikacija s ljudima koji su na različite načine vezani uz Selce. Kako kartografija Selca do sada nije bila znanstveno obrađivana, njihovo znanje i iskustvo bili su jedini način da se dođe do pouzdanih informacija o nastanku i podrijetlu velikog broja ovdje navedenih prikaza i bez njihove pomoći i dobronamjernih savjeta nastanak ovoga rada ne bi bio moguć.

Posebno zahvaljujem na pomoći direktoru TZ Selce gospodinu Luki Poboru, tajniku Mjesnog odbora Selce gospodinu Rodoljubu Lončariću, voditeljici Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Selce gospođi Editi Jeličić-Krpan, djelatniku Ispostave Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave gospodinu Dubravku Caru, djelatnici Upravnog odjela za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom Vjekoslavi Glavan, dipl. ing. arh., djelatnicima poštanskog ureda u Selcu gospodinu Nenadu Antiću i gospođi Marini Dražić, doc. dr. sc. Josipu Faričiću s Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru te mr. sc. Miljenku Pandžiću, arhivistu i bivšem zamjeniku ravnatelja Hrvatskoga državnog arhiva u Zagrebu.

Ovaj je rad nastao iz seminarskog rada *Kartografija Selca* (Lončarić, 2007) iz kolegija *Primjena digitalne kartografije u kartografiji Jadrana* pod mentorstvom prof. dr. sc. Miljenka Lapainea na posljediplomskom studiju *Geografske osnove litoralizacije Hrvatske*.

2. Povijesno-geografski okvir

Selce je smješteno 30-ak km jugoistočno od Rijeke, na obali Vinodolskoga kanala, samo 2 km udaljeno od Crikvenice i 7 km od Novog Vinodolskog. Naselje se nalazi na blagoj padini vapnenačkog primorskoga grebena, koji odvaja obalu od vinodolske flišne udoline u neposrednom zaleđu Selca. Klima tog prostora je submediteranska s prosječnom godišnjom temperaturom od oko 14 °C i oko 1300 mm oborina godišnje, ali i s više od 2500 sunčanih sati, što je bilo povoljan preduvjet za rani razvoj turizma. Selce se razvilo oko uvale koja je u prošlosti nazivana „lukom spasa“ jer je brodovima pružala pouzdan zaklon od bure, vrlo česte i jake na tome području. Pozitivan učinak na razvoj naseljenosti imali su i brojni izvori slatke vode u mjestu koji su sve do druge polovice 20. st. služili za opskrbu stanovništva vodom.

Povijest naseljenosti tog prostora važna je za proučavanje kartografske građe. Relativno kratak kontinuitet povijesnog razvoja uvjetovao je malu količinu arhivske građe s obzirom na to da Selce nikada u svojoj povijesti nije imalo neku veću administrativnu važnost, pa nije bilo ni potrebe za postojanjem arhiva ili katastarskog ureda. Tek u novije doba uloga Selca jača zbog razvoja turizma koji je na tome području počeo prije nego na većem dijelu hrvatske obale (1894), pa je i suvremena kartografska građa znatno zastupljenija zbog tiskanja velikog broja turističkih karata i planova mjesta i okolice.

Kontinuitet naseljenosti na prostoru Vinodola može se pratiti unatrag do prapovijesnoga doba. U to je doba na Kvarneru završavao jedan ogranak „jantarskog puta“ kojim se jantar dopremao s obala Baltika do Mediterana. Kvarner, a time i Vinodol, bili su pogodni za trgovinu jantantom zbog svoje duboke uvučenosti u europsko kopno. Razvojem trgovine jantantom stvoreni su preduvjeti razvoja stalne naseljenosti na tome prostoru (Stražičić, 1986).

Na Kvarneru u predrimsko doba obitavaju keltska i ilirska plemena, a Liburni osnivaju Liburniju Tarsatiansiju. Ostaci ilirske (liburnske) gradine nalaze se na brdskom predjelu istočno od Selca, gdje se danas nalazi kapela sv. Jurja. Rimljani osvajaju taj kraj 128. g. pr. Kr. i zadržavaju ga do 5. st. nakon Kr. U antičko se doba spominje prometnica od Tarsatice do Senie, koju bilježi i Peutingerova karta i zemljopisna uputa Ptolemeja iz 2. st. Antoninov itinerar spominje i postaje na tom putu od kojih najveću pažnju zaokuplja Ad Turres, čiji lokalitet do danas nije pouzdano utvrđen, a pretpostavlja se da je bio na području današnje Crikvenice ili Selca što potvrđuju dosadašnji arheološki nalazi rimske keramike, mozaika i novca. Prema Peutingerovoj karti naselje Ad Turres nalazilo se točno na pola puta između Tarsatice i Senie (sl. 1), a prema ravenskim geografima na prostoru između Tarsatice i Senie nalaze se dva naselja - Ad Turres i Raparia. Ad Turres je smješten na cesti koja ide morskom obalom, dok se Raparia nalazi na cesti koja prolazi kroz unutrašnjost Vinodola. Pod nazivom Raparia skriva se vjerojatno današnji Bribir jer se naziv Raparia poslije mijenja u Varvaria, zatim u Barbaria i dolaskom slavenskoga, odnosno hrvatskoga, stanovništva postupno u Bribir (Margetić, 1987)¹. Romanizacija tog područja bila je uvjetovana upravo spomenutom prometnicom koja je svoje ishodište imala u Akvileji (Matejčić, 1990). Da je naselje Ad Turres možda bilo temelj današnjeg Selca pokazuju i brojni arheološki nalazi otkriveni tijekom građevinskih radova u posljednjih stoljeće i pol. Međutim, kako nije bilo sustavnih iskapanja, ti nalazi u najvećem broju slučajeva nisu očuvani.²

¹ Identičnu genezu ima naziv mjesta Bribir u Ravnim kotarima, koje se u antičkim izvorima naziva Varvaria.

² Inventarizacijom arheoloških nalaza bavio se Ivan Lončarić Papić, samouki povjesničar, arheolog i umjetnik koji je svoje nalaze objavljivao u zagrebačkom *Arheološkom vjesniku*: otkrio je ne samo ostatke rimskog posuđa i novca, već i dijelove građevina, mozaike pa i sarkofage te su na temelju njegovih istraživanja arheolozi zaključili da se na području Selca moralo nalaziti rimsko naselje (Antić, 1998).

The history of settling the area is important for studying cartographic material. A relatively short historical development means that there is not much archive material, considering Selce has never been important in an administrative way, thus there was no need for an archive or a cadastral office. Only in recent time did Selce become more significant due to tourism, which had started developing before it did in most other parts of the Croatian coast (1894), so contemporary cartographic material is significantly more represented because of a large number of printed tourist maps and plans of the settlement and its surroundings.

Settling the area of Vinodol can be tracked back to prehistory. It was a time when Kvarner was one end of the "amber road", which stretched from coasts of the Baltic Sea to the Mediterranean. Kvarner and Vinodol were suitable for amber trade because of their position deep in the European continent. Amber trade development made permanent settling of the area possible (Stražičić, 1986).

During the pre-Roman period, Kvarner was inhabited by Celtic and Illyric tribes, and Liburnians established Liburnia Tarsatiansia. There are remains of an Illyric (Liburnian) settlement in the hilly area east of Selce where there is nowadays the chapel of St. George. Romans conquered the area in 128 BC and kept it until the 5th century AD. There is mention of a route from Tarsatica to Senia which is registered on Peutinger's map and the geographical instruction by Ptolemy from the 2nd century. Antonin's itinerary also mentions stations on the route, most notably Ad Turres, the location of which has not been reliably determined yet, and it is assumed it was in the area of contemporary Crikvenica or Selce, which is confirmed by existing archaeological findings of Roman ceramics, mosaics and money. According to Peutinger's map, the Ad Turres settlement was exactly halfway between Tarsatica and Senia (Fig. 1), and according to Ravenna geographers, there are two settlements between Tarsatica and Senia: Ad Turres and Raparia. Ad Turres is located on the road going along the seashore, while Raparia is on a road passing through Vinodol's interior. Raparia is probably the current settlement of Bribir because Raparia was later changed to Varvaria, then Barbaria and gradually to Bribir with the arrival of Slavic or Croatian population (Margetić, 1987)¹. Romanization of the entire area was caused by the mentioned road with the starting point in Aquileia (Matejčić, 1990). Ad Turres might have been the foundation of present Selce which is pointed to by numerous archaeological findings which surfaced during construction work in the last century and a half. However, considering there were no systematic excavations, most of the findings were not preserved.²

In historical sources, the first mention of Selce was in 1366, but it is unclear whether the name refers only to the site, the harbour or the settlement. At the beginning, there was only the harbour, but it is certain there was a permanent settlement in the 15th century, which is evidenced by the church of St. Catherine built in 1498. First inhabitants of Selce probably came from the interior of Vinodol.

During the 16th and 17th century, the harbour's importance increased and the settlement began expanding, thus in the 17th century the settlement had two salt depots, depots for salted fish and olive oil, a barrel workshop an olive mill (*toč*), as well as a large observation post used for seasonal tuna fishing (*tunera*). At the time, Selce was owned by the noble Zrinski family, so there was a building (*dvorac*) in which the estate administrator lived, and it is assumed the Zrinski family periodically stayed in Selce (Antić, 1998). During the 17th and 18th century, there was an increase of new inhabitants from the interior of Vinodol, in which there was an early crisis of traditional economic valorisation based on agriculture. Poor arable areas in Vinodol could not satisfy growing needs of increasing number of inhabitants which resulted in economic change of population, which turned to trading and crafts, therefore starting to move to the coast.

The origin of the settlement's name is tied to the fact the settlement came into existence by merging of three villages (*seoca*): Metlina, Brdo and Selce which gradually merged into a single settlement during the 19th century. The settlement's original name was Selca, which was changed to Selce at the beginning of the 20th century to avoid frequent problems in postal transportation due to confusing it with Selca on the Island of Brač (Antić, 1975). The name Selca can still be heard in local conversations (e.g. *va Selcih, z Selac*).

3. Maps on Public Buildings in Selce

Perhaps the most distinct cartographic monument in Selce is a fresco at the central square on the building of the Tourist Association of Selce (Trg palih boraca 1). The fresco was made by academic painter Hajrudin Kujundžić, who stayed in Selce every year, most often during summer, from 1958 until he died. Hajrudin Kujundžić was born in Velečevo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, in 1915, and spent most of his life in Zagreb, where he died in 1986. He left a series of works of art in Selce, the most important being the mosaics *Selčanka* by the Polača spring and *Galeb* in the Slana valley and frescos in the morgue and the memorial cemetery to the people of Selce who died in World War II.

The fresco on the building of the Tourist Association Selce was produced in 1966 as a collaboration between the painter and the former Tourist Society Selce and occupies almost the entire northern wall of the building with dimensions about 8 × 5 m (Fig. 2). It represents a stylized settlement plan with the main streets emphasized

¹ The name of the settlement Bribir in Ravni kotari which is found in ancient sources as Varvaria, has identical genesis.

² Inventory of archaeological findings was done by Ivan Lončarić Papić, a self taught historian, archaeologist and artist, who published his findings in Zagreb's *Arheološki vjesnik*: he discovered not only remains of Roman dishes and money, but also parts of buildings, mosaics and even sarcophagi which led archaeologists to conclude there must have been a Roman settlement in the area of Selce (Antić, 1998).



Fig. 2. Fresco by academic painter H. Kujundžić on the building of the Tourist Association of Selce with stylized representation of the settlement plan (April, 2007)

Slika 2. Freska akademskog slikara H. Kujundžića na zgradi Turističke zajednice Selce sa stiliziranim prikazom plana naselja (foto R. Lončarić, travanj, 2007)

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U povijesnim izvorima Selce se prvi put spominje 1366. godine, ali nije jasno da li se taj naziv odnosi samo na lokalitet, na luku ili na naselje. U početku je postojala samo lučka funkcija, ali je sigurno da u 15. st. postoji i stalno naselje, što dokazuje i izgradnja crkvice sv. Katarine 1498. godine. Prvi stanovnici Selca doselili su se vjerojatno iz unutrašnjosti Vinodola.

U 16. i 17. st. važnost luke je narasla pa se naselje počelo širiti, te u drugoj polovici 17. st. postoje dva magazina za sol, skladišta za usoljenu ribu i maslinovo ulje, bačvarska radionica i mlin za masline (*toč*), a već tada postoji i velika promatračnica koja je služila za sezonski lov tuna (*tunera*). Selce je u to doba bilo u posjedu velikaške obitelji Zrinski pa je izgrađena i zgrada (*dvorac*) u kojoj je boravio upravitelj imanja, a pretpostavlja se da su i sami Zrinski povremeno boravili u Selcu (Antić, 1998). U 17. i 18. stoljeću pojačano je naseljavanje iz unutrašnjosti Vinodola, gdje se dogodila rana kriza tradicionalne gospodarske valorizacije temeljene na poljoprivredi. Skromne obradive površine u Vinodolu nisu mogle udovoljiti rastućim potrebama sve većeg broja stanovnika pa je došlo do gospodarske preorijentacije stanovništva, koje se sve više okretalo trgovini i obrtu te se počelo iseljavati na obalu.

Podrijetlo imena naselja vezano je uz činjenicu da je nastalo spajanjem triju zaselaka (*seoca*): Metline, Brda i Selca, koja su se tijekom 19. st. postupno spojila u jedinstveno naselje. Izvorni naziv mjesta bio je Selca, a do promjene naziva u Selce došlo je početkom 20. st. kako bi se izbjegli učestali problemi u poštanskom prometu zbog miješanja sa Selcima na otoku Braču (Antić, 1975). Naziv Selca još se i danas može čuti u selačkom govoru (npr. *va Selcih*, *z Selac*).

3. Kartografski prikazi na javnim zgradama u Selcu

Možda je najistaknutiji kartografski spomenik u Selcu freska koja se nalazi na središnjem mjesnom trgu na zgradi Turističke zajednice Selce (Trg palih boraca 1). Ta je freska rad akademskog slikara Hajrudina Kujundžića, koji je od 1958. pa sve do smrti svake godine povremeno boravio u Selcu, najčešće u ljetnim mjesecima. Hajrudin Kujundžić rođen je u Velečevu, BiH, 1915, a veći dio života proveo je u Zagrebu, gdje je umro 1986. U Selcu je za sobom ostavio niz umjetničkih djela od kojih su najvažnija mozaici *Selčanka* kraj izvora Polača i *Galeb* u uvali Slana te freske u mrtvačnici i na spomen-groblju poginulim Selčanima u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

Freska na zgradi TZ Selce nastala je 1966. godine kao dio suradnje između slikara i tadašnjeg Turističkog društva Selce i zauzima gotovo čitavu površinu sjevernog zida zgrade s dimenzijama oko 8 m × 5 m (sl. 2). Na njoj je vidljiv stilizirani plan naselja s naglašenim prikazom glavnih ulica te sa samo nekoliko natpisa kojima su označeni neki hoteli (*Marin* i *Jadranka*) i glavna prometnica koja prolazi sjeveroistočno od mjesta (Jadranska magistrala). Na planu je vidljiv i raspored kuća u naselju koje je u vrijeme nastanka freske bilo znatno slabije izgrađeno nego danas. Kujundžić se specijalizirao u slikanju freski radeći brojne restauracije po Istri, a bio je poznat i kao izvrstan kopist, osobito istarskih freski. Prema podacima koje sam prikupio u TZ Selce kod gospodina Luke Pobora, predsjednika TZ Selce, Kujundžić je za izradu te freske koristio isključivo 30 godina staro vapno, a zanimljivo je da je kao vezivo koristio stara jaja.



Fig. 3. Drawing and note by Ivan Lončarić Papić about the old school building, today with Kujundžić's fresco (from Antić, 1998). The original document is in the manuscript legacy of I. L. Papić kept in the National Library and Reading Room Selce.

Slika 3. Crtež i bilješka Ivana Lončarića Papića o zgradi stare škole na kojoj se danas nalazi Kujundžićeva freska (preuzeto iz Antić, 1998). Originalni spis nalazi se u rukopisnoj ostavštini I. L. Papića koja se čuva u fondu Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Selce.

and only few inscriptions indicating some hotels (*Marin* and *Jadranka*) and the main road going toward northeast from the settlement (Jadran Highway). The plan also represents the layout of houses in the settlement, which was much less developed when the fresco was made than it is nowadays. Kujundžić specialized in frescos by doing numerous restorations in Istria, and he also made remarkable copies especially of Istrian frescos. According to data from Tourist Association Selce's Mr. Luka Pobor, president of the Association, Kujundžić exclusively used 30 year old lime to produce the fresco, and it is also interesting he used eggs as an adhesive binder.

The building was built in 1875 as a school for lower grades of the elementary school (Fig. 3). The building remained a local school until 1968, when the school was transferred to a new building in Andrije Antića bb. Nowadays, the building is used as a tourist office, and the large room on the first floor is periodically used as a registry and exhibition area.

Another peculiar and interesting cartographic monument can be found in the post office in Selce. Namely, the southern wall of the office contains an enlarged reproduction of the famous Coronelli's map of Istria, Kvarner and Northern Dalmatia. The map is composed of 12 irregular pieces and its dimensions are about 3.5 × 2.5 m

(Fig. 5). According to Nenad Antić, director of the post office in Selce, the map was put there after the post office was built in 1966, but its author is unknown. Map image was taken with a special permission of the staff, because it is not normally allowed for security reasons.

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, a Venetian cosmographer, publisher and encyclopaedist, was born on August 16, 1650 in Venice, and died on December 9, 1718. He was one of the most famous cartographers of his time, mostly for numerous globes he produced for various clients in Europe. Coronelli was a Franciscan, a member of the order of Friars Minor (*Mala braća*) and he studied and completed theology. He received his PhD at the *Collegium San Bonaventura* in Rome.

V. M. Coronelli worked in several European countries, especially in France, where he produced his most famous works, two globes ordered by Louis XIV, one terrestrial and one celestial, both with a diameter of 354 cm. These globes are being preserved at the *Bibliothèque nationale François Mitterand* in Paris. In 1705, Coronelli returned to Venice, where he became the official cosmographer of the Venetian Republic. His most important cartographic work is the atlas titled *Atlante Veneto* in several tomes, and he

also established the geographic society *Accademia Cosmogarfica degli Argonauti* in his home city. His contribution to the development of cartography, and especially to globe production, is so great that the international society for studying globes, founded in Vienna in 1952, was named after him.

It seems the post office map is actually replica of Coronelli's map *Ristretto dell'a DALMAZIA Diusia né suoi Contadi... Parte Occidentale*, which was printed in Venice in 1688, just significantly reduced in content. Namely, comparing the post office map and its reproduction in books *Five Centuries of Maps and Charts of Croatia and Kartografski spomenici hrvatskoga Jadrana* (Wallis, 2005; Kozličić, 1995, Fig. 7 and 8) and consulting Assist. Prof. Dr. Josip Faričić, I concluded they are the same map with the exception of content, of which there is much less in the copy than in the original. The post office map lacks many geographic names and has only the most important ones (*Croacia, Istria, Il mare d'Istria, Le isoli del Quarner* etc.). The coastlines of both maps are identical and positions of remaining geographic names matches those in the original, which is another reason for believing the post office map is a reproduction of Coronelli's map. The central part of the post office map was subsequently fitted with its title in Croatian: *Karta Istre, Kvarnera i dijela Dalmacije Coronelli, Venecija 1688. g (Map of Istria,*



Fig. 4. Reproduction of Kujundžić's fresco on cover of the book by Stanko Antić, *Selce – od rimske lučice do modernog naselja, Ustanova u kulturi Dr. Ivan Kostrenčić, National Library and Reading Room Selce, Crikvenica – Selce, 1998.*

Slika 4. Reprodukcijska Kujundžićeve freske na koricama knjige Stanka Antića, *Selce – od rimske lučice do modernog naselja, Ustanova u kulturi Dr. Ivan Kostrenčić, Narodna knjižnica i čitaonica Selce, Crikvenica – Selce, 1998.*

Zgrada je izgrađena 1875. godine kao školska zgrada za potrebe odvijanja nastave u nižim razredima osnovne škole (sl. 3). Funkciju mjesne škole je zadržala do 1968, kada je škola premještena u novoizgrađenu zgradu u ulici Andrije Antića bb. Danas se u toj zgradi nalazi turistički ured, a velika prostorija na katu zgrade povremeno se koristi kao matični ured i izložbeni prostor.

U selačkom poštanskom uredu nalazi se još jedan neobičan i zanimljiv kartografski spomenik. Naime, na južnom zidu ureda postavljena je uvećana reprodukcija poznate Coronellijeve karte Istre, Kvarnera i sjeverne Dalmacije. Karta je sastavljena od 12 nejednakih komada i ukupne je dimenzije oko 3,5 m × 2,5 m (sl. 5). Prema riječima Nenada Antića, upravitelja poštanskog ureda u Selcu, karta je postavljena nakon završetka gradnje pošte 1966. godine, ali autor reprodukcije nije poznat. Karta je snimljena uz posebnu dozvolu osoblja poštanskog ureda jer iz sigurnosnih razloga snimanje nije dopušteno.

Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, mletački kozmograf, izdavač i enciklopedist, rođen je 16. kolovoza 1650. u Veneciji, a umro 9. prosinca 1718. Bio je jedan od najpoznatijih kartografa svojega doba, a osobito su značajni brojni globusi koje je izradio za razne naručitelje diljem Europe. Coronelli je bio franjevac, član reda Male braće, a završio je studij teologije i doktorirao na *Collegium San Bonaventura u Rimu*.

V. M. Coronelli djelovao je u više europskih zemalja, a posebice se istaknuo u Francuskoj, gdje je izradio svoja najpoznatija djela, dva globusa po narudžbi Luja XIV., i to jedan zemaljski i jedan nebeski, oba promjera 354 cm. Ti globusi i danas se čuvaju u *Bibliothèque nationale François Mitterand* u Parizu. Godine 1705. Coronelli se vraća zauvijek u Veneciju, gdje postaje službeni kozmograf Mletačke Republike. Od kartografskih radova najvažniji mu je atlas *Atlante Veneto* u više svezaka, a u svojem rodnome gradu osnovao je i geografsko društvo *Accademia Cosmografica degli Argonauti*. Koliko je velik njegov doprinos razvoju kartografije, a osobito doprinos u izradi globusa, govori i podatak da međunarodno društvo za izučavanje globusa, osnovano 1952. u Beču, nosi njegovo ime.

Čini se da je karta u poštanskom uredu zapravo samo sadržajem znatno reducirana replika Coronellijeve karte *Ristretto dell'a DALMAZIA Diusia né suoi Contadi... Parte Occidentale*, koja je tiskana u Veneciji 1688. godine. Naime, uspoređujući kartu iz poštanskog ureda i njezinu reprodukciju u knjigama *Pet stoljeća geografskih i pomorskih karata Hrvatske* i *Kartografski spomenici hrvatskoga Jadrana* (Wallis, 2005; Kozličić, 1995, slike 7 i 8) te nakon konzultacija s doc. dr. sc. Josipom Faričićem došao sam do zaključka da je zapravo riječ o identičnoj karti, koje je sadržaj mnogo siromašniji nego na izvorniku. Na karti u pošti izostavljena su mnoga geografska

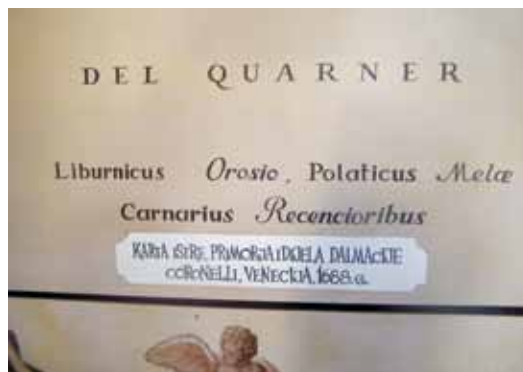


Fig. 5. (up) Reproduction of Coronelli's map of Istria, Kvarner and Northern Dalmatia in the post office in Selce (April, 2007)

Fig. 6. (right) Segment of Coronelli's map with the original inscription in Latin and with the map title in Croatian (April, 2007)

Slika 5. (gore) Reprodukcija Coronellijeve karte Istre, Kvarnera i Sjeverne Dalmacije u selačkom poštanskom uredu (foto R. Lončarić, travanj, 2007)

Slika 6. (desno) Segment Coronellijeve karte s izvornim natpisom na latinskom jeziku i s nazivom karte na hrvatskom jeziku (foto R. Lončarić, travanj, 2007)



Kvarner and Part of Dalmatia Coronelli, Venice 1688 (Fig. 6). The publishing year of the map is uncertain. Namely, Wallis (2005) stated the map was published in Venice in 1697, while in *Kartografski spomenici hrvatskoga Jadrana*, M. Kozličić stated the year 1688, which corresponds to the inscription on the post office map.

Selce is not indicated neither on the post office map reproduction nor on the ones from the aforementioned books. Although the map original is rich in toponyms and other geographic names, the part of coast between Kraljevica (*Porto Re*) and Senj (*Segna*) has the least toponyms because the area was managed by the Austrians and not the Venetians, so Venetian sailors did not go there much. The only toponym is *Caciach Pesca di Toni* (nowadays Kačjak, a part of Dramalj near Crikvenica), which is located 5 km southwest of Selce and in which there was an observation post for tuna fishing (*tunera*).

Selce is indicated on another map by Coronelli, the one representing the Island of Krk (*Isola di Veglia*), also

from 1688 (Fig. 9). On the map, Selce is indicated as *Selca*, i.e. Selca, plural because it was the settlement's official name until the beginning of the 20th century, which was already noted.

4. Cartographic Representations in Tourist Advertising Materials

Selce is a settlement economically dedicated almost exclusively to tourism. Important parts of tourism advertisement are settlement plans, which can be found in tourist brochures or important tourist points in the settlement. Thanks to director of the Tourist Association Selce, Mr. Luka Pobor, I received several tourist brochures printed in the last several years and which contain maps of Selce and its surroundings.

Interesting maps of Selce can be seen on two boards placed in 2007 at the new promenade from Hotel Varaždin toward the settlement's centre. The first one (Fig. 10) is



Fig. 7. Reproduction of Coronelli's map *Ristretto della Dalmazia...* (24 × 18 cm) in (Wallis, 2005), where 1697 is stated as the publishing year

Slika 7. Reprodukcija Coronellijeve karte *Ristretto della Dalmazia...* (24 cm × 18 cm) u (Wallis, 2005), gdje se navodi 1697. kao godina izdanja

imena, a ostavljena su samo ona najvažnija (*Croacia, Istria, Il mare d'Istria, Le isoli del Quarner* itd). Da je riječ o reprodukciji upravo Coronellijeve karte može se zaključiti i po tome što je obalna crta obje karte identična i što se položaj onih geografskih imena koja su ostavljena na karti poklapa s njihovim položajem na izvorniku. Na središnjem dijelu karte u pošti naknadno je stavljen njezin naziv na hrvatskom, na kojem stoji *Karta Istre, Kvarnera i dijela Dalmacije Coronelli, Venecija 1688. g* (sl. 6). Postoje dvojbe oko točnosti godine izdanja te karte. Naime, u knjizi *Pet stoljeća geografskih i pomorskih karata Hrvatske* (Wallis 2005) navodi se da je karta izdana u Veneciji 1697., dok M. Kozličić u *Kartografskim spomenicima hrvatskoga Jadrana* navodi 1688. godinu, što odgovara natpisu na karti u pošti.

Na reprodukciji karte u poštanskom uredu kao ni na onima iz navedenih knjiga nije označeno Selce kao naselje. Iako je izvornik karte bogat toponimima i ostalim geografskim imenima, dio obale između Kraljevice (*Porto Re*) i Senja (*Segna*) najmanje je ispunjen toponimima jer su u taj prostor, koji nije bio pod mletačkom vlašću već pod austrijskom, mletački pomorci vrlo rijetko svraćali. Jedini toponim koji je zabilježen je *Caciach Pesca di Toni* (danas Kačjak, dio naselja Dramalj kraj Crikveni-

ce), koji se nalazi oko 5 km sjeverozapadno od Selca i u kojem se nalazila promatračnica za lov tuna (tunera).

Selce se izrijeком spominje na jednoj drugoj Coronellijevoj karti, onoj otoka Krka (*Isola di Veglia*), također iz 1688. godine (sl. 9). Na toj karti za Selce se koristi naziv *Selsa*, odnosno Selca, dakle množina jer je, kako je već navedeno, sve do početka 20. stoljeća to bio i službeni naziv mjesta.

4. Kartografski prikazi Selca u turističkim promidžbenim materijalima

Selce je naselje koje je gospodarski orijentirano gotovo isključivo na turizam. Važan su dio turističke promidžbe planovi naselja koji se mogu pronaći u turističkim prospektima ili se nalaze na važnijim turističkim točkama u samome naselju. Zahvaljujući direktoru TZ Selce gospodinu Luki Poboru prikupio sam nekoliko turističkih prospekata tiskanih u posljednjih nekoliko godina, na kojima se nalaze kartografski prikazi Selca i okolice.



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Fig. 8. Reproduction of the same Coronelli's map from Kozličić 1995, 24.5 × 17.56 cm, where 1688 is stated as the publishing year

Slika 8. Reprodukcija iste Coronellijeve karte iz Kozličić 1995, 24,5 cm × 17,6 cm, gdje se kao godina izdanja navodi 1688.

located at the west entrance of the promenade, near the Millenium restaurant and is about 150 × 100 cm. It represents the settlement with indicated content important for tourist offers. However, the plan does not have much cartographic content; it does not even indicate all the streets. Also interesting is the title City Plan, which is incorrect because Selce does not qualify as a city, it is an administrative unit of the City of Crikvenica. Another similar plan, but significantly larger (3 × 2 m) is located on the promenade by the public lavatory (Fig. 11). Although the board was placed during spring of 2007, graffiti have already been written on it, making it almost unreadable.

Figures 11 and 12 show a plan of Selce and a map of the Northern Croatian Coast. They were published by the Tourist Association of Selce and provide tourists with basic information about the geographic position of Selce and the layout of streets and certain tourist content in the settlement. The settlement plan was produced on the basis of an aerial image, probably identical to those used to produce the Spatial Plan of Arrangement of the City of Crikvenica (Fig. 20), and it was published in 2006.

5. Cartographic Representations in Books about Selce

Although it is a relatively small settlement with a short historical development, several books have been published about Selce, as well as numerous papers and chapters in books and monographs. They mostly concern the development of tourism, cultural institutions and education in the settlement. They include some maps and plans which are going to be reviewed in the text.

Selce – from a Roman harbour to a modern settlement

The book *Selce – from a Roman Harbour to a Modern Settlement* by Dr. Stanko Antić was published by Ustanova u kulturi Dr. Ivan Kostrenčić from Crikvenica and the Tourist Association Selce in 1998. The book provides an extensive overview of the historical development of Selce from the beginning to the present day, with a special emphasis on a representation of sacral heritage, development of education, the library and tourist activities.



Fig. 9. Coronelli's map of the Island of Krk (Isola di Veglia) from 1688 (11 × 9.5 cm) representing Selce (Selsa) (from Kozličić, 1995, p. 248)

Slika 9. Coronellijeva karta otoka Krka (Isola di Veglia) iz 1688 (11 cm × 9,5 cm), na kojoj je ucrtano Selce (Selsa) (preuzeto iz Kozličić, 1995, str. 248)

Zanimljivi kartografski prikazi Selca nalaze se na dva panoa postavljena 2007. godine na novom šetalištu od hotela Varaždin prema središnjem dijelu naselja. Prvi takav pano (sl. 10) nalazi se na zapadnom ulazu u šetalište pokraj restorana Millenium i veličine je oko 150 cm × 100 cm: na njemu je prikazano naselje s označenim sadržajima važnima za turističku ponudu. Ipak, plan je prilično siromašan kartografskim sadržajem, a nisu označene ni sve ulice u naselju. Uočljiv je i naziv Plan grada, koji je netočan jer Selce se ni po kojem kriteriju ne ubraja u gradska naselja već je administrativna jedinica Grada Crikvenice. Drugi sličan plan samo znatno većih dimenzija (3 m × 2 m) nalazi se na šetalištu uz objekt javnog WC-a. Iako je pano postavljen u proljeće 2007, već je vidno oštećen grafitima i gotovo nečitljiv.

Na slikama 11 i 12 prikazani su plan Selca i karta sjevernoga Hrvatskog primorja. Riječ je o izdanju TZ Selce koje pruža osnovne informacije turistima o geografskom položaju Selca i rasporedu ulica i pojedinih turističkih sadržaja u naselju. Plan naselja nastao je na temelju zračne snimke, vjerojatno identične onima koje su korištene u izradi Prostornoga plana uređenja (PPU) Grada Crikvenice (sl. 20), a izdanje je iz 2006.

5. Kartografski prikazi u knjigama o Selcu

Iako je razmjerno malo naselje, kratkoga povijesnog razvoja, o Selcu je objavljeno nekoliko knjiga, veći broj članaka i poglavlja u knjigama i monografijama. Uglavnom su to djela koja su se bavila turističkim razvojem i razvojem kulturnih ustanova i školstva u mjestu. U sklopu tih djela objavljen je i određen broj karata i planova koji će biti obrađeni u daljnjem tekstu.

Selce – od rimske lučice do modernog naselja

Godine 1998. objavljena je knjiga *Selce – od rimske lučice do modernog naselja* autora dr. Stanka Antića u izdanju Ustanove u kulturi Dr. Ivan Kostrenčić iz Crikvenice i Turističke zajednice Selce. U toj knjizi dan je opsežan pregled povijesnog razvoja Selca od prvih tragova naseljenosti do danas, uz poseban naglasak na prikaz sakralne baštine, razvoja školstva, knjižnice i turističke djelatnosti.



Fig. 10. Plan of Selce at the west entrance of the new promenade by the Emil Antić Street. Its size is about 150 × 100 cm. It was placed in 2007. Produced by Design tisak linograf Osijek (image taken in February 2008).

Slika 10. Plan Selca na zapadnom ulazu na novo šetalište uz ulicu Emila Antića, dimenzije oko 150 cm × 100 cm. Postavljen 2007, izradio Design tisak linograf Osijek (foto R. Lončarić, veljača 2008)

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Stanko Antić was born in Selce on October 2, 1929. He finished the Teaching School and a study of pedagogy, and he received his PhD from social sciences. He worked in Istria as a teacher, a pedagogic inspector and a school director, and lived in Zagreb from 1970. The book is a result of many years of collecting material about Selce and talking to senior inhabitants in order to find out their memories of life in Selce as it was at the turn of the 19th to 20th century. The book contains numerous photographs and other images, as well as three maps, one of which is very important because it is the earliest known map of Selce.

It is actually a drawing by Gian Domenico Bertoli from 1774 which shows the Selce inlet and a small settlement situated by its coast (Fig. 13). Very little is known about the author, only that he was a Venetian owner of large estates having an estate in Vinodol. Once, he visited Bribir and also stayed in Selce, which was Bribir's harbour at the time. That was the time when this representation of Selce was produced (probably in 1774). The painting is interesting for its dominating valley of Selce in which there are three smaller galleons and a larger sailing ship, as well as a series of smaller vessels used by locals. Ships in the harbour witness the quite important harbour function of Selce which was often used as a shelter from frequent storm winds³. Selce's harbour

also had a role in transportation between the interior of Vinodol, and it was also docked by larger ships, which is evidenced by stone pawl bits (*preze*), which can still be found on the waterfront and in the Jesenova valley. Smaller vessels seen in the picture are *ladve*, vessels built from one piece of wood, which were mentioned around the time this picture was made by Italian travel writer and explorer Alberto Fortis in his book *Viaggio in Dalmazia*. He stated that inhabitants of that time mostly used smaller vessels, but went far away from the shore fishing mackerels, abundant in the area. The picture also shows few houses because no more than 30 families in three small hamlets (Brdo, Metlina and Selce) lived in Selce at the time.

The lower part of the picture shows the observation post (*tunera*) used to fish tuna and related species (*bonito*, *rumbaci*) because shoals of those fish periodically came to the valley. Tuna

fishing was important for the economy of Selce although it was unpredictable and not equally abundant every year, even being nonexistent in certain years. The observation post was located in Selce at the so-called *Školjić* in front of the main bathing area until the middle of the 20th century, when it was removed because tuna fishing was no longer profitable.

The other map in this book was produced by the author S. Antić himself, and it represents the central part of the settlement, i.e. its old core (Fig. 14). The plan also indicates some older toponyms of certain parts of the settlement which are nowadays rarely used, mostly by older inhabitants, or not at all. The central part of the plan has a building named Harmica, which nowadays serves as the office of the Local Board and a bank. In the past, while Selce was owned by the Zrinski family (16th/17th century), the building was used as a customs office. Near Harmica, there was a part named Baliija. The name is rarely used anymore, and its origin is related to the Italian or French expression *bailli* meaning a judge or a leader; according to Ivan Lončarić Papić (Antić, 1998), *balija* was the village leader (similar as in Turkish areas).

Also interesting is the toponym *Podčičanj*, which is not used anymore. Older inhabitants told me that *čičanj* used to mean the big tree (probably a poplar) which was there until 20 years ago and which the inhabitants used to gather around. Location *Štirna*, by the road towards Novi Vinodolski, is named after the large water cistern (*štirna*), the remains of which can still be seen, and which was extremely important for supplying the

³ The winds were so strong and unpleasant for sailing that a maritime name can be found on Venetian charts from the 17th century on which the uttermost and narrowest (400 m) southwestern part of the Vinodol Channel is indicated as *Canal di Maltempo* (Stormy Channel).

Stanko Antić rođen je u Selcu 2. listopada 1929. Završio je Učiteljsku školu i studij pedagogije, a doktorirao je na području društvenih znanosti. Radio je u Istri kao učitelj, pedagoški inspektor i ravnatelj škole, a od 1970. godine živi u Zagrebu. Knjiga je rezultat njegovih višegodišnjih napora u skupljanju građe o Selcu i razgovora sa starijim mještanima kako bi što vjernije prenio njihova sjećanja o životu u Selcu na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće. U knjizi se, uz brojne fotografije i ostale slikovne priloge, nalaze i tri kartografska zapisa od kojih je jedan osobito važan jer je najraniji poznati prikaz Selca.



Riječ je zapravo o crtežu Giana Domenica Bertolija iz 1774. godine na kojem je prikazana selačka uvala i malo naselje smješteno na njezinoj obali (sl. 13). O autoru crteža zna se vrlo malo, tek da je bio mletački veleposjednik i da je u vlasništvu imao jedno imanje u Vinodolu. Zna se da je jednom prilikom posjetio Bribir, te je u sklopu toga posjeta boravio u Selcu, koje je tada bilo bribirska luka, a tom prilikom (vjerojatno 1774) nastao je i taj prikaz Selca. Zanimljivost je tog crteža da njime dominira selačka uvala u kojoj su prikazane tri manje galije i jedan veći jedrenjak te niz manjih brodica koje je koristilo lokalno stanovništvo. Brodovi u luci svjedoče o prilično važnoj lučkoj funkciji Selca, koje se često koristilo kao zaklon od čestih olujnih vjetrova.³ Selačka luka imala je i tranzitnu ulogu za promet s unutrašnjošću Vinodola, a da su u nju pristajali i veći brodovi svjedoče i kamene bitve (*preze*) koje se i danas nalaze na selačkoj rivi i u uvali Jesenova. Manje brodice koje se vide na crtežu su *ladve*, građene od jednoga komada drveta (monoksili) koje, upravo u doba nastanka te slike, spominje i talijanski putopisac i istraživač Alberto Fortis u svojoj knjizi *Put po Dalmaciji*. On navodi da se ovdašnje stanovništvo uglavnom služi tim malim brodicama, ali da s njima izlaze i daleko od obale u lov na skuše kojima taj akvatorij obiluje. Na slici je prikazan i mali broj kuća jer tada u Selcu i nije živjelo više od 30-ak obitelji u tri mala zaselka (Brdo, Metlina i Selce).

U donjem dijelu slike vidi se i promatračnica (*tunera*) koja je služila pri lovu tune i njoj srodnih vrsta (palamide,

rumbaci) jer su povremeno u ljetnim i jesenskim mjesecima velika jata tih riba zalazila u selačku uvalu. Ulov tuna bio je važna stavka u selačkom gospodarstvu iako je bio nepredvidljiv i nije svake godine bio jednako obilan, a pojedjenih je godina u potpunosti izostajao. Tunera je postojala u Selcu na tzv. Školjiću ispred glavnoga selačkoga kupališta sve do polovice 20. stoljeća, kada je uklonjena jer tunolov više nije bio isplativ.

Drugi kartografski prikaz u toj knjizi djelo je samog autora S. Antića i na njemu je prikazan središnji dio naselja, odnosno njegova stara jezgra (sl. 14). Na tome pla-



Fig. 11. (up) Plan of Selce with indicated tourist content, produced on the basis of an orthophoto image. Size of the original is about 50 × 30 cm, author unknown, 2005

Fig. 12. (down) Map of the Northern Croatian Coast at the scale of 1:600 000 on the back of the plan represented in Fig. 11, author unknown, 2005.

Slika 11. (gore) Plan Selca s označenim turističkim sadržajima, nastao na temelju ortofotosnimke. Dimenzije izvornika oko 50 cm × 30 cm, autor nepoznat, 2005.

Slika 12. (dolje) Karta sjevernoga Hrvatskog primorja u mjerilu 1:600 000 na poledini plana prikazanog na slici 11, autor nepoznat, 2005.

³ Koliko su ti vjetrovi bili česti i neugodni za jedrenjačku plovidbu svjedoči i mareonim koji se može naći na mletačkim kartama iz 17. stoljeća na kojima se krajnji i najuži (400 m) sjeverozapadni dio Vinodolskog kanala naziva Canal di Maltempo (Olujni kanal).

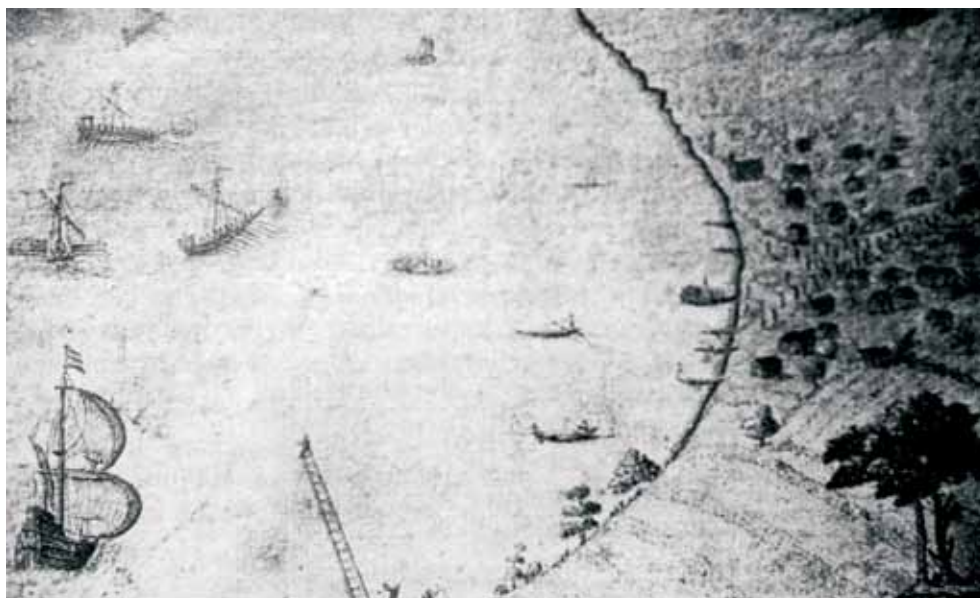


Fig. 13. Gian Domenico Bertoli, *Lučica u Selcu* (1774), the oldest known map of Selce (from Antić, 1998)

Slika 13. Gian Domenico Bertoli, *Lučica u Selcu* (1774), najstariji poznati prikaz Selca (preuzeto iz Antić, 1998)

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population with water before connecting Selce to the water supply line. Another interesting name from the plan is *Palada*, which is what the inhabitants call the central part of the promenade which was built in the second half of the 19th century, first out of wood, which was later replaced with stone blocks. Interestingly, the *palada*, as well as the entire promenade, was built from Egyptian limestone from Alexandria. Namely, during the second half of the 19th century, Selce developed strong fleet, thus many families possessed larger or smaller wooden sailing ships, some of which even sailed to Egypt. In order not to return over Mediterranean without any cargo over the and for better stability of light wooden ships on large waves, sailors loaded the ships with stone blocks left after the construction of the Suez Canal, so the stones were used to build the promenade and the wharf.⁴

Selce – tourist development (1894 – 1985)

Numerous cartographic representations can also be found in the book titled *Selce – Tourist Development 1894-1985*, which was published by the Tourist Association Selce in 1986, edited by Dr. Vinko Antić, long-time director of the Scientific Library in Rijeka. Maps in the book can be found on pages 287-302 and are various construction plans of Selce, mostly for the Northern Adriatic project (Fig. 15). According to Luka Pobor, director of the Tourist Association Selce, the Association does not

possess the originals and it is not possible to determine their whereabouts because the editor V. Antić passed away at the beginning of the 1990s. Therefore, this paper features maps and plans reproduced from the book.

6. Cartographic Representations from the Legacy of Ivan Lončarić Papić (1870-1964)

The National Library and Reading Room in Selce preserves the legacy of Ivan Lončarić Papić, Selce's chronicler for the end of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century. His legacy encompasses about 40 standard archive boxes, mostly with his notes about everyday life in Selce accompanied with original illustrations, as well as numerous segments of daily newspapers and magazines, various documents, posters, paintings, drawings, etc. The Selce Library accepted the legacy at the end of 1990s and has since been archiving it, primarily thanks to personal effort by former director of the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb, MSc. Miljenko Pandžić and the library head Edita Jeličić-Krpan.

Ivan Lončarić Papić was born on October 20, 1870 in Selce. He finished elementary school in his hometown and, although he was from a rich merchant family, he did not continue education like his brothers, but worked in a store for a brief period and then started working at the post office in Selce. Only as an adult did he finish all grades of a private civil school. His "Archive",

⁴ It should be noted that as many as 3000 Croatians, 105 of which from Selce, participated in the construction of the Suez Canal.

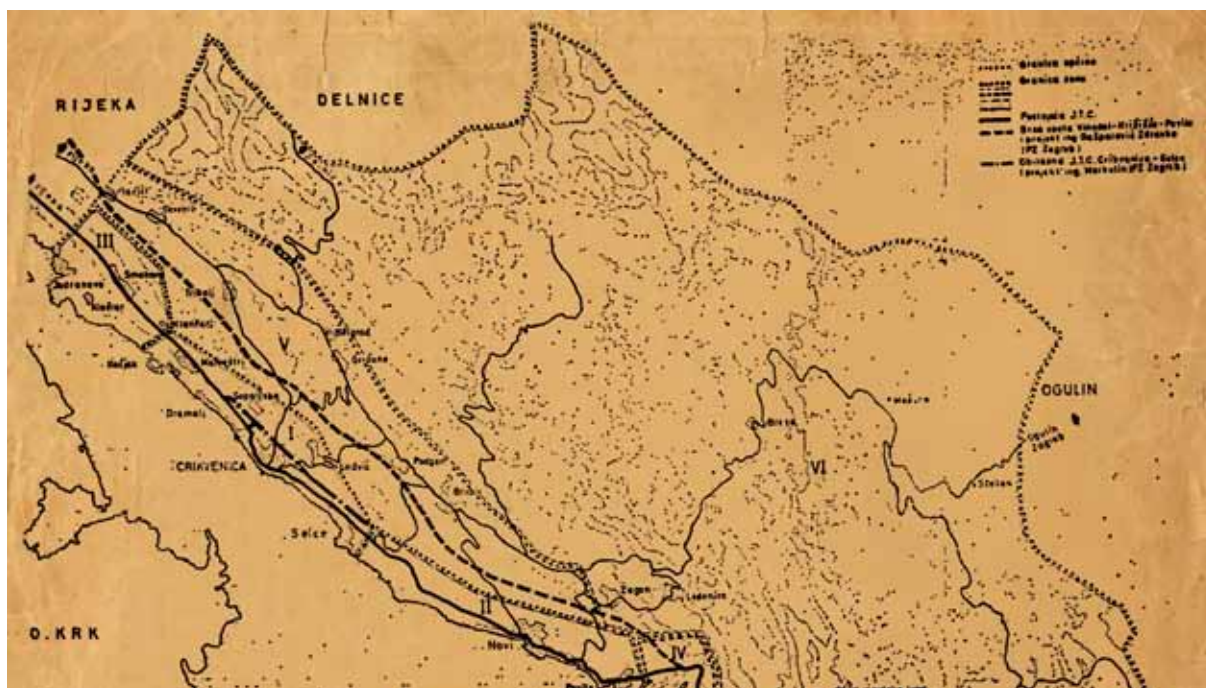


Fig. 15. Map of the District of Crikvenica with roads. Source: Antić (1986)

Slika 15. Karta općine Crikvenica s ucrtanim prometnicama. Izvor: Antić (1986)

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“Books” and “Notebooks”, as he referred to them, are a valuable source of data about the history of Selce. In addition to writing, Papić was also a painter, astronomer and archaeologist, about which he also left many notes. He was one of the founders of the National Library and Reading Room in Selce in 1904.

Cartographic documents from the legacy of Ivan Lončarić Papić were analyzed in detail by Lončarić (2008).

7. Maps of Selce from the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica

The cadastral office in Crikvenica keeps 10 cadastral maps of the Cadastral District of Selce (Fig. 16). They are standard cadastral plans from the end of the 19th century which were produced following the detailed cadastral survey of the entire Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy. Some of them are in quite a bad condition, and some of them lack small parts, but the plans are rather easy to consult and are a valuable source of information about Selce in the second half of the 19th century. They indicate all cadastral parcels both in the settlement and in its vicinity, and the plans also show a number of toponyms related to parts of the settlement and its surroundings.

The Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica also keeps two newer cadastral plans produced by the Institute for Cartography of the Faculty of Geodesy of the University of Zagreb in 1983 (Fig. 17). The plans were produced at the scale of 1:1000, and they were produced

on the basis of old cadastral plans at the scale of 1:2880 which were reviewed in the text.

The Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica also poses two sheets of the Croatian Base Map representing the area of the Cadastral District of Selce (Fig. 18).

8. Maps and Plans in Public Services of the City of Crikvenica

Among public services of the City of Crikvenica, there is the Administrative Department for Property Development and Management, which is also concerned with physical planning. The Department is led by Predrag Petrović, graduated economist, while Vjekoslava Glavan, graduate engineer of architecture is concerned with physical planning. The Spatial Regulation Plan of the City of Crikvenica was produced by the professional staff of Urbanistica Ltd. from Zagreb led by Jasminka Pilar-Katavić, graduate engineer of architecture and ordered by the City of Crikvenica. The existing Spatial Regulation Plan has been effective since 2007 and it contains a series of maps and plans representing Selce, among other things.

Most plans from the Administrative Department for Property Development and Management are identical to those from the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica, which were analyzed in the previous text. These plans were a base for producing the cartographic base of the new spatial plan. There is also a topographic map at the scale of 1:25 000 which was also used as a base



Fig. 16. Section of the cadastral map of the central part of Selce (map appendix). Preserved at the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica.

Slika 16. Isječak katastarskog plana središnjega dijela Selca (dodatak mape). Čuva se u Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave

7. Karte Selca u Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave

U Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave čuva se 10 listova katastarskoga plana katastarske općine Selce (sl. 16). Riječ je o standardnim katastarskim planovima s kraja 19. st. koje su izrađene nakon detaljne katastarske izmjere čitave Austro-Ugarske Monarhije. Dio tih planova u prilično je lošem stanju, a na nekima nedostaju manji dijelovi, ali su planovi dosta pregledni i dragocjen su izvor podataka o naselju Selce u drugoj polovici 19. st. Na njima su ucrtane i označene sve katastarske čestice ne samo u naselju već i u okolici naselja, a s planova se mogu očitati brojni toponimi vezani uz nazive pojedinih dijelova naselja i okolice.

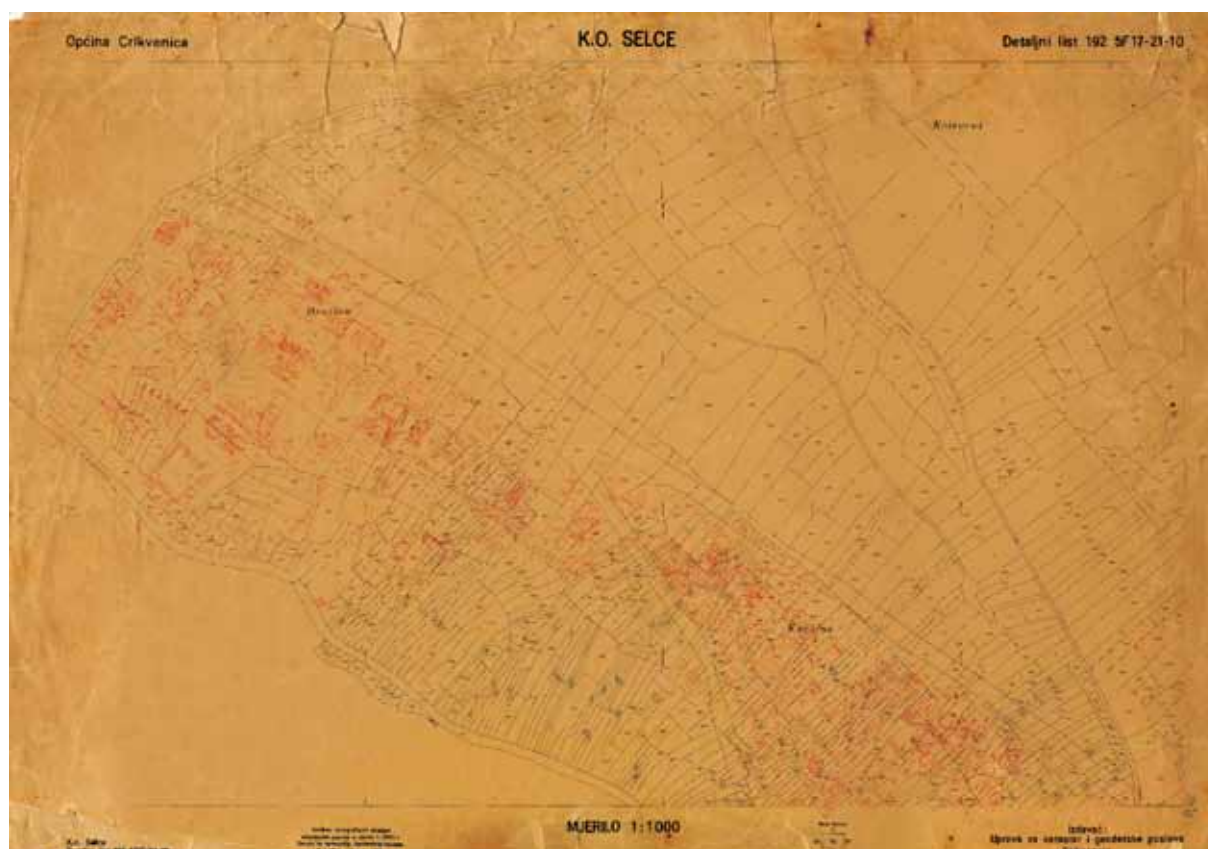
U Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave nalaze se i noviji katastarski planovi što ih je izradio Zavod za kartografiju Geodetskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu 1983 (sl. 17). Planovi su izrađeni u mjerilu 1:1000, i to na temelju starih katastarskih planova u mjerilu 1:2880, koji su prikazani u prethodnom tekstu.

U Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave čuvaju se i dva lista Hrvatske osnovne karte (HOK) na kojima je prikazano područje katastarske općine Selce (sl. 18). Treba istaknuti da je riječ o starijem izdanju iz 1975. godine, a izvornici se čuvaju u arhivu crikveniškoga katastra.

8. Karte i planovi Selca pohranjeni u javnim službama Grada Crikvenice

U ustroju javnih službi Grada Crikvenice nalazi se i Upravni odjel za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom koji obavlja i poslove vezane uz prostorno planiranje. Upravni odjel vodi Predrag Petrović, dipl. oec., dok se poslovima prostornog planiranja bavi Vjekoslava Glavan, dipl. ing. arh. Prostorni plan uređenja (PPU) Grada Crikvenice izradio je stručni tim tvrtke Urbanistica d. o. o. iz Zagreba pod vodstvom Jasminke Pilar-Katavić, dipl. ing. arh., a po narudžbi Grada Crikvenice. Postojeći prostorni plan uređenja na snazi je od 2007. i u njem se nalazi čitav niz karata i planova na kojima je prikazano i Selce.

Većina planova iz Upravnog odjela za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom identična je onima iz Ispostave



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Fig. 17. Cadastral plan of the south-western part of the Cadastral District of Crikvenica from 1983. Detailed sheet no. 192. Scale 1:1000. Original dimensions 88 × 65 cm. Preserved at the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica

Slika 17. Katastarski plan SZ dijela K.O. Selce s granicom prema K.O. Crikvenica iz 1983. Detaljni list 192. Mjerilo 1:1000. Dimenzije izvornika 88 cm × 65 cm. Čuva se u Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave

for producing maps in addition to the spatial plan. The cartographic representations are reviewed further in the text (Fig. 19 and 20).

9. Aerial Images of Selce

Aerial images of Selce used for producing the Spatial Regulation Plan of the City of Crikvenica, and kept in the Administrative Department for Property Development and Management of the City of Crikvenica. They were also used to produce some tourist plans reviewed earlier. In addition to settlements, the aerial images also show the uninhabited part of the Cadastral District of Selce with still visible border of parcels marked with dry stone walls (*suhozidi*, *gromače*) (Fig. 21).

10. Representations of Selce Published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia

Considering Selce is located on the coast, it can often be found on charts and plans published by the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia. The chart

presented in this paper comes from the Department for Geography of the University of Zadar, which has a large collection of charts of the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia in printed and digital format. It is a section of the chart at the scale of 1:55 000 representing Selce, Crikvenica and the north-eastern part of the Island of Krk with a part of the Vinodol Channel. As usual on charts, representation of the land is very basic and emphasis is put on the sea (Fig. 22).

In addition to charts, Selce is also represented in another important publication by the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia, the *Peljar za male brodove*. It includes text description of the Selce harbour, as well as maritime plans of the main Selce harbour, in addition to anchorages in the valley Slana southeast of the settlement (Fig. 23).

11. Satellite Images and Maps (Google Earth, Google Maps, Panoramio) and Selce

The Google Earth program was produced in 2004 by Kehole, Inc., which subsequently became a part of



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Fig. 18. Selce on the Croatian Base Map at the scale of 1:5000, sheet Novi Vinodolski 21 (section, reduced). Produced by the Institute for Photogrammetry, Zagreb, 1975.

Slika 18. Naselje Selce na HOK-u u mjerilu 1:5000, list Novi Vinodolski 21 (isječak, smanjeno). Izradio: Zavod za fotogrametriju, Zagreb, 1975.



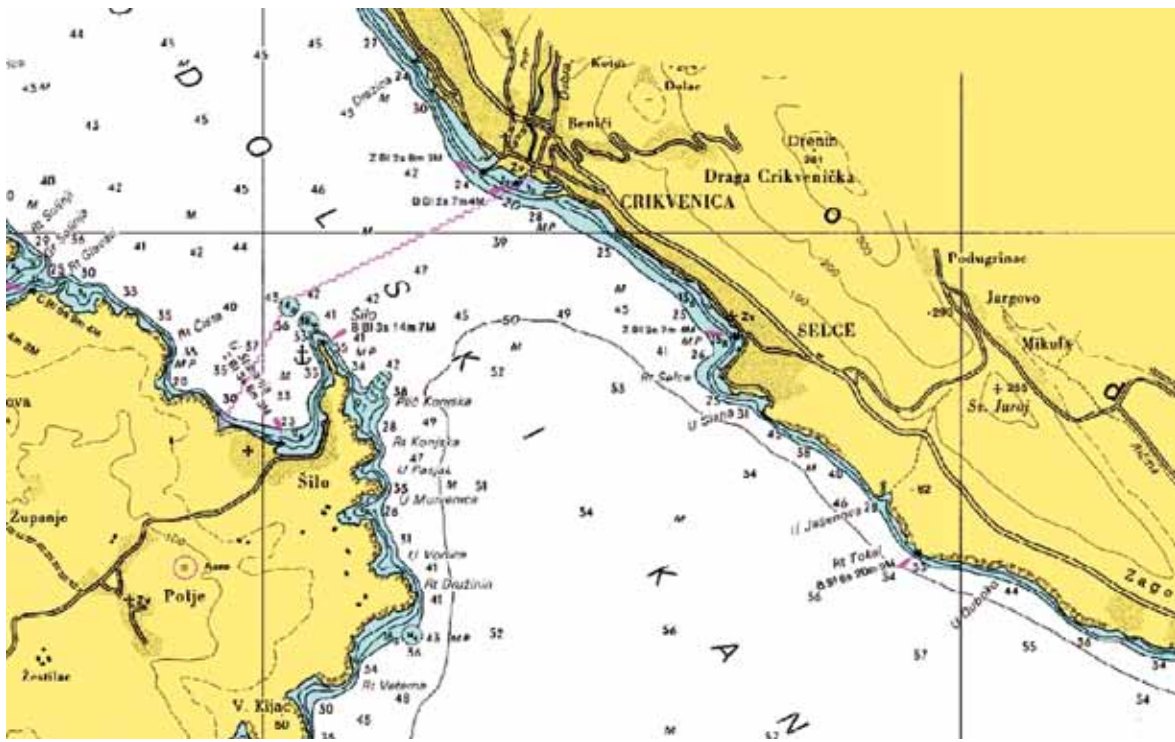
Fig. 19. Topographic map at the scale of 1:25 000; sheet Crikvenica (section, reduced). Basis for maps of the Spatial Regulation Plan of the City of Crikvenica from 2007. The original is at the Administrative Department for Property Development and Management of the City of Crikvenica.

Slika 19. Topografska karta u mjerilu 1:25 000; list Crikvenica (isječak, smanjeno). Osnova za karte PPU Grada Crikvenice iz 2007. Izvornik u Upravnom odjelu za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom Grada Crikvenice.



Fig. 22. Aerial image of the central part of the Cadastral District of Selce with most of the settlement and the hilly hinterland. The top left corner contains houses belonging to the settlement Ladvić, part of the Cadastral District of Crikvenica.

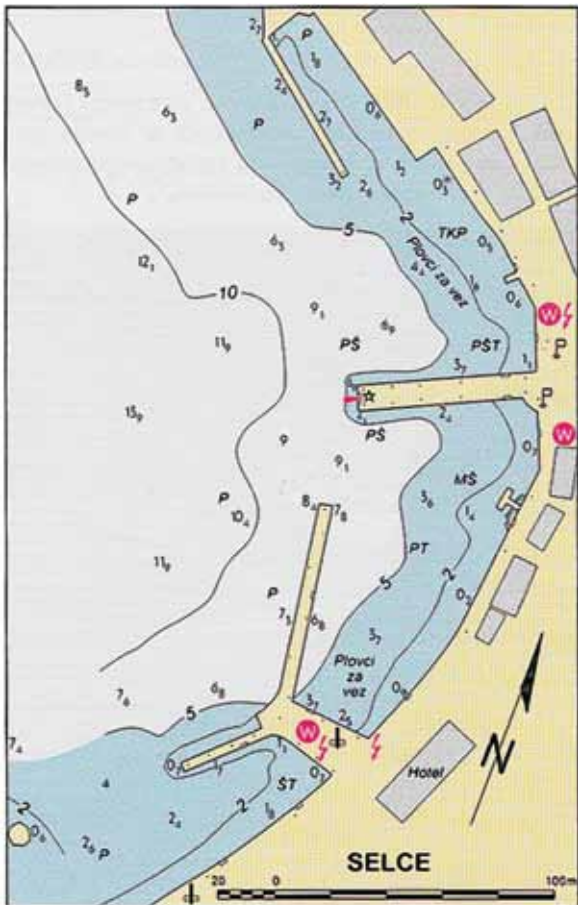
Slika 22. Zračna snimka središnjeg dijela K.O. Selce s većim dijelom naselja i brdskim zaleđem. U gornjem lijevom kutu vide se kuće koje pripadaju naselju Ladvić, dijelu K.O. Crikvenica



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Fig. 22. Selce on the chart at the scale of 1:55 000 by the Hydrographic Institute of the Republic of Croatia (section, enlarged), sheet Riječki zaljev, 1992.

Slika 22. Selce na pomorskoj karti 1:55 000 Hrvatskoga hidrografskog instituta (isječak, uvećano), list Riječki zaljev, 1992.



Reambulacija: 2000. godine

Fig. 23. (left) Representation of the Selce harbour with indicated linear scale and the direction of north (Gržetić, 2002)

Slika 23. (lijevo) Prikaz lučice Selce s označenim linearnim mjerilom i smjerom sjevera (Gržetić, 2002)

Google. Google Earth is a program for mapping the Earth's surface using satellite and aerial images and a 3D globe. Numerous applications were made based on Google Earth, the most famous web application being Google Maps.

This paper features several representations of Selce from Google Earth. The satellite image of Selce is of poor quality because the area is represented on Google Earth in a resolution of 15 m which does not allow zooming because it lowers the image quality. Maps downloaded from Google Maps are significantly more detailed and of better quality, and the linear scale with a division of 0 to 2 km, and 0 to 2 miles is also shown (Fig. 24 and 25).

An integral part of Google Earth is Panoramio, a web page launched in 2005 which enables its users to load photographs related to certain locations represented on Google Earth. Selce has more than 30 Panoramio photographs, but due to space constraints, only one of them representing the entire settlement of Selce was chosen for this paper (Fig. 25).



Fig. 24. Satellite image of Selce and its surroundings from Google Earth (April 1, 2008)

Slika 24. Satelitska snimka Selca i okolice s Google Eartha (1. 4. 2008.)

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Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave, koji su obrađeni u prethodnom tekstu i ti su planovi poslužili kao osnova za izradu kartografske podloge novoga prostornog plana. Uz te planove nalazi se i topografska karta mjerila 1:25 000, koja je također korištena kao podloga pri izradi kartografskih prikaza uz prostorni plan (slike 19 i 20).

9. Zračne snimke Selca

U Upravnom odjelu za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom Grada Crikvenice čuvaju se i zračne snimke Selca koje su se koristile za izradu PPU Grada Crikvenice, a iste te snimke korištene su i u izradi nekih od turističkih planova koji su prikazani u prethodnom tekstu. Osim naselja, na zračnim je snimkama prikazan i nenaseljeni dio K.O. Selce, gdje su još uvijek prilično jasno vidljive granice pojedinih parcela obilježene suhozidima (*gromače*) (sl. 21).

10. Kartografski prikazi Selca u izdanjima Hrvatskoga hidrografskog instituta

S obzirom na to da je Selce smješteno na obali mora, često se može pronaći na pomorskim kartama i planovima u izdanju Hrvatskoga hidrografskog instituta (HHI). Ovdje prikazana pomorska karta potječe s Odjela za geografiju Sveučilišta u Zadru, gdje postoji velika zbirka pomorskih karata HHI-a u tiskanom i digitalnom formatu. Riječ je o isječku pomorske karte mjerila 1:55 000, na kojoj su prikazani Selce, Crikvenica i sjeveroistočni dio otoka

Krka s dijelom Vinodolskoga kanala. Kako je to uobičajeno na pomorskim kartama, prikaz kopna reduciran je na najosnovnije informacije, pa je naglasak stavljen na detaljan prikaz akvatorija (sl. 22).

Osim na pomorskim kartama Selce je prikazano i u još jednoj važnoj ediciji HHI-a, a to je *Peljar za male brodove*. U njemu su, osim tekstualnog opisa selačke luke, predloženi i pomorski planovi glavne selačke luke kao i sidrišta u uvali Slana jugoistočno od naselja (sl. 23).

11. Satelitske snimke i karte (Google Earth, Google Maps, Panoramio) i Selce

Program Google Earth izrađen je 2004. godine u kompaniji Kehole, Inc., koja je poslije ušla u sastav tvrtke Google. Google Earth je program za kartiranje Zemljine površine s pomoću satelitskih i zračnih snimaka te 3D GIS-globusa. Na temelju programa Google Earth nastale su mnoge druge aplikacije od koji je najpoznatija web aplikacija Google Maps.

Za potrebe seminarskog rada (Lončarić, 2007) priređeno je nekoliko prikaza Selca s Google Eartha. Međutim, satelitska snimka Selca slabe je kvalitete jer je to područje na Google Earthu prikazano u rezoluciji 15 m koja ne dopušta povećanje prikaza jer se tada gubi na kvaliteti slike. Karte skinute s Google Mapsa znatno su detaljnije i bolje su kvalitete te je prikazano i linearno mjerilo s podjelom od 0 do 2 km, odnosno od 0 do 2 milje (sl. 24 i 25).



Fig. 25. Aerial image of Selce from the northwest (Panoramio, April 1, 2008)
Slika 25. Zračna snimka Selca sa sjeverozapada (Panoramio 1. 4. 2008.)

12. Conclusion

Although Selce does not have an archive or a digital cartographic collection, it is possible to do detailed research and find a number of cartographic representations, some of which are very interesting and valuable. Since the cartographic material is scattered and not in the settlement itself, the analysis was long and hard work. Nevertheless, regardless of the large number of maps, plans, images and other records important for cartography reviewed in this paper, this is not a complete paper about the cartography of Selce, but it is a foundation for further more detailed analysis of presented material. By making a deeper analysis of cartographic collections and archives from near and far from Selce (Rijeka, Zagreb, Zadar, etc.), one could probably find much more records related to Selce, thus this subject can be paid more attention in the future.

Most original cartographic documents were found in the legacy of I. L. Papić at the National Library and Reading Room Selce, and these documents perhaps deserve a special analysis. The entire legacy of I. L. Papić has just been basically analyzed and inventoried, so the number of analyzed cartographic records from the fund might not be final.

Considering Selce's economy is almost entirely dedicated to tourism, there is also a fund of tourist plans and maps at the Tourist Association Selce. However, there are not many of those even though Selce is a settlement with a long-lasting tourist tradition, and the Tourist Association's archive is quite poor and disorganized.

Most maps and plans analyzed in this paper are from the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica and the Administrative Department for Property Development and Management of the City of Crikvenica which I found and reproduced with the help of employees of the institutions, and cadastral plans from the end of the 19th century from the Branch Office for Cadastre in Crikvenica need better protection because they are in a bad condition.

Some maps and plans could be better used in tourism and culture of Selce, because they deserve to be reproduced well and show them to the public. Cartographic monuments are an important part of knowing the local history, and their exposition would turn the public's attention to the need for their protection.

Integralni je dio programa Google Earth i Panoramio, web stranica pokrenuta 2005. koja svim korisnicima omogućava učitavanje fotografija s geotematikom vezanih uz pojedine lokacije prikazane na Google Earthu. Uz Selce je vezano više od 30 Panoramio fotografija, ali je, zbog ograničenosti prostora, u ovome radu izdvojena jedna koja prikazuje čitavo naselje Selce (sl. 25).

12. Zaključak

Iako u Selcu ne postoji ni arhiv ni kartografska zbirka, moguće je detaljnijim istraživanjem pronaći veći broj kartografskih prikaza, od kojih su neki vrlo zanimljivi i vrijedni. Zbog raspršenosti kartografske građe, koja se najvećim dijelom ne nalazi u samome naselju, rad na obradi bio je vrlo dug i naporan. Ipak, unatoč velikom broju ovdje prikazanih karata, planova, slika i drugih za kartografiju važnih zapisa, ovo ni u kojemu slučaju nije do kraja zaokružen rad o kartografiji Selca, ali je temelj za daljnju detaljniju obradu prikazanoga materijala. Dubljom analizom kartografskih zbirki i arhiva u užoj i široj okolici Selca (Rijeka, Zagreb, Zadar i dr.) vjerojatno bi se moglo pronaći još podosta zapisa vezanih uz Selce, pa ovoj temi može biti u budućnosti posvećeno još pozornosti.

Najveći broj originalnih kartografskih dokumenata pronađen je u ostavštini I. L. Papića, koja se čuva u prostori-

jama Narodne knjižnice i čitaonice Selce, a ti dokumenti možda zaslužuju i obradu u nekom zasebnom radu. Čitava ostavština I. L. Papića prošla je tek osnovnu analizu i inventarizaciju pa broj obrađenih kartografskih zapisa iz toga fonda možda i nije konačan.

S obzirom na to da je Selce gospodarski gotovo isključivo orijentirano na turizam postoji i određeni fond turističkih planova i karata koji se mogu pronaći u TZ Selce. Međutim, njihov broj i nije toliko velik, iako je Selce naselje sa stoljetnom turističkom tradicijom, a arhiva Turističke zajednice je prilično oskudna i nesređena.

Najveći broj karata i planova obrađenih u ovome radu potječe iz Ispostave Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave i iz Upravnog odjela za razvoj i upravljanje imovinom Grada Crikvenice, a pronašao sam ih i reproducirao uz svesrdnu pomoć djelatnika tih ustanova; katastarske planove s kraja 19. st. koji se čuvaju u Ispostavi Crikvenica Područnog ureda za katastar Državne geodetske uprave trebalo bi bolje zaštititi jer se danas nalaze u prilično lošem stanju.

Dio karata i planova mogao bi se bolje iskoristiti i u turističkoj i kulturnoj ponudi Selca jer zasigurno zaslužuju da ih se na kvalitetan način reproducira i izloži na uvid javnosti. Kartografski spomenici važan su prilog poznavanju lokalne povijesti, a izlaganjem bi se skrenula pozornost javnosti na potrebu za njihovim očuvanjem i zaštitom.

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