

Mapping the Mediterranean: Innovative Approaches to Historical Cartography (13th–20th Century)

University of Padova, University of Zadar, DiSSGeA GIS laboratory, Geography Museum in Padova

May 26 – 27, 2025, Geography Museum, Padova

On May 26 – 27, 2025, an international colloquium on the history of cartography from the 13th to the 20th century was held at the Museum of Geography (Museo di geografia) in Padua. The main organizer of the colloquium was the University of Padua, and the organization was led by Ludovico Maurina and Leonardo Mora, doctoral students in geography, with the assistance of Silvia Elena Piovani, a professor in the Department of Historical Sciences and Cartography (DiSSGeA). The colloquium featured eight invited speakers with independent presentations, while attendance in the audience was open with prior registration.

On the first day of the colloquium, which began in the early afternoon, a tour of the Geography Museum and the collection of maps at the Ca' Borin library was organized. After that, there was a tour of the old city of Padua led by Silvia E. Piovani, who explained various stages of the city's development from prehistory to the present, using cartographic representations of relatively recent historical phases integrated into a brochure for easier program tracking. The second day of the colloquium featured presentations by eight speakers, divided into two

UniPD - DiSSGeA, GIS Laboratory
 26-27 May 2025 - Museum of Geography
 Palazzo Wollemborg, Via del Santo, 26 - 35123 Padova

This is a pre-ticketed event, booking is mandatory due to limited places.
 Scan the QRcode to reserve your ticket.
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UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PADOVA
 UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR
 DiSSGeA
 MUSEO DI GEOGRAFIA

Mapping the Mediterranean

Innovative approaches to historical cartography (13th-20th century)

Organizing Committee: Ludovico Maurina, Leonardo Mora (Doctorate School GeStA - UniPD, UniVE)

Monday, 26 May

- 14.00-14.15 – Welcome speeches
- 14.15-16.45 – Tour of the Museum of Geography
 Chiara Gallanti, Giovanni Donadelli (Museum of Geography)
- Tour of Ca' Borin Library maps collection
 Francesco Tricomi (Ca' Borin Library, University of Padova)
- 17.00-18.30 – Padova's cartographic walk
 Silvia E. Piovani, Ludovico Maurina, Leonardo Mora (University of Padova)

Tuesday, 27 May

- 9.00-09.15 – Opening speeches
- 9.15-13.00 – First session (chair: Silvia E. Piovani, University of Padova)
 - The forensics of the origin of spatial data underlying portolan charts and the significance of cartometric analyses
 Tome Marelić (University of Zadar)
 - War beneath the peaks: a GIS-driven geomorphological study of World War I mine warfare in the Dolomites
 Maria Petriccione (University of Padova)
- 11.00-11.30 – First coffee break
- Using Historical Maps to Study Long-Term Land Use Changes: a case study from littoral Croatia
 Ante Blaće (University of Zadar)
- From cartography to landscape: assessing an index of war impact on former battlefields through multi-criteria analysis
 Leonardo Mora (Doctorate School GeStA - UniPD, UniVE)
- 13.00-14.15 – Lunch
- 14.15-18.00 – Second session (chair: Ante Blaće, University of Zadar)
 - From sea to script: the communicative role of nautical charts in the Early Modern Adriatic
 Julijan Sutlović (University of Zadar)
 - You can teach an old map new tricks. Practices and challenges in using historical cartography within GIS
 Chiara Lo Destro (University of Trento)
- 16.00-16.30 – Second coffee break
- Following the traces of watermills through historical maps from the 18th century to the present: the case study of Miljašić Jaruga stream in Dalmatia (Croatia)
 Ludovico Maurina (Doctorate School GeStA - UniPD, UniVE)
- A WWI planned flood in the Northern Italy: Modeling population displacement from WWI historical maps and GIS
 Silvia E. Piovani (University of Padova)
- 18.00-18.15 – Closing remarks

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Sveučilište u Padovi, Sveučilište u Zadru, DiSSGeA GIS laboratorij, Muzej geografije u Padovi

26.–27. svibnja 2025., Muzej geografije, Padova



Dana 26. i 27. svibnja 2025. u Muzeju geografije (Museo di geografia) u Padovi održan je međunarodni kolokvij o povijesti kartografije za razdoblje od 13. do 20. stoljeća. Glavni organizator kolokvija bilo je Sveučilište u Padovi, a organizacijom su rukovodili Ludovico Maurina i Leonardo Mora, studenti doktorskog studija geografije uz pomoć Silvije Elene Piovan, profesorice na Odjelu za povijesne znanosti i kartografiju (DiSSGeA). Na kolokvij je sudjelovalo osam pozvanih izlagača sa samostalnim predavanjima, dok je prisustvo u publici bilo otvorenog tipa uz prethodnu prijavu.

Tijekom prvog dana kolokvija, koji je započeo u ranim popodnevним satima, bilo je organizirano razgledavanje Muzeja geografije i kolekcije karata u knjižnici Ca' Borin. Nakon toga slijedio je obilazak starog dijela Padove pod vodstvom Silvije E. Piovan koja je pritom objašnjavala pojedine faze razvoja grada od prapovijesti do danas, koristeći pritom kartografske prikaze pojedinih razmjerno novijih povijesnih etapa integrirane u brošuru za lakše praćenje programa. Drugi dan kolokvija sadržavao je predavanja izlagača, njih ukupno osam, podijeljena na dvije sesije od po četiri izlaganja. Svako izlaganje trajalo je



sessions of four presentations each. Each presentation lasted thirty minutes, after which discussions of fifteen minutes were initiated.

The morning session was moderated by Silvija Piovan, and the presenters were Tome Marelić (University of Zadar), Maria Petriccione (University of Padua), Ante Blaće (University of Zadar), and Leonardo Mora (University of Padua). Tome Marelić delivered a presentation on the importance of cartometric analyses in the study of portolan charts, which, in synergy with historical sources, can serve as forensic instruments in investigating the origins of their spatial data. Maria Petriccione presented a study in which she attempts to reconstruct the geomorphology of the Dolomites in the Eastern Alps using cartographic sources, an area that was significantly altered during World War I due to mining and tunnel drilling for military purposes. Ante Blaće demonstrated, using the case of the Modrava region on the shores of Lake Vrana,

how historical cartographic sources, primarily the cadastral maps, can be used to gather detailed insights into changes in land use throughout history. The last lecture in the session was given by Leonardo Mora, who demonstrated his multi-criteria GIS model, which he uses to identify potential locations of unexploded devices in northern Italy, remnants from World War I.

In the afternoon session, moderated by Ante Blaće, presentations were given by Julijan Sutlović (University of Zadar), Chiara Lo Destro (University of Trento), Ludovico Maurina (University of Padua), and Silvia Elena Piovan (University of Padua). Julijan Sutlović presented how numerous layers of qualitative and quantitative information incorporated into old nautical charts, particularly those from the early modern period, utilised their communicative potential with the users of these maps, not necessarily with navigators. Chiara Lo Destro provided an overview of the activities of the Center for

Geo-Cartographic Research and Documentation in Trento (Centro Geo-Cartografico di Studio e Documentazione; GeCo), such as the digitization and cataloguing of historical cartographic sources in a GIS environment, the analysis of changes in toponymy over time with a special focus on old military maps, and the technical difficulties encountered when attempting to automate these processes. Ludovico Maurina presented his research on the historical development (construction, maintenance, and abandonment) of water mills in the area of the Miljašić stream (near Nin), utilizing numerous cartographic sources ranging from Venetian cadastral plans to more recent topographic maps. Silvia E. Piovan, by analysing cartographic sources and aerial images in GIS, presented a scenario of inducing engineer-controlled floods in the Veneto region that the Italian army planned to implement during World War II.

Tome Marelić ■



trideset minuta, nakon čega su bile pokrenute rasprave od po petnaest minuta.

Jutarnjom sesijom moderirala je Silvija Piovan, a izlagači su bili Tome Marelić (Sveučilište u Zadru), Maria Petriccione (Sveučilište u Padovi), Ante Blaće (Sveučilište u Zadru) i Leonardo Mora (Sveučilište u Padovi). Tome Marelić održao je izlaganje o važnosti kartometrijskih analiza pri proučavanju portulanskih karata, koji u sinergiji s povijesnim izvorima mogu poslužiti kao forenzički instrumenti u istraživanju porijekla njihovih prostornih podataka. Maria Petriccione prikazala je studiju u kojoj pomoću kartografskih izvora pokušava rekonstruirati geomorfologiju Dolomita u istočnim Alpama, prostora koji je tijekom Prvog svjetskog rata znatno izmijenjen zbog miniranja i bušenja tunela u vojne svrhe. Ante Blaće je, na primjeru slučaja područja Modrave na obali Vranskog jezera, demonstrirao kako se povijesna kartografska građa, prije svega ona katastarska,

može koristiti za prikupljanje detaljnih spoznaja o promjenama u korištenju prostora kroz povijest. Zadnje predavanje u sesiji održao je Leonardo Mora, koji je demonstrirao svoj višekriterijski GIS model pomoću kojeg nastoji odrediti potencijalne lokacije neeksplodiranih naprava na području sjeverne Italije, zaostalih nakon Prvog svjetskog rata.

U popodnevnoj sesiji, kojom je moderirao Ante Blaće, izlagali su Julijan Sutlović (Sveučilište u Zadru), Chiara Lo Destro (Sveučilište u Tridentu), Ludovico Maurina (Sveučilište u Padovi) i Silvia Elena Piovan (Sveučilište u Padovi). Julijan Sutlović prikazao je kako su mnogobrojni slojevi kvalitativnih i kvantitativnih informacija inkorporiranih u stare pomorske karte, poglavito one rano-novovjekovne, ostvarivali svoj komunikacijski potencijal s korisnicima tih karata, ne nužno i pomorcima. Chiara Lo Destro dala je pregled aktivnosti Centra za geo-kartografska istraživanja i dokumentiranje u Tridentu

(Centro Geo-Cartografico di Studio e Documentazione; GeCo) poput digitalizacije i katalogiziranja povijesnih kartografskih izvora u GIS okruženju, analize promjena u toponimiji na njima kroz povijest s posebnim fokusom na stare vojne karte i tehničkim poteškoćama s kojima se susreću prilikom pokušaja automatizacije tih postupaka. Ludovico Maurina prikazao je svoje istraživanje o povijesnom razvoju (gradnji, održavanju i zapuštanju) vodenih mlinova na području Miljašić jaruge (u blizini Nina), koristeći pritom mnogobrojne kartografske izvore u rasponu od mletačkih katastarskih planova do novijih topografskih karata. Silvia E. Piovan je, analizirajući kartografske izvore i zračne snimke u GIS-u, prikazala scenarij izazivanja inženjerski kontroliranih poplava u regiji Veneto koji je planirala provesti u djelo talijanska vojska u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

Tome Marelić ■