

# Exhibition *Descriptio oeconomiae*

Exhibition Hall of the State Archives in Zadar, 19-20 October 2022

On the occasion of the Spatial Data Infrastructure Day 2022, an exhibition entitled *Descriptio oeconomiae* was opened on 19 October 2022 in the exhibition hall of the State Archives in Zadar. The exhibition was set up as part of the scientific activities of the scientific project IP-2020-02-5339 Early Modern Nautical Charts of the Adriatic Sea: Source of Knowledge, Means of Navigation and Medium of Communication (NACHAS), which is funded by the Croatian Science Foundation.

Co-organisers of the exhibition were the State Geodetic Administration, the State Archives in Zadar and the University of Zadar. The author of the exhibition was the signatory of

this text, the expert collaborator was Tamara Šarić-Šušak, and the technical set-up was entrusted to Branko Arbanas and Jurica Badžoka. At the opening of the exhibition, the Director of the State Archives in Zadar, Ante Gverić, the Deputy Director General of the State Geodetic Administration, Antonio Šustić, and the author of the exhibition gave speeches.

The exhibition catalogue pointed out that old maps are a valuable source of various spatial data, including those related to the economic characteristics of the space shown. They reflect geographical knowledge of the exhibition area, cartographic processes and techniques, and the intentions of their

authors or the institutions that promoted or organised their production. Taking the example of selected maps from the Cartographic Collection and the Grimani Map Collection of the State Archives in Zadar, it can be stated that these are first-class sources of spatial data for the study of the economic past, which in correlation with written archival sources form a complementary whole.

While the various cartographic representations (cadastral plans, topographic maps, nautical charts and other thematic maps) do not allow for a complete reconstruction of economic features and processes, they are highly indicative of the importance of



# Izložba *Descriptio oeconomiae*

Izložbena dvorana Državnog arhiva u Zadru, 19. – 20. listopada 2022.

U prigodi obilježavanja Dana infrastrukture prostornih podataka 2022. u Izložbenoj dvorani Državnog arhiva u Zadru 19. listopada 2022. otvorena je izložba pod naslovom *Descriptio oeconomiae*. Izložba je postavljena u sklopu znanstvenih aktivnosti na znanstvenom projektu IP-2020-02-5339 Ranonovovjekovne pomorske karte Jadranskog mora: izvor spoznaja, sredstvo navigacije i medij komunikacije (NACHAS) koji financira Hrvatska zaklada za znanost.

Suorganizatori izložbe bili su Državna geodetska uprava, Državni arhiv u Zadru i Sveučilište u Zadru. Autor izložbe bio je potpisnik ovoga teksta, stručna suradnica bila je Tamara Šarić-Šušak, a tehnički postav bio je povjeren Branku Arbanasu i Jurici Badžoki. Na otvorenju izložbe prigodne govore održali su ravnatelj Državnog arhiva u Zadru doc. dr. sc. Ante Gverić, zamjenik glavnog ravnatelja Državne geodetske uprave Antonio Šustić, dipl. ing. geod., i autor izložbe.

U Katalogu izložbe istaknuto je kako su stare karte dragocjeni izvor različitih prostornih podataka, a među njima i onih koji se odnose na gospodarska obilježja prikazanog prostora. Zrcale geografske spoznaje o prostoru prikazivanja, kartografske postupke i tehnike te namjeru njihova autora ili ustanova koje su potakle ili organizirale njihovu izradu. Na primjeru odabranih karata iz Kartografske zbirke i zbirke Mape Grimani Državnog arhiva u Zadru moguće je utvrditi da je riječ o prvorazrednim izvorima prostornih

podataka za istraživanje ekonomske prošlosti koji u korelaciji s pisanim arhivskim izvorima čine komplementarnu cjelinu.

Različiti kartografski prikazi (katakstarski planovi, topografske karte, pomorske i druge tematske karte) ne omogućuje potpunu rekonstrukciju ekonomskih obilježja i procesa, ali mnogome upućuju na značenje karata kao grafičkih prikaza infrastrukture prostornih podataka. Kvalitetom se razlikuju karte koje su nastale u epohi koja je prethodila standardizaciji i institucionalizaciji postupaka prikupljanja, obrade i grafičke vizualizacije geografskih sadržaja, od onih koje su ishod geodetskih izmjera koje su rezultirale većom točnošću i vjerodostojnošću kartografskih dokumenata.

Dok na topografskim i drugim geografskim kartama ekonomski sadržaji nisu bili od prvorazrednog značenja pa su prikazivani s jednakom pažnjom kao i drugi geografski elementi, na mnogim tematskim kartama upravo su ekonomske aktivnosti bile u fokusu. Neke su karte nastale s ciljem prikaza postojećih zemljišnih odnosa, odnosno radi inventarizacije gospodarskih aktivnosti pri čemu su naručiteljima i/ili korisnicima takvi kartografski prikazi bili vrlo važni preglednici infrastrukture prostornih podataka. Takve su karte imale različitu uporabnu vrijednost: od općega uvida u ekonomsko-geografska obilježja prikazanog prostora do reguliranja prava i obveza vlasnika ili korisnika pojedinih prostornih cjelina. Uz takve karte posebno su značenje

imale pomorske karte bez kojih se nisu mogli planirati i provoditi plovidbeni zadatci. One su, s obzirom na detaljan prikaz obale i podmorja, bile neizostavan izvor spoznaja, sredstvo navigacije i medij komunikacije.

Na primjeru odabranih karata iz Državnog arhiva u Zadru od početka 17. st. do kraja 19. st., prostorni podatci odnose se na prevladavajuće gospodarske aktivnosti u jadranskom dijelu današnje Hrvatske u kojima su poljodjelstvo, stočarstvo, ribarstvo te proizvodnja soli i vapna činili produktivnu jezgru gospodarskog sustava koja je pokretana i umrežavana u ekonomsko-geografski sustav Sredozemlja putem pomorstva i s njim katalizirane razmjene ideja, dobara i usluga. Na tim kartama prikazani podatci omogućili stvaranje percepcije o prostoru, razumijevanje prostornih odnosa i interakcija, ali i upravljanje prostornim resursima.

Na izložbi su bile izložene sljedeće karte:

1. Donato Garsogani, Katakstarski plan Sutomišćice, Zadar, 1610. (HR-DAZD-6, Mape Grimani, Sign. 290)
2. Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, Karta Boke kotorske, u: Mari, golfi, isole, spiagge, porti, citta, fortezze ed altri luoghi principali dell' Istria, Quarner, Dalmazia, Venezia, oko 1690. (HR-DAZD, Knjižnica)
3. Nepoznati autor, Prometna karta mletačke Dalmacije (Corografia dell'Inferior Provincia della Dalmazia), Zadar, oko 1750. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 1.4.1)

maps as graphic representations of the spatial data infrastructure. The quality of maps produced in the period before the standardisation and institutionalisation of procedures for recording, processing and graphical representation of geographic content differs from those that are the result of geodetic surveys, which have led to greater accuracy and credibility of cartographic documents.

While economic content was not of primary importance on topographic and other geographic maps and was presented with the same attention as other geographic elements, many thematic maps focused on economic activities. Some maps were produced with the aim of representing existing land relations, i.e. with the aim of inventorying economic activities, and such cartographic representations were very important components of the spatial data infrastructure for clients and/or users. Such maps had different uses: from providing a general insight into the economic-geographical characteristics of the depicted area to regulating the rights and obligations of owners or users of individual spatial units. In addition to such maps, nautical charts also had a special significance, without which navigation tasks could not be planned and carried out. Considering the detailed representation of the coast and the underwater world, they were an indispensable source of knowledge, a means of navigation and a medium of communication.

Using the example of selected maps and nautical charts from the State Archives in Zadar from the beginning of the 17th century to the end of the 19th century, the spatial data point to the predominant economic activities in the Adriatic part of what is now Croatia, where agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing and the production of salt and lime formed the productive core of the economic system, which was driven and interconnected by shipping and the exchange of ideas, goods and services it catalysed into the economic geographic system of the Mediterranean. The

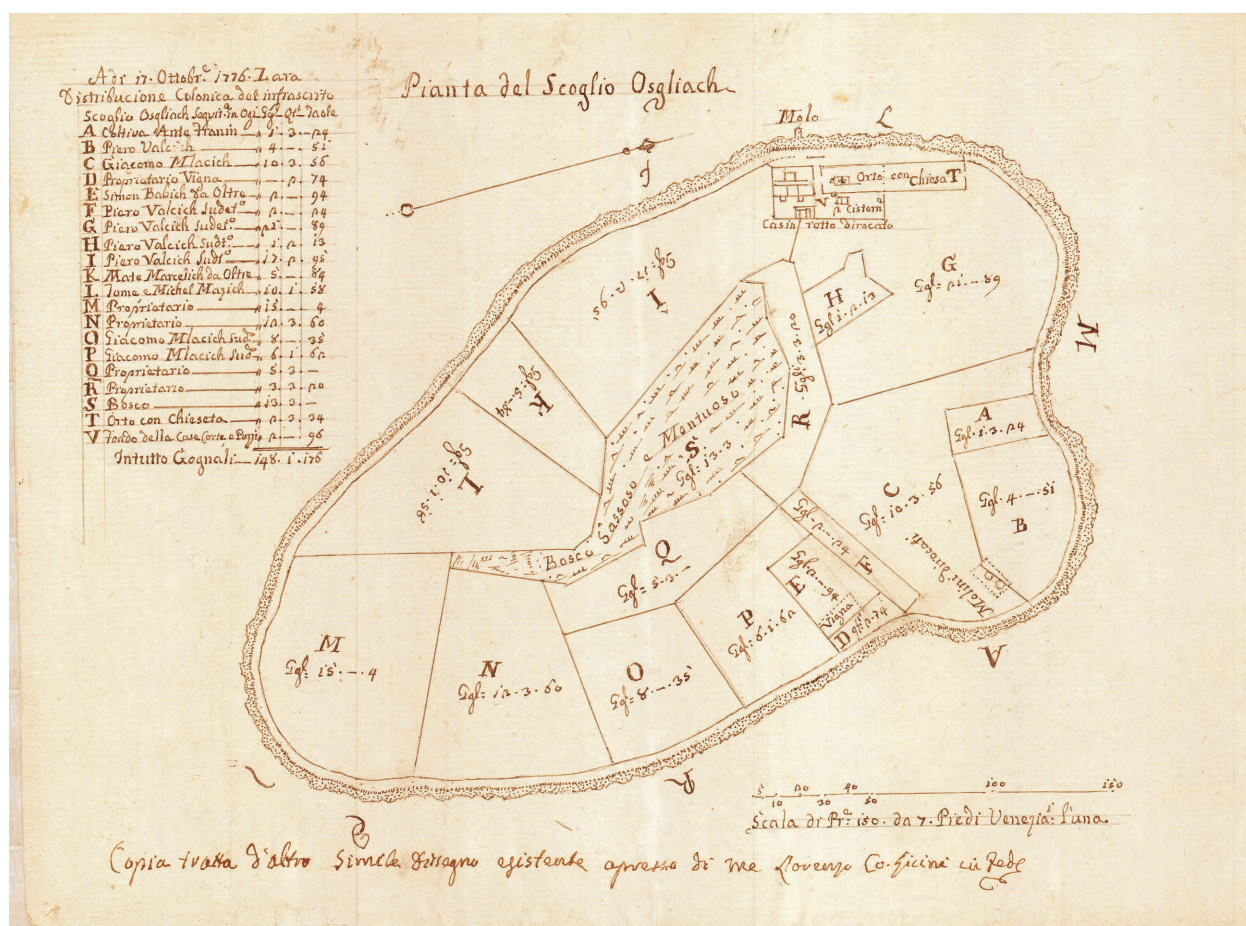
data represented on these maps enabled the creation of spatial perception, the understanding of spatial relationships and interactions, and the management of spatial resources.

The following maps and nautical charts were displayed in the exhibition:

1. Donato Garsogani, Cadastral plan of Sutomišćica, Zadar, 1610 (HR-DAZD-6, Grimani Map collection, Call number 290)
2. Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, Map of Boka Kotorska, in: Mari, golfi, isole, spiagge, porti, citta, fortezze ed altri luoghi principali dell'Istria, Quarner, Dalmazia, Venice, c. 1690 (HR-DAZD, Library)
3. Unknown author, Traffic map of Venetian Dalmatia (Corografia dell'Inferior Provincia della Dalmazia), Zadar, c. 1750, (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 1.4.1)
4. Giovanni Battista Lodoli, Map of Lake Vrana and the surrounding area within the Vrana fief of the Borelli family, Zadar, 1746 (HR-DAZD-6, Grimani Map collection, Call number 1.264.5)
5. Giuseppe Antonio Grandis, Mapo f Diklo and Kožino, Zadar, 1775 (HR-DAZD-6, Grimani Map collection, Call number 134)
6. Lorenzo Licini Rubčić, Cadastral plan of Ošljak, Zadar, 1776 (HR-DAZD-635, Borelli family collection, Call number KZ, 5.2.12)
7. Ludovico Furlanetto, Nautical chart of the Adriatic Sea, Venice, 1784 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 3.1)
8. Antonio Signoretti, Cadastral-cartographic representation of the demarcation of groves and pastures between Sukošan and neighboring villages, Zadar, 1786 (a copy of the Francesco Melchiori map from 1724)( HR-DAZD-348, Borelli-Galbani family collection, Box 6, Call number V, 1)
9. Giacomo Adelman, Map of the territory of Nin with a view of Manfrin's tobacco factory, Zadar, 1800 (HR-DAZD-6, Grimani Map collection, Call number 269)

10. Jean Joseph Allezard, Nautical chart of the Kvarner Bay (br. 84), in: Recueil de 163 des principaux Plans de Ports et rades de la Mediteranee), 1804 (HR-DAZD, Library)
11. Francesco Zavoreo, Map of the salt pans of Pag, Zadar, 1808 (HR-DAZD-6, Grimani Map collection, Call number 295)
12. Military Geographical Institute, Carta di cabottaggio del Mare Adriatico, Milan, 1822 – 1824 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 3.2, Sheet VII)
13. Carlo Antonio Signoretti, Cadastral plan of Zadar field, Zadar, 1820 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 1.1.11.)
14. Map of sanitary lines of the Zadar and Split districts according to the draft of the Taborović commission, 1821 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 1.5.6.)
15. Kajetan Knežić, Čikola River Regulation Project, 1817 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 1.7.4.)
16. Road map of Dalmatia, 1831 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 9.1.1.)
17. Map of the division of the Kingdom of Dalmatia into tax / cadastral municipalities, 1849. (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 5.3.)
18. Topographical (Special) map of the Kingdom of Dalmatia, Sheet 4: Dugi Otok, 1869 – 1870 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 4.4.)
19. K. K. KRIEGS-MARINE, Nautical chart of the Pašman Channel in scale 1 :20 000, 1872 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 3.4.)
20. Map of wine regions in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy attacked by phylloxera, 1896, Sheet 3 (HR-DAZD-383, Cartographic collection, Call number 11.1.).

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Lorenzo Licini Rubčić: Katastarski plan Ošljaka, 1776. HR DAZD 635, Fond obitelji Borelli, sign. 5.2.12.

Lorenzo Licini Rubčić: Cadastral plan of the Island of Ošljak, 1776. HR DAZD 635, Borelli Family Fund, sign. 5.2.12.

4. Giovanni Battista Lodoli, Karta Vranskog jezera i okolnog područja unutar obuhvata vranskog feuda obitelji Borelli, Zadar, 1746. (HR-DAZD-6, Mape Grimani, Sign. 1.264.5)
5. Giuseppe Antonio Grandis, Kartografski prikaz Dikla i Kožina, Zadar, 1775. (HR-DAZD-6, Mape Grimani, Sign. 134)
6. Lorenzo Licini Rubčić, Katastarski plan Ošljaka, Zadar, 1776. (HR-DAZD-635, Fond Obitelji Borelli, Sign. KZ, 5.2.12)
7. Ludovico Furlanetto, Pomorska karta Jadranskog mora, Venecija, 1784. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 3.1)
8. Antonio Signoretti, Katastarsko-kartografski prikaz razgraničenja gajeva i pašnjaka između Sukošana i susjednih sela, Zadar, 1786. (kopija karte Francesca Melchiorija iz 1724.) (HR-DAZD-348, Fond Obitelj Borelli-Galbiani, kutija 6, Sign. V, br. 1)
9. Giacomo Adelman, Karta ninskog teritorija s prikazom Manfrinove tvornice duhana, Zadar, 1800. (HR-DAZD-6, Mape Grimani, Sign. 269)
10. Jean Joseph Allezard, Pomorska karta dijela Kvarnera (br. 84), u: Recueil de 163 des principaux Plans de Ports et rades de la Mediternee, 1804. (HR-DAZD, Knjižnica)
11. Francesco Zavoreo, Karta paških solana, Zadar, 1808. (HR-DAZD-6, Mape Grimani, Sign. 295)
12. Vojno-geografski institut, Carta di cabottaggio del Mare Adriatico, Milano, 1822. – 1824. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 3.2, List VII)
13. Carlo Antonio Signoretti, Katastarski plan Zadarskoga polja, Zadar, 1820. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 1.1.11.)
14. Karta sanitarne linije zadarskog i splitskog okruga prema nacrtu komisije Taborović, 1821. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 1.5.6.)
15. Kajetan Knežić, Projekt regulacije rijeke Čikole, 1817. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 1.7.4.)
16. Cestovna karta Dalmacije, 1831. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 9.1.1.)
17. Karta porezne podjele Kraljevine Dalmacije, 1849. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 5.3.)
18. Topografska (Specijal) karta Kraljevine, Dalmacije, List 4: Dugi otok, 1869. – 1870. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 4.4.)
19. K. K. KRIEGS-MARINE, Pomorska karta Pašmanskoga kanala u mjerilu 1:20 000, 1872. (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 3.4.)
20. Karta vinskih regija u Austro-Ugarskoj Monarhiji napadnutih filokserom, 1896., List 3 (HR-DAZD-383, Kartografska zbirka, Sign. 11.1.).

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