

Térképek a félhold árnyékából

Carte geografiche dall'ombra della mezzaluna

Landkarten aus dem Schatten des Halbmondes

Maps from under the shadow of the crescent moon

Antal András Deák

Hungarian historian and cartographer Antal András Deák, a scientific collaborator at the Danube Museum (Duna Múzeum) in Esztergom published a four-language publication (Hungarian, Italian, German and English) on a CD. The title in Hungarian is *Térképek a félhold árnyékából*, in Italian *Carte geografiche dall'ombra della mezzaluna*, in German *Landkarten aus dem Schatten des Halbmondes* and in English *Maps from under the shadow of the crescent moon*. The title of the publication translated to Croatian is *Karte ispod sjene polumjeseca*. The CD was published in 2005 by the Archive and Book Collection of the Water Supply Museum (Vízügyi Múzeum Levéltár és Könyvgyűjtemény). The contents are divided into five basic parts:

- Preface
- Study
- Catalogue
- Appendix
- Index

The Preface consists of three chapters. In the first chapter, Deák notes that the publication contains descriptions and photographs of 370 manuscript maps produced during the war which determined Europe's destiny, between 1683 and 1699 and the years that followed. They were produced by Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli, scientist and soldier from Bologna and his collaborator, a cartographer from Nürnberg, Johann Christoph Müller. Most maps elaborated in the publication are kept at archive institutions in Bologna and Vienna. He pointed out that the maps don't have the authors listed or the date of production, with few exceptions, which in his opinion could be the primary reason why they eluded researchers for centuries. Deák stresses that the publication is the result of joint work of the University Library of Bologna, where Marsigli's heritage is kept, and the Cartographic Collection of the War Archive in Vienna and the Manuscript Collection of the Austrian National Library, where numerous maps and reports are kept produced by Marsigli and Müller for the Habsburg Empire, and which were sent to Vienna. Apart from

mentioned institutions, there is also the Danube Museum where monograph about the Danube River is kept, and which at the same time initiated and conducted the research. Deák found the maps about ten years ago when he was researching the origin and history of the monograph about the Danube River titled *Danubius Pannonico Mysicus* by Luigi Ferdinand Marsigli published in six volumes in 1726. At the end of the Preface, Deák thanked everyone who helped him produce this publication, among which there are two people from Zagreb, Prof. Dr. Miljenko Lapaine and Dr. Mirela Slukan-Altić.

The director of the University Library of Bologna, Antonino Biancastella wrote the chapter Marsigli and the University Library of Bologna. He briefly presented the booklet and Marsigli's heritage, i.e. his collection. The present University Library, former Library of the Scientific Institute, was established on Marsigli's incentive. During his life, Marsigli donated to the Library his collection encompassing 2200 printed books, about 900 manuscripts in Arabic, Turkish, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, 146 out of which are his own manuscript works. On the occasion of 200th anniversary of Marsigli's death, a museum was established bearing his name "Museo Marsigliano" and keeping the collection. The museum is located by the University Library.

The chapter Danube Museum and its Cartographic Collection was written by Imre Kaján, director of the Museum. The Cartographic Collection of the Museum is home of the largest collection of printed maps in Hungary. Adequate knowledge of the area and use of maps are important to everyone dealing with water. Numerous manuscript maps are kept at the Hungarian State Archive and at local state archives, while printed maps produced on their bases are kept at the Danube Museum. Kaján points out that in 1986 the Museum purchased Marsigli's large monograph about the Danube *Danubius Pannonico Mysicus* published in six volumes in 1726 from a private collector. He reminds that Deák first translated the

first volume of the monograph, and subsequently began researching the history of origin of the great work. The result of his research is a published study about it and the first volume as a facsimile edition with a translation to Hungarian. He adds that the public has access to the Catalogue of maps which were produced by Marsigli and Müller, and that the Danube Museum started an important chapter in the history of cartography by publishing it. Kaján hopes that with use of the Catalogue, new sources are going to be more accessible for studying history, that it is going to contribute to illumination of events that determined the destiny of the Middle and East Europe on the transition of the 17th and 18th century.

The Study consists of an introductory chapter, titled *Fruits of War* (*Die Blumen des Krieges*) and six chapters with several subchapters:

- I. Authors
- II. Under Marsigli's shadow in Hungary
- III. Cartographic works
- IV. A cartographic historian on "thin ice" (*Kartenhistoriker auf dünnem Eis*)
- V. Evidence of Müller's authorship of anonymous maps and plans
- VI. Brief notes

Deák considers Luigi Ferdinand Marsigli the originator of maps described and published in the publication, and Johann Christoph Müller the cartographer. In addition to some major biographic data about the two, the first chapter also features a brief review of their activities during the production of maps, and especially during the period between 1696 and 1704. Afterwards he describes the importance of military maps.

At the beginning of the second chapter, Deák represents Müller as Marsigli's collaborator on the Danube monograph, published in six volumes. He states that numerous sheets of the monograph include Müller's signature, that there is much evidence, especially for the first three volumes of the monograph. Müller didn't only participate in the production of

Térképek a félhold árnyékából Carte geografiche dall'ombra della mezzaluna Landkarten aus dem Schatten des Halbmondes Maps from under the shadow of the crescent moon

Antal András Deák

Mađarski povjesničar i kartograf Antal András Deák, znanstveni suradnik u Muzeju Dunava (Duna Múzeum) u Esztergomu objavio je četverojezičnu publikaciju (mađarski, talijanski, njemački i engleski) na CD-u. Naslov na mađarskom jeziku je *Térképek a félhold árnyékából*, na talijanskom *Carte geografiche dall'ombra della mezzaluna*, na njemačkom *Landkarten aus dem Schatten des Halbmondes* i na engleskom jezik *Maps from under the shadow of the crescent moon*. Prijevod naslova publikacije na hrvatski jezik je *Karte ispod sjene polumjeseca*. CD je objavljen 2005. godine u izdanju Arhiva i zbirke knjiga Muzeja snabdjevanja vodom (*Vízügyi Múzeum Levéltár és Könyvtárgytemény*). Sadržaj je podijeljen na pet osnovnih dijelova:

- Predgovor
- Studija
- Katalog
- Dodatak
- Kazalo

Predgovor se sastoji od tri poglavlja. U prvom poglavlju Deák navodi da publikacija sadrži opis i fotografije 370 rukopisnih karata izrađenih tijekom rata koji je odredio sudbinu Europe, između 1683. i 1699. te u godinama koje su uslijedile. Izradili su ih Luigi Ferdinando Marsigli, znanstvenik i vojnik iz Bologne i njegov suradnik, nürnbergski kartograf Johann Christoph Müller. Većina obrađenih karata u publikaciji čuva se u arhivskim institucijama u Bologni i Beču. Istaknuo je da su karte bez navođenja autora ili datuma uz samo nekoliko iznimki, što bi prema njegovu mišljenju mogao biti glavni razlog zašto su desetljećima zaobilazile pozornost istraživača. Deák naglašava da je publikacija rezultat zajedničkoga rada Sveučilišne knjižnice u Bologni gdje se čuva Marsiglijeva ostavština te Kartografske zbirke Ratnog arhiva u Beču i Zbirke rukopisa Austrijske nacionalne knjižnice u kojoj se čuvaju mnogobrojne karte i izvješća što su ih izradili Marsigli i Müller za Habsburško Carstvo, i koje su poslone u Beč. Osim spomenutih institucija, tu je i Muzej Dunava u kojem se čuva monografija o Dunavu, a koji je ujedno i

inicijator i provoditelj istraživanja. Deák je karte pronašao prije desetak godina kada je istraživao nastanak i povijest monografije o Dunavu pod naslovom *Danubius Pannonico Mysicus* autora Luigija Ferdinanda Marsiglija objavljenu 1726. u šest svezaka. Na kraju Predgovora, Deák se zahvaljuje svima koji su mu susretljivo pomogli prilikom nastanka ove publikacije, među kojima se nalaze i dvije osobe iz Zagreba, prof. dr. sc. Miljenko Lapaine i dr. sc. Mirela Slukan-Altić.

Ravnatelj Sveučilišne knjižnice u Bologni Antonino Biancastella napisao je poglavlje Marsigli i Sveučilišna knjižnica u Bologni. Ukratko je predstavio knjižnicu i Marsiglijevu ostavštinu, zapravo njegovu zbirku. Današnja Sveučilišna knjižnica, nekadašnja Knjižnica Znanstvenog instituta, osnovana je na Marsiglijev poticaj. Za vrijeme svojega života, Marsigli je Knjižnici poklonio svoju zbirku koja je obuhvaćala 2200 tiskanih knjiga, oko 900 rukopisa na arapskom, turskom, grčkom, latinskom i hebrejskom jeziku, a od toga su 146 njegova vlastita rukopisna djela. Na 200. godišnjicu Marsiglijeve smrti utemeljen je Muzej u kojem je smještena ta zbirka i koji po njemu nosi ime "Museo Marsiliano". Muzej se nalazi uz Sveučilišnu knjižnicu.

Poglavlje Muzej Dunava i njegova Kartografska zbirka napisao je Imre Kaján, ravnatelj Muzeja. U Kartografskoj zbirci Muzeja čuva se najveći dio prikupljenih tiskanih karata u Mađarskoj. Odgovarajuće poznavanje područja i upotreba karata važni su za sve one koji se bave s vodom. Velik dio rukopisnih karata čuva se u Mađarskom državnom arhivu i u lokalnim državnim arhivima, dok se tiskane karte izrađene na osnovi njih čuvaju u Muzeju Dunava. Kaján ističe da je Muzej 1986. godine od privatnog sakupljača kupio Marsiglijevu veliku monografiju o Dunavu *Danubius Pannonico Mysicus* objavljenu u šest svezaka 1726. Podsjeća da je Deák najprije preveo prvi svezak te monografije, a da je nakon toga počeo istraživati povijest nastanka toga velikog djela. Rezultat njegova istraživanja je objavljena studija

o tome i prvi svezak kao faksimilsko izdanje s prijevodom na mađarski jezik. Dodaje da je javnosti dostupan Katalog karata što su ih izradili Marsigli i Müller, a da njegovim objavljivanjem Muzej Dunava otvara važno poglavlje u povijesti kartografije. Kaján se nada se da će upotrebom Kataloga, novi izvori biti dostupniji za proučavanje povijesti, da će pridonijeti rasvjetljavanju događaja koji su odredili sudbinu Središnje i Istočne Europe na prijelazu iz 17. u 18. stoljeće.

Studija se sastoji od uvodnoga poglavlja *Posljedice rata (Die Blumen des Krieges, Fruits of War)* i šest poglavlja s nekoliko potpoglavlja:

- I. Autori
- II. Ispod Marsiglijeve sjene u Ugarskoj
- III. Kartografski radovi
- IV. Povjesničar kartografije na "tankom ledu" (Kartenhistoriker auf dünnem Eis, A Cartographic historian in "thin ice")
- V. Dokazi za Müllerovo autorstvo anonimnih karata i planova
- VI. Kratke napomene

Začetnikom karata opisanih i objavljenih u publikaciji Deák smatra Luigija Ferdinanda Marsiglija, a Johanna Christoph Müllera kartografom. Uz neke važnije biografske podatke o njima dvojici, autor u prvom poglavlju donosi i kratki pregled njihova djelovanja tijekom nastanka karata, a posebno u razdoblju između 1696. i 1704. U nastavku poglavlja opisuje važnost vojnih karata.

Na početku drugoga poglavlja, Deák prikazuje Müllera kao Marsiglijeva suradnika na monografiji o Dunavu, objavljenu u šest svezaka. Navodi da veliki broj listova te monografije sadrži Müllerov rukopis, da za to postoje mnogobrojni dokazi, posebno za prva tri sveska monografije. Müller nije sudjelovao samo na izradi crteža i opisa, nego i kod prikupljanja materijala za tu monografiju. Kod ostalih svezaka, Müller je najprije priredio njihove sadržaje, a zatim izradio popis. U nastavku, Deák govori o određivanju položaja astronomskim mjerenjima, ističući da je

drawings and descriptions, but also in collecting materials for the monograph. Regarding other volumes, Müller first prepared their content, and then produced a list. Deák continues with position determination by means of astronomic measurements, stressing that Marsigli dedicated the second part of the first volume of the Danube monograph to astronomy. He describes the instruments Müller worked with, and which were owned by Marsigli. He briefly presents the content of Müller's diary he was writing during observation, observation locations (points), stating the latitudes Müller determined and present values. This is followed by explanations of Moon phase representations found in the astronomical part of the Danube monograph, and he writes about magnetic declination.

The third chapter is dedicated to cartographic works preceding or connected to production of maps described and elaborated in this publication's Catalogue.

Through this chapter, Deák introduces the reader with individual maps, areas they represent, purposes and means of production, time of production, where they are kept and other important data.

In the fourth chapter, Deák writes about four anonymous manuscript maps kept at the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb, and which were produced during demarcation according to the peace treaty in Srijemski Karlovci. He states they were produced by Pavao Ritter Vitezović, according to Croatian references. On the basis of letters found during his archive research, Deák concluded that Vitezović played an entirely different role during the demarcation. He was on Marsigli's side, acquiring historical documents and maps representing Croatian areas. Deák mentions letters Vitezović sent to Marsigli in Bologna, asking him to return the maps he borrowed him in one of them. Vitezović also collected historical materials - family trees and emblems of Croatian noble fam-

ilies for Marsigli's manuscript work *Monarchia Hungarica*. During the demarcation, he wrote several letters to Marsigli, but he didn't mention executing cartographic works of any kind in any of them. Deák adds that Vitezović had ambitions as a poet and a history writer. According to Deák's research, there are four more copies of maps in Marsigli's heritage. He attributes three of them to Müller, while he claims the fourth one wasn't produced by the same person. In fact, the title of the map contains the word "tabula", which is a term Müller never used in titles of his maps of border areas.

Direct and indirect principles Deák used for proving Müller's authorship for anonymous maps and plans in the Catalogue are described at the beginning of the fifth chapter. Among direct approaches, he states maps on which Müller proved his authorship with a signature, e.g. the map of the border area in 39 (41) sheets (sections) and letters Müller wrote



*The map of the border area along the river Sava from 1702. Austrian National Library .
Karta graničnih dijelova uz rijeku Savu iz 1702. godine. Austrijska nacionalna knjižnica.*

to Marsigli between 1702 and 1703 when was producing maps in Nürnberg. In order to explain the indirect principles, Deák considered Müller's way of writing, his spelling and use of terminology. By studying map titles, legends or content descriptions, he notices phrases, expressions and syntax characteristic for Müller and known from his letters. He determined that titles contain numerous unnecessary punctuation marks. Müller put a dot following names of places and geographic areas. In addition, Deák used characteristic writing, line drawing and content features. Müller indicated on his maps each place for which he determined the geographic position by astronomic means. In continuation, Deák provides an example of evidence of Müller's authorship, pointing out almost every map requires or offers a different type of approach. He selected a copy of anonymous map of Croatia exhibited at Marsigli's Museum for the proof of Müller's authorship. He states that exhibition organizers stated no information about the map was known.

In the sixth chapter, Deák briefly states archive institutions and cities where maps elaborated in the Catalogue are kept. For the sake of clarity, maps were further divided into groups according to their content. The chapter continues with map labels, and Deák points out that maps of the border area are rich in Latin text and data he considers of great values for historians.

The Catalogue contains descriptions of 370 maps and plans with about 250 illustrations (colour photographs). The content of the Catalogue is divided according to where the maps are kept - Bologna, Vienna and Zagreb. Most of the Catalogue consists of manuscript maps kept at Marsigli's Museum in Bologna. They are divided into seven groups:

- I. Maps and plans produced for the Danube monograph (Maps of the Danube River - general maps of the Danube River, map of the Danube River in 14 sections, final version of the map of the Danube River in 18 sections, hydrographic maps of the Carpathian Basin, maps of the Danube spring area; Maps and plans produced for the volume about Roman monuments - general maps, situation

plans; Maps produced for the volume about minerals)

- II. Maps produced for preparing peace negotiations
- III. Maps produced during the demarcation (demarcation symbols, album with plans of destroyed castles, maps of border rivers, sketches of maps used as illustrations in Marsigli's reports about borders, maps of definite borders, border area map in 39 sections (sheets) - sketches, other maps related to demarcation)
- IV. Maps produced because of the heritage war (Erbfolgekrieges)
- V. Maps produced for unknown purposes
- VI. Maps of the lands of the Hungarian Empire
- VII. Maps of special cartographic importance

Müller's manuscript maps kept in Vienna are divided into two groups:

- I. Maps kept at the Austrian State Archive (Maps of border area kept in writings of the Cartographic Collection of the War Archive, Müller's map kept at the War Archive produced after he had worked for Marsigli's manuscript maps, individual map sheets among the documents of the Court War Council)
- II. Maps kept at the Austrian National Library, where maps kept at the Manuscript Collection and those kept at the Cartographic Collection were listed and described separately.

It is necessary to stress that Deák provides illustrations (photographs) of all 39 sheets in two versions next to the description of the border area map in 39 sheets (sections), whose original is kept at the Manuscript Collection of the Austrian National Library, and copies of all sheets at the Cartographic Collection of the War Archive of the Austrian State Archive. By doing so, he shed light on the issue of existence of the border area map in 39 sheets (sections), and not in 24 sheets (sections).

At the end of the Catalogue, there are descriptions and photographs of three manuscript maps kept at the Cartographic Collection of the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb which Deák attributes to Müller.

At the Archive, these maps are attributed to Vitezović.

The Catalogue is supplemented by instructions for using it, where Deák states the division of the publication into two main parts, the introductory study and the map catalog. In addition, he provides map description organization. He provides a translation of each map description element with a brief explanation. Map titles are given in original Latin and their translations to Hungarian. Map titles in Italian, German and English are found next to corresponding catalog number in publication versions in those languages. Map descriptions are only in Hungarian.

In the Appendix, Deák provides transcriptions of writings about the official proclamation about the conclusion of the demarcation, signed by Marsigli, transcriptions of Marsigli's testament, two of Müller's letters from October 11, 1702 and May 12, 1703 and one of his receipt excerpts in Latin from October 11, 1702. They are followed by a list of maps from Marsigli's heritage which Müller could have used for producing maps found in the Catalogue of this publication. There is also a list of Müller's published maps in printed form. At the end of this part of the publication, Deák lists his published papers about maps produced by Marsigli and Müller or about the two of them.

Lists of geographic and personal names and a list of abbreviations are given in the Index.

By publishing this publication on CD with descriptions and photographs of numerous maps and plans, among which there are several maps of Croatia representing parts of Croatia, and plans of Croatian cities, Deák made a great contribution to locating them and exposing them to the public, since some of them have not been known so far from the literature. Deák also contributed to solving the issue of authorship of those maps. On the basis of letters and other documents, Deák reached new discoveries about Müller's role in production of most of these maps, which makes this publication exceptionally valuable.

Ivka Kljajić



legendi ili sadržajnih opisa uočio je fraze, izraze i sintakse koje su za Müllera karakteristične i koje su poznate iz njegovih pisama. Utvrdio je da u naslovima postoji mnogo nepotrebnih, suvišnih znakova interpunkcije. Nakon imena mjesta i geografskih područja Müller je stavljao točku. Osim toga, Deák se poslužio i karakterističnim pisanjem i izvlačenjem linija te sadržajnim obilježjima. Müller je svako mjesto, za koje je odredio geografski položaj astronomskim putem, označio na svojim kartama. U nastavku poglavlja, Deák daje jedan primjer dokaza Müllerova autorstva, ističući da gotovo svaka karta zahtijeva ili nudi drukčiji oblik pristupa. Za primjer dokaza Müllerova autorstva, izabrao je primjerak anonimne karte Hrvatske koja je izložena u Marsiglijevom Muzeju. Ističe da su organizatori izložbe u tekstu za tu kartu naveli da o toj karti nije poznato ništa.

U šestom poglavlju Deák ukratko navodi arhivske institucije i gradove u kojima se čuvaju karte obrađene u Katalogu. Radi jasnoće, karte su dalje podijeljene u skupine prema njihovim sadržajima. U nastavku piše o natpisima na kartama, pri čemu ističe da su karte graničnog područja bogate tekstem na latinskom jeziku i da sadrže podatke koje smatra vrlo važnima za povjesničare.

Katalog sadrži opise 370 karata i planova s oko 250 ilustracija (fotografija u boji). Sadržaj Kataloga podijeljen je prema mjestu čuvanja karata - Bologna, Beč i Zagreb. Najveći dio Kataloga obuhvaćaju rukopisne karte koje se čuvaju u Marsiglijevom Muzeju u Bologni. Podijeljene su u sedam skupina:

- I. Karte i planovi izrađeni za monografiju o Dunavu (Karte Dunava - pregledne karte Dunava, karta Dunava u 14 sekcija, konačna verzija karte Dunava u 18 sekcija, hidrografske karte Karpatske kotline, karte područja izvora Dunava; Karte i planovi izrađeni za svezak o rimskim spomenicima - pregledne karte, situacijski planovi; Karte izrađene za svezak o mineralima)
- II. Karte izrađene za pripreme mirovnih pregovora
- III. Karte izrađene tijekom razgraničenja (simboli razgraničenja, album s planovima uništenih dvoraca, karte

graničnih rijeka, skice karata upotrijebljene kao ilustracije u Marsiglijevim izvješćima o granicama, karte definitivnih granica, karta graničnog područja u 39 sekcija (listova) - skice, druge karte koje su u vezi s razgraničenjem)

- IV. Karte izrađene u vezi rata zbog nasljedstva (Erbfolgekrieges)
- V. Karte izrađene u nepoznate svrhe
- VI. Karte zemalja Ugarskoga Kraljevstva
- VII. Karte posebne kartografske važnosti

Müllerove rukopisne karte koje se čuvaju u Beču podijeljene su u dvije skupine:

- I. Karte koje se čuvaju u Austrijskom državnom arhivu (Karte graničnog područja koje se čuvaju u spisima u Kartografskoj zbirci Ratnog arhiva, Müllerova karta koja se čuva u Ratnom arhivu iz vremena nakon njegova rada za Marsiglijeve rukopisne karte, pojedinačni listovi karata među dokumentima Dvorskoga ratnog vijeća)
- II. Karte koje se čuvaju u Austrijskoj nacionalnoj knjižnici, pri čemu su odvojeno navedene i opisane karte koje se čuvaju u Zbirci rukopisa, a posebno karte iz Kartografske zbirke.

Potrebno je naglasiti da Deák uz opis karte graničnoga područja u 39 listova (sekcija) čiji se original čuva u Zbirci rukopisa Austrijske nacionalne knjižnice, a kopije svih listova u Kartografskoj zbirci Ratnog arhiva Austrijskoga državnog arhiva, donosi i ilustracije (fotografije) svih 39 listova u obje verzije. Time je rasvijetlio pitanje oko postojanja karte graničnog područja u 39 listova (sekcija), a ne u 24 lista (sekcije).

Na kraju Kataloga nalaze se opisi i fotografije triju rukopisnih karata što se čuvaju u Kartografskoj zbirci Hrvatskoga državnog arhiva u Zagrebu koje Deák pripisuje Mülleru. Te se karte u Arhivu vode kao Vitezovićeve karte.

Uz Katalog se nalazi i uputa za njegovo korištenje, u kojoj Deák navodi podjelu publikacije u dva glavna dijela, uvodnu studiju i katalog karata. Osim toga, donosi i organizaciju opisivanja karata. Daje prijevod svakoga elementa opisa karte uz kraće objašnjenje. Naslovi karata dani su u izvornom latinskom jeziku

te njihovi prijevodi na mađarski jezik. Naslovi karata na talijanskom, njemačkom i engleskom jeziku nalaze se uz odgovarajući kataloški broj u verzijama publikacije na tim jezicima. Opisi karata su samo na mađarskom jeziku.

U Dodatku, Deák donosi prijepise spisa o službenom proglašenju završetka razgraničenja što ga je potpisao Marsigli, prijepis Marsiglijeva testamenta, dvaju Müllerovih pisama od 11. listopada 1702. i 12. svibnja 1703. te jednoga njegovog izvotka iz računa od 11. listopada 1702. na latinskom jeziku. Slijedi popis karata iz Marsiglijeve ostavštine koje je Müller mogao koristiti kod izrade karata koje se nalaze u Katalogu ove publikacije. Dan je i popis objavljenih Müllerovih karata u tiskanom obliku. Na kraju ovoga dijela publikacije, Deák navodi svoje objavljene radove o kartama što su izradili Marsigli i Müller ili o njima dvojici.



Popisi geografskih imena i osobnih imena te popis kratica dani su u Kazalu.

Objavlivanjem ove publikacije na CD-u s opisima i fotografijama mnogobrojnih karata i planova, među kojima se nalazi i nekoliko karata Hrvatske i karata na kojima su prikazani pojedini dijelovi Hrvatske te planova hrvatskih gradova, veliki je Deákov doprinos u njihovu pronalaženju i otkrivanju javnosti, od kojih neke do sada nisu uopće bile poznate iz literature, kao i u rasvijetljavanju autorstva tih karata. Na osnovi pronađenih pisama i drugih dokumenata, Deák je došao do novih saznanja o Müllerovoj ulozi u izradi većine tih karata što je i posebna vrijednost publikacije.

Ivka Kljajić

