

Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733

With exceptional pleasure, I present you the facsimile edition of the *Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733*. The original Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership has been kept at the Museum of Slavonija in Osijek within the scope of the Cartographic Collection since 1947. *The Commission for Collecting and Preservation of Cultural Monuments and Antiquities took it over from the nationalized castle Eltz at the time.*

The Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733 stands out because of its extraordinary large format, luxurious covers in calf leather decorated with gold print. It contains 25 maps and the map of the Kingdom of Slavonia (Sclavoniae Regnum) that serves as an illustration of the position of landownership in Vukovar.

The cartographic material included into the Atlas contains the presentation of the town Vukovar and 34 settlements. It was made at the time of the first owner of the Vukovar land, count Ferdinand Küffstein, who was the owner from 1736 when the land was bought by the Eltz family. Küffstein assigned the map production to the imperial academic engineer Johann Philip Frast and only the first map in the Atlas was not made by Frast. This map was printed in Vienna (copper plate, 126 × 81 cm) *Tabula geographica nova et exacta distincte exhibens Regnum Slavoniae cum Syrmii Ducatu...*, and its inclusion into the Atlas has provided a broader context to the area where the Vukovar landownership is placed.

Frast was an educated military surveyor and a scholar of the Engineering Academy founded in Vienna in 1717. At the time, only the army used to have educated surveyors, and they were largely needed. Namely, after the war with the Turks, lasting many years, it was necessary to map new occupied areas. Therefore, a large number of plans and maps originated from liberated areas.

The Atlas contains 34 unique and hand made Frast's plans, and these are: the plan of the entire landownership, Vukovar, Sotin, Berak, Opatovac, Šarengrad, Novak, Čakovci, Lovas, Tovarnik, Svinjarevci, Ilača, Ilinci, Mala Vašica, Orolik, Nijemci, Đeletovci, Tordinci, Banovci, Tompojevci, Petrovci, Mikljuševci, Slakovci, Trpinja, Srijemske Laze, Jankovci, Negoslavci, Mohovo, Bogdanovci, Bršadin, Korođ, Antin, Vera, Pačetin and Bobota. It is very important to point out that all plans, apart from the general plan,

were made at the same scale that is graphically presented in Vienna fathoms.

In order to achieve a detailed insight into the area of the Vukovar landownership, this Atlas is the predecessor of the cadastre of Vukovar area and it gives a detailed insight into the complete structure of the Vukovar landownership.

The manuscript book *Erklärung der vukovarer Mappen* (Explanation of Vukovar Maps) is an integral part of the Atlas, and it is kept in the collection of historical documents of the Town Museum Vukovar. These two objects are very important monuments of cultural heritage and one of the most important cartographic documents that bear evidence about political, social, and economic situation, as well as about natural wealth in the northern part of today's Vukovar-Srijem County.

The Atlas and its accompanying documentation have long had applicable value, and today it is the oldest, the most comprehensive and the only cartographic source for the Vukovar landownership from the first half of the 18th century. Such an atlas is a real rarity in the entire continental Croatia, but also within the frame of the Habsburg Monarchy of that time. Namely, there are only three atlases of a landownership from that time, i.e.: one in Hungary of the Pope landownership from 1735, and the other of the Hardegg landownership from the Austrian part of the Monarchy.

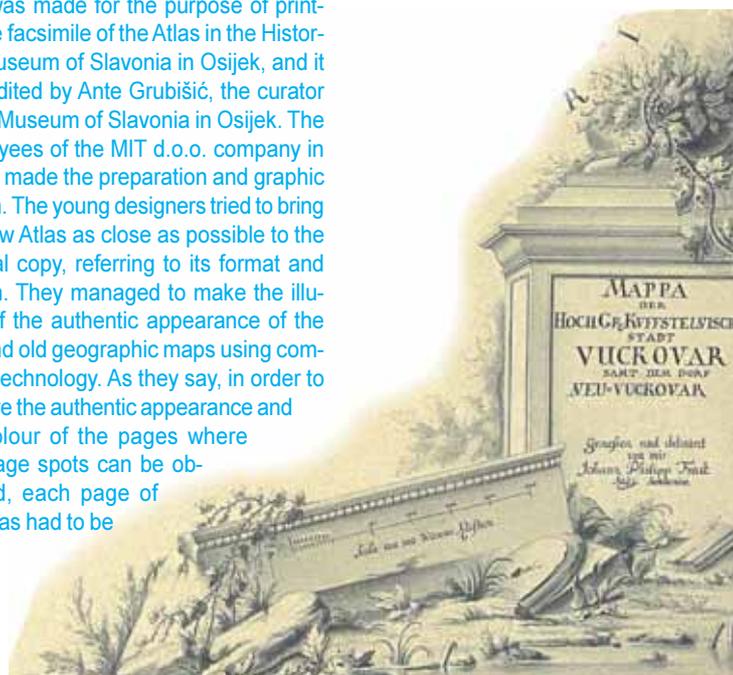
The preparation of documents and cartographic material of the Vukovar region was made for the purpose of printing the facsimile of the Atlas in the Historical Museum of Slavonia in Osijek, and it was edited by Ante Grubišić, the curator of the Museum of Slavonia in Osijek. The employees of the MIT d.o.o. company in Osijek made the preparation and graphic design. The young designers tried to bring the new Atlas as close as possible to the original copy, referring to its format and design. They managed to make the illusion of the authentic appearance of the text and old geographic maps using computer technology. As they say, in order to achieve the authentic appearance and the colour of the pages where even age spots can be observed, each page of the Atlas had to be

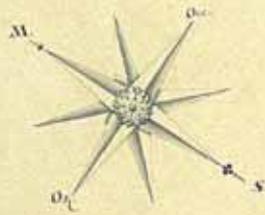
produced separately. The production of the Atlas is the combination of modern technology and manual production, i.e. designing and print preparation, as well as the phase of sewing, sticking the covers and hard covers imitating calf leather. In order to achieve high fidelity with the original copy that is almost 300 years old, the Atlas was printed on special paper that meets even the strictest ecological standards, and specially was ordered from England. The publication of the Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733 was financed by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia, the Vukovar-Srijem County and the town of Vukovar.

The Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733 was published in 2006, it has the ISBN 953-6191-31-8. Its format is 68 × 48 cm, it contains 107 pages, and is hardbound. It was printed in 100 copies, and the price of the Atlas is 1300 KN. One also gets a CD-ROM with the Atlas with the presentation of maps from the Atlas for more detailed studying of cartographic details.

The promotion of the Atlas of the Vukovar Landownership from 1733 was held on the 21st of March 2006 at the Town Museum of Vukovar. There was also an exhibition opened on that occasion titled *Vukovar Landownership on Old Maps from 1733* where all 35 places of the Vukovar landownership were presented. The extraordinary historical significance of the Atlas makes me especially pleased that this top value edition has come to the daylight.

Vesna Poslončec-Petrić







GENERAL MAPPA
über die
S. Hoch- & Excellenz Herren
Johann Ferdinand Grafen
RUFSTEIN
Kärnthnerische Herrschaft
VUCKOVAR

Königlich-Klärenstein-
Grafschaft allenthalben von dem
Johann Philipp Faust
Kupferstecher in Wien
Anno 1755

B R I U L A G

M I N C H O Z E
Z E R I Z

G A B O S C H
M A R C O S C H I Z

M A R I N Z A
N O S T A R

O S T R O U A

Z E R I Z

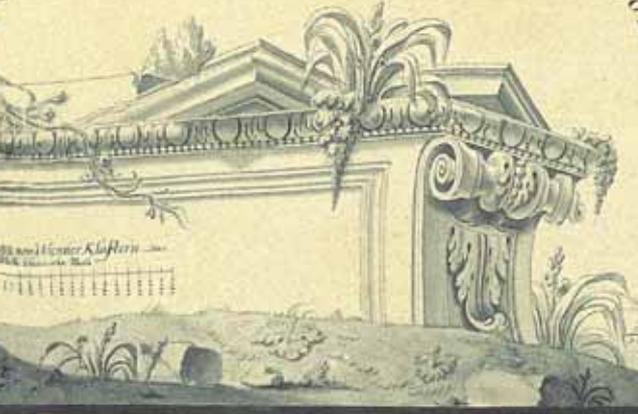
G A R I S C H

B O R O Z A

D E N I A

D A L I A

B I E L O - B E R D O



Atlas vukovarskog vlastelinstva iz 1733.

S posebnim zadovoljstvom predstavljam Vam faksimilno izdanje *Atlasa vukovarskog vlastelinstva iz 1733. godine*. Izvornik Atlasa čuva se od 1947. godine u Muzeju Slavonije u Osijeku, u fundusu Kartografske zbirke. Tada ga je Komisija za sakupljanje i čuvanje kulturnih spomenika i starina, zajedno s drugom vrijednom građom, preuzela iz nacionaliziranog dvorca Eltz.

Atlas vukovarskog vlastelinstva iz 1733. godine ističe se svojim iznimno velikim formatom, luksuznim uvezom u telećoj koži ukrašenoj zlatotiskom. Sadrži 25 karata Vukovarskog vlastelinstva i kartu Kraljevine Slavonije (Sclavoniae Regnum), koja služi za ilustraciju položaja vlastelinstva Vukovar.

Kartografska građa uvezana u Atlas sadrži prikaz grada Vukovara i 34 naselja. Nastala je u doba prvoga vlasnika vukovarskog vlastelinstva grofa Johanna Ferdinanda Küffsteina, koji je bio vlasnikom do 1736. godine, kada vlastelinstvo kupuje obitelj Eltz. Küffstein je izradu karata povjerio carskom akademskom inženjeru Johannu Philipu Frastu, koji u Atlasu nije izradio samo prvu kartu. To je u Beču tiskana karta (bakrorez, 126 × 81 cm) *Tabula geographica nova et exacta distincte exhibens Regnum Slavoniae cum Syrmii Ducatu...*, a njezinim

uključivanjem u Atlas dao se širi kontekst prostoru na kojem se nalazi Vukovarsko vlastelinstvo.

Frast je bio školovani vojni mjernik, izdanak Inženjerske akademije osnovane u Beču 1717. godine. Školovane mjernike tada je imala jedino vojska, a za njima je bila velika potreba. Naime, nakon dugogodišnjeg rata s Turcima trebalo je iskartirati novoosvojena područja. Upravo je zbog toga velik broj planova i karata s oslobođenih područja.

Atlas sadrži 34 unikatna i rukom crtana Frastova plana, a to su: plan cijelog vlastelinstva, Vukovar, Sotin, Berak, Opatovac, Šaregrad, Novak, Čakovci, Lovas, Tovarnik, Svinjarevci, Ilača, Ilinci, Mala Vašica, Orolik, Nijemci, Đeletovci, Tordinci, Banovci, Tompojevci, Petrovci, Miključevci, Slakovci, Trpinja, Srijemske Laze, Jankovci, Negoslavci, Mohovo, Bogdanovci, Bršadin, Korođ, Antin, Vera, Pačetin i Bobota. Važno je napomenuti da su svi planovi, osim generalnoga, izrađeni u istome mjerilu, koje je prikazano grafički u bečkim hvatima.

Zbog detaljnosti uvida u prostor vukovarskog vlastelinstva, ovaj je Atlas preteča katastra vukovarskoga kraja i daje iscrpan uvid u kompletnu strukturu vukovarskog vlastelinstva.

Integralnu cjelinu s Atlasom čini rukopisna knjiga *Erklaerung der vuckovarer Mappen* (Tumačenje vukovarskih karata), koja se čuva u zbirci povijesnih dokumenata Gradskog muzeja Vukovar. Ta su dva predmeta važni spomenici kulturnoga naslijeđa i jedna od najvažnijih katastarskih podloga koji dokumentiraju političko, socijalno i ekonomsko stanje, kao i prirodna bogatstva na sjevernom dijelu današnje Vukovarsko-srijemske županije.

Atlas i njegova popratna dokumentacija dugo su imali svoju uporabnu vrijednost, a danas je on najstariji, najcjelovitiji i jedini kartografski izvor za vukovarsko vlastelinstvo iz prve polovine 18. stoljeća. Takav je Atlas prava rijetkost u cijeloj kontinentalnoj

Hrvatskoj, ali i u okvirima nekadašnje Habsburške Monarhije. Naime, postoje samo tri atlasa nekog vlastelinstva iz toga doba, i to: jedan je atlas vlastelinstva Papa u Mađarskoj iz 1735. godine, a drugi je atlas vlastelinstva Hardegg u austrijskom dijelu Monarhije.

Priprema dokumenata i kartografske građe vukovarskoga kraja radi tiskanja faksimila Atlasa obavljena je u Povijesnom odjelu Muzeja Slavonije u Osijeku, a priredio ju je Ante Grubišić, kustos Muzeja. Pripremu i grafičko oblikovanje obavili su djelatnici tvrtke MIT d. o. o. u Osijeku. Mladi dizajneri nastojali su novi Atlas i formatom i dizajnom što više približiti izvorniku. Uspjeli su kompjutorskom tehnologijom dočarati autentičan izgled teksta i starih geografskih karata. Prema njihovim riječima, da bi bio postignut autentičan izgled i boja stranica na kojima se vide čak i mrlje od starosti, svaka stranica Atlasa morala je biti posebno rađena. Izrada Atlasa kombinacija je suvremene tehnologije i ručnoga rada, odnosno dizajniranja i pripreme za tisak te faze ručnog šivanja, lijepljenja korica i tvrdog uveza u imitaciji kože i zlatotiska. Kako bi bio što vjerniji izvorniku, starom gotovo 300 godina, Atlas je tiskan na specijalnom papiru, naručenom iz Engleske, koji zadovoljava i najstrože ekološke standarde. Izdavanje Atlasa vukovarskog vlastelinstva iz 1733. godine financirali su Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske, Vukovarsko-srijemska županija i Grad Vukovar.

Atlas vukovarskog vlastelinstva 1733. objavljen je 2006. godine, nosi oznaku ISBN 953-6191-31-8. Formata je 68 × 48 cm, ima 107 stranica uvezanih u tvrdi uvez. Tiskan je u 100 primjeraka, a cijena mu je 1300 kuna. Uz Atlas dobije se i CD-ROM s prikazom karata iz Atlasu za pomnije proučavanje kartografskih detalja.

Promocija *Atlasu vukovarskoga vlastelinstva iz 1733. godine održana je 21. ožujka 2006. godine u Gradskome muzeju u Vukovaru. Tom je prigodom otvorena i izložba Vukovarsko vlastelinstvo na starim kartama iz 1733. godine, na kojoj je prikazano svih 35 mjesta vlastelinstva Vukovar. Upravo zbog iznimnog povijesnog značenja koji ima taj Atlas, posebno mi je drago što je svjetlo dana ugledalo izdanje vrhunske vrijednosti.*

Vesna Poslončec-Petrić

