

HARAČIĆ'S PHOTO ALBUM

Fotoalbum jednog profesora

impressum

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The project started in 2005 on the occasion of the 150th anniversary
of the founding of the Nautical School in Mali Lošinj
and the birth of Ambroz Haračić's.

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Fotoalbum jednog profesora Haračić's photo album

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U rad grupе **Mladi povjesničari** uključili smo se u prvom razredu, po upisu u gimnaziju. Danas se, kao maturanti, rado prisjećamo svih naših dosadašnjih istraživanja, putovanja, posjeta državnim arhivima u Rijeci i Zagrebu, proučavanja literature, pisanja istraživačkih radova, pripremanja prezentacija, odlazaka na natjecanja te predstavljanja rezultata rada našim školskim kolegama i sugrađanima.

U svakom istraživanju, kao ključna ličnost za razvoj otoka Lošinja u 19. stoljeću, nametao nam se profesor Ambroz Haračić kojega smo upoznali kao znanstvenika, biologa, profesora, klimatologa, preporoditelja...

U potrazi za stariм fotografijama Lošinja, javili smo se gospodinu Nadiru Mavroviću, vlasniku foto-studija. On kao ljubitelj starih fotografija u svojoj bogatoj fototeci čuva digitalizirane stare fotografije našeg otoka i grada. Kod njega smo pronašli fotografije koje je krajem 19. stoljeća snimio upravo naš profesor Haračić. Mavrović je, na digitalizaciju, originalne fotografске ploče donio gospodin Julijano Sokolić¹ koji ih je dobio od gospodina Ivana Kozulića. Gospodin Kozulić bio je sin Haračićeve posvojene kćeri, a fotografске ploče pronašao je na tavanu Haračićeve kuće u Ulici Ottavia Ostromana 15, gdje danas živi Matejina baka. Rijetko koja od tih fotografija je objavljena, a većina ih je nepoznata javnosti. Ta spoznaja bila je dodatni motiv u našem istraživanju, tim više što se Fran i sam aktivno bavi fotografijom.

We became members of the **Young Historians** group as freshmen in high school. Today, as seniors we like to remind ourselves of all the research we have done as well as of our travels and visits to the state archives in Rijeka and Zagreb. We studied related literature, wrote research papers, prepared presentations, attended competitions and presented the results of our work to our peers and the community.

As part of every research we have done so far, Ambroz Haračić whom we know as a scientist, biologist, professor, expert for climate, and supporter of the Croatian national revival, imposed himself as the key figure for his contribution to the development of the island of Lošinj.

In our search for old photographs of Lošinj, we visited Mr. Nadir Mavrović, the owner of a photo studio in Lošinj. As a lover of old photos, he keeps digitized old photos of our town and our island in his rich photo library. There, we found the photographs taken by our professor Haračić at the end of the 19th century. Mr. Julijano Sokolić¹ who had gotten the original photographs from Mr. Ivan Kozulić, the son of Haračić's adopted daughter, gave them to Mr. Mavrović. Mr. Kozulić had found the photo negatives plates in the attic of Haračić's house on 15, Ottavio Ostroman Street, where Mateja's grandmother lives today. Only a few of these photographs were published while the majority of them are unknown to the public. This fact was an



Originalna fotoploča i omotnica na kojoj je Haračić vlastoručno napisao redoslijed, datum, sadržaj i marku ploče. / Original photo plate with envelope on which Haračić noted in handwriting the sequence, date, content, and brand of the plate.

Naše istraživačko pitanje bilo je: koliko možemo sazнати, promatraјући Haračićeve fotografije, о времену у којем је живио?

Metoda proučavanja fotografije kao povijesnog dokumenta iziskuje razumijevanje njenog sadržaja i smještanje u kontekst vremena. Ne kaže se bez razloga da jedna slika govori više od tisuću riječi! Na temelju dosadašnjeg znanja, pokušali smo iz fotografija uočiti podatke

additional motivator for our research, moreover because Fran himself is an active photographer.

Our research question is: How much can we find out about the period in which Haračić lived by analyzing photographs taken by Haračić?

The method of analyzing photography as a historical document requires the understanding of its content within the historical context. There is a reason for the famous saying: "A photo is worth a thousand words!" Based on our current knowledge, we tried to recognize on the

koji su nam poznati iz brojne literature i drugih izvora te promjene u prostoru nekad i danas. Mnoge informacije prikupili smo iz razgovora s našim sugrađanima.

Rad se sastoji od dva dijela. U prvom smo se posvetili povijesnim prilikama na prijelazu iz 19. u 20. stoljeće, razvoju fotografije i podacima o autoru fotografija. Drugi dio bavi se **analizom dvanaest od trideset dvije postojeće fotografije koje su snimljene 1894. godine**.

Opće prilike u Malom Lošinju u drugoj polovici 19. stoljeća

Velike promjene na Lošinju uslijedile su već na samom početku 19. stoljeća. Nakon Napoleonovih ratova, na Bečkom kongresu, Austriji su pripali bivši mletački posjedi u Jadranu, a s njima i Lošinj. Posjedovanjem jadranske obale, Austrija je započela ostvarivati "Prodor na jug" te intenzivno poticati razvoj novostečene obale. Sedamdesetih godina jača mreža željezničkih pruga, a istočni Jadran dobiva važno mjesto u tom povezivanju (grade se pruge Zagreb – Rijeka, Beč – Trst, Trst – Pula). Godine 1853. austrijski Lloyd uspostavio je redovitu parobrodsku liniju između Trsta i Kotora preko Malog Lošinja. Osamdesetih godina uvodi se parobrodска veza između Pule i Malog Lošinja te između Rijeke i Malog Lošinja.

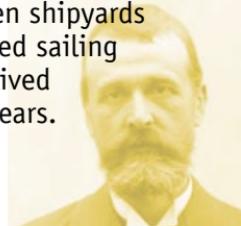
U novim prilikama luke i brodogradilišta dobivaju sve zapaženije značenje. U takvoj situaciji i Mali Lošinj doživljava svoje "zlatno doba". Imao je sedam brodogradilišta i dvjestotinjak jedrenjaka. Vrsni i školovani pomorci plovili su morima svijeta. Pomorska orijentacija utjecala je na

photos the data we know from related literature and other sources, and compare physical changes of landscape in two different historical periods. In addition, we gathered a lot of information from community members.

This research paper has two parts. In the first part, the authors give a summary of the historical period at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century, the history of the development of photography, and biographical facts about the author of the photographs. The second part is **an analysis of the twelve out of thirty two existing photos taken in 1894.**

Historical circumstances in Mali Lošinj with the establishment of austrian government

Already at the very beginning of the 19th century big changes occurred on the island of Lošinj. Following the Napoleonic Wars and at the Congress of Vienna, Austria had been ceded the former Venetian possessions in the Adriatic region including the island of Lošinj. The new territory enabled Austria to begin its "Penetration to the South" through intense investment and development of its newly acquired coast. In the 1870's the railroad had expanded to the eastern Adriatic and new lines such as Zagreb-Rijeka, Vienna-Trieste, and Trieste-Pula were built. In the new geopolitical circumstances that the region found itself, the importance of ports and shipyards had significantly increased. In this new reality, Mali Lošinj with seven shipyards and some two hundred sailing vessels had already lived through its golden years.





imovinsko stanje stanovnika pa je postao grad bogatstva i napretka.

Iako je lošinjsko brodarstvo 70-ih godina 19. stoljeća zapalo u križu zbog pojave parobroda, Lošinju su se na sreću otvorila nova vrata, vrata turizma.

Fotografija na Lošinju

Unatoč tomu što je fotografija izumljena prije više od 170 godina, široj javnosti postaje dostupna tek krajem 1870-ih. Tada počinje masovna tvornička proizvodnja takozvanih suhih ploča s bromidnom želatinom. Ona omogućava naknadno razvijanje snimljenih negativa u tamnoj komori, što je znatno olakšalo rad fotografa izvan fotografskih studija.

Prvi fotografski studiji ili atelijeri na Lošinju pojavili su se rano, već negdje iza 1870. godine kada je atelijer u Malom Lošinju otvorio Luigi Mioni. O njemu se malo toga zna, osim da je bio prvi profesionalni fotograf u Istri, vrlo cijenjen i nagrađivan. Puno više podataka imamo o fotografu Benediktu Lergetporeru, prvenstveno zahvaljujući njegovom pravniku Mariju Pfeiferu iz Monce. On

[01] Ambrogio in corte dalla Cagliari preso dal tenente 10/3 94. / Haračićev portret / The portrait of Ambroz Haračić.*



Outstanding and knowledgeable seamen from Lošinj had sailed across the seas and oceans of the world. Because of the maritime predisposition of its inhabitants, Lošinj had become the town of prosperity and progress. However, due to the beginning of steam boat industry during the 1870's, the Lošinj shipyards eventually had to close one after another. At the same time a new opportunity for Lošinj had presented itself in form of tourism.

Photography in Lošinj

Regardless of the fact that photography was invented more than 170 years ago, it became accessible to the broader public only at the end of the 1870's with the mass production of dry gelatin plates. Gelatin plates allowed for the development of negatives in the camera obscura which made it easier for photographers to work outdoors.

The first photo studio in Lošinj was opened by Luigi Mioni soon after 1870. Little is known about his life other than that he was the first professional photographer in Istra, well respected and recipient of many awards. We have much more information about the photographer Benedikt Lergetporer thanks to his grand-grand-son Mario Pfeiffer from Monza. In addition to preserving his family photo collection, Mr. Peiffer preserved a memory of three family generations of photographers who had practiced photography for more than 50 years (from 1897 until 1949.)

Haračić used the earlier mentioned technique with dry plates, which are very well preserved after more than 100 years. **"Plates are made of glass; their size is**



je sačuvao ne samo obiteljsku fotografsku zbirku, već i živu uspomenu na tri generacije fotografске obitelji koja je u Malom Lošinju djelovala preko 50 godina (od 1897. do 1949. godine).

Haračić se koristio, prije spomenutom, tehnikom suhih ploča koje su, više od sto godina nakon što su nastale, vrlo dobro sačuvane. „Ploče su staklene, veličine 9cm x 12cm. Svaka je ploča bila pohranjena u žutoj omotnici na kojoj je Haračić vlastoručno napisao redoslijed, datum, sadržaj i marku ploče.”² Kozulić

[02] Mimi Ambrogi 2/3 94. / Mimi i Ambroz / Mimi and Ambroz,

9cm by 12cm. Every plate was deposited in a yellow envelope on which Haračić noted in handwriting the sequence, date, content, and brand of the plate.² Kozulić further writes that there was no mention of the brand of the photo camera and technique used in the camera obscura. Haračić recorded the data in the Italian language, but he used the Croatian spelling for names of the people and places.

According to our findings and to Mr. Mavrović, we believe



[03] Casa A 1147 Met. Beobachtstation Lp. 9/2
94. / Kuća Ambroza Haračića / The house of Am-
broz Haračić

dalje navodi da nije bila zabilježena marka fotoaparata niti objašnjena tehnika rada u tamnoj komori. **Haračić je podatke pisao talijanskim jezikom, ali za imena osoba i lokaliteta koristio je hrvatsku grafiju.**

Slijedom naših istraživanja, ali i navoda gospodina Mavrovića, uvjereni smo da je Ambroz Haračić prvi fotoamater na Otoku. Zbog svog položaja, Haračić je skupocjenu foto aparaturu mogao imati iako je to bila rijetkost, u ono vrijeme. To govori o njegovom ugledu, ali i materijalnoj situiranosti.

Najzaslužniji Lošinjan

Ambroz Haračić rođen je 5.12.1855. godine u Malom Lošinju gdje umire 1916. godine.

Studira praktičnu filozofiju, matematiku i kemiju u Grazu i Beču. Od 1879. godine postaje profesor Nautice³ u Malom Lošinju. Predavao je matematiku, fiziku s osnovama kemije, geometriju, parne strojeve, meteorologiju, oceanografiju i algebru.

that Ambroz Haračić was the first photographer-amateur on our island. Although photography was a rarity at that time, he could afford to purchase an expensive camera and photo accessories which indicates not only his status but also his wealth.

The most deserving citizen of Lošinj

Ambroz Haračić was born December 12th, 1855 in Mali Lošinj, where he died in 1916.

He studied practical philosophy, mathematics, and chemistry in Graz and Vienna. Since 1879 he held a lecturer position in Mali Lošinj's Nautica.³ He taught mathematics, physics, (with basic chemistry), geometry, steam engines, meteorology, oceanography, and algebra.

There he commenced his scholarly work, studied the climate and systematically explored the vegetation of Lošinj. Many of his books and articles on these topics were published. He founded the meteorological observatory; he has the proclamation of Lošinj a spa to his credit and he was the initiator of the foundation

Ondje započinje znanstveni rad, proučava klimatološke prilike i sistematski istražuje vegetaciju Lošinja. O tome objavljuje mnoge knjige i znanstvene članke. Osnivač je meteorološkog opservatorija, zaslužan je za proglašenje Lošinja klimatskim lječilištem, inicijator je osnutka Turističkog društva i pokretač pošumljavanja Lošinja.

Umirovljen je 1912. godine, a do kraja života posvećuje se društvenom i političkom radu.

Analiza fotografija

HARAČIĆEV PORTRET [01]

Iz kratkih napomena samog Haračića⁴ saznajemo da je ovo jedina fotografija koju nije sam snimio, već ga je svojim aparatom snimio jedan poručnik. Ovo je jedan od dva poznata Haračićeva portreta. Na ovom portretu snimljen je u dobi od 39 godina.

Na ostalim fotografijama pojavljuje se u društvu supruge i grupe učenika.

MIMI I AMBROZ [02]

Fotografija prikazuje profesora i njegovu suprugu Mimi (Marija Marelija) pred njihovom kućom. Na kući se

of the Tourist Board and the afforestation of Lošinj.

He retired in 1912, but he devoted the rest of his life to social and political issues.

Analysis of the photographs

THE PORTRAIT OF AMBROZ HARAČIĆ [01]

From Haračić's brief notes⁴ we learned that this is the only photo he did not take by himself, but it was taken by an unknown lieutenant with his camera. This is one of the two known portraits of Haračić. In this photograph, he is 39 years old.

In the other photographs, he is in the company of his wife and a group of his students.

MIMI AND AMBROZ [02]

The photograph shows the professor and his wife Mimi (Marija Marelija) in front of their house. There are meteorological instruments on the house. The plants in the garden are marked by wooden sticks with labels in Latin.

Haračić studied systematically the vegetation

[04] Vertice del M. Ossero Gruppo 8/2 94. / Haračić s učenicima na vrhu Osoršćice / Haračić with his students on the top of Osoršćica



vide meteorološki instrumenti. Biljke su u vrtu obilježene drvenim štapićima koji nose pločice s latinskim nazivima.

Haračić je trideset godina sustavno proučavao vegetaciju Lošinja, obišao dvjesto devet lokaliteta i skupio nekoliko tisuća herbarijskih listova⁵ na kojima se temeljio njegov znanstveni rad *"L' isola di Lussin – il suo clima e la sua vegetazione"*.

Fotografija dodatno potkrepljuje njegovu predanost znanstvenom istraživanju jer je svoje obiteljsko okruženje ispunio biljkama i instrumentima.

Tijekom istraživanja, problem nam je predstavljala činjenica da na Otoku nema Haračićevih potomaka. Nije imao djece, osim jedne posvojene kćeri Gine, pa su mnoge informacije o obiteljskom životu nepoznate. Ipak smo od Blaženke Kozulić Mandić, Ginine nevjeste, saznali kako je njena pomajka Mimi za vrijeme Haračićeve odsutnosti bilježila i pratila meteorološke promjene te pomagala Haračiću u drugim znanstvenim aktivnostima.⁶

[05] Il Ministro Madeyski in barca 28/3 94. / Eugen Jelčić i veslači u čamcu s ministrom / Eugen Jelčić and rowers on a boat with the minister

of the island of Lošinj for 30 years, visited 209 different locations and collected several thousand sheets⁵ for a herbarium which represented the core of his scientific work *The island of Lošinj – Its Climate and Vegetation*.

The photo showing his home surrounded by instruments and plants is a further testament to his passion for scientific research.

One of the challenges during our research was the fact that Haračić did not have heirs. He had only one stepdaughter Gina. So, a lot of information about his family life rests unknown. However, we learned from Blaženka Kozulić Mandić, Gina's daughter-in-law that, during Haračić's absences, her stepmother Mimi had observed and recorded the changes in climate, thus helping Haračić in his scientific research.⁶

THE HOUSE OF AMBROZ HARAČIĆ [03]

His house in Zagrebačka street today is The Youth Correction Center. During our visit to the Center, we learned that its employees are not aware that a well-known and respectable member of Lošinj once lived in the house.





KUĆA AMBROZA HARAČIĆA [03]

Kuća je danas zgrada Odgojnog doma u Zagrebačkoj ulici, a prigodom našeg posjeta ustanovili smo kako djelatnici nisu upoznati s činjenicom da je tu nekada živio i radio znameniti Lošinjan.

Na krovu i prozorima vide se spomenuti meteorološki uređaji za mjerjenje smjera i brzine vjetra, temperature, vlage i tlaka. Na desnom prozoru nalazi se ljudski lik koji bi mogao predstavljati Haračićevu ženu Mimi. Neposredno nakon što je postao nastavnik, Haračić je započeo meteorološka opažanja, mjerio je atmosferski tlak, naoblaku i vjetrove. Zbog nedostatnih uvjeta u školi, opažanja je dugo vremena provodio u svojoj kući.

HARAČIĆ S UČENICIMA NA VRHU OSORŠĆICE [04]

Fotografija prikazuje profesora Haračića s učenicima na vrhu Osoršćice. Profesor je zbog svojih istraživanja često boravio u prirodi. Nije zaobišao niti jedan kutak otoka, popeo se na svaki brežuljak, zavirio u svaku morsku uvalu, obišao svaki kamenjar, pašnjak ili livadu. Brojna su svjedočanstva

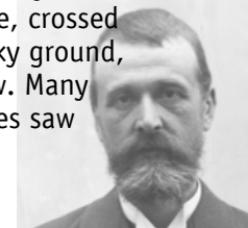
[06] Regata a remi partenza 26/3 94. / Veslačka regata u malološinjskom zaljevu / The rowing regatta in the bay of Mali Lošinj

On the roof and on the windows one can see meteorological instruments for measuring the direction and speed of the wind, temperature, humidity and air pressure. A lady who could be Haračić's wife stands at the window on the right side.

Soon after starting his career as a high school teacher, Haračić engaged in meteorological observations. He measured and recorded air pressure, cloud cover, and winds. Due to the lack of necessary conditions in the school, he conducted observations in his house for a long time.

HARAČIĆ WITH HIS STUDENTS ON THE TOP OF OSORŠĆICA [04]

The photograph shows professor Haračić with his students on the top of the mount Osoršćica. Because of his research, the professor would often spend his time outdoors; he climbed every hill, inspected every cove, crossed every stretch of rocky ground, pasture and meadow. Many of his contemporaries saw





njegovih suvremenika o izletima s kojih bi se redovito vraćao noseći torbicu ispunjenu biljkama. Začuđeni bi mu postavljali pitanja, a on je oduševljeno tumačio koje je primjerke pronašao na morskoj obali, a koje na stijenama, u makiji ili šumi.

Izlete bi često organizirao i s đacima, poveo bi ih na Osoršćicu ili u obilazak Nerezina. Nerijetko bi mu koji vrijedniji primjerak donio i netko od njegovih učenika, a Haračić bi njegovo ime zapisao na herbarijskoj etiketi.

him returning from field trips carrying a bagful of plants. In wonder, they would ask questions, and Haračić would enthusiastically explain which specimen he had found on the seashore, and which he had found on the rocks, in the underbrush or in the forest.

Frequently, Haračić organized field trips with his students. He would take them to climb mount Osoršćica or stroll around the small coastal village of Nerezine. Sometimes one of his students would bring him a rare specimen, and Haračić would record





EUGEN JELČIĆ I VESLAČI U ČAMCU S MINISTROM [05]

Fotografija koju je snimio Haračić prikazuje ravnatelja škole Eugena Jelčića u čamcu s veslačima Nautice s ministrom za bogoštovlje i nastavu koji je došao u inspekciju. Drugi slijeva na krmi je Jelčić, a desno od njega ministar s ženom.

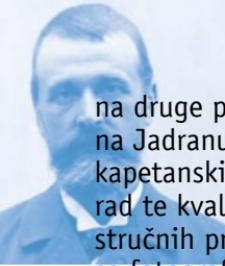
Lošinjska Nautica osnovana je na vrhuncu zlatnog doba lošinjskog pomorstva, nakon što su austrijske vlasti donijele uredbu o osnivanju javnih pomorskih škola. Do 1. svjetskog rata škola je imala najveći broj časnika (u odnosu

[07] Pripreme za sadnju borova na Čikatu / Preparation for plantation of pines in the bay of Čikat

the student's name on the herbarium label.

EUGEN JELČIĆ AND ROWERS ON A BOAT WITH THE MINISTER [05]

The photograph taken by Haračić shows the school principal Eugen Jelčić on a boat with the rowers of the high school Nautica team and with the Minister of religion and education who had come to Lošinj for an inspection. The second person from the left on the stern is Jelčić while on the right is the Minister with his wife.



na druge pomorske škole na Jadranu) koji su položili kapetanski ispit⁷, kontinuiran rad te kvalitetne nastavnike stručnih predmeta. Tip čamca sa fotografije je kuter (engl. cutter) u kojem su učenici Nautice vježbali veslanje kao obavezan dio predmeta Mornarski rad.

Eugen Jelčić (potpisivao se talijanskom grafijom Gelcich) rođen je u Kotoru, a od 1881. do 1895. godine bio je ravnatelj Nautice. Objavljivao je znanstvene radove iz područja astronomске navigacije, matematike, magnetizma, astronomije, oceanografije itd. Ukupno je izdao devetnaest knjiga i devedeset stručnih radova.⁸ Kao ravnatelj pomorske škole, pokazao je zanimanje za klimatološka i meteorološka mjerjenja profesora Haračića, poticao ga u radu te je uspio u Beču nabaviti meteorološke instrumente koji su 1883. godine postali sastavni dio školskog meteorološkog opservatorija. Osim meteorološke postaje, uspostavljen je i astronomski opservatorij. Zbog stručnosti, zauzimao je sve važnije funkcije. Postao je školski nadzornik cijelog Kvarnera, potom voditelj nautičkog odsjeka Pomorske akademije u Trstu, nadzornik svih nautičkih škola u Austriji, ministar nastave i na kraju dvorski savjetnik. Unatoč Jelčićevoj uspješnosti, danas na Lošinju nema niti jednog obilježja njemu u spomen.

VESLAČKA REGATA U MALOLOŠINJSKOM ZALJEVU [06]

Prikazan je početak regate. Možemo primijetiti kako je regata pobudila veliki interes. Na suprotnoj rivi vidi se mnoštvo građana.

Zanimljivo je kako su povijesne mijene ostavile

The high school Nautica was founded during the golden period of maritime industry in Lošinj, and after the Austrian government had ordered the opening of public nautical schools. Until World War I, and compared with other nautical schools in the Adriatic, the school had the biggest number of officers who passed the exam for captain⁷; it worked continuously and had a high quality faculty for specialized subject matters. The type of the boat in the photo is a cutter on which the students of the Nautica school practiced rowing as a mandatory part of maritime class.

Eugen Jelčić (he signed his name using Italian spelling Gelcich) was born in Kotor. From 1881 until 1895, he was a principal of the high school Nautica. He published a total of 19 books and 90 research papers across different fields: astronomic navigation, mathematics, magnetism, astronomy, and oceanography.⁸ As a principal of the nautical school, he showed a keen interest in the research of climate and meteorological measurements conducted by Haračić. He supported Haračić and was able to provide him with meteorological instruments which became a part of the school's meteorological observatory in 1883. In addition to the meteorological station, the astronomy observatory was created. Because of his expertise, Jelčić held many important positions. He became a school inspector for the whole region of Kvarner, then a Dean of the Nautical department at the Nautical Academy in Trieste, supervisor for all nautical schools in Austria, Minister of education, and finally the court adviser. Regardless of Jelčić's

traga u nazivima glavne lošinjske rive. U vrijeme, kada je snimljena fotografija, riva je nosila naziv Riva Franje Ferdinanda, nakon uspostave talijanske vlasti, Riva Vittoria Emanuela III., za vrijeme Jugoslavije, Obala Maršala Tita, a danas Riva lošinjskih kapetana.

U tradicionalnim regatama natjecale su se pasare izgrađene u malološinjskim brodogradilištima. Impresivna je činjenica da je 1904. u Malom Lošinju bilo registrirano 1315 plovila.⁹ Zato ne čudi da su mnogi Lošinjani imali strast prema natjecanju u veslanju i jedrenju. Postojala su i natjecanja graditelja pasara koji su sustavno poboljšavali njene karakteristike i maritimne sposobnosti, a neke pasare postale su zaštitni znakovi pojedinih brodogradilišta u Malom Lošinju. Haračić je snimio tri fotografije lošinjskih regata.

PRIPREME ZA SADNUJU BOROVA NA ČIKATU [07]

Fotografija je snimljena na predjelu Čikat, a prikazuje žene koje nose vjedra s vodom za zalijevanje sadnica. U vrijeme

accomplishments, there are no signs in Lošinj that would acknowledge him.

THE ROWING REGATTA IN THE BAY OF MALI LOŠINJ [06]

The photograph shows the beginning of a regatta. We can assume that the regatta spurred a lot of interest as we see a crowd of people gathered on the opposite side of the bay.

It is interesting how historical changes have left traces in the names of the main boardwalk in Lošinj. At the time of this photograph, the boardwalk was named after Franz Ferdinand; after the establishment of the Italian government it was called the Boardwalk of Vittorio Emanuele III; during the state of Yugoslavia it was The Boardwalk of Marshall Tito, while today, it is called The Boardwalk of Captains of Lošinj.

In the traditional regattas, the boats called “passara” built in the shipyard of Mali Lošinj were used for competing. It is worthwhile noting that in 1904 in Mali Lošinj there were 1315 registered boats.⁹ Therefore,

[08] Da Umpiljak Lussin 4/3 94. / Panorama Malog Lošinja / Landscape of Mali Lošinj





[09] Pescatori a Privlaka 7/2 94. / Ribari na Pri-vlaci / Fishermen at Privlaka

kada je fotografija snimljena, pošumljavanje Lošinja bilo je u punom jeku. Na lijevoj strani fotografije mogu se primijetiti i pripremne radnje za gradnju Vile Karoline, jedne od najljepših lošinjskih vila.

Pošumljavanje otoka počelo je 1885. godine, nakon osnutka Turističkog društva i Društva za pošumljavanje i poljepšavanje Malog Lošinja. Haračić je bio inicijator pošumljavanja i nadglednik sadnje stabala. U prve četiri godine stanovnici Lošinja zasadili su 197 tisuća zdravih borova.¹⁰ Vodovod, koji doprema vodu iz Vranskog jezera, izgrađen je tek 50-ih godina 20. stoljeća pa su stanovnici vodu morali donositi iz svojih gusterni.

Važno je spomenuti da su u pošumljavanju sudjelovali svi stanovnici otoka Lošinja te da su mnogi davali dobrovoljne priloge za sadnju. Ta činjenica bila je dodatni motiv rodoljublja Lošinjana. Sadnja je bila organizirana u radnim grupama. Prvo su muškarci kopali jame duboke 25 centimetara, nakon čega je svaku jamu pregledao Haračić, a

it is not surprising that many inhabitants of Lošinj were passionate about rowing and sailing competitions.

The builders of "passara" competed also systematically improving its features and capabilities. Some "passaras" became a symbol of the shipyard in Mali Lošinj. Haračić took three photographs of the regatta in Lošinj.

PREPARATION FOR PLANTATION OF PINES IN THE BAY OF ČIKAT [07]

The photograph was taken in the bay of Čikat and shows women carrying buckets of water for watering pine seedlings. When the photograph was taken, the forestation of Lošinj was at its peak. On the left side on the photograph, we noticed the preparation for the construction site for Vila Karolina, one of the most beautiful villas in Lošinj.

The forestation of the island of Lošinj began in 1885, after the launching of the Tourist Society and The Society for Forestation and Beautification of Mali Lošinj. Haračić was the initiator of the forestation and the supervisor for the planting of pine trees. In the first four

sadnice su sadile žene. Haračić je posao nadglednika obavljao besplatno.

PANORAMA MALOG LOŠINJA [08]

Pošumljavanje Lošinja pokrenuto je iz nekoliko razloga. Prvi je estetski, kako bi se prikrila golet i krš lošinjskog krajobraza vidljiva na fotografiji, a veliki borovi također stvaraju debeli hlad koji omogućava šetnju lošinjskim šetnicama u svako doba godine. Drugi, praktični razlog, bila je zaštita, prije svega predjela Čikat od naleta jake bure, kako bi isti mogao postati centar lošinjskog turizma. Nakon pošumljavanja Čikata, seljaci s brežuljkastih predjela Lošinja, počeli su pošumljavati svoje terene sadnicama kupljenim u društvenom rasadniku.

Na današnjim razglednicama Lošinja vidljiv je rezultat pošumljavanja, a ponekad nije moguće napraviti istovjetan snimak jer pogled danas zaklanja bogato raslinje.

RIBARI NA PRIVLACI [09]

Iz literature saznajemo da su još od 17. stoljeća Lošinjanji bili vrsni ribari. Prakticirali su različite tehnike ribarenja. Primjenjivao se lov zagonicom u kojem je sudjelovalo nekoliko brodova. Konop se povlačio po dnu uvale, njime se riba tjerala prema obali, ili u onaj kut gdje je bila razapeta mreža. Takvim izlovom se sa dva kilometra konopa ulovi petsto kilograma ribe. Međutim, ta je vrsta ribarenja zabranjena već u 18. stoljeću. Ipak su mu često pribjegavali siromašni stanovnici u vrijeme krize i gladi.

HARAČIĆEVA RODNA KUĆA [10]

Rodna kuća se nalazi u lošinjskom predjelu Draga. To je tip lošinjske kuće prosječne obitelji. Iz matične knjige

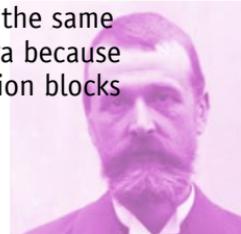
years, the inhabitants of Mali Lošinj planted 197 thousand of healthy pines.¹⁰ The aqueduct that carried the water from the Lake Vrana was built only in the 1950s, so the inhabitants had carried the water from their cisterns previously.

It is important to mention that all the inhabitants of Lošinj participated in the forestation, and many of them contributed to the project with their donations. As a result, the patriotic feelings of the population in Lošinj rose. The planting of the pine trees was organized in working groups. First, men dug holes 25 centimeters deep. Then the holes were inspected by Haračić, and finally women planted the seedlings. Haračić performed his supervisory job without any monetary retribution.

LANDSCAPE OF MALI LOŠINJ [08]

The forestation of Mali Lošinj began for a few reasons. The first reason was esthetical and the goal was to cover bare rocks of Lošinj's landscape seen on the photo, and provide shade for people strolling all year around. The second reason was more practical as the goal was to protect, first and foremost, the bay of Čikat from strokes of the north east wind called "bura," so that the bay of Čikat could become the center of tourism in Lošinj. After the forestation of Čikat, the villagers from the hills around Mali Lošinj planted the seedlings from the communal nursery on their land.

On postcards of Lošinj today, one can see the results of the forestation. Sometimes it is not possible to take the same picture with a camera because the luscious vegetation blocks the view.





krštenih saznajemo da je Ambrozov otac Andro bio stolar u brodogradilištu i da je u obitelji rođeno šestoro djece.

Stari Lošinjani su po škurama¹¹ znali prepoznati radi li se o imućnoj ili siromašnoj obitelji. Naime, ako su škure imale rebrenice, obitelj je bila dobrostojeća. Ako su na prozorima bile same daske, riječ je o siromašnijoj obitelji.

Na slici vidimo grupu ljudi pred kućom, ali iz Haračićeve bilješke i kratkog Kozulićevog komentara ne doznajemo više, tek da je riječ o obitelji. Uočavamo pročelje lošinske župne crkve Rođenja Marijina.

HARAČIĆEVA RODBINA [11]

Između ostalog, Haračić je snimio i nekoliko fotografija ljudi. To su portreti nama nepoznatih članova obitelji. Na ovoj se fotografiji vidi moda tog vremena. Odjeća nas navodi na zaključak da su to pripadnici imućnjeg sloja, a i da je fotografiranje bio veliki događaj obzirom na trud uložen u dotjerivanje.

UVALA LOŠINJA [12]

Fotografija prikazuje glavnu malološinsku luku Vale Augusta.

Godine 1890. zabilježeno je da je grad Mali Lošinj imao 7537 stanovnika¹² i bio jedan od najvećih jadranskih gradova. Istovremeno, bio je razvijen i napredan grad. Imao je telegrafske veze i izvrsnu prometnu povezanost s kopnom. Parobrodска linija iz Trsta, prema jugu, vodila je preko Lošinja.

U gradu su bile osnovna škola, te dvije srednje škole (Pomorska škola i Škola za srednje obrazovanje djevojaka), općina, carinarnica, lučki ured,

FISHERMEN AT PRIVLAKA [09]

We have learned from readings that the men from Lošinj had been skilled fishermen since the 17th century. They practiced different methods of fishing. One of them was net fishing with a number of fishing boats. A rope was pulled on the bottom of a bay to direct fish towards the coast or into the fishnet. With this method and with two kilometers of rope, up to five hundred kilos of fish could be caught. This method of fishing, however, was banned in the 18th century although the poorer villagers continued to resort to it during hardships and famine.

NATIVE HOUSE OF AMBROZ HARAČIĆ [10]

The house in which Amroz Haračić was born is located in the section of Lošinj called Draga. It is a typical house of a middle class family. From the birth register, we have learned that the father of Ambroz was a carpenter in the shipyard and that there were six children in the family.

Old inhabitants of Lošinj were able to recognize whether



[10] Casa di antenati in Draga 27/2 94. / Haračićeva rodna kuća / Native house of Ambroz Haračić

pošta, banke, osiguravajuća društva, gospodarsko-trgovačka društva, parobrodarske agencije, bolnica, dvije ljekarne, pet privatnih liječničkih ordinacija, konzumna društva, zadruge, knjižnice i čitaonice, kulturno-zabavna i umjetnička društva.

Već 1910. godine Lošinj je imao električnu rasvjetu. Astronomski opservatorij u Lošinju postojao je već 1883. godine. Na ovoj fotografiji može se vidjeti jedna od prvih zvjezdarnica u Hrvatskoj, zvjezdarnica Manora, otvorena 1893. godine. Meteorološka postaja osnovana je u Lošinju 1883. godine.

Zaključak

Iako fotografije profesora Ambroza Haračića nemaju posebnu umjetničku vrijednost, one pružaju jedinstven uvid u Haračićev život. Tadašnji profesionalni fotografi mahom su bilježili panorame i prigodne portrete u ateljeima, dok je amater Haračić fotografirao lošinjsku svakodnevnicu. Njegovi motivi su panorame Lošinja, društvena, sportska, školska i druga događanja te su vrijedan dokument vremena

the family living in a house was rich or poor by looking at the shudders. If the shudders were louvered, the family was well off. If there were only planks on the windows, the family was poor.

On the photo we see a group of people in front of the house. We do not learn anything else from Haračić's short note and Kozulić's comment, but that it is a family. We can see also a facade of the Parish church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary.

EXTENDED HARAČIĆ'S FAMILY [11]

Among other photographs, Haračić took few photographs representing people. These are the portraits of the members of his family unknown to us. We can see the fashion of that period. Based on the clothes, we conclude that these people belong to the upper class. Assuming the effort put in to dress up, we also assume that the event of taking photographs was considered a big event.

THE BAY OF LOŠINJ [12]

The photographs show the main port of Mali Lošinj called Vale Augusta. In the 1890, Mali Lošinj had 7,537 inhabitants and was one of the biggest towns on the Adriatic coast¹¹. It was a developed and progressive town. It had a telegraph line and was connected with the mainland. The steamboat line from Trieste towards the South Adriatic stopped in Lošinj.

The town had two grade schools, two high schools (the Nautical school and high school for girls), a city hall, a customs office, steamboat agencies, a hospital, two pharmacies, five private medical practices, cooperatives, libraries and readings rooms, and a number of associations for culture, entertainment and art.



u kojem je živio. Fotografije su dokaz njegovih aktivnosti i znanstvenog rada.

Fotoaparat bilježi stvarnost trenutka događanja. U toj činjenici leži njegova različitost spram drugih povijesnih izvora. Fotografija je vrijedan dokument iz kojeg smo uspjeli napraviti presjek života Otoka Haračićevog vremena. U razumijevanju fotografija pomogli su nam i podaci vezani uz ribarstvo, sportska natjecanja, pošumljavanje i stanovništvo. Oni su zaokružili naše poznavanje prilika na prijelazu stoljeća. Slijediti priču Haračićevih fotografija nije bilo teško. Brižljivost i sistematičnost prisutna u bilježenju podataka o klimi, biljkama i ljudima, došla je do izražaja i u preciznom odabiru prizora koje je fotografirao.

Što je Haračića motiviralo da fotografira u vremenu kada je to bilo vrlo, vrlo rijetko, ne možemo sa sigurnošću znati. Zahvalni smo mu što nam je sliku svoga vremena, koje je velikim dijelom i sam obilježio, ostavio u nasljeđe.

Sažetak

Malo je poznato da je **Ambroz Haračić**, uz to što je bio profesor lošinjske Nautice, meteorolog, klimatolog, geograf, botaničar, rodoljub, pokretač pošumljavanja, inicijator turizma na Otoku, bio i **prvi lošinjski fotoamater**. Za razliku od profesionalnih fotografija **motivi njegovih su svakodnevni**: panorame Lošinja, društvena, sportska, školska i druga događanja.

U radu je analizirano **dvanaest od trideset dvije postojeće fotografije** koje je pronašao Ivan Kozulić na tavanu Haračićeve kuće. Haračić se koristio **tehnikom**



Since 1910, Lošinj has had the electricity. The Observatory had existed since 1883. In this photo, one of the first observatories in Croatia opened in 1893 can be seen. The meteorological station was established in Lošinj in 1883.

Conclusion

Although the photographs taken by the professor Ambroz Haračić are not considered art, they give us a particular insight into his life. The photographers of that period mostly took photos of landscapes or staged portraits of individuals in their studios. On the other hand, Haračić as an amateur took photos of everyday life in Lošinj. His subjects include landscapes of Lošinj, but also social, sports, school and other events. They represent, therefore, an important testament to the time he lived in, as well as to his scientific activities.

A camera catches a moment in real time. This is what makes it different from other historical sources. Photography



suhih ploča koje su, više od sto godina nakon što su nastale, **vrlo dobro sačuvane**. Razumijevanje njihovog sadržaja i smještanje u kontekst vremena stvara **presjek života otoka Lošinja u Haračićovo doba**.



[11] Gruppo Lissandr Lui Mimi Mary Andr 27/2
94. / Haračićeva rodbina / Extended Haračić's family

is a valuable document which allowed us to access a cross section of life on the island during the period in which Haračić lived. The data about the fishing industry, sports competitions, forestation and population helped us in analyzing the photos. It was not difficult to follow the story of Haračić's photos. His careful and systematic approach to recording data related to the climate, plants, and people was noticeable also in his precise choice of scenes for photos.

We cannot say with certainty what triggered Haračić's motivation for photography in the times when photography was very, very rare. But we are grateful to him for leaving to us a picture of his time.

Summary

Few people know that **Ambroz Haračić**, in addition to being a teacher in the Nautical school Nautica, meteorologist, climatologist, geographer, botanic, patriot, initiator of forestation and tourism on the island of Lošinj, was also the **first photographer amateur in Lošinj**. As opposed to professional photography, **his focus were the scenes of every-day life**: landscapes of Lošinj, social activities, sports competitions, school events and other events alike.

In this work we analyzed **12 out of 32 preserved photos** found by Ivan Kozulić in the attic of Haračić's house. Haračić practiced a **technique of dry plates** which are, more than hundred years later, **well preserved**. Analysis of their content in the context of the historical period **illustrates the life in Lošinj during his lifetime**.

1 Dr.sc. Julijano Sokolić poznati je publicist našeg kraja. Autor je niza članaka i priloga o Lošinju i Cresu, urednik edicije Otočki ljetopis Cres-Lošinj i autor brojnih knjiga s povijesnom tematikom.

2 Kozulić, Ivan: Ambroz Haračić kao foto-amater, Zbornik radova o prirodoslovcu Ambrozu Haračiću (urednik: Žarko Dadić), Hrvatsko prirodoslovno društvo, Zagreb, 1981., str. 161

3 Nautica je naziv Pomorske škole u Malom Lošinju, osnovane 1855. g. Službeni naziv škole bio je: Imperial Regia Scuola Nautica Lussinpiccolo.

4 Uvid u napomene smo ostvarili kod gospodina Sokolića pregledavajući originalne foto ploče.

5 Marković, Ljerka: Haračićev herbarij lošinske flore, Zbornik radova o prirodoslovcu Ambrozu Haračiću (urednik: Žarko Dadić), Hrvatsko prirodoslovno društvo, Zagreb, 1981., str. 27

6 Gospodu Blaženku Kozulić Mandić posjetili smo u njenom domu u Rijeci u listopadu 2008.

7 Plečko, Marijan: Povijest obrazovanja pomoraca u Malom Lošinju, Otočki ljetopis 3, Mali Lošinj, 1980., str. 21

8 Cvjetković, Božo: Život i rad Eugena Gelcicha, nakladom upraviteljstva Č. K. Nautičke škole, Dubrovnik, 1910.

9 Podatke o regatama i vrstama čamaca saznali smo od profesorica naše škole Aldine Burić i Arlen Abramić koja je o tome i pisala u: Sportsko jedrenje Lošinjana, Pomorstvo Lošinja i Cresa 4., Otočki ljetopis Cres-Lošinj 14, Mali Lošinj, 2005., str. 380

10 Božičević, Mato: Uloga Ambroza Haračića u pošumljavanju i poljepšavanju Maloga Lošinja, Zbornik radova o prirodoslovcu Ambrozu Haračiću (urednik: Žarko Dadić), Hrvatsko prirodoslovno društvo, Zagreb, 1981., str. 107

11 Drveni kapak na prozoru.

12 Haračić te podatke koje je dobio od okružnog kapetana de Scarpe, a uvidom u općinske knjige navodi u L'isola di Lussin, Il suo clima e la sua vegetazione, Mali Lošinj, 1905. str. 5.

1. Julijano Sokolić is a well known journalist from our region. He is the author of numerous articles and commentaries about the islands of Cres and Lošinj, as well as numerous books with historical themes. He is the editor of The Chronicle of Cres-Lošinj.

2. Kozulić, Ivan: Amroz Haračić as a photo-amateur: Anthology of essays about the botanist Ambroz Haračić (Editor: Žarko Dadić), Croatian Botanical Society, Zagreb, 1981, p.161.

3. Nautica is the name of the Maritime School in Mali Lošinj, founded in 1855. The official name of the school was: Imperial Regia Scuola Nautica Lussinpiccolo.

4. We read the notes while looking at the original photo plates at Mr. Sokolić's house.

5. Marković, Ljerka: Haračić's herbarium of Lošinj flora , Anthology of essays about the botanist Ambroz Haračić (Editor: Žarko Dadić), Croatian Botanical Society, Zagreb, 1981, p.27.

6. We visited Ms. Blaženka Kozulić at her home in Rijeka in October of 2008.

7. Plečko, Marijan: History of education of seamen in Mali Lošinj, The Island Chronicle 3, Mali Lošinj, 1980, p.21.

8. Cvjetković, Božo: Life and work of Eugen Gelcich; Edition of administration of the Nautical School C.K., Dubrovnik, 1910.

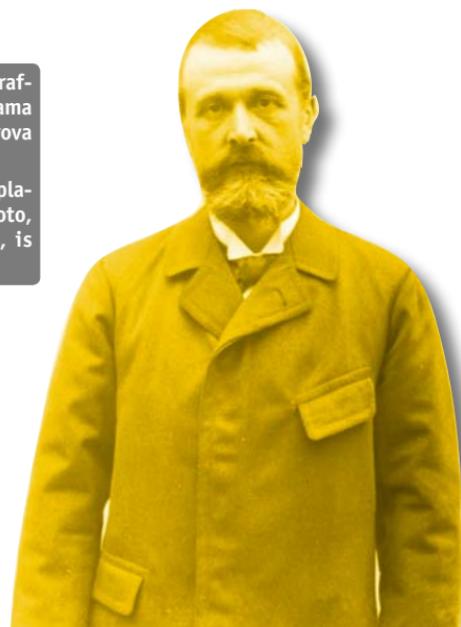
9. We learned about regattas and types of boats from the teachers in our school Aldina Burić and Arlen Abramić who had written about the regattas in : Competitive sailing of men from Lošinj, Seamanship of Lošinj and Cres 4, The Island Chronicle Cres-Lošinj 14, Mali Lošinj, 2005, p.380.

10. Božičević, Mato: The role of Ambroz Haračić in the forestation and beautification of Mali Lošinj, Anthology of essays about the botanic Ambroz Haračić (Editor: Žarko Dadić), Croatian Botanical Society, Zagreb, 1981, p.107.

11. Haračić refers to these data given to him from the district captain De Scarpa, and from looking at the municipal register, in his book: The Island of Lošinj: Its Climate and Vegetation."

* Dvanaest originalnih staklenih fotografiskih ploča s Haračićevim napomenama (fotografija "Pripreme za sadnju borova na Čikatu" nema napomene).

* Twelve original glass photographic plates with Haračić's comments (one photo, Preparation for Plantation of Pines, is without comments.)



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[12] La Riva Squeri 9/3 94. / Uvala Lošinja /
The bay of Lošinj



Na posljednjoj stranici / Back cover photo

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