

OD LOPSIKE DO SVETOGA JURJA: 700 GODINA OD PRVOGA PRIKAZA SV. JURJA NA GEOGRAFSKIM KARTAMA



FROM LOPSICA TO SVETI JURAJ: 700 YEARS SINCE THE FIRST REPRESENTATION OF SVETI JURAJ ON GEOGRAPHIC MAPS

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Abstract

U tekstu se, temeljem izvorne kartografske građe kao povijesnoga izvora prvoga reda, analizira značenje naselja na položaju današnjega Svetoga Jurja kod Senja kao jedne od spona prekomorskih i zaobalnih tržišta. Promatra ga se kao primorsko naselje, što znači luku koja je poveznica kolanja trgovačkih roba iz zaobalja prema drugim prekomorskim destinacijama, ali i roba koje su dospijevale morskim prometom da bi bile transportirane na zaobalna tržišta. U tom pogledu važna je i činjenica da se poviše Senja nalazi prijevoj (Vratnik) kojim se prelazi Velebit. Međutim, tu je i općepoznata bura koja je kratila plovidbenu sezonu. S obzirom na to da je na tom položaju u antici bila Lopsika, a u srednjem vijeku stasat će Sveti Juraj, bilo je zanimljivo promatrati „smjenu“ dvaju imena naselja. Zato se osvijetlio problem do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka, jer su kasnije potvrde nazočne gotovo na svim dostupnim kartografskim uradcima svjetski poznatih kartografa. Članak je napisan i u funkciji 700-te obljetnice potvrde Sv. Jurja kod Senja kao naselja i luke u najvažnijim kartografskim povijesnim izvorima.

KLJUČNE RIJEČI: Sveti Juraj (*Lopsica*); Senj; bura; plovidba i promet; Velebitski kanal i zaobalje; geografske i portulanske karte; Klaudije Ptolemej; Tabula Peutingeriana; Abū ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad al-Šarīf al-Idrīsī; Petrus Vesconte; Abraham Cresques

Abstract

This paper offers an analysis, based on original cartographic material as a historical source of the first order, of the significance of the settlement situated in the position of today's Sveti Juraj near Senj as a nexus of overseas and hinterland commerce. It is regarded as a coastal settlement, which entails a port that is a connection between the circulation between merchant goods from the hinterland towards other overseas destinations, as well as goods which arrived by sea traffic in order to be transported to the hinterland market. In that regard it is important that above Senj a mountain pass (Vratnik) is located by which Velebit is traversed. The notorious *Bura*, however, which shortened the season of navigation, is also a factor. Considering that in antiquity Lopsica was situated there, and that in the Middle Ages Sveti Juraj would mature, it was deemed interesting to consider the shift in the two names of the settlement. For this reason, the problem is examined here up to the Late Medieval era, as later attestations are present on almost all of the available cartographic works of world-famous cartographers. This paper was written in celebration of the 700th anniversary of the affirmation of Sveti Juraj near Senj as a settlement and port in the most important historical cartographic sources.

KEY WORDS: Sveti Juraj (*Lopsica*); Senj; *Bura*; navigation and traffic; Velebit Channel and hinterland; geographic maps and portolan charts; Claudius Ptolemy; Tabula Peutingeriana; Abū ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad al-Šarīf al-Idrīsī; Petrus Vesconte; Abraham Cresques

1. UVOD

Naselja uz more podno Velebita, s obzirom na specifično geološko-geografsko okružje te još specifičnija hidrometeorološka obilježja (česte orkanske bure),¹ a k tome vrlo ograničene mogućnosti prometa s vlastitim zaobaljem (područje s ličke strane Velebita i dalje prema još dubljoj unutrašnjosti), vjerojatno su položajem najspecifičnija na čitavom istočnojadranskom akvatoriju. Tek na dva mjesta ta je komunikacija sa zaobaljem bila koliko-toliko moguća: Senj i njegova bliža okolica te Karlobag.² Unatoč tome, već za antiku geografski pisci, ali i Klaudije Ptolemej, bilježe niz primorskih mjesta koja svoj razvitak, kao ni njihovi stariji željeznodobni prethodnici, nisu mogla graditi jedino na prekomorskim vezama s drugim tržištima. Kao i svako lučko naselje, i ona su bila spona zaobalja i njegovih bogatstava sa sličnim naseljima na drugim obalama Jadrana i njihovih trgovinskih artikala zanimljivih vlastitom zaobalju. U tom smislu razvijala su se unatoč relativno kratkoj plovidbenoj sezoni, imajući iznimna bogatstva u vlastitom zaobalju i visokom interesu za njima na drugim stranama, u ponešto skromnijem obujmu u odnosu na druga lučka naselja obiju jadranskih obala.³

U fokusu je ovoga rada naselje na području Svetoga Jurja kod Senja, čiji najstariji povijesno vjerodostojni kartografski spomen bilježi Petrus Vesconte na svojoj portulanskoj karti iz 1318. godine. Ta je karta, ali crno-bijela, već objavljena u znanstvenoj literaturi.⁴ Slijedom toga, ove 2018. punih je sedam stoljeća od te potvrde. Inicijativom gospođe Blaženke Ljubović, ravnateljice Gradskog muzeja u Senju, tragom tê ranije objave, pokušalo se nešto cjelovitije osvijetliti povijest toga naselja, uključujući njegova antičkog prethodnika, Lopsiku, pa i tako obilježiti taj značajan jubilej.

¹ Vrlo opširno s relevantnim povijesnim izvorima i literaturom M. KOZLIČIĆ & S. UGLEŠIĆ, 2015: 41-47.

² V. GLAVAŠ, 2010: 5-18; S. SZAVITZ NOSSAN, 1970: 127-166; S. SZAVITZ NOSSAN, 1973: 133-154.

³ M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984: 187-196.

⁴ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 26-29.

1. INTRODUCTION

The settlements along the littoral beneath the Velebit mountains are likely the most distinctive in the Eastern Adriatic, due to their specific geological-geographical environment, and their even more specific hydrometeorological characteristics (hurricane gales are common),¹ with very restricted transportation routes to its own hinterland (the region across the Velebit mountains belonging to Lika and deeper into the hinterland). There are only two places through which communication with the hinterland is somewhat possible: Senj and its immediate surrounding, and Karlobag.² Despite this, already during antiquity authors of works on geography as well as Claudius Ptolemy record a series of seaside localities which could not have owed their development, or the development of their older, Iron Age predecessors, solely to their overseas connections with other markets. Much like all other port settlements they also functioned as a link between the hinterland and its wealth with similar settlements on other Adriatic shores and their commercial goods, enticing to their own hinterland. Despite the relatively short navigation season, because of the extreme wealth in their own hinterland and a high level of interest in them from other shores, they developed in a somewhat more humble volume than was to be found in other port settlements on both sides of the Adriatic.³

The focus of this paper is the settlement in the area of Sveti Juraj near Senj whose oldest historically credible cartographic representation was noted by Petrus Vesconte on his own portolan charts dating from 1318. This chart has already been published in academic literature, only in black-and-white.⁴ Consequently, now, in 2018, a full 700 years have passed since that representation. On the initiative of Mrs. Blaženka Ljubović, the director of the City Museum in Senj, following that earlier notice, there has been an attempt to illuminate a more complete history of that settlement, including its ancient predecessor, Lopsica, and in such a way celebrate such an important jubilee.

¹ Very ample and with relevant historical sources and literature M. KOZLIČIĆ & S. UGLEŠIĆ, 2015, 41-47.

² V. GLAVAŠ, 2010, 5-18; S. SZAVITZ NOSSAN, 1970, 127-166; S. SZAVITZ NOSSAN, 1973, 133-154.

³ M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984, 187-196.

⁴ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 26-29.

2. LOPSICA I SVETI JURAJ U KARTOGRAFSKIM POVIJESNIM IZVORIMA OD ANTIKE DO KRAJA KASNOGA SREDNJEG VIJEKA

2. 1. K-01. CLAUDIUS PTOLEMAEUS, QVINTA EVROPAE TABVLA, STRASBOURG, 1513. (IZVORNIK IZ DRUGE POLOVICE 2. STOLJEĆA POSILIJE KRISTA)

Klaudije Ptolemej, matematičar, astronom, geograf i kartograf, koji je živio i stvarao u egipatskoj Aleksandriji tijekom druge polovice 2. stoljeća po Kristu, u svojem je monumentalnom djelu „Geografija“ među više tisuća geografskih imena ispisao i ime *Λόψικα* (Ptol. II 16,2), a to će puno ranije zabilježiti Ps. Skilak polovicom 4. st. prije Krista, ali kao etnik (Ps. Skyl. 21) na način *ΑΛΟΨΙΟΙ*, odakle M. Suić rekonstruira ime naselja *ΛΟΥΙΚΑ*.⁵ Takav grčki zapis, ali u latinskom liku, potvrđuje i Plinije Stariji, rimski enciklopedist iz 1. st. po Kristu: etnik *Lopsi* (Plin., *N.h.* 3, 139) te ime naselja gdje žive ti Lopsi s *Lopsica* (Plin., *N.h.* 3, 140). Tradicionalno se u historiografiji naselje toga imena ubicira na položaj puno kasnijeg Sv. Jurja.⁶ Potvrdu tome pružili su i rezultati suvremenih arheoloških istraživanja.⁷

Glavni lokalitet iz toga doba jest Gradina, ali i pribježište na otočiću Lisicu, u čijem se suvremenom imenu očuvalo antičko ime, koji je na raskrižju starog vijeka i početka srednjeg vijeka bio očuvan u zapisima onodobnih geografa: anonimnog kozmografa iz Ravene (Rav. IV 22: *Publisca*) te kod Guida (Guido 116: *Publisca*).⁸ M. Zaninović vrlo plastično opisuje, temeljem rezultata vlastitih arheoloških i povijesnih istraživanja, starovjekovnu Lopsiku: „Jurjevo ima neveliku, ali prirodnu od bure i juga, naših najneugodnijih vjetrova, zaštićenu luku i odatle određena važnost (...) u svim

⁵ M. SUIĆ, 1955: 151.

⁶ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1990: 86; A. MAYER, 1957: 212-213: „Ort an der liburnischen Küste, heute St. Georgen, kroat. Sv. Juraj, südlich von Zengg“.

⁷ M. BLEČIĆ, 2006: 5-26; A. FABER, 2003: 629-648; V. GLAVAŠ, 2009: 67-69; V. GLAVAŠ, 2010: 5-18; V. GLAVAŠ & M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2017: 121-125; M. GLAVIČIĆ, 1997: 45-70; M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012: 519-536, gdje je i sva važnija starija literatura.

⁸ V. GLAVAŠ, 2009: 68-69; M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984: 192.

2. LOPSICA AND SVETI JURAJ IN CARTOGRAPHIC HISTORICAL SOURCES FROM ANTIQUITY TO THE END OF THE LATE MIDDLE AGES

2. 1. K-01. CLAUDIUS PTOLEMY, QVINTA EVROPAE TABVLA, STRASBOURG, 1513. (ORIGINAL DATING FROM THE SECOND HALF OF THE 2ND CENTURY A.D.)

Claudius Ptolemy, mathematician, astronomer, geographer and cartographer who lived and worked in Egyptian Alexandria during the second half of the 2nd century A.D., in his monumental work *Geographia*, amid many thousands of geographic names wrote out the name *Λόψικα* (Ptol. II 16,2), which had already been noted by Pseudo Skylax at a much earlier date, in the mid-fourth century B.C., as an ethnonym (Ps. Skyl. 21) in the form *ΑΛΟΨΙΟΙ*, from which M. Suić reconstructs the name of the settlement as *ΛΟΥΙΚΑ*.⁵ Pliny the Elder, a Roman encyclopaedist from the 1st century A.D., confirms the Greek record in a Latin form as the ethnonym *Lopsi* (Plin., *N.h.* 3, 139) and the name of the settlement where these Lopsi live as *Lopsica* (Plin., *N.h.* 3, 140). Traditionally in the historiography of the settlement with that name it is pinpointed to the location of Sveti Juraj which dates from much later.⁶ A confirmation of that is offered by the results of modern archaeological research.⁷

The main locality from that period is Gradina, as well as the refuge on the islet Lisac, whose modern name preserves the ancient name which was preserved in the writings of contemporary geographers at the crossroads of antiquity and the beginning of the Medieval Era: An anonymous cosmographer from Ravenna (Rav. IV 22: *Publisca*), as well as in the works of Guido (Guido 116: *Publisca*).⁸ M.

⁵ M. SUIĆ, 1955, 151.

⁶ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1990, 86; A. MAYER, 1957, 212-213: “Ort an der liburnischen Küste, heute St. Georgen, kroat. Sv. Juraj, südlich von Zengg”.

⁷ M. BLEČIĆ, 2006, 5-26; A. FABER, 2003, 629-648; V. GLAVAŠ, 2009, 67-69; V. GLAVAŠ, 2010, 5-18; V. GLAVAŠ & M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2017, 121-125; M. GLAVIČIĆ, 1997, 45-70; M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012, 519-536, where all important older literature on the topic is listed.

⁸ V. GLAVAŠ, 2009, 68-69; M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984, 192.



SLIKA 1. Isječak s Ptolemejeve „Pete karte Europe“ (K-01)⁹ usmjeren na širi prostor oko Sv. Jurja (antičke Lopsicae)

FIGURE 1. An excerpt from Ptolemy's "Fifth chart of Europe" (K-01)⁹ oriented towards the wider area around Sveti Juraj (ancient Lopsica)

vremenima. To su uočili i najstariji stanovnici ovoga mjesta i podigli na brežuljku Gradini svoje naselje čiji se ostaci i danas raspoznaju. (...) Naselje se nalazilo i na otočiću Liscu, koji je nekad davno bio nasipom spojen s kopnom, čineći luku Lopsike još sigurnijom od jugoistočnih vjetrova. I ovdje se (...) ponavlja gotovo redovita pravilnost, da svako ili skoro svako naše antičko naselje ima svoga gradinskog tj. pretpovijesnog prethodnika. U tom smislu i Jurjevo je izravni nasljednik ovoga pradavnog naselja (...). Ovdje su stoljećima pristajale (...) liburnske, pa grčke i rimske lađe.¹⁰ V. Glavaš i M. Glavičić k tome ističu blizinu planinskih prijevoja preko kojih se komuniciralo sa

Zaninović very graphically describes ancient *Lopsica* on the basis of the results of his own archaeological and historical research: "Jurjevo has a small port, but one that offers a natural protection from the *Bura* and the *Jugo*, our most unpleasant winds, and thus a certain importance (...) throughout all eras. This was recognized even by the oldest inhabitants of this locality who founded their settlement on the hill named *Gradina*, whose vestiges are visible even today (...) The settlement was situated as well on the islet *Lisac* which at some time in the far past was connected to the mainland by a causeway, making the port of *Lopsica* safer from south-west winds. Yet again here is (...) the almost regular pattern that every, or almost every, ancient settlement of ours has its own fortified, that is, prehistoric ancestor. In that sense *Jurjevo* is the direct descendant of this primeval settlement (...). For centuries (...) *Liburnian*, and then *Greek* and *Roman* ships landed".¹⁰ V. Glavaš and M. Glavičić, moreover, highlight the proximity of the mountain passes through which communication was made with the hinterland,

⁹ V. ovdje bilj. 16.

¹⁰ M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984: 191-192.

⁹ See footnote 16.

¹⁰ M. ZANINOVIĆ, 1984, 191-192.

zaobaljem, pri čemu je Vratnik najvažniji. Jednako tako ističu izvore pitke vode bez kojih je urbanizirani život teško zamisliv.¹¹ Još plastičnije to oko pitke vode ističe M. Glavičić: „Obilje pitke vode, koja i danas na više mjesta u Sv. Jurju i bližoj okolini (Žrnovnica) izvire i utječe u more, bilo je iznimno važno za odabir Gradine kao mjesta stalnog naselja.“¹² Također: „Tijekom vremena naselje na Gradini preuzima ulogu glavnog središta prostranog planinskog zaleđa, koje je tu imalo svoj prirodan izlaz na more. Naime, smatramo da su smještaj podno prijevoja Oltari, preko kojega prolazi prirodna komunikacija, koja povezuje priobalje s prostranim planinskim zaleđem i prekovelebitskom (japodskom) unutrašnjošću, te dobra i od vjetrova zaštićena luka bili odlučujući čimbenici zbog kojih je Gradina u današnjem Sv. Jurju postala glavno središte (*oppidum*) teritorijalne zajednice (*civitas*) Lopsa.“¹³

Waldseemüllerova inačica Pete karte Europe (K-01) nije izvorna Ptolemejeva karta jer njegovo djelo nije očuvano u izvorniku, već u brojnim prijepisima (za tekstualni dio) te prerisima (za kartografski dio). U tom je smislu K-01 jedna od brojnih takvih inačica, pa je u historiografiji obično imenujemo ptolemejskom, ističući tako da to nije izvornik iz druge polovice 2. stoljeća po Kristu, već nakon više prerisa tijekom brojnih kasnijih stoljeća, tek koliko-toliko vjerna vizija Ptolemejeva kartografsko-geografskog shvaćanja prostora zastupljenog na njegovoj V. karti Europe, tj. pretežno onodobnog Ilirika kao vrlo važne rimske provincije. Izumom tiska takvo ptolemejsko djelo,¹⁴ i do tada na razini tisućljetnog kanona u geografiji i kartografiji,

whereby Vratnik is the most important. This is also true for sources of potable water, without which urbanized life would not be imaginable.¹¹ M. Glavičić describes the topic of potable water even more graphically: “An abundance of drinking water, which even today springs from several spots in Sveti Juraj and in the nearby region (Žrnovnica) and flows into the water, was incredibly important for the choice of Gradina as a place of permanent settlement.”¹² Furthermore: “Over time the settlement on Gradina takes over the role of the main centre of the spacious mountain inland, which had its own natural outlet to the sea here. For, we believe that a place under the Oltari pass, through which a natural communication route was established which links the shore to the spacious mountain inland and the Transvelebit (Japodic) hinterland, as well as a good port protected from winds, were the deciding factors for why Gradina in modern Sveti Juraj became the main centre (*oppidum*) of the territorial community (*civitas*) of Lopsica.”¹³

Waldseemüller's version of the Fifth Chart of Europe (K-01) is not derived from Ptolemy's original chart, as his original work has not been preserved, but rather from numerous copies (for the textual portion) and depictions (for the cartographic portion). In this sense, K-01 is one of many such variants, in historiography usually called Ptolemaic, highlighting the fact that it is not an original from the second half of the 2nd century A.D., rather, after many reproductions throughout many centuries, only a somewhat faithful vision of Ptolemy's cartographic-geographic understanding of the expanse present in his fifth map of Europe, i.e. predominantly contemporary Illyricum as a very important Roman province. With the invention of the printing press Ptolemy's work,¹⁴ even then

¹¹ V. GLAVAŠ & M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2017: 120.

¹² M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012: 521.

¹³ M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012: 521-522.

¹⁴ Pregled svih tiskanih izdanja Ptolemejeva djela do kraja 16. stoljeća donosi N. A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, 1889, 12-34. Ona su uslijedila pošto je Johannes Gensfleisch zum Gutenberg (vjerojatno rođen u Mainzu 1397. gdje je i preminuo 3. veljače 1468.) izumio tiskarski stroj 1440. pa tisak prenio, nakon usavršavanja tehnike, i na „Bibliju“ 1455. (latinska Biblija). Tiskanje Ptolemejeve „Geografije“ uslijedilo je prvo u Bologni, vjerojatno oko 1477. godine, jer se u međuvremenu shvatilo da nisu samo slova slika koja se drvotiskom može prenijeti na pergament ili papir, već se i karte mogu prenijeti na papir, ali pomoću dovoljno velike tiskarske drvene ploče.

¹¹ V. GLAVAŠ & M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2017, 120.

¹² M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012, 521.

¹³ M. GLAVIČIĆ, 2012, 521-522.

¹⁴ A review of all of the printed editions of Ptolemy's work up to the end of the 16th century is given by N. A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, 1889, 12-34. They followed Johannes Gensfleisch zum Gutenberg's (likely born in Mainz in 1397, where he died on February 3rd, 1468) invention of the printing press in 1440 and began printing the Bible in 1455 (Latin Bible), after having perfected the printing technique. The printing of Ptolemy's *Geographia* was likely first achieved in Bologna, probably around 1477, as in the meantime it became evident that not only letters could be transferred to parchment or paper through block printing, but also charts as well, with the help of a sufficiently large wooden printing plate.

postaje općedostupno. M. Waldseemüller (1470. – 1519.) tek je jedan od brojnih priređivača toga djela. On je naime prvi kartograf koji je kartografski potvrdio da Kolumbo nije otkrio Indiju, već da je to dotad nepoznat kontinent!¹⁵ No, on je i jedan od priređivača Ptolemejeva djela tiskanog 1513.,¹⁶ gdje se nalazi i K-01.¹⁷ Na njoj je uočljivo da nakon Senja (*Senia*) slijedi Sv. Juraj (*Lopsica*) pa Stinica (*Ortopla*). Naravno, preko puta njih je Krk (*Curicta insula*), a more je Jadransko (*SINVS HADRITICVS*). U zaleđu je duga planina, pod kojom se nedvojbeno mislilo na Velebit (*Albanus*), čime je krajobraz antičke Lopsike u cjelini predočen.

2. 2. K-02. ANONIM, TABULA PEUTINGERIANA, 1619. (IZVORNIK IZ POLOVICE 4. STOLJEĆA PO KRISTU; PRERIS IZ 12.-13. STOLJEĆA)

Još za antike, radi učvršćenja rimske vlasti u zaoblju, od Rijeke (*Tarsatica*) do Senja (*Senia*) pa dalje preko Vratnika izgrađena je rimska cesta koja je u nastavku vodila prema Panoniji (*Pannonia*) i Sisku (*Siscia*) te Zadru (*Iadera*) i ostatku Dalmacije (*Dalmatia*), ali ličkom (zaobalnom) stranom. Obalni pojas južno od Senja već tada se ispostavio kao iznimno težak za izgradnju cesta, pa se postupilo na istaknuti

¹⁵ M. Waldseemüller najpoznatiji je u povijesti kartografije po svojem djelu *Cosmographiae introductio*, Strasbourg, 1507. (faksimilno izdanje iz 1907. na URL 9), gdje je na karti tada poznatoga svijeta (*Universalis Cosmographia*), u čast moreplovca i istraživača Ameriga Vespuccija, nazvao novootkrivene zemlje na zapadu *America*, prema latiniziranom liku Vespuccijeva imena: *Americus* (URL 10). Time se definitivno potvrdilo da su Kolumbove „Indije“ posve novi kontinent (URL 1).

¹⁶ Naslov djela: *Claudii Ptolemei viri Alexandrini mathematicae discipline philosophi doctissimi Geographie opus nouissima traductione e Grecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum, ceteris ante lucubrationum multo prestantius (...)*, Strasbourg, 1513. Mjesto pohrane: Library of Congress: Rare Book and Special Collections Division - Washington, D.C., sign. [A]² B-L⁶ M⁴ N⁶ a⁶ b⁴ c⁶. Priređivači: Jacopo d'Angelo, Jacob Essler, Matthias Ringmann, Georg Übelin i Martin Waldseemüller. Kao mjesto izdanja navodi se latinski naziv za Strasbourg: *Argentine*, što je izvedenica iz galskoga latiniziranog imena *Argentoratum* (u srednjem vijeku *Argentorate*). To je djelo moguće konzultirati na mrežnoj stranici URL 2.

¹⁷ Dokaz da je to upravo Waldseemüllerov kartografski rad vidjeti na URL 1 i URL 3.

already considered canonical for a millennium in geography and cartography, becomes widely available. M. Waldseemüller (1470 – 1519) is only one of the work's editors. He was the first cartographer to cartographically confirm that Columbus did not discover India, but rather a new continent!¹⁵ He was also one of the editors, however, of Ptolemy's work printed in 1513¹⁶, where K-01 is found.¹⁷ On it is it evident that after Senj (*Senia*) follow Sveti Juraj (*Lopsica*), and then Stinica (*Ortopla*). Across from them is, of course, Krk (*Curicta insula*), and the sea is the Adriatic Sea (*SINVS HADRITICVS*). Inland there is another mountain, which is undoubtedly Velebit (*Albanus*), with which the entire landscape of ancient Lopsica is envisaged.

2.2. K-02. ANONYMOUS, TABULA PEUTINGERIANA, 1619 (ORIGINAL FROM THE MID-FOURTH CENTURY A.D.; A COPY FROM THE 12TH-13TH CENTURY)

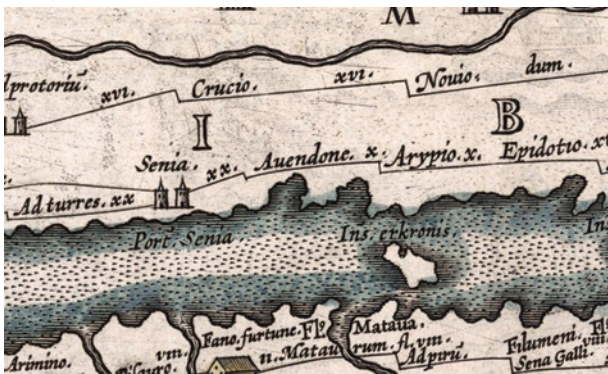
Even during antiquity, in order to consolidate Roman dominance on the coast, a Roman road was built from Rijeka (*Tarsatica*) to Senj (*Senia*) and then across Vratnik leading to Panonija (*Pannonia*), Sisak (*Siscia*), and Zadar (*Iadera*), and the rest of Dalmatia (*Dalmatia*) taking, however, the hinterland

¹⁵ M. Waldseemüller is best known in the history of cartography for his work *Cosmographiae introductio*, Strasbourg, 1507 (a facsimile edition from 1907 on URL 9), where on the map of what was then the known world (*Universalis Cosmographia*), in honor of the seaman and explorer Amerigo Vespucci, he named the newly discovered land in the west *America* according to the Latinized form of Vespucci's name: *Americus* (URL 10). Thus, it was definitely confirmed that Columbus' India was a completely new continent (URL 1).

¹⁶ The title of the work: *Claudii Ptolemei viri Alexandrini mathematicae discipline philosophi doctissimi Geographie opus nouissima traductione e Grecorum archetypis castigatissime pressum, ceteris ante lucubrationum multo prestantius (...)*, Strasbourg, 1513. Place of storage: Library of Congress: Rare Book and Special Collections Division - Washington, D.C., sign. [A]² B-L⁶ M⁴ N⁶ a⁶ b⁴ c⁶. Editors: Jacopo d'Angelo, Jacob Essler, Matthias Ringmann, Georg Übelin and Martin Waldseemüller. As the place of publication, the Latin name for Strasbourg is given: *Argentine*, which is derived from the Gallic Latinized name *Argentoratum* (in the Middle Ages *Argentorate*). This work may be consulted at the website URL 2.

¹⁷ See URL 1 and URL 3 for proof that it is Waldseemüller's cartographic work.

način.¹⁸ To nije značilo prestanak života u Lopsici, jer je ona s rimskodobnim Senjom i dalje ostala povezana, kao i dotada, lokalnim putom, ali taj aspekt prometa nije registriran na Bertiusovoj inačici *Tabulae Peuntigeriane* (K-02), usmjeravajući se jedino na najvažnije rimskodobne prometnice do sredine 4. stoljeća po Kristu, kada se pretpostavlja da je ta karta nastala. Tu specifičnu kartu, široku u naravi 340 mm, a dugu čak 6750 mm, čuvalo se u 11 segmenata, sve skupa savijeno u svitak. Pretpostavlja se da je ono što od nje danas imamo preris nastao u Njemačkoj (Tegernsee) u 12. ili 13. stoljeću. Iz ostavštine Konrada Peutingera (po kojemu je i imenovana) dospio je u Beč gdje se i danas čuva.¹⁹



SLIKA 2. Isječak s *Tabulae Peutingerianae*²⁰ (K-02) usmjeren na užu prostor oko Senja, uz izostanak Lopsicae

FIGURE 2. An excerpt from the *Tabula Peutingeriana* (K-02)²⁰ concentrating on the area directly around Senj, omitting Lopsica

Jedno od prvih izdanja u drugoj knjizi svojega „Atlasa“ iz 1619.²¹ donijet će Petrus Bertius (1565.

¹⁸ Podrobnije sa starijom literaturom i raščlambom odgovarajućih izvora M. BUZOV, 2009: 141-167; V. GLAVAŠ, 2010: 5-18; I. LEGAC & H. PILKO, 2017: 231-252.

¹⁹ Vidjeti M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 22-26, gdje je i druga starija literatura.

²⁰ V. ovdje bilj. 21.

²¹ Naslov atlasa: *Theatri geographiae veteris: tomus posterior in quo Itinerarium Antonini Imperatoris terrestre & maritimum, Provinciarum Romanarum libellus, civitates provinciarum gallicarum, Itinerarium a Burdigala Hierosolymam usque, Tabula Peutingeriana, cum notis Marci Velseri ad Tabulae ejus partem, Parergi Orteliani Tabulae aliquot*, Edente P. Bertio, Amsterdam (Amstelodami: ex officina J. Hondii), 1619. Mjesto pohrane: David Rumey Map Collection, Washington (URL 4).

route, through Lika. It was difficult to build roads on the coastal belt south of Senj, thus their construction proceeded in a distinct manner.¹⁸ This did not usher in the end of life in Lopsica, as it was still connected to ancient Senia as it had been until then by local roads, but that aspect of traffic is not registered on Bertius' version of the *Tabula Peuntigeriana* (K-02), concentrating only on the most important Roman roads until the mid-fourth century A.D., when it is believed that the map was drawn. That specific map, 340 mm in width and an impressive 6750 mm in length, was preserved in 11 segments, rolled altogether into a scroll. It is believed that what we have preserved today is a copy originating from Germany (Tegernisee) in the 12th or 13th century. It arrived in Vienna from the inheritance of Konrad Peutinger (whom it was named after) where it is preserved today.¹⁹

Petrus Bertius (1565 - 1629) will offer one of the first editions in the second tome of his *Atlas* dating from 1619,²¹ thus the K-02 comes from that edition. It is printed in it with the format 42 cm × 200 cm.²² It shows the Roman road just as it is highlighted above, omitting the representation of all of the settlements from Velebit's Podgorje south-east of Senj, including Lopsica.

¹⁸ More in-depth with the use of older literature and a breakdown of relevant sources M. BUZOV, 2009, 141-167; V. GLAVAŠ, 2010, 5-18; I. LEGAC & H. PILKO, 2017, 231-252.

¹⁹ See M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 22-26, where other older literature is listed.

²⁰ See footnote 21.

²¹ Title of the atlas: *Theatri geographiae veteris: tomus posterior in quo Itinerarium Antonini Imperatoris terrestre & maritimum, Provinciarum Romanarum libellus, civitates provinciarum gallicarum, Itinerarium a Burdigala Hierosolymam usque, Tabula Peutingeriana, cum notis Marci Velseri ad Tabulae ejus partem, Parergi Orteliani Tabulae aliquot*, Edente P. Bertio, Amsterdam (Amstelodami: ex officina J. Hondii), 1619. Place of storage: David Rumey Map Collection, Washington (URL 4).

²² According to the cartouche on the left side of the map it seems that it was created in the cartographic workshop of Abraham Ortelius (1527 - 1598). In that period, it is not rare that certain maps are made in different locations which would later end up in a single atlas. It is evident from the previous footnote that the entirety of the work was completed and printed in the workshop of Jadocus Hondius (1563 - 1612), which was similar. As the atlas was printed in 1619 this means that it was worked on for a long time, for in the meantime Ortelius and Hondius died and the work was continued in workshops inherited by their heirs, who at that time were regularly sons.

– 1629.), pa je K-02 iz toga izdanja. Ona je u nje-mu tiskana u formatu 42 cm × 200 cm.²² Pokazuje upravo rimske ceste kako je gore istaknuto, ispuštajući prikaz svih naselja velebitskog Podgorja jugoi-stočno od Senja, pa i Lopsike.

2. 3. K-03. ABŪ ‘ABDULLĀH
MUḤAMMAD AL-ŠARĪF AL-IDRĪSĪ,
TABULA RUTGERIANA, PALERMO, 1154.

Djelo znamenitog arapskog geografa i kartografa kojemu je puno ime Abū ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad al-Šarīf al-Idrīsī (1100. – 1166.), urezano na srebrnoj ploči, s arapskim i latinskim komentarima, urađeno po narudžbi normanskoga kralja Rogera II. (1130. – 1154.) u Palermu,²³ jedinstven je kartografski spomenik (dimenzija 85 cm × 193 cm).²⁴ Prema onodobnom povijesnom izvješću (Abdurahman Zeki) poznato je da je Idrisi obišao hrvatsko primorje tijekom 1153. (Senj, Knin, Biograd, Šibenik, Trogir, Split, Ston, Dubrovnik),²⁵ pa je Idrisijeva karta (K-03) jedna od najstarijih očuvanih karata na kojima je dan prikaz Sredozemlja kakvim su ga vidjeli u 12. stoljeću. Slijedeći Ptolemeja, Idrisi je prikazao cijeli u njegovo doba poznati svijet, *ekumenu*. Naravno da je kartografskom generalizacijom morao izostaviti brojna imena geografskih objekata manjeg značenja, usmjerujući pozornost samo na najvažnije. To čini i u pratećim komentarima.²⁶

²² Prema kartuši na lijevoj strani karte izgleda da je oblikovana u kartografskoj radionici Abrahama Orteliusa (1527. – 1598.). U tom razdoblju nije rijetkost da se pojedine karte oblikuju na različitim mjestima, da bi na koncu sve „završile“ u jedinstvenom atlasu. Iz prethodne bilješke vidljivo je da se cjelina toga djela dovršila i tiskala u sličnoj radionici Jadocusa Hondiusa (1563. – 1612.). Kako je atlas otisnut 1619., to znači da se na njemu dugo radilo, jer su u međuvremenu preminuli Orelus i Hondius, pa se rad nastavio u radionicama koje su preuzeli njihovi nasljednici, redovito u to doba sinovi.
²³ Dostupno na URL 5.

²⁴ Mjesto pohrane: Library of Congress, Washington: *Weltkarte des Idrisi vom Jahr 1154 n. Ch.* ili *Charta Rogeriana*. Dostupno na mrežnoj stranici URL 6. Stvarno je to priređenje Konrada Millera iz 1928. godine koje je separatno tiskano s obzirom na veličinu (to su u biti četiri sekcije dimenzija 50 cm x 93 cm koje su se spajale u cjelinu); uz to je pridodan i komentar od 36 stranica. Izvornik je na arapskom pa ga je Miller preveo i dao na latinici, čime je taj kartografski spomenik postao bitno dostupniji široj znanstvenoj javnosti.

²⁵ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 19.

²⁶ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 20-22.

2. 3. K-03. ABŪ ‘ABDULLĀH
MUḤAMMAD AL-ŠARĪF AL-IDRĪSĪ,
TABULA RUTGERIANA, PALERMO, 1154

The work of the eminent Arab geographer and cartographer – whose full name was Abū ‘Abdullāh Muḥammad al-Šarīf al-Idrīsī (1100 – 1166) – engraved on a silver plate, with an Arabic and Latin commentary and created at the behest of the Norman King Roger the Second (1130 – 1154) in Palermo,²³ is an unprecedented cartographic monument (dimensions 85 cm × 193 cm).²⁴ According to the contemporary historical account (Abdurahman Zeki) it is known that Idrisi visited the Croatian coast during 1153 (Senj, Knin, Biograd, Šibenik, Trogir, Split, Ston, Dubrovnik),²⁵ making Idrisi’s map (K-03) one of the oldest preserved maps on which the Mediterranean is represented as it was seen in the 12th century. Following Ptolemy, Idrisi reproduced the entire known world of his era, the *Oecumene*. Of course, he had to exclude a number of geographic names of lesser import due to cartographic generalization, directing attention only to those that were most important. He does this as well in the accompanying commentary.²⁶

On K-03 and in the accompanying commentary there is no mention of any settlement at the location of Sveti Juraj, which does not mean that after the turbulent era during the migrations at the crossroads of antiquity and the early Middle Ages, when many Croatian coastal cities and other settlements were destroyed, life did not return only to Senj (*Šena*) but also to many other smaller settlements, but this time within that which is named *Bilad Garusian* (Croatia) in the

²³ Accessible at URL 5.

²⁴ Place of storage: Library of Congress, Washington: *Weltkarte des Idrisi vom Jahr 1154 n. Ch.* or *Charta Rogeriana*. Accessible at the website URL 6. This is an actual revision by Konrad Miller from 1928 which was separately printed due to its size (actually four sections of 50 cm x 93 which were joined into a whole); to this a commentary of 36 pages is added. The original is in Arabic, so Miller translated it and published in Latin script, by which that cartographic monument became much more accessible to a wider academic public.

²⁵ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 19.

²⁶ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 20-22.



Na K-03 i u tim pratećim komentarima nema spomena nikakva naselja na položaju Sv. Jurja, što ne znači da se nakon turbulentnih vremena tijekom seobe naroda na raskrižju kasne antike i ranoga srednjeg vijeka, kada će biti devastirani mnogi hrvatski primorski gradovi i druga naselja, život neće povratiti ne samo u Senj (*şena*) već i u brojna mnogo manja naselja, ali ovaj put unutar onoga što se u komentarima i na karti imenuje *Bilad Garusian* (Hrvatska) koja se još „zove“ *Dalmasiah*, tj. Dalmacija.²⁸ Međutim, vjerojatno tek nekoliko kuća u vali Sv. Jurja ne može činiti naselje, pa ga ovaj arapski kartograf posebno ne ističe.

SLIKA 3. Isječak s Idrisijeve „Karte ekumene“ (K-03)²⁷ usmjeren na uži prostor oko Senja, uz izostanak Lopsike, ali i budućeg naselja pod imenom Sv. Juraj

FIGURE 3. An excerpt from Idrisi's Map of the Oecumene (K-03)²⁷ concentrating on the area directly around Senj, omitting Lopsica and the future settlement named Sveti Juraj

commentary and on the map, known also as *Dalmasiah*, i.e. Dalmatia.²⁸ The few houses in the bay of Sveti Juraj, however, did not amount to a settlement, so Arab cartographer does not specifically highlight it.

²⁷ V. ovdje bilj. 24.

²⁸ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 20.

²⁷ See footnote 24.

²⁸ M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 20.

2. 4. K-04. PETRUS VESCONTE,
[JADRANSKO MORE], VENEZIA, 1318.;
K-05. [ISTOČNI DIO SREDOZEMLJA],
VENEZIA, 1320-1321.

Postoje dvije inačice Vesconteove karte Jadrana. Jedna je u atlasu od osam karata (28,7 cm × 12,4 cm), a čuva se u Veneciji.²⁹ Druga, ovdje K-04, u nedovršenu je atlasu očuvanom u Beču od čak 11 tabli (19 cm × 9,9 cm) te se nalazi na jedanaestoj tabli.³⁰ U oba slučaja istaknuta je u gornjem desnom kutu ista godina: MCCCXVIII, tj. 1318. Na oba mjesta sve su karte na pergamentu.

U venecijanskoj inačici zapis je na sedmoj tabli (*Petrus Vesconte de Ianua fecit tabulam in Venecia anno domini MCCCXVIII*) te se odnosi na sve karte u tom atlasu, dok bečka inačica ima zapis upravo na karti (K-04), na kojoj je predložen Jadran (*Petrus Vesconte de Ianua fecit istas tabulas anno d(o)m(ini) MCCCXVIII*). Očigledno je postojala prilična potražnja za tim omanjim atlasom,³¹ nipošto jeftinim i svakome pristupačnim, pa se autor, koliko je poznato, odlučio u istoj godini izraditi dvije inačice. Pritom, s obzirom na razinu dovršenosti, izgleda da je prvo načinio venecijansku, a zatim bečku, koju možda zbog zahtjeva kupca nije uspio dopuniti i kartama drugih mora, pa je ostala nedovršena.³²

²⁹ Mjesto pohrane: Biblioteca Museo Correr, Venezia, N° 28, Tabla 4. Literatura: S. BIADENE, 1990: 40-43; M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 27-28; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979: 37-40. S. BIADENE, 1990: 41, navodi da je to pomorska karta Centralnog Sredozemlja (*Mediterraneo Centrale*), unutar kojega su kartografirane obale Jadrana, Kalabrije, Sicilije, Malte i sjeverne Afrike.

³⁰ Mjesto pohrane: Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien, Handschriftensammlung, Cod. 594, Tabla 11. Literatura: M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 26-29; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979: 40-42 (navodi da je ova karta na desetoj, a stvarno je na jedanaestoj tabli, kako se vidi na K-04 pri gornjem desnom kutu).

³¹ U literaturi se obično naziva kalendarom (*Calendario*), jer je na prvoj tabli dan Zodijak. Tako S. BIADENE, 1990: 40; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979: 41. No, osim te prve table sve drugo su kartografski radovi, pa je primjereniji naziv atlas.

³² G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979: 41, navodi sadržaj bečkog izvornika: I. tabla – Zodijak; II. tabla – Crno, Mramorno i Azovsko more; III. tabla – Istočno Sredozemlje; IV. tabla – Egejsko more; VI. tabla – Tirensko more; VII. tabla – Gibraltarski tjesnac; VIII. tabla – Obale Španjolske i Portugala; IX. tabla – Obale Engleske; X. tabla – Jadransko more.

2. 4. K-04. PETRUS VESCONTE,
[ADRIATIC SEA], VENEZIA, 1318; K-05.
[THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN],
VENEZIA, 1320-1321

There are two versions of Vesconte's map of the Adriatic. One is in the atlas of 8 maps (28.7 cm × 12.4 cm) and is kept in Venice.²⁹ The other, here listed as K-04, is found in an unfinished atlas preserved in Vienna and made up of 11 tables (19 cm × 9.9 cm), being found on the eleventh table.³⁰ In both cases the same year is highlighted in the upper right corner: MCCCXVIII, i.e. 1318. In both cases all of the maps are on parchment.

In the Venetian version the notation is on the seventh table (*Petrus Vesconte de Ianua fecit tabulam in Venecia anno domini MCCCXVIII*) and refers to all of the maps in the atlas, while the Viennese version has the notation directly on the map (K-04) on which the Adriatic is realized (*Petrus Vesconte de Ianua fecit istas tabulas anno d(o)m(ini) MCCCXVIII*). There was obviously something of a demand for the somewhat small atlas,³¹ which was not cheap or easily available in the least, so the author, as far as we know, decided to publish two versions in the same year. In the process, with regard to the level of completeness, it seems that he first completed the Venetian, and later the Viennese, which he perhaps, due to the demands of buyers, did not manage to supplement with maps of other seas, and would thus remain incomplete.³²

²⁹ Place of storage: Biblioteca Museo Correr, Venezia, N° 28, Tabla 4. Literature: S. BIADENE, 1990, 40-43; M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 27-28; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979, 37-40. S. BIADENE, 1990, 41, cites that it is a maritime chart of the Central Mediterranean (*Mediterraneo Centrale*), inside of which the shores of the Adriatic, Calabria, Sicily, Malta and North Africa were mapped.

³⁰ Place of storage: Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, Wien, Handschriftensammlung, Cod. 594, Table 11. Literature: M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 26-29; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979, 40-42 (cites that this is the map on the 10th table, but it is in fact included on the 11th table as seen in K-04, in the upper right corner).

³¹ In the literature it is often named a calendar (*Calendario*) because the first table lists the day of the Zodiac. This is shared by S. BIADENE, 1990, 40; G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979, 41. Other than the first table, however, the others are all cartographic works, and as such the term atlas would be more apt.

³² G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979, 41, cites the contents of the Viennese original: Table I - Zodiac; Table II - Black Sea, Sea of Marmara and Sea of Azov; Table III - Eastern Mediterranean; Table IV - Aegean Sea; Table VI - Tyrrhenian Sea; Table VII - Strait of Gibraltar; Table VIII - The Coast of Spain and Portugal; Table IX - The Coast of England; Table X - The Adriatic Sea.



SLIKA 4. Izvorni izgled Vesconteove „Karte Jadrana“ (K-04)³³

FIGURE 4. The original look of Vesconte's Map of the Adriatic (K-04)³³

Pietro Vesconte općenito je u povijesti kartografije visoko vrednovan, i to ne samo zbog toga što su njegovi kartografski radovi portulanskog tipa među najstarijim očuvanim. Oni su inaugurirali stanovitne standarde koje su se u toj kartografiji manje-više slijedili čak do 16. stoljeća. Temelj karte je niz od 16 vjetrovlja (kompasnih ruža). U svakoj su od njih

Pietro Vesconte is generally highly regarded in the history of cartography because, among other reasons, his maps of a portolan type were among the oldest preserved. They inaugurated certain standards which were more-or-less followed in such cartography until the 16th century. The map is based on a series of 16 wind-roses (compass roses). Each of these contains 32 winds (ray-like lines) 11.25 degrees wide. In such a manner he approximated, as much as possible, modern navigation which uses an integral system of 360 degrees. This means that, after decades of collecting data on routes from which one

³³ Vidi bilješku 30.

³³ See footnote 30.

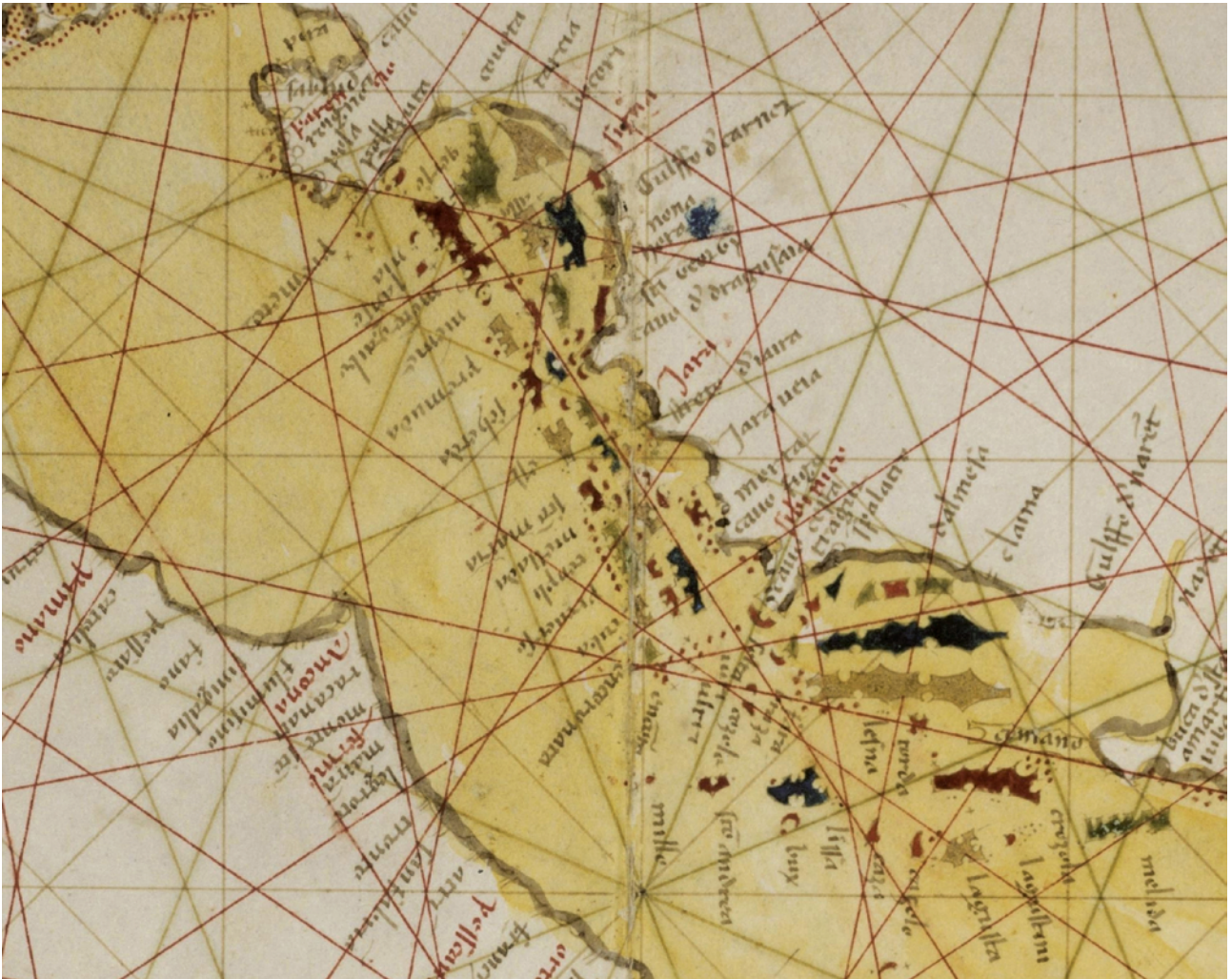


32 vjetra (zrakaste crte) široke 11,25 stupnjeva. Na takav način približio se najviše što je mogao suvremenoj navigaciji koja se služi cjelovitim sustavom od 360 stupnjeva. To znači da se, nakon desetljeća prikupljanja podataka o kursovima u kojima se plovilo od točke A do točke B, ali i protukursovima, od B do A, uzimajući njihovu srednju vrijednost, pa koliko-toliko pouzdan podatak o dužini plovnog puta (na temelju utrošenog vremena i procijenjene brzine), mogao relativno dobro odrediti položaj najvažnijih plovidbenih točaka (orijentira). One nikada nisu sve važne pa se sustavom kartografske generalizacije (odabirom najvažnijih točaka) predstavljala kartografska vizija određenog akvatorija, ovdje Jadrana.

SLIKA 5. Za 180 stupnjeva zarotirana Vesconteova izvorna „Karta Jadrana“ iz 1318. (K-04)

FIGURE 5. Vesconte's original Map of the Adriatic from 1318 rotated by 180 degrees (K-04)

sailed from point A to point B, as well as the opposite routes, from point B to point A, taking the median of their value, and a somewhat reliable fact concerning the length of the nautical route (on the basis of time spent and the estimated speed) one could ascertain relatively well the position of the most important nautical points (landmarks). Not all of them are important, so the system of cartographic generalization (a selection of the most important points) represented the cartographic vision of a certain maritime zone, in this case the Adriatic.



SLIKA 6. Isječak manjeg dijela za 180 stupnjeva zarotirane Vesconteove „Karte Jadrana“ (K-04) fokusiran na Senj (Signa) i Sv. Juraj (S. ti Georgy)

FIGURE 6. An excerpt of a small portion of Vesconte's "Map of the Adriatic" (K-04) focusing on Senj (Signa) and Sveti Juraj (S. ti Georgy) rotated by 180 degrees

Drugim riječima, portulanske karte nemaju klasične kartografske temelje ustanovljene još u doba Klaudija Ptolemeja (kartografsku koordinatnu mrežu), već sustav kompasnih ruža po kojima su se pomorci ravnali koristeći tadašnji kompas, ali koje su ujedno bile temelj za njihovu izradu, opet crpeći podatke nedvojbeno iz plovidbenog iskustva više naraštaja pomoraca. S ptolemejskom tradicijom imaju poveznicu tek u jednom dijelu: i one su geografske karte. Zanimarimo li stanovite nespretnosti na K-04, treba usvrđiti da je ta karta jedno od najstarijih očuvanih kartografskih djela toga posve novog

In other words, the portolan charts do not have the classic cartographic bases already established in the era of Claudius Ptolemy (a cartographic coordinate network), but rather a system of compass roses which sailors followed using the compass of the day, but which were at the same time the basis for its creation, without a doubt drawing data from the navigational experience of many generations of sailors. They have only one link to the Ptolemaic tradition: they, too, are geographic maps. If we ignore a certain lack of deftness on the K-04 we must affirm that the map is one of the oldest preserved cartographic works of this new type. Despite this, even including the mentioned lack of deftness, it is still extremely well done considering when it was created, and thus it is with good reason that it must be assumed that it is derived from a heritage of many centuries of tradition of similar cartographic works which unfortunately have not been preserved. Even a very superficial comparison with, for example, K-03 suggests that it is a completely new

tipa. Unatoč tome, pa uključujući i spomenute nespretnosti, ona je ipak iznimno kvalitetna za vrijeme svojega nastanka, pa se s razlogom mora pomišljati kako baštini višestoljetnu tradiciju sličnih kartografskih radova koji se na žalost nisu očuvali. Već i vrlo površna usporedba s primjericom K-03 sugerira da je to sasvim nov pravac u razvitku kartografije. Utoliko je značajnija za povijest Sv. Jurja jer je i on notiran na njoj.

Promotri li se repertoar istaknutih toponima, lako je zaključiti da oni jesu imena najvažnijih geografskih objekata u prikazanom prostoru. Osim otočja važnog za terestričku navigaciju, tu su i naseljena mjesta, pri čemu suvremeni pojam naseljenosti nipošto ne možemo izjednačavati s naseljenošću u ranom 14. stoljeću, razdoblju iz kojega je Vesconteova karta. Unatoč za ovo područje poznatoj buri, očigledno se ustaljeno plovilo kroz Kvarner, u produžetku Tihi kanal (između kopna i Krka), pa do Senja i Sv. Jurja, da bi se umjesto kroz nastavak Velebitskog kanala produžavalo prema Prviću pa kroz Senjska vrata (između Krka i Prvića), dospijevajući u Kvarnerić, odatle produžavalo prema Ninu i Viru. Evo tih nekoliko toponima:

Tarcia = Trsat

Bocari = Bakar

Signa = Senj

Golfo d'Carner = Kvarnerski zaljev³⁴

Nona = Nin

Noga = Vir

S(anc)ti Georgy = Sv. Juraj

Cauo d' Dragusaia = Dražnik, uvala, SW Nin

Jara = Zadar.

Uočljivo je da je Sv. Juraj pogrešno stavljen iza Vira, ali to je dug tadašnjem vremenu, stvarnom početku sustavnijeg upoznavanja našeg akvatorija, osobito ovoga dijela „okupanog“ burom.

Što je tadašnji Sv. Juraj za pomorce i njihove konstrukcijski relativno slabe brodove na jedra? To je lučica u kojoj mogu naći zaklon čekajući nastavak puta, tu su i izvori slatke vode, što je relativna rijetkost na istočnom Jadranu, samostan s crkvom, ali i kuće domaćih stanovnika, pa su samostan i te kuće

direction in the development of cartography; it is insomuch more significant for the history of Sveti Juraj, as it is also depicted on it.

In considering the repertoire of selected toponyms it is easy to conclude that they are the names of the most important geographic objects in the space shown. Other than islands which are important for terrestrial navigation there are inhabited localities, by which we cannot at all equate the modern concept of population with that of population in the early 14th century, in which Vesconte's map originated. Despite the notorious *Bura* in this region it is evident that sailing through the Kvarner was steady in the extension of the Tihi Channel (between the mainland and Krk) all the way to Senj and Sveti Juraj, so that instead of through the extension of the Velebit Channel one would continue towards Prvić and through the Strait of Senj (between Krk and Prvić) arriving at Kvarnerić, thence continuing towards Nin and Vir. Here are the aforementioned few toponyms:

Tarcia = Trsat

Bocari = Bakar

Signa = Senj

Golfo d'Carner = Bay of Kvarner³⁴

Nona = Nin

Noga = Vir

S(anc)ti Georgy = Sveti Juraj

Cauo d' Dragusaia = Dražnik, bay, SW Nin

Jara = Zadar

It is evident that Sveti Juraj was erroneously placed after Vir, but that is a debt of the time, the very beginning of a systematic introduction to our maritime zone, especially to this part 'bathed' in the *Bura*.

What is relevance of Sveti Juraj at the time for sailors and their constructively relatively weak ships with sails? It is a small port in which they could find safe harbour while waiting to continue their journey; there are also freshwater sources here, which is relatively rare in the eastern Adriatic; there is a monastery with a church as well as the homes of locals, so that the monastery and those houses, if needed, are

³⁴ Ovdje, a i na dijelu drugih kasnijih karata, pod Kvarnerom se nije shvaćalo ono što on doista jest, već skupno Kvarner + Tihi kanal + Velebitski kanal. Za takvo shvaćanje bila je presudna bura koja kao vjetar dominira cjelinom toga akvatorija.

³⁴ Here, and in a portion of later maps Kvarner is not understood to be that which it really is, but rather a group comprised of Kvarner + Tihi Channel + Velebit Channel. The *Bura* was decisive for such a conception as it is a wind that encompasses the entire marine area.

po potrebi mjesta na kojima su se pomorci mogli opskrbiti hranom, a ni ogrjevnog drva nije manjkalo. Zato Sv. Juraj i jest bio značajan. To je ujedno i zadnja u kopno relativno duboko uvučena uvala, šticea otočićem Liscem od brojnih vjetrova i valovitosti mora, prije skretanja u Senjska vrata. I to je, uz opskrbu, bilo podjednako ključno.

Otočić Lisac također je važan jer je vjerojatno bio urbaniziran još u antici, a život se na njemu produžio i u srednjem vijeku. Štoviše, jedno vrijeme, nakon podizanja crkve i benediktinskog samostana, taj se crkveni kompleks imenuje „Sveti Juraj Lisački“, što bi možda sugeriralo da je njegova jezgra bila smještena na tom otočiću. No, samo naselje na obali kopna ponijet će novo ime: samo Sveti Juraj, pa se po tome moglo razlikovati naselje od benediktinskoga kompleksa.³⁵ K-04 tako i svjedoči o tome.

K-04 je, kada se radi o kartografiranom sadržaju, zarotirana za 180 stupnjeva kako bi u prvi plan došla talijanska obala Jadrana. S time u vezi ispisani su i toponimi. Imenski repertoar na istočnoj obali Jadrana u odnosu na zapadnu obalu toga mora također je zarotiran za 180 stupnjeva.

Kada se umjesto ranije Lopsike počelo rabiti ime Sv. Jurja, ostaje u svjetlu Vesconteove karte i ranijih kartografskih djela nepoznato. Svakako je prvo izgrađena crkva na tome dotada već odavno kristijaniziranom području, a uz nju benediktinski samostan. Prema istraživanjima M. Bogovića, najstarije su pouzdane povijesne potvrde o tom benediktinskom kompleksu iz 1245. i 1248.³⁶ U tadašnje vrijeme bili su to monumentalni građevni objekti te već stoga privlačni budućem stanovništvu (kao mjesto zaštite u slučaju napada, ali i kvalitetnijeg života u okolici). Vjerojatno se to novo naselje postupno razvijalo, s kristijaniziranim stanovništvom, pa će ta činjenica (kristijanizacija) prevagnuti nad starim imenom: ne više Lopsika ili kakva njezina izvedenica, već ime prema najmarkantnijem građevnom

places in which they could supply themselves with food, and there was no lack of firewood, either; these are the reasons it was relevant. It was also the final relatively deeply indrawn inlet, protected from various winds and waves by the island Lisac before veering into the Strait of Senj. And that, besides provisions, was equally pivotal.

The small island of Lisac is also important as it was likely already urbanized during antiquity, with habitation of the island continuing into the Middle Ages. Moreover, for a time after the erection of the churches and the Benedictine Monastery, the church complex is called “Sveti Juraj Lisački”, which might suggest that its core was located on that island. The settlement on the shores of the mainland, however, will gain a new name, Sveti Juraj, and in this way it could be distinguished from the Benedictine complex.³⁵ K-04 also bears witness to this.

K-04, with regard to cartographic content, is rotated by 180 degrees, so that the Italian Adriatic coast could be in the forefront. Toponyms are written out as such. The repertoire of names on the eastern coast of the Adriatic in relation to those of the western coast is also rotated by 180 degrees.

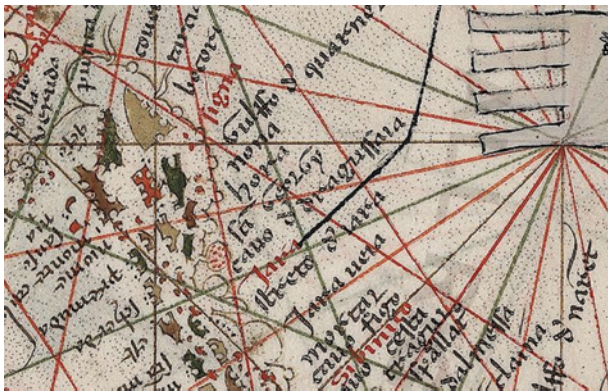
When Sveti Juraj began to be used in place of the earlier Lopsica remains unknown in the light of Vesconte’s maps and earlier cartographic works. There is no doubt that on that area – already Christianized for a long time – church was built first and next to it the Benedictine monastery. According to the research of M. Bogović the oldest trustworthy historical attestations of that Benedictine complex date from 1245 and 1248.³⁶ In that time they were monumental structures, and for this reason attractive to the future populace (as a place of safety in case of attacks, as well as for higher-quality living in the surrounding area). It is likely that the new settlement progressively developed with the Christianized population, so the

³⁵ M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992: 27; R. JURIC & I. SKOKO, 2017: 137-138; Z. HORVAT, 2001: 27-28. Kako je crkva istog titulara bila i u Senju, a držali su ju templari, ova benediktinska u Sv. Jurju počela se s vremenom imenovati Sv. Juraj Lisački (*de Lisac*), o čemu podrobnije Z. HORVAT, 2001: 27-28 te bilješka 12.

³⁶ Podrobnije M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992: 27, gdje se navode i povijesni izvori u bilješkama 8 i 9.

³⁵ M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992, 27; R. JURIC & I. SKOKO, 2017, 137-138; Z. HORVAT, 2001, 27-28. As there was a church of the same name in Senj held by the Templars, while the other was held by Benedictine monks, in Sveti Juraj with time it began to be called Sveti Juraj Lisački (*de Lisac*), which is described in greater detail in Z. HORVAT, 2001, 27-28 as well as footnote 12.

³⁶ In greater detail in M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992, 27, where historical sources are cited in footnotes 8 and 9.



SLIKA 7. Isječak manjeg dijela Vesconteove „Karte istočnog Sredozemlja“ (K-05) fokusiran na Senj (Signa) i Sv. Juraj (S. ti Georgy)

FIGURE 7. An excerpt of a small portion of Vesconte's "Map of the Eastern Adriatic" (K-05) focused on Senj (Signa) and Sveti Juraj (S. ti Georgy)

sklopu – Svetom Jurju.³⁷ Kada se to dogodilo nije nepoznato: moguće na razmeđu 13. i 14. stoljeća. Naime, zasigurno je trebalo više desteljeća da se naselje u cjelini identificira sa svojim nebeskim zaštitnikom, pa je tako nedvojbeno bilo i ovdje. K tome i podatci na geografskim kartama, stoljećima prikupljeni od pomoraca, nisu na karti bilježeni nakon „prvoga“ saznanja, već poslije višekratnih potvrda.

Treba uzeti u obzir i kartografsku generalizaciju koju je kartografiji podario još Klaudije Ptolemej. Papir ili pergament na kojem je prikazivano neko područje uvijek je ograničenih dimenzija. S obzirom na tu činjenicu, kako bi kartografski uradak bio "čitljiv", a to svakako neće biti ako se na njega ispiše previše toponima, trebalo je odabrati one koji su u trenutku njezina oblikovanja doista najvažniji. Unatoč činjenici da Sv. Juraj nikad nije bio veliko naselje, a ni luka mu nije grandiozna, on je na tome za plovidbu vrlo zahtjevnom području bio itekako značajan kao zadnja lučka postaja ploveći od juga ka sjeveru odakle se brod mogao relativno sigurno usmjeriti prema spomenutim Senjskim vratima, pa je to ključna činjenica za njegovo vrlo rano kartografiranje.

Da navedena potvrda iz 1318. nije slučajna svjedoči novi kartografski rad istoga autora, koji datira iz 1320.-1321. godine, a danas se čuva u Vatikanскоj knjižnici u Rimu. To je karta izrađena na pergamentu dimenzija 30,3 × 47,6 cm (u korićenju na

fact of their Christianization outweighed the former name: it was no longer Lopsica or some such derivative, but rather named after its most imposing building: Sveti Juraj.³⁷ It is not unknown when this happened: possibly at the crossroads of the 13th and 14th century. Several decades were surely needed in order for a settlement to completely identify with its heavenly protector, which was likely the case here as well. The data on geographic maps, collected throughout centuries by sailors, did not reflect this change after its first mention, but rather after several attestations.

The cartographic generalization that Claudius Ptolemy had already granted to cartography needs to be taken into consideration. The paper or parchment on which he displayed a certain region was always of constrained dimensions. With regard to that fact, in order that the cartographic work would be 'readable', which it certainly wouldn't be if it were overcrowded with toponyms, only those which were most important at the time of the mapping would have to be chosen. Despite the fact that Sveti Juraj was never a large settlement, nor was its harbour grandiose, it was very important indeed for that region in which navigation was very demanding, as it was the final harbour en route when sailing from the south to the north from which a ship could relatively safely aim for the aforementioned Strait of Senj, which is thus a crucial fact for its very early mapping.

A new cartographic work from the same author dating from 1320 – 1321 and now preserved in the Vatican Library in Rome bears witness to the fact that the mentioned attestation from 1318 wasn't random. It is a map produced on parchment with the dimensions 30.3 × 47.6 cm (with a binding on both ends), which means that K-05 is more than twice as large as K-04.³⁸

It is not difficult to confirm by comparing K-04 and K-05 that it is an identical cartographic work with regard to the content. The difference lies in that Vesconte in 1318 created a series of regional maps with which he separately charted all of the

³⁷ M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992, 25-34, especially 27-28.

³⁸ Place of storage: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, sign. Vat. lat. 2972, fol. 009v. It can also be accessed through the website URL 8. Literature: G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979, 42-44.

³⁹ See footnote 38.

³⁷ M. BOGOVIĆ, 1992: 25-34, osobito 27-28.

dvije stranice), što znači da je K-05 više nego dvostruko veća od K-04.³⁸

Nije teško usporedbom K-04 i K-05 ustvrditi da je to sadržajno identičan kartografski uradak. Razlika je tek u tome što je Vesconte 1318. izradio niz regionalnih karata kojima je zasebno obuhvatio sva najvažnija mora Sredozemlja, a ovdje, na K-05, radi se o najčešćem kartografskom prikazu Jadrana, ali unutar središnjeg Sredozemlja ili još češće dijela istočnog Sredozemlja. Taj kartografski obrazac, prikaz Jadrana unutar dijela Sredozemlja, uključujući i manja okolna mora, slijedili su kasniji kartografi portulanskih karata, pa je Vesconte i u tom dijelu uzor: može se prikazati svako more zasebno, ali i cjelina šireg akvatorija.⁴⁰

2. 5. K-06. ABRAHAM CRESQUES, [PORTULANSKA KARTA ISTOČNOG SREDOZEMLJA], PALMA DE MALLORCA, 1375.

Abraham Cresques (1325. – 1387.), katalonski je kartograf židovskog podrijetla, a bavio se i proizvodnjom kompasa. Sa sinom Judom (Yehuda) 1375. godine izradio je znameniti „Katalonski atlas“ koji se također u historiografiji naziva „Carta Catalana“.⁴¹ U njemu je u maniri mletačkih portulana, ponajprije P. Vescontea, na šest dvostrukih pergamentskih listova (svaki dimenzija 64 cm × 50 cm) kartografirao cijeli sebi poznati svijet. U njega je uključio i spoznaje Marca Pola te je kartografski sadržaj obogatio slikovnim informacijama o ljudima i zemljama koje su nastanjivali.⁴²

Cresquesova karta (K-06) utoliko je značajna što je njezin autor napravio kvalitativni iskorak u odnosu na Vescontea u pogledu prikazivanja i imenovanja geografskih objekata podno Velebita i u sjevernoj Dalmaciji. Tako imamo za uži obalni pojas oko Senja:

³⁸ Mjesto pohrane: Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, sign. Vat. lat. 2972, fol. 009v. Može se preuzeti i preko mrežne stranice URL 8. Literatura: G. TOMOVIĆ, 1979: 42-44.

³⁹ V. ovdje bilj. 38.

⁴⁰ O Petrusu Vesconteu i njegovim kartografskim djelima vrlo opširno L. PAGANI, 1977.

⁴¹ Mjesto pohrane: Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, sign. Ms. Espagnol 30.

⁴² K. KOGMAN-APPEL, 2014: 27-36. Također URL 7.

most important seas in the Mediterranean, while here, on K-05, there is the most common cartographic representation of the Adriatic within central or, even more often, eastern Mediterranean. The cartographic model, the representation of the Adriatic within the Mediterranean, including local smaller seas, was followed by later cartographers mapping portolan charts, with Vesconte thus becoming a model in that line of work: each sea may be represented separately, as well as the entirety of the wider maritime zone.⁴⁰

2.5. K-06. ABRAHAM CRESQUES, [PORTOLAN CHART OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN], PALMA DE MALLORCA, 1375

Abraham Cresques (1325 – 1387) is a Catalan cartographer of Jewish descent who also dealt with the manufacture of compasses. In 1375 he and his son Jude (Yehuda) created the famous ‘Catalan Atlas’, or ‘Carta Catalana’ as it is also called in historiography.⁴¹ In it, in the manner of Venetian portolans, notably the ones made by P. Vesconte, he mapped the entire world as known to him on six duplex pieces of parchment, each with the dimensions 64 cm × 50 cm. He also included the discoveries of Marco Polo and enriched the cartographic contents with pictorial information on people and the lands that they inhabited.⁴²

Cresques’ map (K-06) is significant inasmuch as its author had a breakthrough in quality in comparison to Vesconte’s work with regard to the representation and naming of geographic objects beneath Velebit and in Northern Dalmatia. Thus, on the coastline closest to Senj we find:

Bocari = Bakar

Cauro d’Ossero = Cres together with Lošinj

Vegla = Krk, island

Segna = Senj

Albe = Rab, island

San Zorzo = Sveti Juraj

⁴⁰ On Petrus Vesconte and his cartographic work in great detail see L. PAGANI, 1977.

⁴¹ Place of storage: Bibliothèque nationale de France, Paris, sign. Ms. Espagnol 30.

⁴² K. KOGMAN-APPEL, 2014, 27-36. Also URL 7.



Bocari = Bakar
 Cauo d'Ossero = Cres s Lošinjem
 Vegla = Krk, otok
 Segna = Senj
 Albe = Rab, otok
 San Zorzo = Sv. Juraj
 Pago = Pag, otok
 Nona = Nin
 Drugoisa = Dražnik, uvala, SW Nin
 Jayra = Zadar.

Prvo je uočljivo da je ime Kvarnera pomaknuto puno sjevernije (*Golfo de'quarnero*), čime se bitno pridonijelo još većem geografskom realitetu K-06. K tome je i opći kartografski prikaz Jadrana puno realniji. Zanimljiva je i dvobojna zastava poviše Senja: crveno-zlatna,⁴⁴ s omanjim krugom po sredini crvenog polja, u kojemu je najvjerojatnije shematizirano predstavljen Sv. Juraj kao zaštitnik grada Senja.

Na K-06 ime Sv. Jurja ispisano je u mletačkoj varijanti talijanskog jezika, što dodatno osnažuje tvrdnju da je cjelina „Carta Catalana“, kao i ovaj njezin isječak, izrađena pod snažnim utjecajem mletačke kartografske škole. To je utoliko zanimljivo jer je karta izrađena u Palma de Mallorci, tj. na otoku Mallorca, unutar Baleara, španjolskog otočja u zapadnom dijelu

SLIKA 8. Isječak manjeg dijela Cresquesove „Karte istočnog Sredozemlja“ (K-06)⁴³ fokusiran na istočnu obalu Jadrana
FIGURE 8. An excerpt of a small portion of Cresques' 'Map of the eastern Mediterranean' (K-06)⁴³ focused on the eastern coast of the Adriatic

Pago = Pag, island
 Nona = Nin
 Drugoisa = Dražnik, inlet, SW Nin
 Jayra = Zadar

It is immediately evident that the name of Kvarner has been moved much further north (*Golfo de'quarnero*) which brought a much more realistic geography to K-06. In addition, the general geographic representation of the Adriatic is much more realistic. The two-colour flag above Senj is interesting to note: it is red and gold,⁴⁴ with a small circle in the middle of the red field, in which Sveti Juraj is likely schematically presented as the protector of the city of Senj.

On K-06 the name Sveti Juraj is written in the Venetian variant of Italian which further strengthens the assertion that both the 'Carta Catalana' as a whole and this excerpt as a part, were created under the strong influence of the Venetian cartographic school. This is interesting, as the map was created in Palma de Mallorca, i.e. on the island of Mallorca, in the Balearic Islands, Spanish islands in the western Mediterranean. Logic would dictate that the author would follow the Catalan cartographic school in creating portolan charts, but the news and new discoveries of the results of the travels of Marco Polo likely outweighed that fact, as well as perhaps Cresques' earlier links to Venice, so that he sided with the Venetian cartographic school. In addition, at the end of the 14th century the Republic of Venice was the undisputed ruler of not only the Adriatic, but also of the majority of the eastern Mediterranean and maritime commerce in its maritime zone, and it isn't until centuries later that the Catalan school of seafaring charts will attain its prominent position, especially

⁴³ V. ovdje bilj. 41.

⁴⁴ Boje su položene vertikalno. Lijeva polovica je crvena, a desna boje zlata.

⁴³ See footnote 41.

⁴⁴ The colours are set vertically. The left half is red, and the red is golden coloured.

Sredozemlja. Logično bi stoga bilo da je autor slijedio načela katalonske kartografske škole u izradi portulanskih karata, no vjerojatno su prevagnule vijesti i nove spoznaje o rezultatima putovanja Marca Pola, a moguće i Cresquesove veze s Venecijom još od ranije, pa se priklonio mletačkoj kartografskoj školi. Uostalom, tada je (potkraj 14. stoljeća) Mletačka Republika bila neosporna vladarica ne samo Jadrana već i većeg dijela istočnog Sredozemlja i pomorske trgovine njegovim akvatorijem, a katalonska škola izrade pomorskih karata svoje istaknuto mjesto zadobit će stoljeće kasnije, posebno nakon Kolumbovih i drugih velikih geografskih otkrića.⁴⁵

3. ZAKLJUČAK

Sveti Juraj, skupa s Lopsikom kao svojim antičkim prethodnikom, tipičan je primjer omanjega obalnog naselja s nevelikom lukom, smještenog na iznimno važnoj geografskoj poziciji. S jedne strane, ta mu je pozicija omogućavala relativno kvalitetnu komunikaciju s njegovim zaobaljem, a s druge mu je strane blizina Senja, do kojeg su vodile rimske ceste, uz vlastitu lokalnu prometnicu do Senja pružala mogućnost obalne cestovne komunikacije s ostalim naseljima na obali Kvarnera, ali i dalje. Treće, bio je zadnja postaja na plovodbenom pravcu prema jugu gdje su se nakon Senja mogli skloniti trgovački brodovi u slučaju nepovoljna vremena, pa smirajem vjetrova (prvenstveno bure) ili morskih valova nastaviti plovidbu prema Senjskim vratima, a odatle put jugoistoka, prema Ninu ili Zadru, pa i dalje, do zapadne obale Jadrana. Zato se još u antici tu razvilo naselje, a slično će biti i u zreлом srednjem vijeku. O svemu tome egzaktno svjedoče odabrana respektabilna kartografska svjedočanstva nastala od staroga do kasnoga srednjeg vijeka.

U kontekstu Vesconteovih kartografskih uradaka može se zaključiti da Sveti Juraj kao naselje i luka svakako počinje novi život najmanje od 1318., pa se s razlogom može ove 2018. godine obilježiti sedam stoljeća od njegove najstarije povijesno pouzdane kartografske potvrde. No, treba imati na umu da

after the era of Columbus and other great geographic discoveries.⁴⁵

3. CONCLUSION

Sveti Juraj, along with Lopsica as its predecessor from Antiquity, is a typical example of a somewhat small coastal settlement with a small harbour located in an extremely important geographic position. On the one hand, that position allowed for a relatively high quality of communication with its own hinterland, and on the other hand its proximity to Senj, to which Roman roads led, as well as its own local roads leading to Senj, offered the ability of coastal road communication with other settlements on the littoral of Kvarner and beyond. Third, it was the final station on a sailing route towards the south where merchant ships could find safe harbour after Senj in case of inclement weather and continue their sailing towards the Strait of Senj after the wind (chiefly the *Bura*) or waves calmed down, and thence towards the south-east, towards Nin or Zadar, and further, to the western shores of the Adriatic. For this reason, the settlement had already developed there in antiquity, with a similar situation in the Middle Ages. Selected valuable cartographic witnesses dating from antiquity to the Late Middle Ages testify precisely to this.

In the context of Vesconte's cartographic works one may conclude that Sveti Juraj as a settlement and port began a new life at least from 1318, so it is with good reason that 2018 marks the 700th anniversary of its oldest historically trustworthy cartographic attestation. One must keep in mind, however, that Vesconte notes its name only as the result of numerous earlier tidings, which means that the settlement itself was created at least two or three decades earlier. Precise dating of its foundation still poses a problem due to both a lack of other relevant historical attestations and the fact that the cartographic works of Petrus Vesconte are the oldest precisely dated examples

⁴⁵ Detaljnije o tim školama M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995: 19-38; M. KOZLIČIĆ, 2013: 173; M. MARKOVIĆ, 1993: 56-62; M. SLUKAN, 1998: 101.

⁴⁵ On more detail concerning these schools see M. KOZLIČIĆ, 1995, 19-38; M. KOZLIČIĆ, 2013, 173; M. MARKOVIĆ, 1993, 56-62; M. SLUKAN, 1998, 101.

Vesconte bilježi njegovo ime tek kao rezultat brojnih ranijih informacija, što znači da je samo naselje nastalo barem dva-tri desetljeća ranije. Problem je za preciznije datiranje nastanka ovoga naselja izostanak drugih relevantnih povijesnih potvrda te činjenica da su kartografski uradci Petrusa Vescontea još uvijek najstariji precizno datirani danas poznati primjerci portulanske kartografije.⁴⁶ Naravno, sva su druga kartografska djela toga vremena irelevantna u odnosu na portulansku kartografiju jer im nije bio cilj dati prikaz cjeline geografskog prostora, već shematski prikaz poznatog svijeta ili neku odabranu temu, primjerice prikaz hodočasničkih ruta među kojima je bila najvažnija ona prema Kristovu grobu u Jeruzalemu.⁴⁷ Stoga će, u doba „renesanse“ *Geografije* Klaudija Ptolemeja, od kraja 15. stoljeća pa kroz cijelo 16. stoljeće, ona biti nespresušani izvor geografskih informacija za stvaranje potpuno nove geografske slike, ponajprije obala Sredozemlja, pa i Jadrana.⁴⁸

of portolan cartography.⁴⁶ Of course, all other cartographic works of the time are irrelevant in relation to portolan cartography because their aim was not to display the entirety of the geographic area, but rather a schematic representation of the known world or another chosen topic, for example a representation of routes of pilgrimage among which the most important is the one leading to Christ's grave in Jerusalem.⁴⁷ For this reason, in the age of the 'renaissance' of the *Geographia* of Claudius Ptolemy, from the end of the 15th century and the entire 16th century, it was an inexhaustible source of geographic information for the creation of a completely new geographic picture, foremost for the shores of the Mediterranean, as well as for the Adriatic.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Od Vesconteove starija je tzv. Carta pisana koja se čuva u NBF u Parizu, ali ona nije precizno datirana.

⁴⁷ M. NIKOLIĆ 1979: 67 i bilješka 1.

⁴⁸ M. NIKOLIĆ 1979: 67: „Portolanske karte iz XIV i XV veka italijanskih i španskih kartografa daju veliki broj tačnih podataka za obale Sredozemlja, pa i za našu obalu. Ove karte nemaju gotovo nikakav značaj za upoznavanje unutrašnjosti evropskog kopna (...). Detaljnije kartografsko prikazivanje unutrašnjosti (...) počće tek s prevođenjem i štampanjem Ptolemejevog dela i izradom novih karata pod njegovim uticajem, i to karata koje obuhvataju srednju Evropu ili Balkansko poluostrvo.“

⁴⁶ The so-called 'Carta Pisana' is older than Vesconte's map but is not precisely dated and is kept at the Bibliothèque nationale de France in Paris.

⁴⁷ M. NIKOLIĆ, M., 1979, 67 and footnote 1.

⁴⁸ NIKOLIĆ, M., 1979, 67: "Portolan charts from the 14th and 15th centuries from Italian and Spanish cartographers offer a great number of correct facts concerning the coast of the Mediterranean, as well as for our shores. These maps are of almost no use for acquainting oneself with the interior of Europe's mainland (...). A more detailed cartographic representation of the interior (...) will begin with the translation and printing of Ptolemy's work and the creation of new maps influenced by his work, maps which encompass central Europe or the Balkan Peninsula."

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