

The Cartographic Opus of Ferdinand Konščak

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Abstract. The Jesuit Ferdinand Konščak (1703–1759) from Varaždin was a Croatian explorer, missionary and cartographer in the Lower California area. Konščak's maps were published in 1757 in a work by Miguel Venegas and Marcos Buriel, *Noticia de la California*. The book appeared in Spanish, and later in English (1759), Dutch (1761/2), French (1766 and 1796/7) and German. In this paper, all the maps attributed to Ferdinand Konščak are listed and presented for the first time, while the reproductions are taken from the highest quality editions. The places throughout the world where Konščak's maps are kept are also listed. In a separate table, the most important information regarding the maps presented in this paper is given in overview. Finally, it is concluded that the life and work of Ferdinand Konščak have been insufficiently researched, particularly in regard to his cartographic contributions.

Keywords: Ferdinand Konščak, cartography, Lower California

1 Introduction

Ferdinand Konščak (Varaždin, 3 December 1703 – San Ignacio, 10 September 1759) was a Jesuit missionary, researcher and cartographer. He attended elementary and high school in Varaždin. He was ordained to the Society of Jesus in Trenčín, Slovakia. Konščak was sent to Leoben in Styria, where he spent a year studying classics, stylistics and oratory. He spent the following three years studying philosophy in Graz. In 1725 and 1726 he lectured grammar at the Jesuit Collegium in Zagreb, while in 1726 and 1727 he lectured *humaniora studia* (classical studies) at a high school in Budim, Hungary. Konščak published a poem collection titled *Nagadia versibus latinus* in Budim in 1728. The collection is preserved in a Budapest library. He also studied theology at the University of Graz from 1727 to 1729. In 1729, he travelled to Cadiz (Spain), then to America, where he served as a missionary in Baja California (Mexico), mostly in San Ignacio, until he died. He was the liege of that mission in which he built a church from 1748 and

he was also the visitor of all Californian missions in 1748 and 1758.

Ferdinand Konščak is known internationally by the Hispanicised form of his name, *Fernando Consag*. In more recent times, Muljević (1990–1991) has discussed the various forms of the surname which appear, listing those used by Spanish authors as *Konzag*, *Conzag*, and *Gonsag*. M. P. Dunne cites *Gonsag*, *Konščak*, *Konsak*, *Consago*, *Konsag* and *Consag*, and Krmpotić also finds *Conssag* and *Konshak*. Zorić (2002, p. 75) says that Peričić thinks that the form *Konščak* is closer to the Kajkavian Croatian idiom than *Konščak*. Peričić (2007) adds that there was confusion about Konščak's nationality; he was thought to have been Spanish, German, Hungarian or Czech, thanks to different spellings of his name: *Conzag*, *Konzag*, *Konsag*, *Gonsag*, *Konščako*, *Conssag*, *Konshak*, *Consaque*, *Gonzales*, which Zorić (2002) also mentions. Wikipediija (Croatian version) indicates that his surname *Konsag* was also written as *Konschak* and (in the Spanish form) as *Consag* or *Gonsago*. The English version of Wikipedia gives *Ferdinand Konščak* in the fullest note, with *Ferdinand Konsag* as an

Kartografski opus Ferdinanda Konščaka

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Sažetak. Varaždinski istraživač isusovac Ferdinand Konščak (1703–1759) bio je hrvatski misionar i kartograf na području Donje Kalifornije. Konščakove karte prvi su puta objavljene u djelu Miguela Venegasa i Marcosa Buriela *Noticia de la California* 1757. godine. Ta je knjiga objavljena na španjolskom jeziku, a potom i na engleskom (1759), nizozemskom (1761/62), francuskom (1766 i 1796–1797) te njemačkom jeziku (1769). U ovome su radu po prvi put popisane i prikazane sve karte koje se pripisuju Ferdinandu Konščaku, a reprodukcije su preuzete iz najkvalitetnijih izdanja. Popisana su i mjesta širom svijeta u kojima se Konščakove karte čuvaju. U posebnoj tablici pregledno su dani najvažniji podatci o kartama prikazanim u ovome radu. Na kraju se zaključuje da su život i djelo Ferdinanda Konščaka nedovoljno istraženi, što se osobito odnosi na njegov kartografski doprinos.

Ključne riječi: Ferdinand Konščak, kartografija, Donja Kalifornija

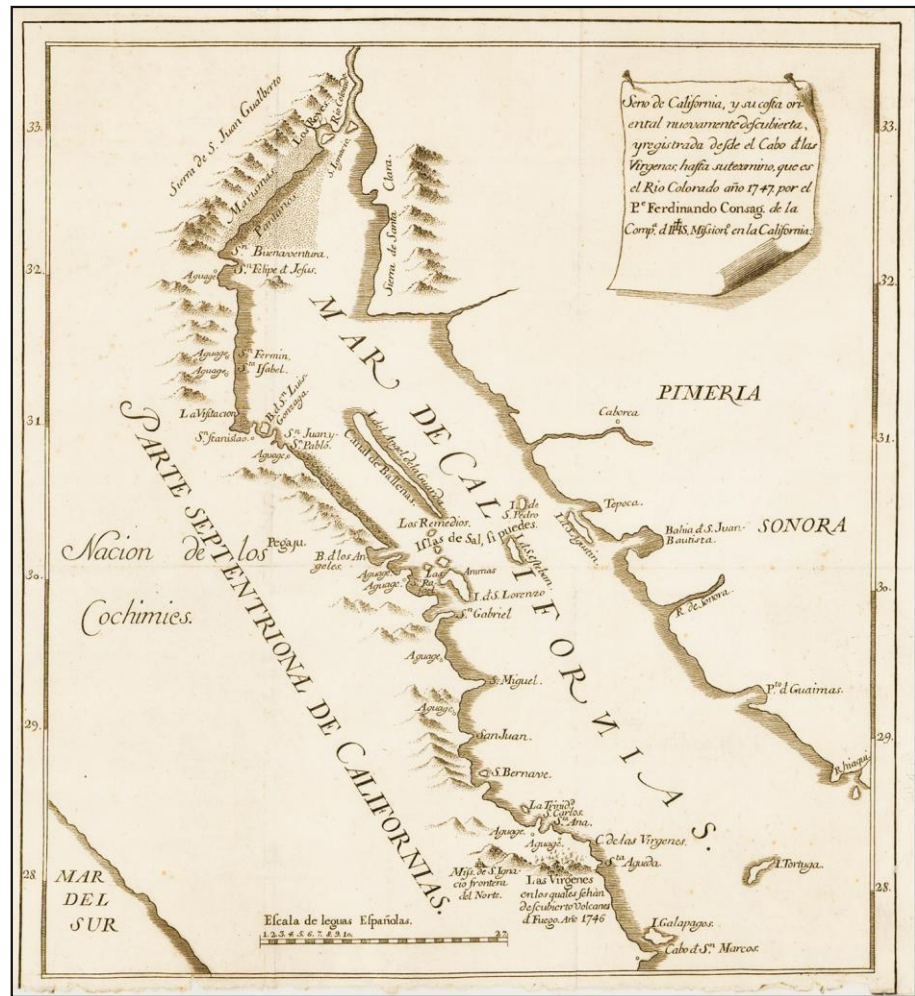
1. Uvod

Ferdinand Konščak (Varaždin, 3. prosinca 1703 – San Ignacio, 10. rujna 1759) bio je isusovac, misionar, istraživač i kartograf. Osnovnu školu i gimnaziju pohađao je u Varaždinu. Zaredio se i bio primljen u novicijat Družbe Isusove u Trenčinu u Slovačkoj. Poslan je u Leoben u Štajerskoj gdje je godinu dana proučavao klasike, stilistiku i govornišvo. Zatim je tri godine studirao filozofiju u Grazu. Godine 1725./26. predavao je počela gramatike na Isusovačkom kolegiju u Zagrebu, a 1726./27. *humani-ora studia*, tj. klasične studije na gimnaziji u Budimu u Ugarskoj. U Budimu je 1728. objavio zbirku pjesama pod naslovom *Nagadia versibus latinus* koja je sačuvana u knjižnici u Budimpešti. Od 1727. do 1729. studirao je teologiju na Sveučilištu u Grazu. Godine 1729. otputovao je u Cadiz u Španjolskoj, a zatim u Ameriku, gdje je od 1732. do smrti djelovao kao misionar u Donjoj Kaliforniji (Meksiko), uglavnom u San Ignaciju. Od 1748. poglavar je te misije u kojoj je sagradio crkvu, a 1748. i 1758. ujedno je vizitator svih kalifornijskih misija.

Ferdinand Konščak međunarodno je poznat po hispaniziranom imenu i prezimenu *Fernando Consag*. U novije doba Muljević (1990–1991) raspravlja o raznim oblicima Konščakova prezimena, navodi oblike kojima se koriste španjolski autori *Konzag, Conzag, Gonsag*, M. P. Dunne upotrebljava *Gonsag, Konščak, Konsak, Consago, Konsag* i *Consag*, Krmpotić i *Consag* i *Konshak*. Zorić (2002, str. 75) navodi kako Peričić “misli da bi kajkavsko-hrvatskom idiomu bio primjereniji oblik *Konščak* nego *Konščak*“. Peričić (2007) navodi nedoumice o Konščakovo-voj nacionalnosti, mislilo se da je Španjolac, Nijemac, Mađar ili Čeh zbog različitih grafija njegovog imena: *Conzag, Konzag, Konsag, Gonsag, Konščako, Consag, Konshak, Consaque, Gonzales*, a koje navodi i Zorić (2002). Wikipedija upućuje da se njegovo prezime *Consag* piše različito *Konschak* i (u španjolskom obliku) *Consag* ili *Gonsago*. Wikipedia na engleskom jeziku ima *Ferdinand Konščak* u najpotpunijoj natuknici, a druga *Ferdinand Konsag*. Danas se najčešće koristi hrvatski oblik *Ferdinand Konščak*, kao što je to koristio Krmpotić (1923), odnosno u međunarodnoj literaturi hispanizirano ime i prezime *Fernando*

Fig. 1 *Seno de California. y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta. y registrada desde el Cabo et las Virgenes. hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el Pe Ferdinando Consag. de la Compa. de IHS. Missionº. en la California* (URL 1).

Slika 1. *Seno de California. y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta. y registrada desde el Cabo et las Virgenes. hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el Pc Ferdinando Consag. de la Compa. de IHS. Missionº. en la California* (URL 1).



alternative. Today, the Croatian form *Ferdinand Konščak* is most frequently used, as it was by Krmpotić (1923), or in the international literature, the Hispanicised version *Fernando Consag*, which is how Konščak signed his own name in the missions (Zorić 2011, p. 158).

Baja California (Lower California) is a peninsula in the northwestern Mexico. The Pacific Ocean separates its land from California Bay. It is approximately 1250 km long.

In 1533, Fortún Ximénez explored the south part of the peninsula around modern-day La Paz. Exploring the north part of the bay and Pacific coast of Baja California in 1539, the mariner Francisco de Ulloa arrived at the mouth of the River Colorado, and it seemed he had proved that California was a peninsula, rather than an island. Hernando de Alarcón led an expedition which confirmed Ulloa's findings. During the 16th century, maps published by Gerardus Mercator and Abraham Ortelius correctly depicted Baja California as a peninsula. In spite of this, in the early 17th century, California was again shown as an island.

Sebastian Vizcaino explored both shores of the Californian peninsula, renaming the Santa Cruz colony La Paz, and one of his Carmelite cosmographers, Antonio de

la Ascension, presented a thesis to the Spanish court in 1608 stating that California was an island. This was officially accepted, and California was shown as an island on maps and atlases right up to the 18th century (Zorić, 2002, p. 70, URL 3).

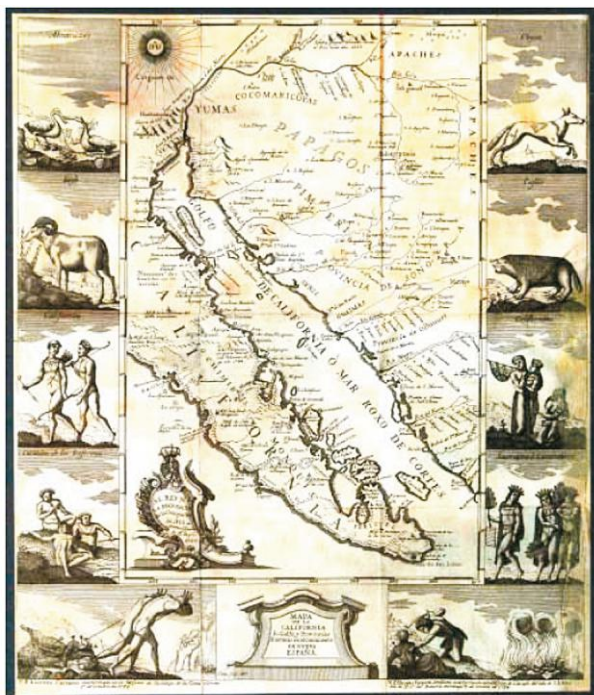
Between 1698–1706. Eusebio Francisco Kino undertook an expedition overland from Sonora to the delta of the River Colorado, to link the missions and resolve the geographical dilemma about whether California was an island or peninsula. In 1701, Kino's first report with a map depicting California as a peninsula was sent to Europe by the Jesuit Marcus Antonius Kappus. In the June of that year, he wrote to his friend Philippus Alberth in Vienna to spread the news quickly. At the same time, Juan Mateo Manje, who had participated in Kino's expeditions, was sceptical about the issue, as were other European cartographers of the time (URL3, URL4).

After Kino, Jesuit missionary-explorers tried to resolve the question as to whether California was an island or a peninsula, including Juan de Ugarte (1721), Ferdinand Konščak (1746) and Wenceslaus Linck (1766). Konščak's 1746 expedition diary and the map formed the basis of the

Consag, kako se Konščak potpisivao u misijama (Zorić 2011, str. 158).

Poluotok Donja Kalifornija (*Baja California*) je poluotok u sjeverozapadnom Meksiku. Njegovo kopno dijeli Pacifički ocean od Kalifornijskog zaljeva. Dugačak je oko 1250 km.

Godine 1533. Fortún Ximénez istraživao je južni dio poluotoka oko današnjeg La Paza. Istražujući sjeverni dio zaljeva i pacifičke obale Donje Kalifornije 1539. godine, moreplovac Francisco de Ulloa stigao je do ušća rijeke Colorado pa je izgledalo da je dokazao da je Kalifornija poluotok, a ne otok. Hernando de Alarcón



La versión del mapa de Consag "Senos de Californias y su costa oriental..." que fue publicado en 1757 en la "Noticia de la California" de Miguel Venegas.

Fig. 2 Mapa de la California: su golfo y provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España with surrounding illustrations of Indians and animals (Lazcano 2011, p. 257).

Slika 2. Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España s okolnim slikama indijanaca i životinja, Lazcano (2011, str. 257).

vodio je ekspediciju koja je potvrdila otkrića istraživanja Ulloe. Tijekom 16. stoljeća karte koje su objavili Gerardus Mercator i Abraham Ortelius ispravno su prikazale Donju Kaliforniju kao poluotok. Unatoč tome, početkom 17. stoljeća ponovno se pojavljuje prikazivanje Donje Kalifornije kao otoka.

Sebastian Vizcaino istraživao je obje obale poluotoka Kalifornije, a koloniju Santa Cruz preimenovala u La Paz. Jedan od njegovih kozmografa karmelićanin Antonio de la Ascension predstavlja 1608. godine španjolskom dvoru tezu da je Donja Kalifornija otok, što je bilo

službeno prihvaćeno te se Donja Kalifornija prikazuje kao otok na kartama i atlasima do 18. stoljeća (Zorić, 2002, str. 70).

U razdoblju 1698–1706. Eusebio Francisco Kino je poduzeo kopnene ekspedicije od Sonore do delte rijeke Colorado radi povezivanja misija, ali istodobno i razrješavanja geografske dileme o tome je li Kalifornija otok ili poluotok. Godine 1701. Kinoov prvi izvještaj s kartom koja prikazuje Donju Kaliforniju kao poluotok poslao je u Europu isusovac Marcus Antonius Kappus. On je u lipnju 1701. poslao pismo svom prijatelju Philippusu Alberthu u Beč radi bržeg širenja tog znanja. Istodobno, Juan Mateo Manje, koji je sudjelovao u Kinovim ekspedicijama, bio je skeptičan po tom pitanju, kao i europski kartografi toga doba.

Nakon Kina isusovci misionari-istraživači pokušali su razriješiti pitanje je li Kalifornija otok ili poluotok. Bili su to Juan de Ugarte (1721), Ferdinand Konščak (1746) i Wenceslaus Linck (1766). Konščakov dnevnik s kartom s ekspedicije iz 1746. godine bio je temelj španjolskoj kruni za službeno potvrđivanje Kalifornije poluotokom.

Konščak je organizirao tri istraživačke ekspedicije prema sjevernim djelovima Donje Kalifornije 1746., 1751. i 1753. godine na kojima je i osobno sudjelovao.

Rezultati triju istraživačkih ekspedicija iz 1746., 1751. i 1753. godine su dnevници s prve i druge ekspedicije, *Description Compendiosa...* i dodatak *Addiciones*, najvažnija pisana djela Ferdinanda Konščaka te kartografski i geografski doprinosi Ferdinanda Konščaka. Rad popisu je karte s Konščakovim imenom, mjesta gdje su one pohranjene, odnosno njihove prve objave (Baegert 1772, Baegert 1773, Balthasar i Ortega 1754, Clavijero 1789, Venegas (1757, 1759, 1761/62, 1766, 1769, 1796–1797) i objave u suvremenim izdanjima, pretiscima, odnosno prijevodima knjiga (Baegert 1952, Balthasar i Ortega 1944, Burrus 1960, Burrus 1967, Clavijero 1970, Venegas 1943/44, 1966).

Mnogi radovi od kasnih 1980-ih objavljuju Konščakove karte samo ilustrativno, presitno da bi bile čitke za tumačenje njihovih sadržaja (Korade 1991, Muljević 1996, Zorić 2000 i Zorić 2002), a Korade sistematizira i izrađuje kataloge izložbi (Korade 1992, 1993a, 1993c, 1996). Njegov kartografski i geografski rad detaljnije razrađuju i Muljević (1992), Zorić (2000) i Zorić (2002), Vanino (2004), Muljević (2007), Lapaine i Kljajić (2009), i Slukan Altić (2012).

Ovaj rad sistematizira karte koje se pripisuju Ferdinandu Konščaku, što dosad nije nigdje objavljeno cjelovito s naslovom i slikom karte te najvažnijim obilježjima svake pojedine karte. Na kraju rada je pregledna tablica s popisom svih karata prikazanih u ovom radu i njihovih glavnih obilježja.

Spanish crown's official confirmation of the Californian peninsula.

He organised three exploratory expeditions to the northern parts of Lower California in 1746, 1751 and 1753, and participated in them himself.

The results of the 1746, 1751 and 1753 expeditions were journals from the first and second (*Description Compendiosa...* with a supplement, *Addiciones*), the most important of Konščak's written works and his greatest cartographic and geographic contributions. This paper lists the maps bearing Konščak's name, the places where they are kept, their first appearances (Baegert 1772, Baegert 1773, Balthasar and Ortega 1754, Clavijero 1789, Venegas 1757, 1759, 1761/62, 1766, 1769, 1796/97) and their publication in modern editions, reprints, or translations (Baegert 1952, Balthasar and Ortega 1944, Burrus 1960, Burrus 1967, Clavijero 1970, Venegas 1943/44, 1966).

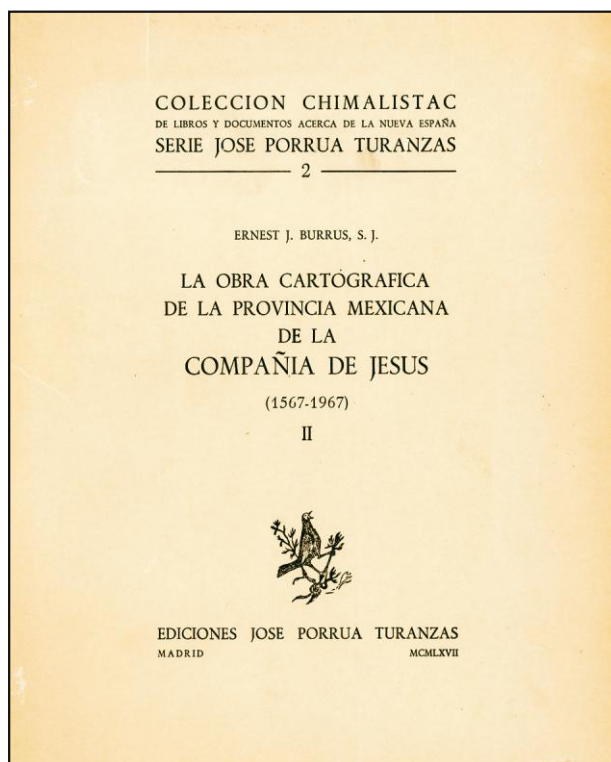


Fig. 3 *La Obra Cartográfica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compañía de Jesús (1567–1767), II*, title page of the atlas section, Burrus (1967).

Slika 3. *La Obra Cartográfica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compañía de Jesús, 1567–1967. II*, naslovnica atlasnog dijela Burrus (1967).

Many works from the late 1980s published Konščak's maps as illustrations, too small for their contents to be legible for interpretation (Korade 1991, Muljević 1996, Zorić 2000 and Zorić 2002), while Korade systematised and produced exhibition catalogues (Korade 1992,

1993a, 1993c, 1996). Konščak's cartographic and geographic work have been elaborated in more detail by Muljević (1992), Zorić (2000) and Zorić (2002), Vanino (2004), Muljević (2007), Lapaine and Kljajić (2009), and Slukan Altić (2012).

This paper systematises the maps attributed to Ferdinand Konščak, a collection which has not previously been published anywhere in full, with their titles and reproductions showing the most important features of each one. At the end, there is an overview table with a list of all the maps presented in this work and their main features.

2 The Cartographic and Geographic Contributions of Ferdinand Konščak

Muljević (2007) has listed Konščak's geographic maps of Lower California in a clear way. The geographic map which Konščak assembled after his first expedition bears the title *Seño de California y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta de las Virgenes, hasta su terminos, que es el Rio Colorado, ano de 1746. pore l Pe. Ferdinando Consag de la Compa. de IHS Missionero, en la California* (Muljević 2007). One copy of this map is housed in the Library of Congress in Washington D.C., another in the British Museum in London (Martinović 1992, p. 95, catalogue no. 13, Fig. 3.1.4) and another in the National Archives of Spain.

The title of the geographic map (read from the map in Laczano 2011, p. 259) *Seno de California. y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta. y registrada desde el Cabo et las Virgenes. hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el Pe Ferdinando Consag. de la Compa. de IHS. Mission^o. en la California* (Fig. 1), was composed after Konščak's first expedition in 1746 and first published in Venegas (1757). It was engraved by Joseph Gonzales, and shows the report of Konščak's expedition as far as the mouth of the River Colorado in 1746, demystifying the myth of California as an island. The map has also been published in Krmpotić (1923, pp. 8–9), Burrus (1967, I, p. 211), Martinović (1992, p. 31), Korade (1993a, p. 31), Korade (1996, p. 223), Muljević (1996, title page and p. 59), Lapaine (1998, p. 290), Zorić (2000, p. 128, Fig. 13), Zorić (2002, p. 121, Fig. 13), Korade (2003, p. 280), Vanino (2004, Fig. 38), Wikipedia (URL 2), Laczano (2011, p. 259), Slukan Altić (2012, p. 13, Fig. 1.6) and (URL 1).

In Burriel and Venegas's work (1756/7), *Noticia de la California*, Konščak's *Mapa de la California: su golfo y provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España* was also published (Laczano 2011, p. 257, Fig. 2) and the cartographic content without the surrounding illustrations appears in Burrus (1967, I, p. 212, mapa 17, Fig. 4).

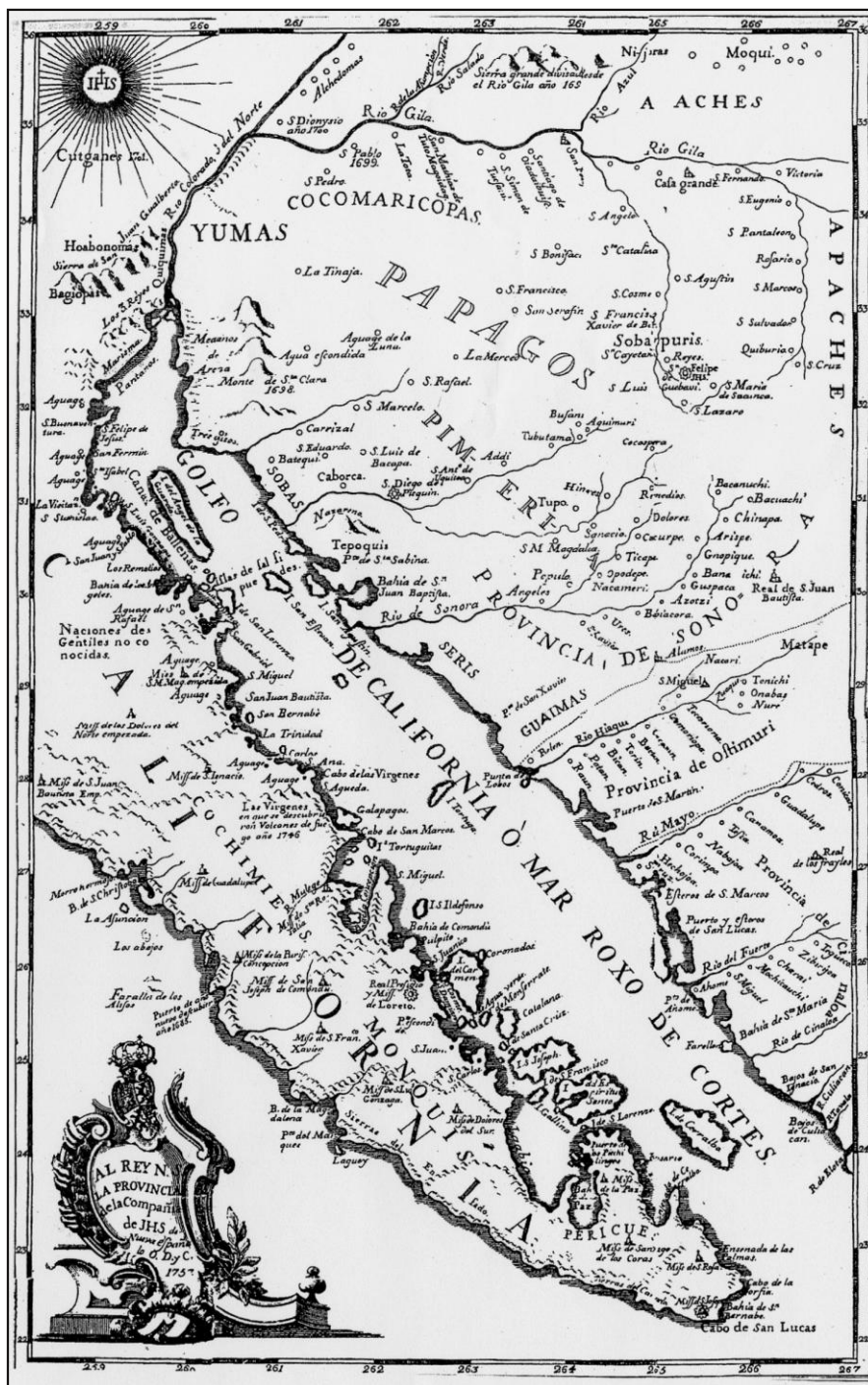


Fig. 4 Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España. Burrus (1967, I, p. 212, mapa 17).
Slika 4. Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España. Burrus (1967, I., str. 212, mapa 17).

2. Kartografski i geografski doprinosi Ferdinanda Konščaka

Muljević (2007) je pregledno popisao Konščakove geografske karte Donje Kalifornije. Geografska karta koju je Konščak sastavio nakon svoje prve ekspedicije nosi naslov *Seño de California y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta de las Virgenes, hasta su terminos, que es el Rio Colorado, ano de 1746. pore lPe. Ferdinando Consag de la Compa. de IHS Missionero, en la California* (Muljević 2007). Jedan se primjerak te karte nalazi u Library of Congress u Washingtonu D.C., jedna kopija karte sačuvana je u British

Museumu u Londonu (Martinović 1992, str. 95, kataloški broj 13, slika 3.1.4) i jedna u Arhivu Španjolske.

Geografsku kartu naslova (autor pročitao s karte Lazzano 2011, str. 259) *Seno de California. y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta. y registrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenes. hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el Pe Ferdinando Consag. de la Compa. de IHS. Missionº. en la California.* (slika 1) Konščak je sastavio nakon svoje prve ekspedicije 1746., prvi put je objavljena u Venegas (1757). Ovu kartu gravirao je Joseph Gonzales, prikazuje izvještaj Konščakove ekspedicije do ušća rijeke Colorado 1746. godine i demistificira mit o Kaliforniji kao otoku. Karta je objav-

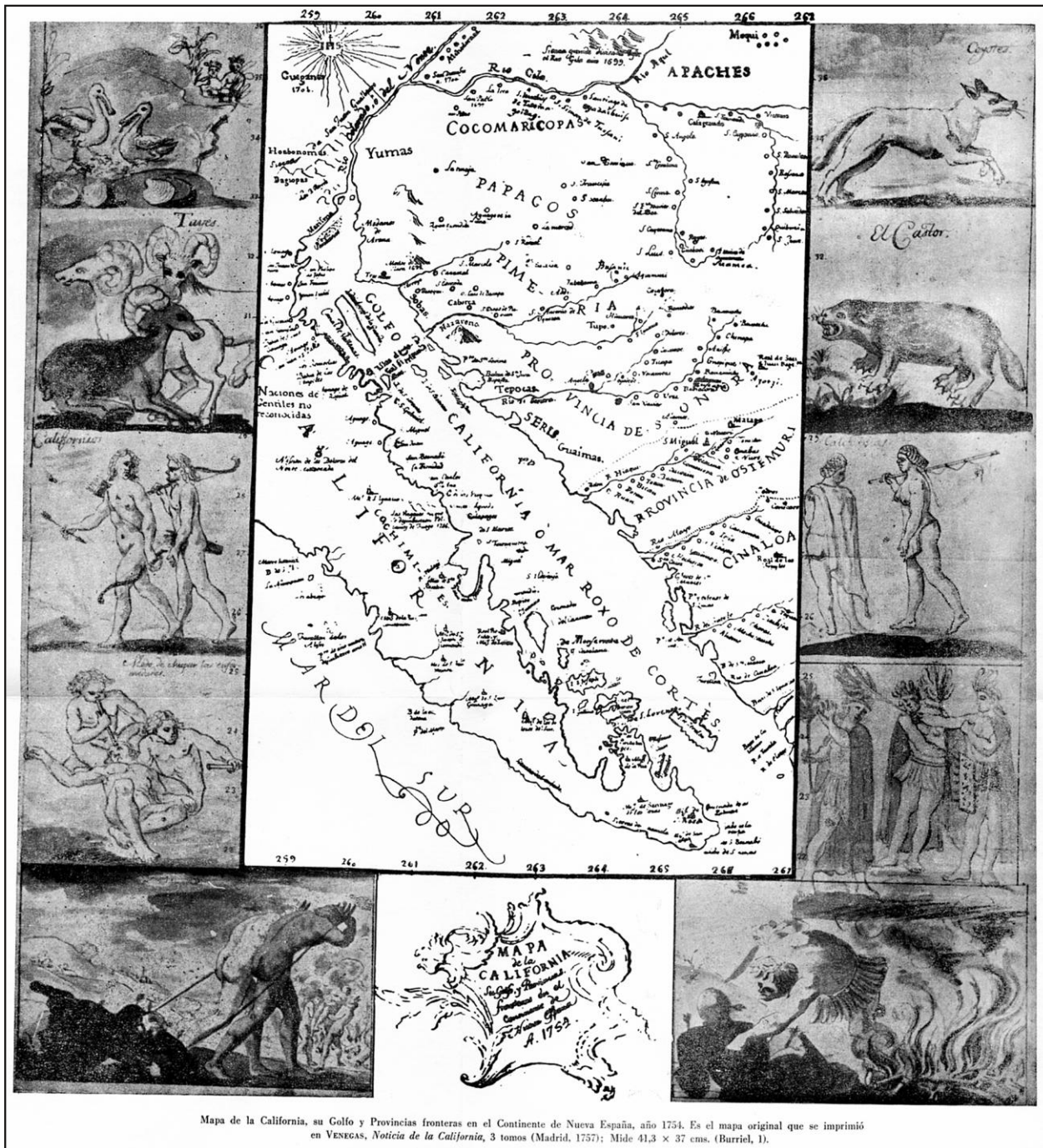


Fig. 5 *Mapa de la California, su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España, año 1754.* (Burriel, 2).
Dimensions 41.3 × 37 cm, Burrus (1967, II, mapa 25).

Slika 5. *Mapa de la California, su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España, año 1754.* (Burriel, 2).
Veličine je 41,3 cm × 37 cm (Burrus 1967, II., karta 25).

2.1 Ernest J. Burrus (1967): La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus (1567–1767)

In the second volume of his work *La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus (1567–1767)*, published in Madrid in 1967 in a specialist edition of only 500 copies, Ernest J. Burrus published seven facsimiles of Konščak's maps, numbers 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27

(Zorić 2002, p. 116, note 196). Burrus (1967) published maps from Burriel and Venegas (1756/7 in the first (textual) and second (atlas) sections of the same work (Fig. 3). The atlas section contains 46 folded, unbound maps and a booklet listing each one with its description. For some entries, the text on the map itself contains more information.

According to Zorić (2002, 114–116), Ernest J. Burrus has done the best research so far into Konščak's maps,

ljena i u Krmpotić (1923, str. 8–9), Burrus (1967, I., str. 211), Martinović (1992, str. 31), Korade (1993a, str. 31), Korade (1996, str. 223), Muljević (1996, naslovnica i str. 59), Lapaine (1998, str. 290), Zorić (2000, str. 128, slika 13), Zorić (2002, str. 121, slika 13), Korade (2003, str. 280), Vanino (2004, slika 38), Wikipediji (URL 2), Lazcano (2011, str. 259), Slukan Altić (2012, str. 13, slika 1.6) i (URL 1).

U djelu Burriela i Venegasa (1756/7) *Noticia de la California* objavljena je i Konščakova karta *Mapa de la California: su golfo y provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España* (Lazcano 2011, str. 257, slika 2) čiji kartografski sadržaj bez okolnih slika prikazuje Burrus (1967, I., str. 212, mapa 17, slika 4).

2.1. Ernest J. Burrus (1967): La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus (1567–1767)

Ernest J. Burrus u djelu *La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus* (1567–1767), objavljenom u Madridu 1967. godine u bibliofilskom izdanju naklade samo 500 primjeraka, objavio je u drugoj knjizi tog djela sedam faksimila Konščakovih karata oznaka 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27 i 33 (Zorić 2002, str. 116, fusnota 196). Karte iz Burriela i Venegasa (1756/7) objavio je Burrus (1967) u bibliofilskom izdanju *La obra cartografica* (Burrus 1967) u I. dijelu (tekstualnom) i II. (atlasnom) dijelu (slika 3). Atlasni dio sadrži 46 preklapljenih neuvezanih karata i knjižicu s popisom i kratkim opisom svake pojedine karte, a za pojedine karte tekst na samoj karti sadrži više podataka.

Prema Zoriću (2002, 114–116) Ernest J. Burrus najbolje je dosad istražio Konščakove karte te navodi izvorni naslov karte zaljeva koji je Konščak izradio na temelju istraživanja u prvoj ekspediciji: *Seno de la Californias y costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada el cabo de las Virgenes hasta su termino que es el rio Colorado. Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Compania de Jesus, misionero de la California, ano de MDCCXLVI.*

To su dvije karte jednakoga naslova, a različitog obuhvata koje Ernest J. Burrus naziva:

1. karta A: prikazuje zaljev i istočnu obalu od Cabo de las Virgenes do Rio Colorada, to jest od 27° do 33°20' sjeverne geografske širine.
2. karta B: obuhvaća cijeli dotad istražen Kalifornijski poluotok i zapadnu obalu od 21° do 34° sjeverne geografske širine.

Obje karte imaju grafička mjerila u španjolskim i francuskim miljama te nemaju označenu geografsku dužinu. Burrus (1967) je naglasio da je pronašao samo jedan Konščakov original karte A u malom formatu 14 cm × 21 cm koji je misionar uz izvješće poslao provincijalu.

Isusovac Pedro Mario Nascimben (1703–1754) iz Venecije za Venegas-Burrielovu *Noticia de la California* izradio je prema Konščakovom crtežu kartu A i kartu B zaljeva i poluotoka proširivši je prema drugim zemljovidima, osobito Kinovim. Karta A s Nascimbenovim potpisom čuva se u Huntigton Library, San Marino, California.

Burriel je izradio više kopija karata prema Nascimbenu. Na karti zaljeva (karta A) zadržao je isti naslov i promijenio godinu u 1747. (prema Burrusu karta C), a karti B dao je naslov *Mapa de la California su Golfo y Provincias, fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España. A. 1754.* i (prema Burrusu karta D). Te je dvije karte Burriel objavio u *Noticia de la California*.

Karta (Burrus 1967, II., mapa 21, slika 6) naslova *Seno de Californias y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término que es el río Colorado, por el p. Fernando Consag de la comp. de Jesús, misionero en la California* rezultat je Konščakove prve ekspedicije iz 1746. godine i bila je osnova za kartu Burrus (1967, I., str. 212, mapa 17) *Mapa de la California: su golfo y provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España*. Objavljena je u prvom izdanju *Noticia de la California* (Lazcano 2011, str. 256).

Lazcano (2011, str. 257, slika 2) je objavio kartu naslova *Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España* s okolnim slikama indijanaca i životinja Kalifornije, a Slukan Altić (2012) konstatira da je to jedna od najljepših karata Kalifornije toga doba (slika 2). Burrus (1967, I. str. 212, mapa 17, slika 4) je objavio ovu kartu (bez okolnih slika) naslova *Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España* u nizozemskom izdanju *Noticia de la California* (Venegas 1765), a istočnu obalu poluotoka prikazuje pod utjecajem Ferdinanda Konščaka.

Sličnu kompoziciju karte s okolnim ilustracijama kao Lazcano (2011, str. 257, slika 2) objavio je Burrus (1967, II., karta 25, slika 5) pod nazivom *Mapa de la California, su Golfo z Provincias fronteras ene el Continente de Nueva España, año 1754.* (Burriel, 2). Veličine je 41,3 cm × 37 cm i objavljena je u Venegas (1757), ali ova karta nije tako fine izrade i nešto je siromašnijeg sadržaja.

Karta s pravokutnom kartušom Burrus (1967, I., str. 208, mapa 13) nalazi se i u atlasnom dijelu Burrus (1967, II., karta 21, slika 6) pod naslovom *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIAS, Y COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañia de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDC-CXLVI* (slika 6), objavljena je i u (Lazcano 2011, str. 256), a u tekstu ispod karte nije ispravno napisan naslov karte.

Lazcano (2011, str. 256) navodi naslov *Seno de Californias y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada*



Mapa del Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, y Continente Mexicano, por el P. Fernando Consag.

Fig. 7 *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIAS, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Termino, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 22).*

Slika 7. *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIAS, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Termino, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746. Burrus (1967, II., karta 22).*

and cites the original title of the map of the gulf which Konščák produced based on his research during the first expedition: *Seno de la Californias y costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada el cabo de las Virgenes hasta su termino que es el rio Colorado. Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Compania de Jesus, misionero de la California, ano de MDCCXLVI.*

There are two maps with the same name, but different range, which Ernest J. Burrus calls

- 1) Map A: showing the gulf and eastern shoreline from Cabo de las Virgenes to the River Colorado, i.e. 27° to 33°20'N latitude.
- 2) Map B: covering the entire Californian peninsula as explored by that time, and the western shore from 21° to 34°N latitude.

Both maps have a graphic scale in Spanish and French miles, but the latitude is not marked. Burrus (1967) emphasised that he only found one original of Konščák's map in a small format (14 × 21 cm), which the missionary sent to his superior along with his report.

The Jesuit Pedro Mario Nascimben (1703–1754) of Venice produced maps A and B of the gulf and peninsula for the Venegas-Burriel *Noticia de la California* using Konščák's drawings, and extended his work according to other maps, particularly Kino's. Map A, bearing Nascimben's signature, is kept in the Huntington Library in San Marino, California. Burriel produced several copies of maps using Nascimben's: on the map of the gulf (map A) he retained the same title but changed the



Fig. 6 *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañia de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDCCXLVI.* Burrus (1967, II, mapa 21).

Slika 6. *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañia de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDCCXLVI.* Burrus (1967, II., karta 21).

desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término que es el río Colorado, por el p. Fernando Consag de la comp. de Jesús, misionero en la California (slika 3.1.1) te da je rezultat Konščakova putovanja 1746. i osnova za kartu Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias frontereras en el continente de Nueva España objavljenu 1757. godine u knjizi Miguela Venegasa *Noticia de la California*. Naslov ove karte je uvećan u Muljević (1996, str. 61, pročitao: Mirko Husak): *SENO DE CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta, y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la compañía de Jesus Misionero de Califo, Año de MDCCXLVI.*

Druga karta s pravokutnom kartušom je Burrus (1967, II., karta 22, slika 7) s opisom na karti Mapa del Seno

de Californias y su Costa oriental, y Continente Mexicano, por el P. Fernando Consag., naslova *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Termino, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746.*, a objavljena je i u Zorić (2000, str. 148, slika 15), Zorić (2002, str. 142, slika 15) i Vanino (2004, slika 39).

Te su dvije karte vrlo slične po svom sadržaju i naslovu u kojem je kao autor izrijeком napisan Ferdinand Konščak.

Burrus (1967, II., karta 26, slika 8) ima opis na karti *Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañia de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747.* Dibujo

year to 1747 (Burrus map C), while he named map B *Mapa de la California su Golfo y Provincias, fronteras en el Continente de Nueva Espana. A. 1754* (Burrus map D). Burriel published both maps in *Noticia de la California*.

The map (Burrus 1967, II, mapa 21, Fig. 6) entitled *Seno de Californias y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término que es el río Colorado, por el p. Fernando Consag de la comp. de Jesús, misionero en la California* was the result of Konščák's first expedition in 1746, and formed the basis for Burrus' map (1967, I, p. 212, mapa 17) *Mapa de la California: su golfo y provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España*, published in the first edition of *Noticia de la California*. (Lazcano 2011, p. 256).

Lazcano (2011, p. 257, Fig. 2) published the map called *Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España* with surrounding illustrations of Indians and Californian animals, and Slukan Altíc (2012) maintained that it was one of the loveliest maps of California from that period (Fig. 2). Burrus (1967, I, p. 212, mapa 17, Fig. 4) published the map (without the surrounding illustrations) as *Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España* in a Dutch edition of *Noticia de la California* (Venegas 1765), depicting the eastern shoreline of the peninsula, showing the influence of Ferdinand Konščák.

A composition of the map and surrounding illustrations similar to Lazcano (2011, p. 257, Fig. 2) was published by Burrus (1967, II, mapa 25, Fig. 5) as *Mapa de la California, su Golfo y Provincias fronteras en el Continente de Nueva España, año 1754* (Burriel, 2). It measures 41.3 × 37 cm, and was published in Venegas (1757), but was not as well produced and has fewer contents.

A map with a rectangular cartouche (Burrus 1967, I, p. 208, mapa 13) can be found in the atlas section of Burrus (1967, II, mapa 21, Fig. 6), entitled *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañía de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDCCXLVI* (Fig. 6), published in Lazcano (2011, p. 256); the map title is written incorrectly in the text below the map.

Lazcano (2011, p. 256) uses the title *Seno de Californias y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término que es el río Colorado, por el p. Fernando Consag de la comp. de Jesús, misionero en la California* (Fig. 3.1.1) and says that it was the result of Konščák's 1746 expedition, and formed the basis for *Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España* published in 1757 in Miguel Venegas's *Noticia de la California*. The map title is enlarged

in Muljević (1996, p. 61, as read by Mirko Husak): *SENO DE CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta, y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la compañía de Jesus Misionero de Califó, Año de MDCCXLVI*.

Another map with a rectangular cartouche appears in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 22, Fig. 7) with a description on the map called *Mapa del Seno de Californias y su Costa oriental, y Continente Mexicano, por el P. Fernando Consag*, entitled *SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Término, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746*, also published in Zorić (2000, p. 148, Fig. 15), Zorić (2002, p. 142, Fig. 15) and Vanino (2004, Fig. 39).

These two maps have very similar contents and titles, which specifically mention the name of the author, Ferdinand Konščák.

Burrus (1967, II, mapa 26, Fig. 8) gives the description on the map "*Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747. Dibujo original de la copia que es publicó en VENEGAS, Noticia de la California; mide 36 × 30.7 cm (Burriel, 2)*", and the same map appears in Burrus (1967, I, p. 209, mapa 14), Korade (1992, p. 58), Korade (1993c, title page), Muljević (1996, p. 66), Lapaine (1998, p. 289), Korade (2009, p. 33), and Lazcano (2011, p. 258).

SENO DE CALIFORNIA Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrado desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el p. FERNANDO CONSAG de la Comp de IHS Misionero de Californias 1746 (Mirko Husak read from Lazcano 2011, p. 258), also published in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 26).

The map of the Californian peninsula in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 23, Fig. 10, with the description *Copia anónima (c. 1790) del mapa del P. Fernando Consag, Conservada en la Biblioteca Nacional de París*, is a copy by an unknown hand kept in the National library in Paris. This map has no cartouche or title, but depicts the entire Californian peninsula from 20° do 33°N latitude, and in the bottom right hand corner are the words *Fárier 1760*. This map was published only by Burrus (1967, II, mapa 23).

The map of the Californian peninsula in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 27, Fig. 11) entitled *Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746* measures 62×63 cm, and part of the title is written in italics, while the original ink was



Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747. Dibujo original de la copia que se publicó en VENEGAS, *Noticia de la California*; mide 36 × 30,7 cms. (Burriel, 2).

Fig. 8 Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 26), dimensiones 36 × 30,7 cm.

Slika 8. Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747. Burrus (1967, II., karta 26), veličine 36 cm × 30,7 cm.

original de la copia que es publicó en VENEGAS, *Noticia de la California*; mide 36 × 30,7 cm (Burriel, 2). Istu kartu imaju i ovi autori: Burrus (1967, I., str. 209, mapa 14), Korade (1992, str. 58), Korade (1993c, naslovnica), Muljević (1996, str. 66), Lapaine (1998, str. 289), Korade (2009, str. 33), i u Lazcano (2011, str. 258).

SENO DE CALIFORNIAS Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrado desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el p. FERNANDO CONSAG de la Comp de IHS Misionero de Californias 1746 (pročitao Mirko Husak s karte Lazcano 2011, str. 258) objavljena i u (Burrus 1967, II., karta 26).

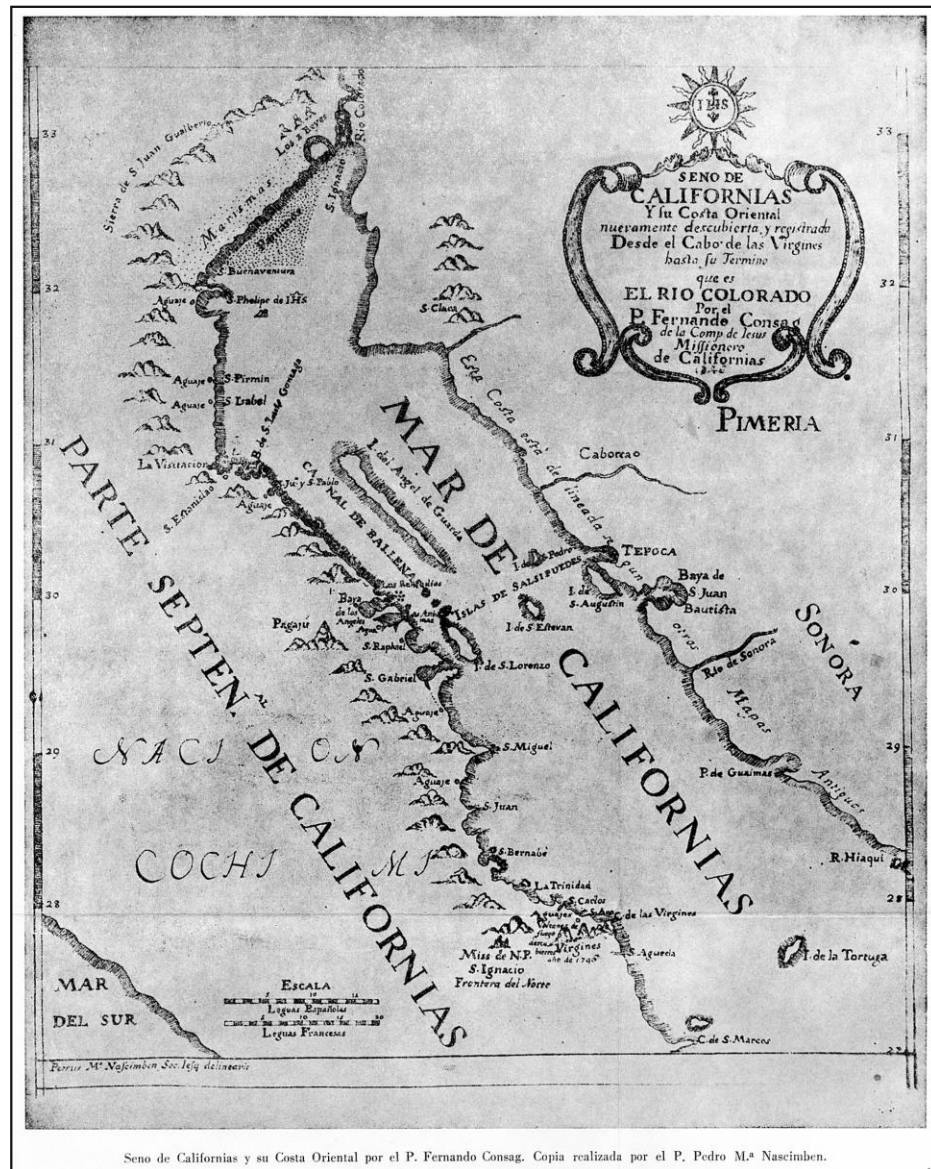


Fig. 9 *SENO DE CALIFORNIAS Y su Costa Oriental* nuevamente descubierta y registrada, Desde el Cabo de las Virgines hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Jesus, Misionero de Californias 1746. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 33).

Slika 9. *SENO DE CALIFORNIAS Y su Costa Oriental* nuevamente descubierta y registrada, Desde el Cabo de las Virgines hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Jesus, Misionero de Californias 1746. Burrus (1967, II., karta 33).

Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental por el P. Fernando Consag. Copia realizada por el P. Pedro M.^a Nascimbien.

red (roja in Spanish). The map was also published in Korade (1992, p. 57) and Korade (1993c, p. 7).

Francisco Xavier de Palomares dibujó el mapa en Madrid 1750. Dibujo original mucho más completo que el anterior. (Approximate translation: Francisco Xavier de Palomares drew this map in Madrid in 1750. The original drawing is more complete than its predecessor.)

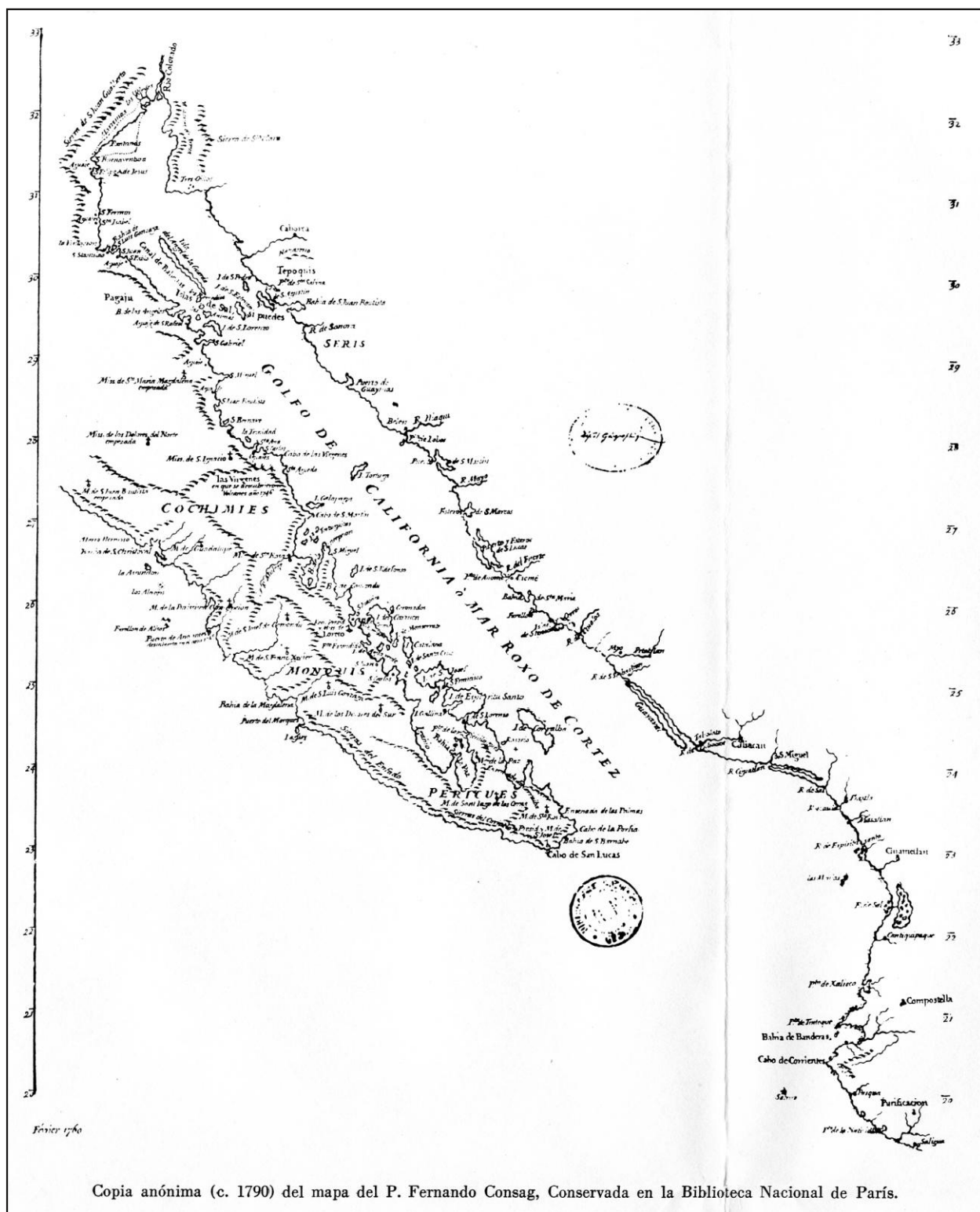
In the English translation (Venegas and Buriel 1759, vol I, p. 13, Fig. 12) a map entitled *An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757, was signed by J. Gibson Sculp:* (as read by M. Husak) depicting an area from 22° to 36° N latitudes and from 259° to 267° longitude, and was also published in Slukan Altić 2012, p. 16, Fig. 1.8.

The journal of the first expedition (in English) also appears in this part (Venegas and Buriel 1759, Appendix III, p. 308-353), and I compared it with the journal published in Krmpotić (1923, Life and Works of the Reverend Ferdinand Konščak, S. J. (1703–1759) an early

missionary in California. *IV His Explorationd from Loretto Up to River Colorado*, p. 46–82). It is evident that Krmpotić took the journal entirely from Venegas and Buriel (1759). It was later translated into Croatian by Muljević (1996). The facsimile edition of the English translation of Venegas and Buriel (1759) is available at the National and University Library in Zagreb, published in Ann Arbor (Venegas 1966).

2.2 Denis Diderot and Jean Lerond D’Alembert (1751/1780): *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers.*

In the famous French publication *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers (Suppl. 5e Cartes)*, which appeared in Paris between 1751 and 1780, the philosopher Denis Diderot (1713–1784) and the philosopher and mathematician Jean Lerond D’Alembert (1717–1783) published a geographic map based on



Copia anónima (c. 1790) del mapa del P. Fernando Consag, Conservada en la Biblioteca Nacional de París.

Fig. 10 Copy of a map by Father Ferdinand Konščak by an anonymous hand (circa 1790), kept in the *Biblioteca Nacional de París*. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 23).

Slika 10. Kopija karte oca Ferdinanda Konščaka anonimnog kopiste (oko 1790. godine), čuva se u *Biblioteca Nacional de París* (Burrus 1967, II., karta 23).

Karta *Senos de Californias Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrado Desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO* Por el p. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Iesus Missionero de Californias 1746. Burrus (1967, II., karta 26) je slična karti naslova *SENO DE CALIFORNIA*

Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada, Desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Iesus, Missionero de Californias 1746 po sadržaju i ovalnom obliku kartuše objavljena u (Burrus 1967, II., karta 33, slika 9)

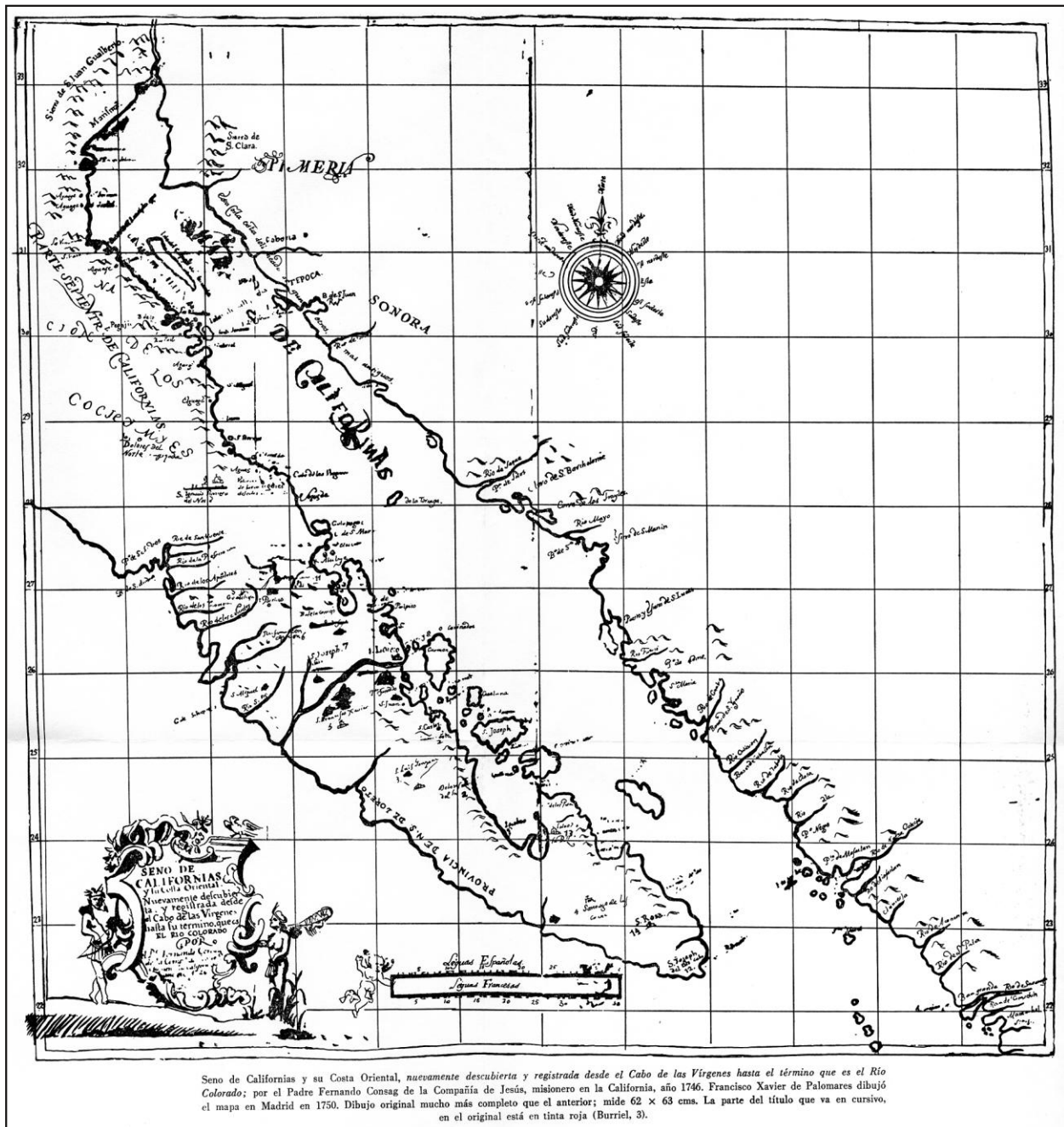


Fig. 11 Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 27).

Slika 11. Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746. Burrus (1967, II., karta 27).

Konščak's, from the French translation of *Noticia de la California* (Venegas and Buriel 1766), entitled *Carte de la Californie levée par la Société des Jésuites. Dediée au Roy d'Espagne en 1757* (Muljević 1990–1991). The publishers of the encyclopaedia printed the map with the title *Carte de la Californie, Suivant I. ..., II. ..., III, IV. ..., V. la Société des Jésuites en 1767, La cote orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu'à d'embeuchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746.* (Gonsaquen, or Consag,

was a transliteration of Konščak – Fig. 13). This map was reproduced in 1962 in Los Angeles at the beginning of a volume of the *Encyclopedie* (Muljević 1990–1991 and Muljević 2007).

This is one of ten maps in the *Supplement to Diderot's Encyclopedie...* (Fig. 13), which show five historical evolutionary depictions of California between 1604 and 1767, with Roman numerals from right to left, as in the legend in the upper right part: I. manuscript map by Mathieu

opisa *Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental por el P. Fernando Consag. Copia realizada por el P. Pedro M.^a Nascimben* (Burrus 1967, I., str. 210, mapa 15). Objavili su je i Korade (1991, str. 27), Korade (1993b, str. 184), Zorić (2000, naslovnica i str. 142, slika 14), Zorić (2002, naslovnica i str. 136, slika 14), Blažeka (2004, str. 59) i Majnarić i Crljenko (2009, str. 572).

Karta Kalifornijskog poluotoka (Burrus 1967, II., karta 23, slika 10) opisa *Copia anónima (c. 1790) del mapa del P. Fernando Consag, Conservada en la Biblioteca Nacional de París*, kopija je nepoznatog kopista i čuva se u nacionalnoj knjižnici u Parizu. Ta karta nema kartuše s naslovom, prikazuje cijeli Kalifornijski poluotok od 20° do 33° geografske širine, dolje desno napisano je *Fárier 1760*. Tu je kartu objavio jedino Burrus (1967, II., karta 23).

Karta Kalifornijskog poluotoka (Burrus 1967, II., karta 27, slika 11) naslova je *Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Vírgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746*. Dimenzije su joj 62 cm × 63 cm. Dio naslova napisan je kurzivom, originalna tinta je crvena (španj. roja). Kartu je objavio i Korade (1992, str. 57; 1993c, str. 7).

Francisco Xavier de Palomares dibujó el mapa en Madrid 1750. Dibujo original mucho más completo que el anterior. (Mogući prijevod: Francisco Xavier de Palomares nacrtao je kartu u Madridu 1750. godine. Izvorni crtež puno je potpuniji od prethodnoga.)

U engleskom prijevodu (Venegas i Buriel 1759, Vol: I., page 13, slika 12) objavljena je karta naslova *An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757*. U potpisu karte je *J. Gibson Sculp* (pročitao Mirko Husak) i prikazuje područje od 22° do 36° sjeverne geografske širine i od 259° do 267° geografske dužine. Objavljena je i u Slukan Altić 2012, str. 16, slika 1.8.

U tom djelu je i dnevnik prve ekspedicije na engleskom jeziku (Venegas i Buriel 1759, Appendix III, str. 308–353) koji sam usporedio s dnevnikom koji je objavio Krmpotić (1923, poglavlje: *IV His Exploration from Loretto Up to Colorado River*, str. 46–82) i vidljivo je da je Krmpotić u potpunosti preuzeo dnevnik iz Venegas i Buriel (1759), a koji je na hrvatski poslije preveo Muljević (1996). Faksimilsko izdanje engleskog prijevoda Venegas i Buriel (1759) dostupno je u Nacionalnoj i sveučilišnoj knjižnici u Zagrebu u izdanju Ann Arbor (Venegas 1966).

2.2. Denis Diderot i Jean Lerond D'Alembert (1751/1780): *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers*

U znamenitoj francuskoj *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers (Suppl. 5e Cartes)*, koja je u Parizu izlazila od 1751. do 1780. godine, filozof Denis

Diderot (1713–1784) i filozof i matematičar Jean Lerond D'Alembert (1717–1783) objavili su geografsku kartu koja se temelji na Konščakovoj iz francuskog prijevoda *Noticia de la California* (Venegas i Buriel 1766) naslova *Carte de la Californie levée par la Société des Jésuites. Dediée au Roy d'Espagne en 1757* (Muljević 1990–1991). Izdavači enciklopedije su objavili tu kartu pod naslovom *Carte de la Californie, Suivant I. ..., II. ..., III., IV. ..., V. la Société des Jésuites en 1767, La cote orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu'à d'embouchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746*. Gonsaque = Consag (Konščak) (slika 13). Ta je karta ponovno reproducirana 1962. u Los Angelesu na početku sveska *Encyclopedie* (Muljević 1990–1991 i Muljević 2007).

To je jedna od deset karata u *Supplementu* Diderotove *Encyclopedie...* (slika 13) koja prikazuje pet povijesnih evolutivskih prikaza Kalifornije od 1604. do 1767. godine, označenih rimskim brojevima zdesna nalijevo kao u legendi gore desno: I. rukopisna karta Mathieu Neron Pecci (1604) Firenca, II. karta Kalifornije kao otoka Nicolas Sanson (1656), III. karta Amerike Guillaume de L'Isles (1700), IV. karta koja je srušila mit o Kaliforniji kao otoku temelji se na kopnenoj ekspediciji do Cortezovog zaljeva fra Eusebija Kina (1705) i V. karta koju je izdala Družba Isusova 1767. godine, najzanimljivija karta Baja Kalifornije druge polovice 18. stoljeća. U naslovnom okviru je tekst *La Cote orientale depuis le C. des Virges jusqu'à d'embouchure du R. Colorado est extraiet de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746*. (Prijevod: *Prikaz istočne obale od rta Virgenes do ušća Rio Colorado preuzeta je s karte oca Ferdinanda Konščaka iz 1746.*) Taj tekst se odnosi na najljepiju kartu u naslovu označenu s V. u Burrus (1967, I., str. 214). Naslov karte montiran je preko IV. karte koju je izradio Kino.

Konščakova karta Donje Kalifornije uvrštena je u enciklopediju Diderota i D'Alamberta. Mnogi nazivi biljaka i mjesta u Donjoj Kaliforniji nose nazive i imena koja im je on (Konščak) nadjenio (Perić 2004). Slukan Altić (2012) u svojoj analizi Konščakovog kartografskog rada konstatira da je Konščak na svoje karte dodao mnoge toponime koje njegov prethodnik Kino na svojim kartama nije imao.

2.3. Johann Jakob Baegert (1772 i 1773, 2. izdanje): *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien*, Mannheim.

U djelu Johanna Jakoba Baegerta *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien*, tiskanom u Mannheimu 1772. i 1773. godine, objavljena je karta Donje Kalifornije naslova *California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. J. et alios*. (slika 14) s imenom autora Gonsag (Muljević 2007). Suvremeno izdanje na engleskom jeziku (Baegert 1952)

Neron Pecci (1604), Florence, II. map of California as an island by Nicolas Sanson (1656), III. map of America by Guillaume de L'Isles (1700), IV. map refuting the myth of California as a island based on a land expedition to Cortez Bay, by Fr. Eusebio Kino (1705), and V. map issued by the Society of Jesus in 1767, the most interesting map of Baja California from the latter half of the 18th century. The title frame bears the text *La Cote orientale depuis le C. des Virges jusqu'à d'embouchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746.* (*The eastern coastline from C. de Virges to the mouth of the River Colorado, taken from the map by Fr. Ferdinand Gonsaque drawn in 1746.*) This refers to the map furthest to the left, identified in the title as V. in Burrus (1967, I, p. 214); the map title is mounted across map IV. produced by Kino.

Konščak's map of Lower California was included in Diderot and D'Alembert's encyclopaedia and many of the names of plants and places there bear the names which he (Konščak) gave them (Perić 2004). In his analysis of Konščak's cartographic work, Slukan Altić (2012) surmises that Konščak added many toponyms to his maps which his predecessor Kino had not located on his maps.

2.3 Johann Jakob Baegert (1772 and 1773, 2nd edition): Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim

In a work by Johann Jakob Baegert, *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien*, printed in Mannheim in 1772 and 1773, a map of Lower California was printed entitled *California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. J. et alios.* (Fig. 14) giving the name of the author as Gonsak (Muljević 2007). A modern edition in English (Baegert 1952) includes the same map, which covers an area from 21° do 36°N latitude (Muljević 1990–1991), and is based on Konščak's maps and their derivatives (Burrus, I, p. 216). This map (Fig. 14) was also published in Krmpotić (1923, p. 144), Burrus (1967, I, p. 216, without the superscription *Nota...*), Muljević (1996, p. 64), Zorić (2000, p. 151, Fig. 16) and again in Zorić (2002, p. 145, Fig. 16).

In his work about California, *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien* (Mannheim 1772), Jakob Baegert published a map entitled *California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. J. et alios.* Below the map appears a note: *Nota: Triplo latior et ampilius descripta hic California est, quam re ipsa sit, ut scilicet aspectur melius pateret hinc Scala horaria metiendae secundum longitudinem Californice(ae) fervit, non secundum latitudinem Omissi etiam sunt longitudinis gradus, eo quad incerta illa adture sit.* (read by M. Husak from the map printed in Zorić 2002, p. 145).

2.4 Ernest J. Burrus, Burrus (1960): Francisco Javier Alegre S. J. Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de Nueva España.

Burrus (1960) published a modern reprint of a work in ten books and four volumes called *Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de Nueva España*, by Francisco Javier Alegre S. J. (1729–1788), and in the fourth volume, TOMO IV of that work, LIBROS 9–10 (AÑOS 1676–1766), in the tenth book (1701–1766) there are two maps by Ferdinand Konščak with annotations regarding where they are kept and under what designation:

Mapa 3: Fernando Consag S. J., Seno de Californias. with the note: Bancroft Library, M - M 716, Reproduccion concedida., p. 191–192, reprinted in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 22, Fig. 7) and Mapa 4: Fernando Consag S. J. y Pedro Maria Nascimben S. J., Seno de Californias. with the note: Huntington Library, HM 1292, Reproduccion concedida., p. 224–225, reprinted in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 33, Fig. 9).

Both maps were reprinted in Burrus (1967, Part II, mapa 22, Fig. 7 and mapa 33, Fig. 9).

Burrus (1960, *Capítulo XX, 16. Expedición del Padre Konsag.*, p. 410–412) gives a short description of Konščak's first expedition and the sources where the journal appeared: *Noticias de Californias*, (III, Apéndice III), and extract from the journal in *Apostólicos afanes* (lib. III, cap. IX–XI) and in José Villaseñor y Sanchez: *Teatro Americano*. II, 276–294.

2.5 Davorin Martin Krmpotić (1923): Life and Works of the Reverend Ferdinand Konščak, S. J. (1703–1759) an early missionary in California.

In his *Martin Krmpotić (1923): Life and Works of the Reverend Ferdinand Konščak, S. J. (1703–1759) an early missionary in California.*, Krmpotić (1923) published two maps: Krmpotić (1923, p. 9, Fig. 1) *Seno de California y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenas, hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado ano 1747*, and Krmpotić (1923, p. 144, Fig. 14) *California per P. Ferdinandum Consak et per alios*, with the subtitle *Stars show Konshak's trail of exploration.*

2.6 Francesco Javier Clavijero (1789): Storia della California.

The Mexican Jesuit, historian and missionary Francesco Javier Clavijero (1731–1786) wrote his *Storia della California* (History of California) in 1789. This work describes briefly Konščak's missionary work and voyages of exploration. In 1788, the Mexican missionary Ramon Tarros drew, and J. Zambelli engraved a copy of



Fig. 12 An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757 (Venegas and Buriel 1759, vol I, p. 13, URL 6).
Slika 12. An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757 (Venegas i Buriel 1759, Vol: I., page 13, URL 6).

sadrži istu kartu koja obuhvaća od 21° do 36° sjeverne geografske širine (Muljević 1990–1991), a bazira se na Konščakovim kartama i njezinim aktualizacijama (Burrus, I., str. 216). Ta karta (slika 14) je objavljena je i u Krmpotić (1923, str. 144), Burrus (1967, I., str. 216, bez natpisa Nota...), Muljević (1996, str. 64), Zorić (2000, str. 151, slika 16) i ponovno u Zorić (2002, str. 145, slika 16).

Jakob Baegert u svom je uspomenama iz Kalifornije Nachrichten von Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien (Mannheim 1772) objavio kartu California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. I. et alios. Ispod karte piše: Nota: Triplo latior et ampilius descripta hic California est, quam re

ipsa sit, ut scilicet aspectur melius pateret hinc Scala horaria metiendae secundum longitudinem Californice(ae) fervit, non secundum latitudinem Omissi etiam sunt longitudinis gradus, eo quad incerta illa adture sit. (pročitao M. Husak s karte objavljene u Zorić 2002, str. 145).

2.4. Ernest J. Burrus Burrus (1960): Francisco Javier Alegre S. J. Historia de la provincia de la Compañia de Jesus de Nueva España.

Burrus (1960) je objavio i suvremeni pretisak djela u 10 knjiga u četiri sveska naslova *Historia de la provincia de*



Fig. 13 Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: *Carte De La Californie Suivant 1. La Carte manuscrite de l'Americque de Mathieu Neron Pecci olen dresse a Florence 1604, 2. Sanson 1656....* (URL 3), also published in Burrus (1967, part I, p. 214), but not in its entirety.

Slika 13. Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: *Carte De La Californie Suivant 1. La Carte manuscrite de l'Americque de Mathieu Neron Pecci olen dresse a Florence 1604, 2. Sanson 1656....* (URL 3), objavljena i u Burrus (1967, I dio, str. 214), ali ne cijela.

Konščak's map entitled *Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna* (Fig. 16), for Clavijero's work *Storia della California* printed in Venice in 1789, of which there is a modern second edition translated from Italian into Spanish (Clavijero 1970). Konščak's influence is evident in the detailed depiction of the eastern coastline of the Gulf of California.

2.7 Ferdinand Konščak: Description compendiósa and Addiciones with three sketches

Konščak's manuscript *Description compendiósa* has a supplement, *Addiciones*, with three sketches on separate sheets in the same manuscript as *Addiciones* (Burrus 1967, II, maps 36, 37 and 38), also published in (Zorić 2002, p. 108, Fig. 12, p. 90, Fig. 11 and p. 74, Fig. 10).

1. The Pacific coastline around the La Purisima mission station, Burrus (1967, II, mapa 36, Fig. 17) was also

published in part in Vanino (2004, Fig. 33, only drawings of the vegetation, without the map) and Zorić (2002, p. 108, Fig. 12) with the description: *Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka uz prikaz tipičnog rasilnja* (Sketch of the Pacific coastline with depictions of typical vegetation).

2. A wider belt around the Loreta mission station, Burrus (1967, II, mapa 37, Fig. 18) was also published in Zorić (2002, p. 90, Fig. 11) with the description: *Slika obale uz misiju Loreto* (Sketch of the coastline by the Loreto mission station).

3. The tip of the peninsula, with Cabo San Lucas, Burrus (1967, II, mapa 38, Fig. 19) was also published in Zorić (2002, p. 74, Fig. 10) with the description: *Bilješka na kraju prijepisa (1791) Sažetog opisa uz skicu juga poluotoka* (Note at the end of the transcript (1791), Concise description with a sketch of the southern peninsula).

Addiciones, along with sketches by the Visitor Juan de Armesto were sent to Marcos Burriel on 14 April 1759

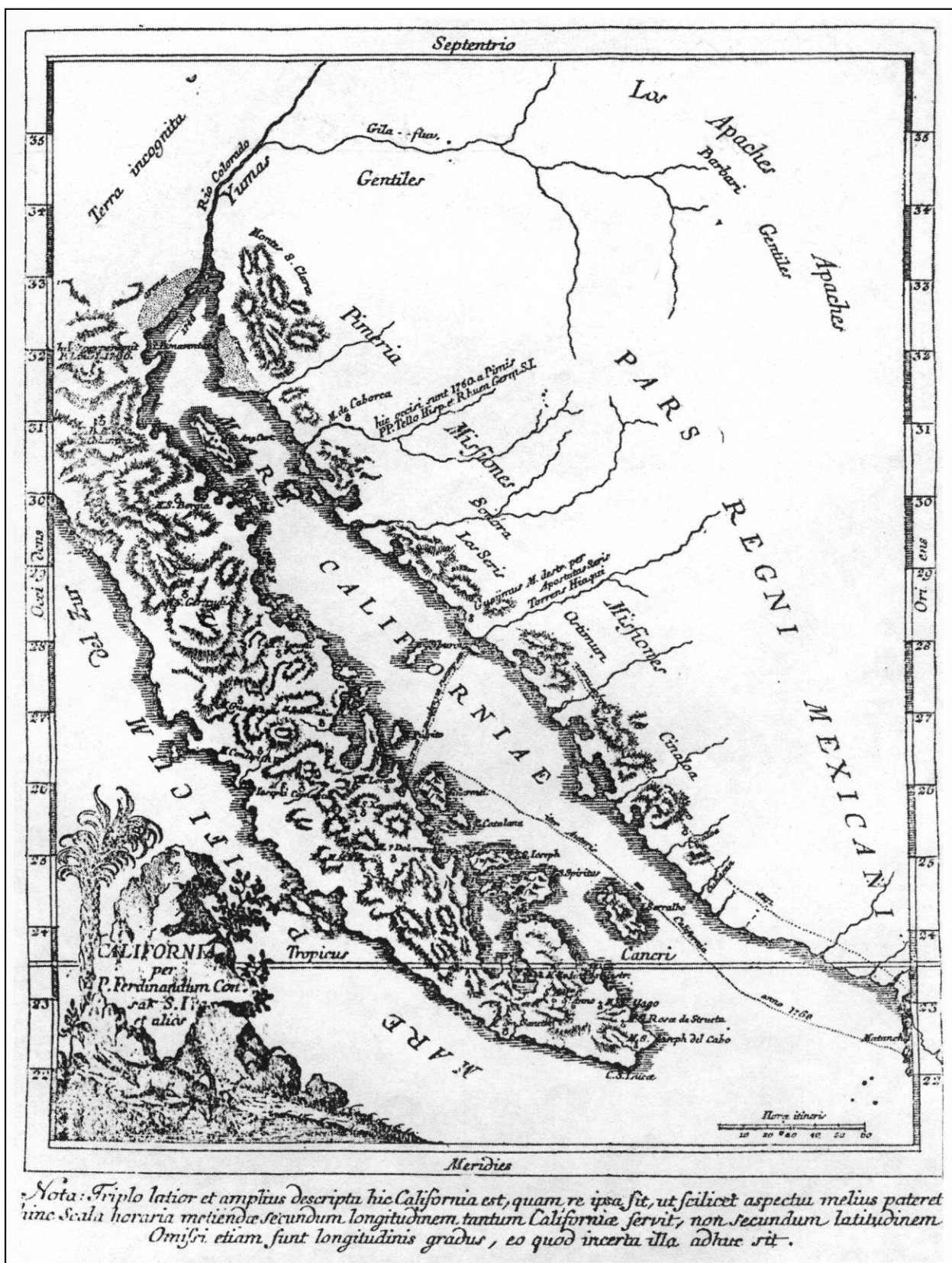
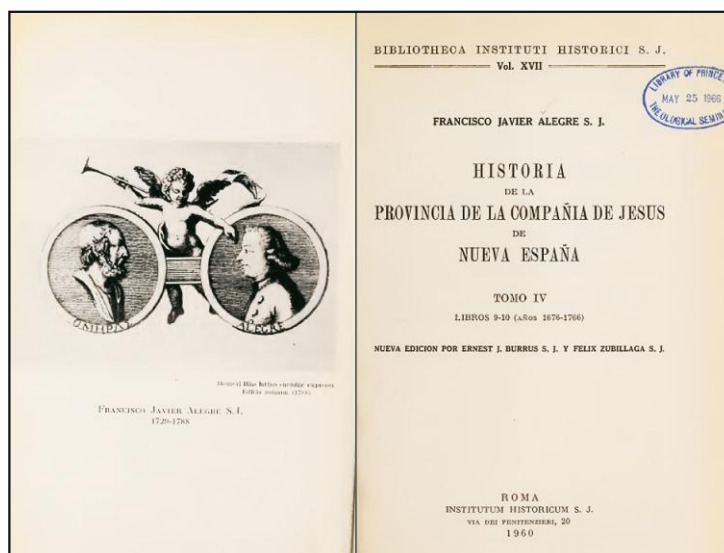


Fig. 14 California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. I. et alios from Jakob Baegert (1772): *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien*, Mannheim, in Zorić (2000, p. 151, Fig. 16).

Slika 14. Karta California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. I. et alios iz Jakob Baegert (1772): *Nachrichten von Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien*, Mannheim u Zorić (2000, str. 151, slika 16).

Fig. 15 *Francisco Javier Alegre S. J.* (1729–1788): *Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesus de Nueva España, TOMO IV, LIBROS 9–10 (AÑOS 1676–1766), title piece* (Burrus 1960).

Slika 15. *Francisco Javier Alegre S. J.* (1729–1788): *Historia de la provincia de la Compañía de Jesus de Nueva España, TOMO IV* tog djela, *LIBROS 9-10 (AÑOS 1676–1766)*, unutarinja naslovnica (Burrus 1960).



for a new edition of *Noticia de la California*, but unfortunately arrived too late. Aschmann (1966) concluded that the author may have been Konščák, since the sketches contained more details and toponyms than his 1746 map (Slukan Altić 2012).

2.8 Compilations of maps of California

Compilations of maps of California were produced on the basis of maps made by the Jesuit cartographers Ferdinand Konščák and Francesco Eusebio Kino:

1. Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam* (URL 4, Fig. 20)
2. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, Fig. 21).

2.8.1 Isaak Tirion (1804): *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas*.

In 1804, Isaak Tirion produced a map called *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam 1765* (URL 4, Fig. 20), a successful compilation by which Kino's map was supplemented by Konščák's, as can be seen on the map: the shape of the northern part of the Gulf of California at the mouth of the River Colorado and the shape of La Paz Bay in the southern part of the peninsula.

Tirion's compilation of Kino and Konščák's maps, which he called *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam 1765* was published in the highly regarded *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-*

Atlas. (Slukan Altić 2012). The map was also published in Burrus (1967, I, p. 213, map 18).

2.8.2 A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*.

A. Krevelt produced *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages* in 1777, another successful compilation map of California, depicting the entire peninsula, based on Konščák's model and supplemented with Kino's original maps. The original map of Baja California and Southern Arizona was published for the first time in Venegas (1757). It was also published in the Dutch edition of the atlas by Bellin: *Histoire Generale* (URL 5, Fig. 21).

3. Manuscripts and Printed Maps by Konščák

In this paper, all the maps attributed to Ferdinand Konščák are listed and presented for the first time. Reproductions of Konščák's maps are taken from the highest quality editions: Burrus 1967, Parts I and II), Lazcano (2011), Venegas (1966), Zorić (2000), URL 1, URL 3, URL 4, URL 5. There is also a list of places throughout the world where Konščák's maps are kept. The paper includes a table listing in overview the most important data regarding the maps presented (table 1).

Konščák's maps can be grouped according to their means of production into manuscripts and printed maps (Slukan Altić 2012). The manuscript maps were drawn by hand, Konščák's original work, or copied by others. Ferdinand Konščák explored the Californian peninsula, and on his manuscript maps, gave detailed depictions of the peninsula and the area of the Sea of



Fig. 16 Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna from Clavijero (1789): *Storia della California, Venezia* (Burrus, I, p. 217, mapa 22).

Slika 16. Karta Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna iz Clavijero (1789): *Storia della California, Venezia* (Burrus, I., str. 217, mapa 22).

la *Compañía de Jesus de Nueva España*, autora Francisca Javi-
era Alegre S. J. (1729–1788), a u četvrtom svesku TOMO IV tog
djela, *LIBROS 9-10 (AÑOS 1676-1766)*, u desetoj knjizi
(1701–1766) nalaze se dvije karte Ferdinanda Konščaka s
naznakom gdje se čuvaju i pod kojom oznakom:

Mapa 3. Fernando Consag S. J., *Seno de Californias s bilješkom*:
Bancroft Library, M - M 716, Reproduccion concedida., str.
191–192, ponovno je objavljena u Burrus (1967, II., karta
22, slika 7) i

Mapa 4. Fernando Consag S. J. y Pedro Maria Nascimben S. J.,
Seno de Californias s bilješkom: *Huntington Library, HM 1292,*
Reproduccion concedida., str. 224–225, ponovno je objav-
ljena u Burrus (1967, II., karta 33, slika 9).

Obje karte su ponovno objavljene u Burrus (1967, II.
dio, karta 22, slika 7 i karta 33, slika 9).

Burrus (1960, *Capítulo XX, 16. Expedición del Padre Kon-
sag.*, str. 410–412) ukratko opisuje prvu ekspediciju Fer-
dinanda Konščaka i izvore gdje je objavljen dnevnik
Noticias de Californias, (III, Apéndice III), izvadak dnevnika
u *Apostólicos afanes* (lib. III, cap. IX–XI) i u José Villa-
señor y Sanchez: *Teatro Americano*. II, 276–294.

2.5. Davorin Martin Krmpotić (1923): *Life and work
of Reverend Ferdinand Konščak, S. J.
(1703–1759) an early missionary of California*

Krmpotić (1923) u *Life and work of Reverend Ferdinand
Konščak, S. J. (1703–1759) an early missionary of California*
objavio je dvije karte: Krmpotić (1923, str. 9, slika 1) *Seno
de California y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y re-
gistrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenas, hasta su termino, que es
el Rio Colorado ano 1747*, i Krmpotić (1923, str. 144, slika 14)
*California per P. Ferdinandum Consak et per alios. s podnas-
lovom Stars show Konshak trail of exploration.* (prijevod:
Zvezdice označuju putanju istraživanja).

2.6. Francesco Javier Clavijero (1789): *Storia della
California*

Meksički isusovac, povjesničar i misionar Francesco
Javier Clavijero (1731–1786) napisao je 1789. godine *Sto-
ria della California* (Povijest Kalifornije), djelo koje ukra-
tko opisuje misionarski rad i istraživačka putovanja

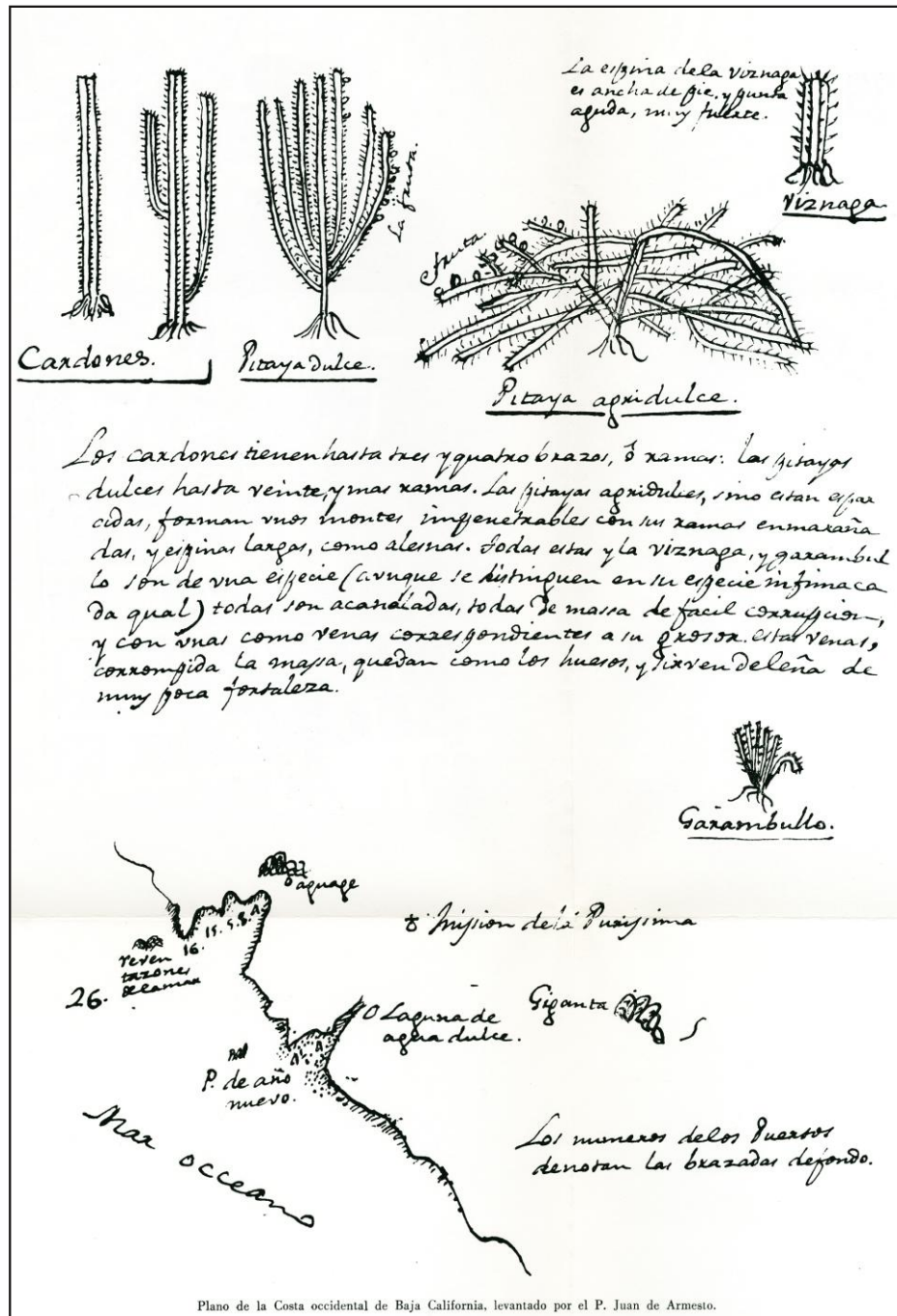


Fig. 17 Plano de la Costa occidental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 36, also partially published in Zorić (2002, p. 108, Fig. 12) with the description: *Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka uz prikaz tipičnog raslinja* (Sketch of the Pacific coastline of the peninsula with depictions of typical vegetation).

Slika 17. Plano de la Costa occidental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto (Burrus 1967, II., karta 36), djelomično objavljeno i u (Zorić 2002, str. 108, slika 12) s opisom: *Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka uz prikaz tipičnog raslinja*.

California and islands, while depicting the eastern coastline of the Gulf of California very sparingly, and leaving the interior of the Mexican peninsula almost free of detail. The printed maps were usually supplemented from other sources.

The printed maps were first published in 1757 in *Noticia de la California* by Miguel Venegas and Marcos Buriel, and later in editions in other languages (1759, 1761/62, 1766, 1769, 1796/1797) and modern reprints (1943/44 and 1966). In the 18th century, the world-famous, highly popular work by Venegas, *Noticia de la California*, included Konščak's maps. This work, originals of his manuscript maps and copies formed the basis for maps

published in later editions, up to the mid 19th century: Diderot and D'Alembert (1751/1780), Baegert (1772 and 1773, 2nd edition), Clavijero (1789).

The manuscript maps in this work are:

1. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 25, Fig. 5), a map with depictions of Indians and their customs, finely executed drawings, and a decorated cartouche. This map is very similar to the one printed in *Noticia de la California* (Venegas 1757), reproduced in Lazcano (2011, p. 257, Fig. 2).
2. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 21, Fig. 6) and Burrus (1967, II, mapa 22, Fig. 7) with similar rectangular cartouches and a similar appearance.

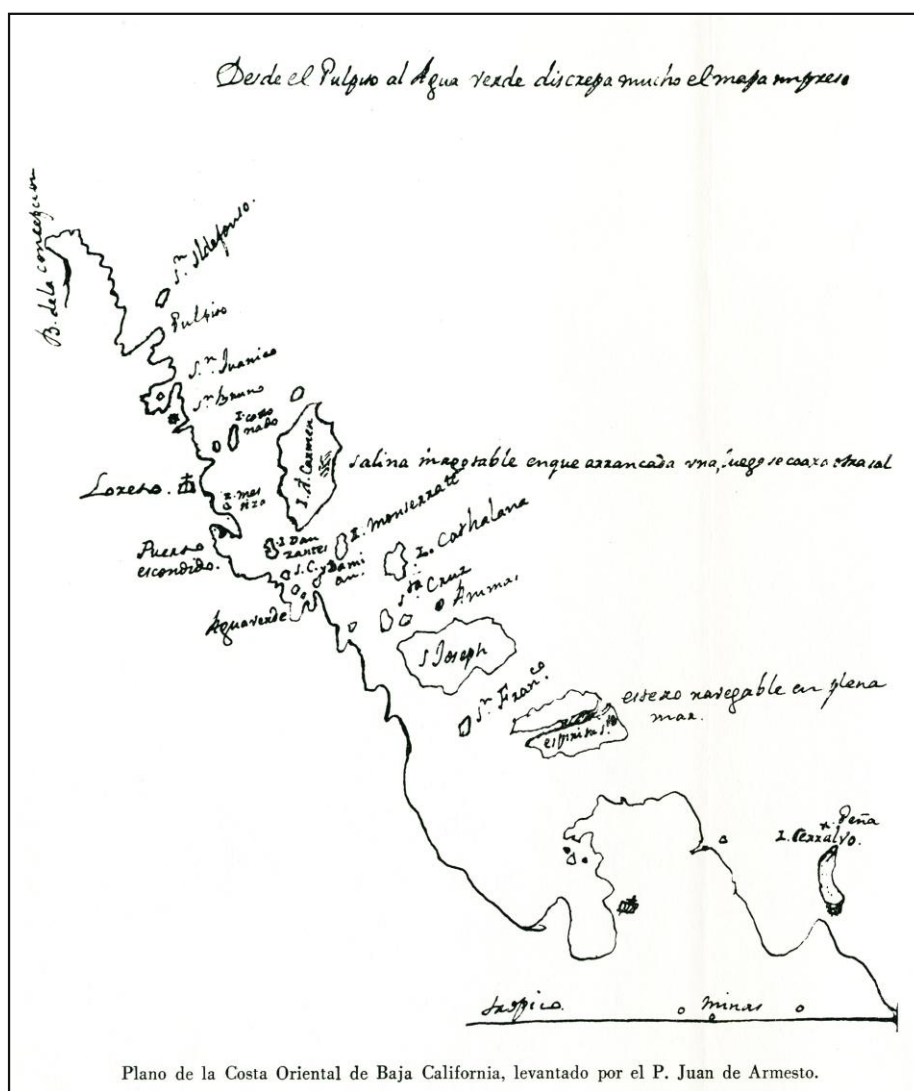


Fig. 18 *Plano de la costa Oriental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.* Depiction of the coastline by the Loreto mission station. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 37), also published in Zorić (2002, p. 90, Fig. 11) with the description: *Slika obale uz misiju Loreto (Depiction of the coastline by the Loreto mission station).*

Slika 18. *Plano de la costa Oriental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.* Slika obale uz misiju Loreto, (Burrus 1967, II., karta 37), objavljeno i u (Zorić 2002, str. 90, slika 11) s opisom: *Slika obale uz misiju Loreto.*

Ferdinanda Konščaka. Godine 1788. meksički misionar Ramon Tarros je nacrtao, a J. Zambelli gravirao kopiju Konščakove karte naslova *Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna* (slika 16) za Clavijerovo djelo *Storia della California* tiskano u Veneciji 1789., a postoji i suvremeno 2. izdanje prevedeno s talijanskog na španjolski jezik (Clavijero 1970). Konščakov je utjecaj vidljiv po detaljnom prikazu istočne obale Kalifornijskog zaljeva.

2.7. Ferdinand Konščak: Description compendiósa i Addiciones s trima skicama

Konščakov rukopis *Description compendiósa* ima dodatak *Addiciones* koji na odvojenim listovima papira ima tri skice prepisane istim rukopisom kao i *Addiciones* (Burrus 1967, II., karta 36, 37 i 38) objavljene i u (Zorić 2002, redom str. 108, slika 12, str. 90, slika 11 i str. 74, slika 10):

1. Pacifička obala oko misije La Purisima, (Burrus 1967, II., karta 36, slika 17), djelomično objavljeno i u (Vanino 2004, slika 33, samo crtež raslinja bez karte) i

(Zorić 2002, str. 108, slika 12) s opisom: *Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka uz prikaz tipičnog raslinja.*

2. Širi pojas oko misije Loreto, (Burrus 1967, II., karta 37, slika 18), objavljeno i u (Zorić 2002, str. 90, slika 11) s opisom: *Slika obale uz misiju Loreto* i

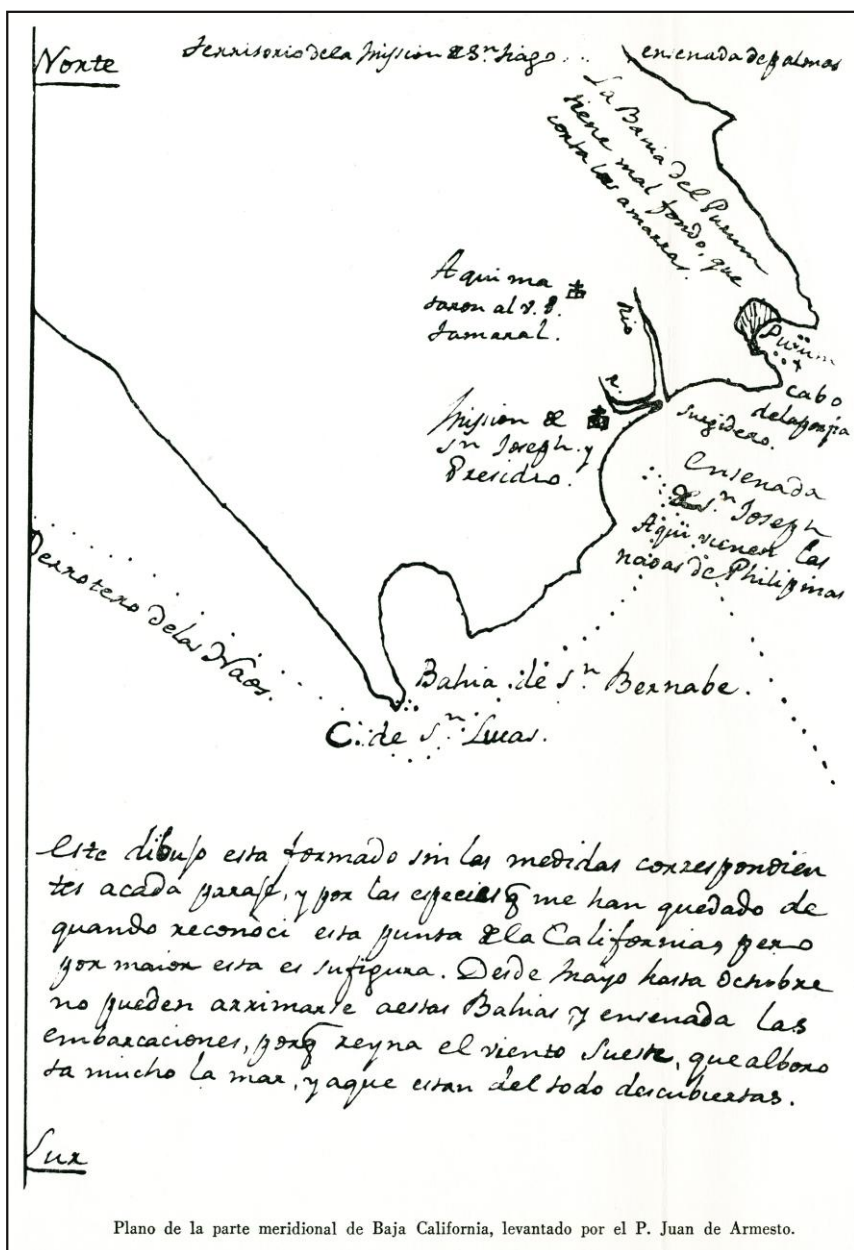
3. Vrh poluotoka s Cabo San Lucas, Burrus (1967, II., karta 38, slika 19), objavljeno i u (Zorić 2002, str. 74, slika 10) s opisom: *Bilješka na kraju prijepisa (1791) sažetog opisa uz skicu juga poluotoka.*

Addiciones je zajedno sa skicama vizitator Juan de Armesto poslao Marcosu Burrielu 14. travnja 1759. za novo izdanje *Noticia de la California*, ali, nažalost, poslane su prekasno. Aschmann (1966) je zaključio da bi autor mogao biti Konščak jer skice sadrže više detalja i toponima nego njegova karta iz 1746. godine (Slukan Altić 2012).

2.8. Kompilacije karata Kalifornije

Na osnovi karata koje su izradili isusovci i kartografi Ferdinand Konščak i Francesco Eusebio Kino izradene su kompilacije karata Kalifornije:

Fig. 19 Plano de la parte meridional de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto. Burrus (1967, II, mapa 38) also published in Zorić (2002, p. 74, Fig. 10) with the description: *Bilješka na kraju prijepisa (1791) Sažetog opisa uz skicu juga poluotoka* (Note at the end of the transcription (1791), Concise description with a sketch of the southern peninsula). **Slika 19.** Plano de la parte meridional de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto (Burrus 1967, II., karta 38), objavljeno i u (Zorić 2002, str. 74, slika 10) s opisom: *Bilješka na kraju prijepisa (1791) sažetog opisa uz skicu juga poluotoka.*



- Burrus (1967, II, mapa 26, Fig. 8) and Burrus (1967, II, mapa 33, Fig. 9) with similar heart-shaped cartouches and a similar appearance.
- Burrus (1967, II, mapa 23, Fig. 10), with no cartouche. A copy by an anonymous hand dated 1790 is kept in the National library in Paris. Map description: it depicts the entire Californian peninsula, the relief is shown using very fine, stylised molehills, the names of mountain ranges are given, mission stations are marked and named, as are the areas of the Californian peninsula with tribal names (COCHIMIES in the north, MONQUIS in the centre and PERICUES in the south) and the names of islands in the Gulf of California (GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA ò MAR ROJO DE CORTEZ), the Mexican coastline from 19° to the mouth of the River Colorado is shown: the shoreline, names of bays and capes,

- tributaries, relief and other details. There are two illegible seals on the map: an oval seal in the centre of the map with a note, and a round one in the lower central section. The southern part of the peninsula is drawn as depicted in one of the sketches from the manuscript *Addiciones* (Fig. 19).
- Burrus (1967, II, mapa 27, Fig. 11), sign (Buriel, 3) is a manuscript map of the Californian peninsula. Map description: the shoreline, islands and river courses (with their names) are drawn in bold, while the toponyms are written using a fine stylus, and the relief is shown using stylised molehills. Water sources are shown, along with a compass rose with 16 directions, North is marked with a decorative arrow, the graphic scale is given in Spanish and French miles and is held by an angel, the decorative cartouche with the map title and ornaments (Table 1,

1. Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion*, Amsterdam (URL 4, slika 20) i
2. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, slika 21).

2.8.1. Isaak Tirion (1804): *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas*

Isaak Tirion izradio je 1804. godine *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion*, Amsterdam 1765 (URL 4, slika 20), uspješnu kompilaciju kojom je Kinovu kartu dopunio Konščakovom, što je vidljivo na karti u obliku sjevernog dijela Kalifornijskog zaljeva kod ušća rijeke Kolorado i oblik zaljeva La Paz na južnom dijelu poluotoka.

Ta Tirionova kompilacija karata Kina i Konščaka naslova *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion*, Amsterdam 1765 objavljena je u cijenjenom atlasu *Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas* (Slukan Altić 2012). Istu je kartu objavio i Burus (1967, I., str. 213, mapa 18).

2.8.2. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*

Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages A. Krevelta (1777) još je jedna uspješna kompilacija karte Kalifornije, prikazuje cijeli poluotok, izrađena je na osnovi Konščakovog modela i dopunjena je originalnim Kinovim kartama. Izvorna karta Donje Kalifornije i južne Arizone objavljena je prvi put u (Venegas 1757). Ta karta objavljena je u nizozemskom izdanju Bellinova atlasa *Histoire Generale* (URL 5, slika 21).

3. Rukopisne i tiskane Konščakove karte

U ovom su radu po prvi put popisane i prikazane sve karte koje se pripisuju Ferdinandu Konščaku. Reprodukcijske Konščakovih karata preuzete su iz najkvalitetnijih izdanja Burrus 1967, I. i II. dio), Lazcano (2011), Venegas (1966), Zorić (2000), URL 1, URL 3, URL 4, URL 5. Popisana su i mjesta širom svijeta u kojima se Konščakove karte čuvaju. Rad sadrži tablicu koja pregledno popisuje najvažnije podatke o kartama prikazanim u ovom radu (tablica 1).

Konščakove karte prema načinu izrade dijelimo na rukopisne i tiskane (Slukan Altić 2012). Rukopisne su rukom nacrtane Konščakove izvorne karte, odnosno one karte koje su drugi autori precrtali. Ferdinand Konščak je istraživao područja Kalifornijskog poluotoka. Na svojim rukopisnim kartama detaljno prikazuje područje poluotoka i područje Kalifornijskog mora s otocima, vrlo šturo prikazuje istočnu obalu Kalifornijskog zaljeva, a unutrašnjost meksičkog poluotoka gotovo bez podataka. Tiskane karte redovito su nadopunjene drugim izvornicima.

Tiskane karte su po prvi puta 1757. godine objavljene u izdanju *Noticia de la California* Miguela Venegasa i Marcosa Buriela te potom u izdanjima na drugim svjetskim jezicima (1759, 1761/62, 1766, 1769, 1796–1797) i suvremenim pretiscima (1943/44 i 1966). U 18. stoljeću svjetski poznato i vrlo popularno Venegasovo djelo *Noticia de la California* sadrži Konščakove karte. To djelo, originali njegovih rukopisnih karata, kao i precrtane kopije, temelj su za karte objavljene i u kasnijim izdanjima sve do polovice 19. stoljeća (Diderot i D'Alembert 1751/1780, Baegert 1772 i 1773, 2. izdanje, Clavijero 1789).

Rukopisne karte u ovom radu su:

1. Burrus (1967, II., karta 25, slika 5): karta sa slikama indijanaca i njihovih običaja, vrlo fino izrađeni crteži, kartuša s ornamentima. Ova karta je vrlo slična tiskanoj karti objavljenoj u *Noticia de la California* (Venegas 1757) i reproduciranoj u (Lazcano 2011, str. 257, slika 2).
2. Burrus (1967, II., karta 21, slika 6) i Burrus (1967, II., karta 22, slika 7) sa sličnim kartušama pravokutnog oblika i sličnog izgleda.
3. Burrus (1967, II., karta 26, slika 8) i Burrus (1967, II., karta 33, slika 9) sa sličnim kartušama srololikog oblika i sličnog izgleda.
4. Burrus (1967, II., karta 23, slika 10) bez kartuše čija se kopija anonimnog autora iz 1790. godine čuva u nacionalnoj knjižnici u Parizu.

Opis karte: Karta prikazuje cijeli Kalifornijski poluotok, reljef je prikazan vrlo sitnim stiliziranim krčićnjacima, napisana su imena gorskih masiva, označene su misijske postaje s pripadnim nazivima, područja Kalifornijskog poluotoka s plemenskim nazivima (COCHIMIES na sjeveru, MONQUIS na sredini i PERICUES na jugu), nazivi otoka u Kalifornijskom zaljevu (GOLFO DE CALIFORNIA ò MAR ROXO DE CORTEZ). Prikazano je i područje meksičke obale od 19° do ušća rijeke Colorado i to: obalna crta, nazivi zaljeva i rtova, pritoci, reljef i neki drugi detalji. Na karti su dva nečitka pečata – ovalni na sredini karte s bilješkom i okrugli na donjem srednjem dijelu karte. Južni dio poluotoka nacrtan je kao što prikazuje jedna od skica uz rukopis *Addiciones* (slika 19).

Fig. 13) is held by angels, and on the opposite, eastern shore of the Gulf of California, only the shoreline, rivers and harbours with their names, and the regions of *PIMERIA* and *SONORA* are given. The southern part of the peninsula is somewhat incomplete, as the data are from 1746.

Printed maps:

1. In Venegas' (1757) *Noticia de la California* there is a map with illustrations, very finely executed drawings of Indians and their customs (Lazcano 2011, p. 257, Fig. 2), and the map has a cartouche with ornaments (Table 1, Fig. 2). This map is very similar to the manuscript map (Table 1, Fig. 5) published in Burrus (1967, II, *mapa* 25, Fig. 5).
2. Venegas (1966, p. 13, Fig. 12) is a map (Table 1, Fig. 12) from the reprint of the London edition (Venegas 1966), which is a translation from the original Spanish (Venegas 1757) into English (Venegas 1759).
3. Denis Diderot and Jean Lerond D'Alembert (1751/1780): *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métièrs, the map entitled Carte de la Californie, Suivant I., II., III., IV., V. la Société des Jésuites en 1767, La cote orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu'à d'embeuchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746*, which shows the development of depictions of California. The map designated V. is based on Konščák's map (Table 1, Fig. 13).
4. Johann Jakob Baegert (1772 and 1773, 2nd edition): *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, printed in Mannheim, includes a map of Lower California called California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. J. et alios*, but the name of the author, Gonsag (Muljević 2007, p. 343), is clearly incorrect, as it is given in the map title as *Consak*. The map is based on Konščák's maps and their derivatives (Burrus, I, *mapa* 21, p. 216).

Map description: the map shows the area of the Californian peninsula and the Sea of California, *MARE CALIFORNIAE*; the relief is shown using lines on the peninsula and along the shoreline. The interior of the Mexican peninsula is shown somewhat sparsely, with only the River Colorado and other rivers and their tributaries, the names of mission stations and the Indian tribal areas. North of the River Colorado is *Terra incognita*. The cartouche with the map title depicts a rocky landscape with plants and a lizard. Three routes from Loreto are shown: 1) up to the mouth of the River Colorado (1746), 2) across the Sea of California, *MARE CALIFORNIAE* and 3) from Loreto to the Mexican coast (*iter autoris zu California 1768*) (Table 1, Fig. 14).

5. Francesco Javier Clavijero (1789): *Storia della California*. In 1788, the Mexican misionary Ramon Tarros (whose name appears in the bottom left part of the map) drew, and J. Zambelli (whose name appears in the bottom right part of the map) engraved a copy of Konščák's *Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna*. (Table 1, Fig. 16).

Map description: Konščák's influence is evident in the detailed depiction of the eastern shore of the Gulf of California. The relief of the Californian peninsula and north section of the *Golfo della California* is shown using molehills. The Mexican peninsula is has additional cartographic details by other authors who explored the area, along with the rivers, names of many mission stations and tribes. The cartouche shaped like a memorial with the title engraved on the rocky shore is decorated with cacti and other plant motifs. In the upper centre, there is a sign showing where the map is housed: Bancroft Library, 1382M. The map covers an area approximately 2° wide to the east, south and west of the maps of the Californian peninsula presented in this paper (Table 1, Fig. 16).

Manuscript sketches of the Californian peninsula:

1. Sketch of the Pacific coast of the peninsula around La Purisima mission station, showing typical vegetation, Burrus (1967, II, *mapa* 36, Fig. 17).
2. Sketch of the shore around Loreto mission station, Burrus (1967, II, *mapa* 37, Fig. 18)
3. Tip of the peninsula with Cabo San Lucas, Burrus (1967, II, *mapa* 38, Fig. 19).

Map compilations, originals: Ferdinand Konščák and Francesco Eusebio Kino

1. Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam* (URL 4, Fig. 20)
2. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, Fig. 21).

3.1 Maps of the peninsula

From a comparison of the manuscript map, Burrus (1967, II, *mapa* 25, Fig. 5) and the printed map, Venegas (1757) (Lazcano 2011, p. 257, Fig. 2) it can be concluded that the manuscript map formed the basis for the production of the printed map. On the printed map, the arrangement of the surrounding illustrations is entirely reproduced, and the illustrations have been very finely executed, probably using copper engraving (common in the 18th century). A decorated cartouche

5. Burrus (1967, II., karta 27, slika 11) oznake (Buriel, 3) je rukopisna karta Kalifornijskog poluotoka. Opis karte: Obalna crta, otoci i tokovi rijeka (s pripadnim imenima) nacrtani su debelom, a toponimi tankom crtom. Reljef je prikazan stiliziranim hupserima (krtičnjacima), prikazani su i izvori vode, kompasna ruža sa 16 smjerova, sjever s ukrasnom strelicom, grafičko mjerilo u španjolskim i francuskim miljama koje drži anđeo, ukrasna kartuša s naslovom karte i ornamentima (tablica 1, slika 11) koju drže anđeli, a suprotna istočna obala Kalifornijskog zaljeva prikazuje samo obalnu crtu, rijeke i luke s pripadnim nazivima i pokrajinama PIMERIA i SONORA. Jug poluotoka je manjkavo prikazan jer je karta s podacima iz 1746. godine.

Tiskane karte:

1. U Venegasovoj (1757) *Noticia de la California* je karta sa slikama, vrlo fino izrađenim crtežima indijanaca i njihovih običaja (Lazcano 2011, str. 257, slika 2). Karta ima kartušu s ornamentima (tablica 1, slika 2). Ova karta je vrlo slična rukopisnoj karti (tablica 1, slika 5) objavljenoj u Burrus (1967, II., karta 25, slika 5).
2. U (Venegas 1966, str. 13, slika 12) je karta (tablica 1, slika 12) iz pretiska londonskog izdanja (Venegas 1966), prijevoda originala sa španjolskog jezika (Venegas 1757) na engleski jezik (Venegas 1759).
3. Denis Diderot i Jean Lerond D'Alembert (1751/1780): *Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers*, karta naslova *Carte de la Californie, Suivant I. ..., II. ..., III., IV. ..., V. la Société des Jésuites en 1767, La cote orientale depuis le C. des Vierges jusqu'à d'embeuchure du R. Colorado est extraite de la Carte du P. Ferdinand Gonsaque dressée en 1746*, prikazuje razvoj prikaza Kalifornije, a karta s oznakom V. temelji se na Konščakovoj karti (tablica 1, slika 13).
4. Johann Jakob Baegert (1772 i 1773, 2. izdanje): *Nachrichten von der amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien* tiskanom u Mannheimu, karta je Donje Kalifornije *California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. J. et alios* s imenom autora Gonsag (Muljević 2007, str. 343), što je vidljivo netočno jer u naslovu karte piše Consak. Karta se bazira na Konščakovim kartama i njezinim aktualizacijama (Burrus, I., *mapa* 21, str. 216).

Opis karte: Karta prikazuje područja Kalifornijskog poluotoka i Kalifornijskog mora *MARE CALIFORNIAE*, na poluotoku i uz obalu zaljeva reljef je prikazan crticama. Unutrašnjost meksičkog poluotoka prikazana je vrlo šturo, osim rijeke Colorado i ostalih rijeka s pritocima te nazivi misija i područja indijanskih plemena. Sjeverno od rijeke Colorado je nepoznato područje *Terra incognita*. Kartuša s naslovom karte prikazuje kameni krajolik s biljkama i gušterom. Točkasto su prikazane tri putanje od Loreta: 1. do

ušća Rio Colordao (1746), 2. preko *MARE CALIFORNIAE* i 3. od Loreta do meksičke obale (*iter autoris zu California 1768*) (tablica 1, slika 14).

5. Francesco Javier Clavijero (1789): *Storia della California*. Godine 1788. meksički misionar Ramon Tarros (na karti napisano dolje lijevo) je nacrtao, a J. Zambelli (na karti napisano dolje desno) gravirao kopiju Konščakove karte naslova *Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna*. (tablica 1, slika 16).

Opis karte: Konščakov je utjecaj vidljiv po detaljnom prikazu istočne obale Kalifornijskog zaljeva. Kalifornijski poluotok i sjeverni dio zaljeva *Golfo della California* sadrži prikaz reljefa hupserima (krtičnjacima). Meksički poluotok je popunjen kartografskim podacima drugih autora koji su istraživali to područje, prikazane su rijeke, nazivi brojnih misijskih postaja i nazivi plemena. Kartuša u obliku spomenika s ugraviranim naslovom na kamenoj obali ukrašena je motivima kaktusa i drugih biljaka. U srednjem gornjem dijelu je i oznaka mjesta gdje se čuva ova karta (*Bancroft Library, 1382M*). Prikazuje istočno, južno i zapadno približno 2° šire područje od karata Kalifornijskog poluotoka prikazanih u ovom radu (tablica 1, slika 16).

Rukopisne skice Kalifornijskog poluotoka:

1. Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka oko misije La Purisima uz prikaz tipičnog raslinja, Burrus (1967, II., karta 36, slika 17).
2. Slika obale uz misiju Loreto, Burrus (1967, II., karta 37, slika 18) i
3. Vrh poluotoka sa Cabo San Lucas, Burrus (1967, II., karta 38, slika 19).

Kompilacije karata, izvornici Ferdinand Konščak i Francesco Eusebio Kino:

1. Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam* (URL 4, slika 20) i
2. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, slika 21).

3.1. Karte poluotoka

Usporedbom rukopisne karte (Burrus 1967, II., karta 25, slika 5) i tiskane karte (Venegas 1757) i (Lazcano 2011, str. 257, slika 2) može se zaključiti da je rukopisna karta bila osnova za izradu tiskane karte. Na tiskanoj karti raspored okolnih slika je u potpunosti preuzet, a okolne su slike fino obrađene vrlo vjerojatno bakrorezom (kao što se u 18. stoljeću radilo), dodana je ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima unutar okvira karte, ukrasni

Tablica 1. Karte Ferdinanda Konščaka prikazane u ovom radu.

Slika	od °	do °	od	do	Područje Kalifornije:	Grafičko mjerilo:	cm	cm	Posebna obilježja:
1	28	33	nema	nema	zaljev	španjolske milje	12 inča	11,5 inča	kvadratna kartuša
2	22	36	259	267	poluotok	nema	nema	nema	ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo), zrakasta zvijezda s upisanim IHS (gore lijevo); slike indijanaca i životinja lijevo, desno i dolje
4	22	36	256	267	poluotok	nema			ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo), zrakasta zvijezda s upisanim IHS (gore lijevo)
5	22	36	259	267	poluotok	nema	41,3	37	ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima (sredina dolje), zrakasta zvijezda s upisanim IHS (gore lijevo); slike indijanaca i životinja lijevo, desno i dolje
6	22	33	nema	nema	poluotok	španjolske milje, francuske milje			pravokutna kartuša s ornamentima (gore desno)
7	22	33	nema	nema	poluotok	španjolske milje, francuske milje			pravokutna kartuša s ornamentima (gore desno)
8	28	33	nema	nema	zaljev	španjolske milje, francuske milje	36	30,7	ovalna kartuša s ornamentima (gore desno)
9	28	33	nema	nema	zaljev	španjolske milje, francuske milje			ovalna kartuša
10	20	33	nema	nema	poluotok	nema			dva pečata otisnuta na karti, oznaka godine 1760. (dolje lijevo)
11	22	33	nema	nema	poluotok	španjolske milje, francuske milje	62	63	ovalna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo), kompasna zvijezda – ruža smjerova (sredina gore)
12	22	35	259	267	poluotok	nema			ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo)
13	22	35	259	267	poluotok	nema	15 inča	12 inča	pravokutna kartuša (gore desno), oznaka V. (najljeviya karta)
14	22	35	nema	nema	poluotok	ima			ukrasna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo), natpis ispod karte "Nota..."
16	20	36	258	271	poluotok	nema			pravokutna kartuša s ornamentima (dolje lijevo), kompasna zvijezda – ruža smjerova (lijevo sredina)
17.	nema	nema	nema	nema	obala donje Kalifornije	nema			skica, u gornjem dijelu crteži biljaka i rukopisni tekst, Zorić (2002, str. 108, slika 12) s opisom: Skica pacifičke obale poluotoka uz prikaz tipičnog raslinja.
18	nema	nema	nema	nema	slika obale uz misiju Loreto	nema			skica, Zorić (2002, str. 90, slika 11) s opisom: Slika obale uz misiju Loreto.
19	nema	nema	nema	nema	južni dio poluotoka	nema			skica, Zorić (2002, str. 74, slika 10) s opisom: Bilješka na kraju prijepisa (1791) sažetog opisa uz skicu juga poluotoka.
20	21	35	253	267	poluotok	3 grafička mjerila, nečitko			uspješna Tirionova kompilacija karata Kina i Konščaka (Slukan Altić 2012), u bojama, objavljena u atlasu istog autora
21	22	35	256	267	poluotok	nema	12,5 inča	8 inča	kartuša (dolje lijevo) krivocrtni četverokut s naslovom karte

Godina:	Prvi put objavljena u:	Uzeta iz:	Naslov karte:
1746.	Buriel i Venegas (1757)	http://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/42595	<i>Seno de California, y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta, y registrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenes, hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747, por el P^c Ferdinando Consag, de la Comp^a. de IHS. Mission^o. en la California</i>
1757.	Buriel i Venegas (1757)	Lazcano (2011, str. 257)	<i>Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España</i>
1757.	Buriel i Venegas (1757)	Burrus (1967, I. str. 212, mapa 17)	<i>Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España</i>
1757.	Buriel i Venegas (1757), (Burriel, 1)	Burrus (1967, II., karta 25)	<i>Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España, A. 1754.</i>
1746.		Burrus (1967, II., karta 21)	<i>SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañia de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDCCXLVI.</i>
1746.		Burrus (1967, II., karta 22)	<i>SENO DE LA CALIFORNIA, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Termino, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746.</i>
1747.	Buriel i Venegas (1757), (Burriel, 2)	Burrus (1967, II., karta 26)	<i>Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañia de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747.</i>
1746.		Burrus (1967, II., karta 33)	<i>SENO DE CALIFORNIA Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada, Desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Jesus, Misionero de Californias 1746.</i>
c. a. 1790.	nacionalna knjižnica u Parizu	Burrus (1967, II., karta 23)	Kopija karte oca Ferdinanda Konščaka anonimnog kopiste (oko 1790. godine).
1746.	(Burriel, 3)	Burrus (1967, II., karta 27)	<i>Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañia de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746.</i>
1757.	Venegas i Buriel (1759, Vol: I., page 13)	Venegas i Buriel (1759, Vol: I. page 13.)	<i>An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757.</i>
1772.	Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: <i>Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers (Suppl. 5^e Cartes)</i>	http://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/33767qm	Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: <i>Carte De La Californie Suivant 1. La Carte manuscrite de l'Americque de Mathieu Neron Peccolen dresse a Florence 1604, 2. Sanson 1656...</i>
1772.	Johann Jakob Baegert (1772): <i>Nachrichten von Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim.</i>	Zorić (2000, str. 151, slika 16)	<i>California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. I. et alios.</i>
1789.	Clavijero (1789): <i>Storia della California, Venezia</i>	(Burrus, I., str. 217, mapa 22)	<i>Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna.</i>
1757.	prilog <i>Addiciones</i>	Burrus (1967, II., karta 36)	Plano de la Costa occidental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.
1757.	prilog <i>Addiciones</i>	Burrus (1967, II., karta 37)	Plano de la costa Oriental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto. Slika obale uz misiju Loreto.
1757.	prilog <i>Addiciones</i>	Burrus (1967, II., karta 38)	Plano de la parte meridional de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.
1765.	Tirion: <i>Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas</i>	https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/44093	Isaak Tirion (1804): <i>Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam</i>
1777.	Bellin: <i>Histoire Generale, Amsterdam, (Tom XXII)</i>	https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/32626	<i>Carte De La Californie d'Après les obserations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages</i>

Table 1. Maps by Ferdinand Konščak presented in this paper.

Figure	from	to	from	to	Area of California:	Graphic scale	cm	cm	Special features:
1	28	33	none	none	Gulf	Spanish mile	12 inches	11,5 inches	Oblong cartouche
2	22	36	259	267	Peninsula	none	none	none	Decorative cartouche with ornaments (lower left), radiating star with the letters IHS (upper left), depictions of Indians and animals left, right and below.
4	22	36	256	267	Peninsula	none			Decorative cartouche with ornaments (lower left), radiating star with the letters IHS (upper left)
5	22	36	259	267	Peninsula	none	41.3	37	Decorative cartouche with ornaments (lower centre), radiating star with the letters IHS (upper left), depictions of Indians and animals left, right and below.
6	22	33	none	none	Peninsula	Spanish mile, French mile			Rectangular cartouche with ornaments (upper right)
7	22	33	none	none	Peninsula	Spanish mile, French mile			Rectangular cartouche with ornaments (upper right)
8	28	33	none	none	Gulf	Spanish mile, French mile	36	30.7	Oval cartouche with ornaments (upper right)
9	28	33	none	none	Gulf	Spanish mile, French mile			Oval cartouche
10	20	33	none	none	Peninsula	none			Two seals stamped on the map and the year, 1760 (lower left)
11	22	33	none	none	Peninsula	Spanish mile, French mile	62	63	Oval cartouche with ornaments (lower left), compass star/rose (upper centre)
12	22	35	259	267	Peninsula	none			Decorative cartouche with ornaments (lower left)
13	22	35	259	267	Peninsula	none	15 inches	12 inches	Rectangular cartouche (upper right), sign V (map furthest left)
14	22	35	nema	nema	Peninsula	given			Decorative cartouch with ornaments (lower left), writing below the map, "Nota..."
16	20	36	258	271	Peninsula	none			Rectangular cartouche with ornaments (lower left), compass star/rose (centre left)
17	none	none	none	none	Coast of Lower California	none			Sketch with drawings of plants and handwritten text in the upper part. Zorić (2002, p. 108, figure 12) with description: Sketch of the Pacific coastline of the peninsula showing typical vegetation
18	none	none	none	none	Figuration of the coastline by Loreto mission station	none			Sketch, Zorić (2002, p. 90, figure 11) with description: Figuration of the coastline by Loreto mission station.
19	none	none	none	none	Southern part of the peninsula	none			Sketch, Zorić (2002, p. 74, figure 10) with description: Note at the end of the transcript (1791). Concise description with sketch of the southern peninsula.
20	21	35	253	267	Peninsula	3 illegible scales			Tirion's successful compilation of Kino and Konščak's maps (Slukan Altić 2012) in colour, published in the atlas by the same author
21	22	35	256	267	Peninsula	none	12,5 inches	8 inches	Cartouche (lower left), irregular rectangle with map title

Godina:	First published in:	Taken from:	Naslov karte:
1746	Buriel and Venegas (1757)	http://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/42595	Seno de California. y su costa oriental nuevamente descubierta. y registrada desde el Cabo de las Virgenes. hasta su termino, que es el Rio Colorado año 1747. por el P. Ferdinando Consag. de la Compa. de IHS. Missiono. en la California
1757	Buriel and Venegas (1757)	Lazcano (2011, p. 257)	Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España
1757	Buriel and Venegas (1757)	Burrus (1967, I, p. 212, <i>mapa 17</i>)	Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España
1757	Buriel and Venegas (1757), (Burriel, 1)	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 25</i>)	Mapa de la California, su golfo y provincias fronteras en el continente de Nueva España, A. 1754.
1746		Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 21</i>)	SENO DE LA CALIFORNIAS, Y COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y Registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES Hasta su Termino que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG De la Compañía de Jesus, Misionero de Californias, Año de MDCCXLVI.
1746		Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 22</i>)	SENO DE LA CALIFORNIAS, Y SU COSTA ORIENTAL, Nuevamente descubierta y registrada DESDE EL CABO DE LAS VIRGINES hasta su Termino, que es EL RIO COLORADO. Por el P. FERNANDO CONSAG. De la Comp. de Jhs, Mission. de Californias, Año de 1746.
1747	Buriel and Venegas (1757), (Burriel, 2)	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 26</i>)	Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término, que es el Río Colorado; por el Padre Fernando Consag de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1747.
1746		Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 33</i>)	SENO DE CALIFORNIAS Y su Costa Oriental nuevamente descubierta y registrada, Desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su Término que es EL RIO COLORADO Por el P. Fernando Consag de la Comp de Jesus, Misionero de Californias 1746.
circa 1790	National library in Paris	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 23</i>)	Copy of Fr. Ferdinand Konščak's a map by an anonymous hand (c. 1790)
1746	(Burriel, 3)	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 27</i>)	Seno de Californias y su Costa Oriental, nuevamente descubierta y registrada, desde el Cabo de las Virgenes hasta su término que es el Río Colorado; por el P. Fernando Consag, de la Compañía de Jesús, misionero en la California, año 1746.
1757	Venegas and Buriel (1759, Vol I, page 13)	Venegas and Buriel (1759, Vol I, page 13.)	An accurate MAP of California by the Society of Jesuits & dedicated to the king of Spain 1757.
1772	Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: Encyclopedie ou Raisonné des Sciences, des Arts et des Métiers (Suppl. 5e Cartes)	http://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/33767qm	Denis Diderot / Didier Robert De Vaugodny: Carte De La Californie Suivant 1. La Carte manuscrite de l'Amerique de Mathieu Neron Pecci olen dressea a Florence 1604, 2. Sanson 1656....
1772	Johann Jakob Baegert (1772): Nachrichten von Amerikanischen Halbinsel Californien, Mannheim.	Zorić (2000, p. 151, figure 16)	California per P. Ferdinandum Consak S. I. et alios.
1789	Clavijero (1789): Storia della California, Venezia	(Burrus, I, p. 217, <i>mapa 22</i>)	Carta della California: suo golfo e contracoste della Nuova Spagna.
1757	Supplement Addiciones	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 36</i>)	Plano de la Costa occidental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.
1757	Supplement Addiciones	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 37</i>)	Plano de la costa Oriental de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto. Plan of the coastline near the Loreto mission station.
1757	Supplement Addiciones	Burrus (1967, II, <i>mapa 38</i>)	Plano de la parte meridional de Baja California, levantado por el P. Juan de Armesto.
1765	Tirion: Nieuwe en Beknopte Hand-Atlas	https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/44093	Isaak Tirion (1804): Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam
1777	Bellin: Histoire Generale, Amsterdam, (Vol. XXII)	https://www.raremaps.com/gallery/enlarge/32626	Carte De La Californie d'Apres les obserations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages

with ornaments has been added inside the map frame, while the decorated map title has been replaced with another, which looks like a memorial with chiselled letters. The London edition of Venegas (1759) gives the same map without the surrounding illustrations, with a very similar oval cartouche with very beautiful ornaments (Table 1, Fig. 12). The same map, without the illustrations, was included by Burrus (1967, I, p. 212, *mapa 17*).

These three maps (Fig. 2, Fig. 5 and Fig. 12) depict the interior of Mexico, which Ferdinand Konščak did not explore, though his fellow Jesuit F. E. Kino and others did. Therefore it is a compilation of various cartographic sources, as is quite natural for Venegas' monograph, *Noticia de la California*.

The manuscript map of the peninsula Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 21*, Fig. 6) is most likely a redrawing of Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 22*, Fig. 7). The maps are almost identical: the position and shape of the rectangular cartouches with ornaments on the upper edge, the insertion of the map title, the compass directions (NORTE, ORIENTE, SUR, PONIENTE), and the position and appearance of the round emblem with an ornament facing north. However, some details differ on the Mexican coast: on map 21 (Fig. 6) there is one superscription (PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA GALICIA), while on map 22 (Fig. 7) there are two (PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA BISKAYA, PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA GALICIA).

Diderot and D'Alembert (1751/1780) showed the development of depictions of California from 1604 to 1767 (Table 1, Fig. 13).

Description:

1. Map I (1604) shows all of California from 20° to 50°N latitude, the shape of the peninsula is extremely deformed, and the gulf south of the mouth of the River Colorado is very similar to that shown on Kino's maps.
2. Map II (1656), (there is no sign II on the map itself) shows California as an island (CALIFORNIE ISLE) separated from the mainland by MAR VERMEJO (approximately 25° to 45°N latitude); the River Colorado is not shown.
3. Map III (Sept 1700) shows all of California from 20° to 50°N latitude.
4. Map IV (1705) shows the Gulf of California from 26° to 33°N latitude, and has a graphic scale.
5. Map V (1767) shows the area of the Californian peninsula and the north part of the Gulf of California (GOLFE DE CALIFORNIE ou MER ROUGE DE CORTE). It is based on Konščak's map, and is very well executed, showing the shoreline using fine parallel lines, naming the bays and capes, and depicting the relief with

nice shaded molehills of various sizes. The mountains and mission stations are named, and water sources and Indian tribal areas are marked (from south to north: PERICUE, MONQUIS, COCHIMIES, YUMAS, PAPAGOS, PIMERIA). The Mexican coast is shown sparsely, with water courses, some settlements and other details.

The maps showing California in this series were produced between 1604 and 1767, and all were executed to a similarly high standard. On map 2, California is shown as an island, which Ugarte, Kino and even Konščak later disputed based on the results of Konščak's explorations, the Spanish crown concluded that California was a peninsula, rather than an island.

3.2 Maps of the gulf

A pair of manuscript maps of the Gulf of California, Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 26*, Fig. 8) and Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 33*, Fig. 9) are extremely similar, in fact almost identical in appearance. Map 33 is a better production: some toponyms and details are not shown, the heart-shaped cartouche is finer, the points of the star are coloured (noticeable even on a black and white copy), the toponym PIMERIA is written symmetrically, starting at the base of the cartouche, and all the toponyms are better written.

The printed map Burrus (1967, I, p. 211, *mapa 16*, Fig. 1) was published for the first time in Venegas (1757), and is one of the most frequently reproduced maps in the Croatian bibliography regarding Ferdinand Konščak. A comparison of the printed map Burrus (1967, I, p. 211, *mapa 16*, Fig. 1) and the manuscript maps Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 26*, Fig. 8) and Burrus (1967, II, *mapa 33*, Fig. 9) shows that the heart-shaped decorative cartouche has been replaced by a simple one in the shape of a relief note with a shadow, attached by nails (table 1, the relevant rows: Fig. 1, Fig. 8 and Fig. 9). The arrangement of the stylised relief shapes (molehills) on the northern, eastern and south-eastern shores of the Gulf of California is very similar, as are the shape of the shoreline and the arrangement of toponyms. The manuscript maps have two graphic scales, in French and Spanish miles, while the printed map has only Spanish miles, which is only natural, as Venegas (1757) was printed in Spanish.

3.3 Three sketches of the Californian peninsula

Slukan Altić (2012) assumes that Konščak was the author of these three sketches. They depict parts of the peninsula which Ferdinand Konščak described in a monograph, *Description Compendiosa...* and supplement,

naslov karte zamijenjen je drukčijim koji izgleda kao spomenik s uklesanim slovima. Londonsko izdanje Venegas (1759) istu kartu objavljuje bez okolnih slika s vrlo sličnom ovalnom kartušom i vrlo lijepim ornamentima (tablica 1, slika 12). Istu kartu bez okolnih slika objavio je Burrus (1967, I., str. 212, *mapa* 17).

Te tri karte (slika 2, slika 5 i slika 12) prikazuju i unutrašnjost Meksika koju nije istraživao Ferdinand Konščak, nego njegov subrat isusovac F. E. Kino i drugi istraživači. To je, stoga, kompilacija više kartografskih



Fig. 20 Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam* (URL 4).

Slika 20. Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen/Isaak Tirion, Amsterdam* (URL 4).

izvornika, što je i sasvim prirodno za Venegasovo monografskog djelo *Noticia de la California*.

Rukopisna karta poluotoka (Burrus 1967, II., karta 21, slika 6) vrlo je vjerojatno precrtana karta (Burrus 1967, II., karta 22, slika 7). Sličnost tih karata gotovo je podudarna: položaj i oblik pravokutnih kartuša s ornamentom s gornje strane, upisani naslov karte, oznake sjevera, juga, istoka i zapada (*NORTE, ORIENTE, SUR, PONIENTE*) te položaj i izgled kružnog znaka s ornamentom u smjeru sjevera. Ipak, pojedini se detalji razlikuju po prikazu meksičke obale: na karti 21 (slika 6) je jedan natpis (*PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA GALICIA*), a na karti 22 (slika 7) su dva natpisa (*PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA BISKAYA, PROVINCIA DE LA NUEVA GALICIA*).

Diderot i D'Alembert (1751/1780) dali su razvoj prikaza Kalifornije od 1604. do 1767. godine (tablica 1, slika 13).

Opis:

1. Karta I. (1604) prikazuje cijelu Kaliforniju od 20° do 50° geografske širine, oblik poluotoka je vrlo deformiran, zaljev južno od ušća rijeke Colorado vrlo je sličan prikazu na Kinovim kartama.
2. Karta II. (1656), (na karti nema napisanu oznaku *II*) prikazuje otok Kaliforniju (*CALIFORNIE ISLE*) odvojen od kopna s *MAR VERMEJO* (približno od 25° do 45° geografske širine). Rijeka Colorado nije prikazana.
3. Karta III. (Sept 1700) prikazuje cijelu Kaliforniju od 20° do 50° geografske širine.
4. Karta IV. (1705) prikazuje Kalifornijski zaljev od 26° do 33° geografske širine, ima grafičko mjerilo.
5. Karta V. (1767) prikazuje područje Kalifornijskog poluotoka i sjevernog dijela Kalifornijskog zaljeva (*GOLFE DE CALIFORNIE ou MER ROUGE DE CORTE*), temelji se na Konščakovoj karti, vrlo je fine izrade. Karta prikazuje: obalnu crtu finim paralelnim crtama, zaljev i rtove s imenima, reljef lijepim osjenčanim krtičnjacima različitih veličina, gorja s pripadnim nazivima, misijske postaje s nazivima, izvore vode, područja indijanskih plemena (od juga prema sjeveru: *PERICUE, MONQUIS, COCHIMIES, YUMAS, PAPAGOS, PIMERIA*), a meksička je obala prikazana šturo s vodotocima, nekim naseljima i drugim detaljima.

Taj niz karata prikazuje Kaliforniju od 1604. do 1767. godine i vrlo je ujednačene i fine izrade. Na karti II. Kalifornija je prikazana kao otok, što su kasnije Ugarte, Kino i konačno Konščak osporili, a na osnovi rezultata Konščakovih istraživanja španjolska je kruna potvrdila da je Kalifornija poluotok, a ne otok.

3.2. Karte zaljeva

Par rukopisnih karata Kalifornijskog zaljeva (Burrus 1967, II., karta 26, slika 8) i (Burrus 1967, II., karta 33, slika 9) vrlo su slične po izgledu, gotovo podudarne. Karta 33 je finije izrade: neki toponimi i detalji na njoj nisu prikazani, srcolika kartuša je ljepša, krakovi zvijezde su obojeni (što je vidljivo i na crnobijeloj kopiji), toponim *PIMERIA* je napisan simetrično, odnosno s početkom na dnu kartuše, a svi su toponimi ljepše napisani.

Tiskana karta (Burrus 1967, I., str. 211, *mapa* 16, slika 1) prvi put je objavljena u (Venegas 1757), jedna je od najviše reproduciranih karata u hrvatskoj bibliografiji o Ferdinandu Konščaku. Usporedbom tiskane karte (Burrus 1967, I., str. 211, *mapa* 16, slika 1) sa rukopisnim kartama (Burrus 1967, II., karta 26, slika 8) i (Burrus 1967, II., karta 33, slika 9) vidljivo je: srcolika ukrasna kartuša zamjenjena je jednostavnom kartušom u obliku reljefne cedulje sa sjenom pribijene čavličima podjednagog naslova



Fig. 21 A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes. Pour servir à l'Histoire Generale des Voyages.* (URL 5).
Slika 21. A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les obserations le plus exactes Pour servir à l'Histoire Generale des Voyages* (URL 5).

Addiciones, but it is known that he only partially included the depicted areas in his three expeditions. A comparison with the map in the first edition of *Noticia de la California* (Burrus 1967, I, p. 212, Fig. 4) shows that the first sketch in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 36, Fig. 17) depicts the Pacific shoreline around La Purisima mission station, approximately 26°N, while the second sketch in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 37, Fig. 18) depicts the eastern shore of the Californian peninsula around the Loreto mission station, from the bay *Concepcion* (27°) to the island *Cerralba* (24°). The third sketch in Burrus (1967, II, mapa 38, Fig. 19) depicts the southern part of the Californian peninsula, the shoreline from *Ensenada de Las Palmas* (23°) to *Cabo de San Lucas* (22°).

3.4 Compilation maps

Kino explored the interior of the Mexican peninsula, while Konščak explored the coastal parts, and mostly the Californian peninsula, and the Gulf of California, sometimes known as the Sea of California.

Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen, Amsterdam* by Isaak Tirion. MD-CCKXV. (URL 4, Fig. 20).

Map description: the Californian peninsula and mainland to as far as the River Colorado are shown with a pink border (from Konščak's explorations, excluding the Dutch *ONBEKENDE LANDEN*, unknown lands), while

(tablica 1, redovi kojem pripadaju: slika 1, slika 8 i slika 9). Raspored stiliziranih reljefnih oblika (krtičnjaka) na sjevernoj, istočnoj i jugozapadnoj obali Kalifornijskog zaljeva je vrlo sličan, kao i oblik obalne crte i raspored toponima. Rukopisne karte imaju dva grafička mjerila u: francuskim i španjolskim miljama, a tiskana karta samo u španjolskim miljama, što je i logično, jer je Venegas (1757) djelo tiskano na španjolskom jeziku.

3.3. Tri skice Kalifornijskog poluotoka

Slukan Altić (2012) pretpostavlja Konščakovo autorstvo triju skica. Skice prikazuju dijelove poluotoka koje je Ferdinand Konščak opisao u monografiji *Description Compendiosa...* i dodatku *Addiciones*, a poznato je da je prikazana područja samo djelomično uključio u svoje tri ekspedicije. Usporedbom s kartom iz prvog izdanja *Noticia de la California* (Burrus 1967, I., str. 212, slika 4) vidljivo je da skica (Burrus 1967, II., karta 36, slika 17) prikazuje pacifičku obalu oko misije La Purisima na području oko 26° geografske širine, skica (Burrus 1967, II., karta 37, slika 18) prikazuje istočnu obalu Kalifornijskog poluotoka u okolici misije Loreto od zaljeva *Concepcion* (27°) do otoka *Cerralba* (24°) i skica (Burrus 1967, II., karta 38, slika 19) prikazuje južni dio Kalifornijskog poluotoka, obalnu liniju od *Ensenada de Las Palmas* (23°) do rta *Cabo de San Lucas* (22°).

3.4. Kompilacije karata

Kino je istraživač unutrašnjosti meksičkog poluotoka, Konščak je istraživač obalnog dijela i ponajviše Kalifornijskog poluotoka i Kalifornijskog zaljeva, ponekada nazivanog i Kalifornijsko more.

Isaak Tirion (1765): *Kaart van het Westelyk Gedeelte van Nieuw Mexico en van California Volgens de laatste Ontdekkingen der Jesuiten en anderen. te Amsterdam by Isaak Tirion. MDCCXXV* (URL 4, slika 20).

Opis karte: Kalifornijski poluotok i kontinent do rijeke Colorado prikazan je ružičastim obrubom (Konščakova istraživanja osim niz. *ONBEKENDE LANDEN*, nepoznate zemlje), a meksički poluotok istočno je prikazan uglavnom zeleno (Kinova istraživanja: *NIUEW MEXICO*). Karta ima tri grafička mjerila: morske milje, nizozemske milje i engleske milje.

Toponimi su na nizozemskom jeziku, obala Tihog oceana (*DE GROTE ZUID ZEE*) je preuveličano razvedena, a reljef je prikazan lijepim krtičnjacima različitih veličina obojenih smeđe. Misijske se postaje nenametljivo ističu crnim znakovima, pojedini su znakovi obojeni crveno, napisana su područja plemena (*COCHIMIES*, *MONQUIS*, *PERICUES*), u Kalifornijskom zaljevu (*DE VERMILJEN ZEE*). Neki su otoci prikazani ružičasto, a neki zeleno.

Područja Kinovih istraživanja prikazuju brojne toponime, naselja, pritoke u Kalifornijski zaljev, nazive područja (*PIMERIA*, *PROVINCIE VAN SONORA*, *OSTIMURI*, *CINALOA*) i nazive plemena (*APACHES*, *YUMAS* i drugo).

A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Apres les observations le plus exactes Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, slika 21).

Opis karte: Karta je vrlo fino izrađena i ujednačenog je sadržaja. Toponimi su na francuskom jeziku, a karta prikazuje: reljef krtičnjacima različitih veličina, misijske postaje znakom i pripadnim imenom, izvore vode, područja plemena (*COCHIMIES*, *MONQUIS*, *PERICUES*), obalnu crtu finim crticama s pripadnim brojnim toponimima rtova i zaljeva, Kalifornijski zaljev (*GOLFE DE CALIFORNIE* ou *MER ROUGE DE CORTEZ*) s otocima, suprotnu (istočnu) obalu s pritocima, ali i meksički kontinent s brojnim naseljima, nazivima pokrajina i ostalim toponimima koji inače nisu na Konščakovim rukopisnim kartama.

Detaljnim pregledom te karte (slika 21) dolazimo do zaključka da je ona vrlo slična karti (slika 13) iz francuske enciklopedije Diderota i D'Alemberta (1751/1780).

4. Zaključak

Konščakove karte prvi put su objavljene u djelu Miguela Venegasa i Marcosa Buriela *Noticia de la California* 1757. godine na španjolskom jeziku, a potom na engleskom (1759), nizozemskom (1761/62), francuskom (1766 i 1796–1797) i njemačkom jeziku (1769) čime su bile dostupne širokom jezičnom krugu i time postale vrlo popularne. Postoje i suvremeni pretisci Venegasovih djela na španjolskom (Venegas 1943/44) i na engleskom jeziku (Venegas 1966).

Kartografski rad Ferdinanda Konščaka do sada je najbolje istražio Ernest J. Burrus u svom djelu *La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus* (1567–1767), a u drugom je atlasnom dijelu objavio čak sedam karata i tri skice (uz rukopis *Addiciones*).

Mnogi su autori nabrajali imena karata ili prikazivali često teško čitljive slike karata ne povezujući naziv karte s njezinom slikom. U ovom su radu prvi puta sustavno prikazane objavljene karte koje se pripisuju Ferdinandu Konščaku u tablici 1 s njihovim najznačajnijim obilježjima, a reprodukcije su preuzete iz najkvalitetnijih izvornika, ali i s pozivima na radove u kojima su bile prije objavljene. Tablica 1 sadrži podatke za 19 karata: broj slike u radu, raspone naznačenih geografskih širina i geografskih dužina, geografsko područje prikaza, veličinu originala, posebna obilježja (oblik i položaj kartuše i druge podatke), godinu objavljivanja, izvornik prvog objavljivanja, izvornik iz kojeg je za ovaj rad uzeta i naslov karte.

the Mexican peninsula to the east is mostly shown in green (from Kino's explorations: *NIUEW MEXICO*). The map has three graphic scales: nautical miles, Dutch miles, and English miles.

The toponyms are in Dutch, the shoreline of the Pacific Ocean (*DE GROTE ZUID ZEE*) is exaggeratedly indented, the relief is shown by nice little molehills in different sizes, mostly coloured brown, the mission stations are inconspicuously emphasised using black signs, some signs are in red, and the names of the tribes are given (*COCHIMIES*, *MONQUIS*, *PERICUES*). In the Gulf of California (*DE VERMILJEN ZEE*) some islands are shown in pink, and others in green.

The areas covered by Kino's explorations have many toponyms, settlements, estuaries emptying into the Gulf of California, regions (*PIMERIA*, *PROVINCIE VAN SONORA*, *OSTIMURI*, *CINALOA*) and names of tribes (*APACHES*, *YUMAS*, etc.).

A. Krevelt (1777): *Carte De La Californie d'Après les observations le plus exactes, Pour servir a l'Histoire Generale des Voyages*. (URL 5, Fig. 21).

Map description: the map is very finely executed and its contents are unified. The toponyms are in French, and the map shows relief using molehills of various sizes, the mission stations marked by signs and their names, water sources, tribal areas (*COCHIMIES*, *MONQUIS*, *PERICUES*), the shoreline with fine lines depicting the appropriate toponyms of capes and bays, the Gulf of California (*GOLFE DE CALIFORNIE* ou *MER ROUGE DE CORTEZ*) with islands, the opposite (eastern) shore with estuaries, and the Mexican mainland with many settlements, names of regions and other toponyms, which do not otherwise appear on Konščak's manuscript maps.

A detailed examination of this map (Fig. 21) shows it is very similar to the map (Fig. 13) in the French encyclopaedia by Diderot and D'Alembert (1751/1780).

4. Conclusion

Konščak's maps were first published in a work by Miguel Venegas and Marcos Buriel, *Noticia de la California*, in Spanish (1757), then in English (1759), Dutch (1761/2), French (1766 and 1796/7) and German (1769), making them available to a wide range of readers and popularizing them. There are also modern reprints of Venegas' works: in Spanish (Venegas 1943/4) and English (Venegas 1966).

To date, the best research into Ferdinand Konščak's cartographic work has been carried out by Ernest J. Burrus, in *La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus (1567–1767)*. In the second, atlas section of the work, he published seven maps and three

sketches (with the manuscript *Addiciones*).

Many authors have listed the names of maps, or presented often rather illegible images of the maps without connecting the map titles and images. In this paper, the published maps attributed to Ferdinand Konščak are presented systematically for the first time (see Table 1) with their most important features, while the reproductions are taken from the highest quality originals, with references to the works in which they were first published. Table 1 contains information about 19 maps: the number of illustrations in the work, the range of latitude and longitude, the geographic area depicted, the size of the original, special features (the shape and position of the cartouche and other details), the year of publication, the source of the first publication, the source from which the map was taken for the purposes of this paper, and the map title.

Ferdinand Konščak was a Croatian cartographer. His cartographic and geographic contributions, the methods he used for geodetic surveys, and the navigation he used on his three expeditions in 1746, 1751 and 1753, along with his methods for mapping Lower California and his itinerary maps, have been insufficiently researched so far, and certainly deserve further investigation.

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Prof. Dr. Mijo Korade sent me copies of maps from the first of Burrus (1967): *La Obra Cartografica de la Provincia Mexicana de la Compania de Jesus (1567–1767)*, which I have used in this paper.

For the purposes of this paper, Pinta (an association for preserving, promoting and using Croatian cultural treasures) gave me a copy of the journal *Gazophylacium*, in which a paper was published by Dr. Mijo Korade, written to mark the 250th anniversary of Konščak's death, which was of great assistance in the composition of this paper.

I would like to thank all of them for their contributions to this paper.

Ferdinand Konščak je hrvatski kartograf. Njegovi kartografski i geografski doprinosi i metode geodetskih mjerenja i navigacije koje je koristio na putovanjima u svojim trima ekspedicijama 1746., 1751. i 1753. godine te njegove metode kartografiranja karata Donje Kalifornije i karata putovanja do sada su nedovoljno istraženi te sigurno zavrjeđuju nastavak istraživanja.

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