

## CARTOGRAPHIC RECOGNITION WITH ELEMENTS OF PLANOGRAPHY OF MEDIEVAL SQUARE MACHO

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**Abstract:** Paper research some important geographic issues in the light of classical historical argument. Attempt to unify the different mapping systems in the presence of international consensus of cartography regarding the position of the square and town Macho. Foreign, Hungarian and Bulgarian mappings clearly indicate the location of the town, in the continuation of research the international and time comparisons of entered map values are made, creating necessary geographical and historical synthesis. In cartographic displays, there is no doubts, the name Gradac appears as Slovenian counterpart of recognized name Macho.

**Key words:** international cartography, recognition, county, square Mačva, comparison

### Introduction

Regarding current scientific knowledge there was little, if any, use of international cartographic fact in recognition of medieval Macho. The Serbian aspects mainly ignored geographical and visual elements for precise positioning of the city, while omitting systematic and rational cartographic representation of the site, region, and district. Through comparison of different cartographic versions, there could be drawn a significant scientific conclusions providing synthesis of historiographical, planimetric and geographical facts.

The beginnings of the Mačva historically is associated with the early Middle Ages, when the written monuments are found. Since then, and especially further on, the names and titles of the governors of Mačva district or country are frequently recorded.

Mačva dated much earlier, and most certainly in the sixth century through the late antique and Slavic settlement.

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Regarding location of the Mačva there were basically two assumption, weather that the city is located on the move towards the Drina River Basin in Mačva, or optionally, that is positioned somewhere on the banks of the Sava river.

None of the allegations took scientific mapping approach, nor tried to incorporated these facts in positive scientific research. For proper research, therefore, in the future it is understood as expedient and advisable to use cartographic aspect.

### **Cartography of town Macho**

Hungary cartography of Macho is expressed through a period of Saint Stephen I, Ludwig The Great, Laszlo Garai, King Matthias, Stephen Dragutin, from the sixteenth century onwards is gradually omitted in mapping display. The reasons of this may be in the military and factual nature.

During the construction of the fort Šabac district Macho is in the Turkish government, or optionally it is devastated by the Turks. Subsequent conquest in the 1521 and fall of Serbia under Otoman empire, terminated domination of Mačva guidance.

In the literature, the gradual domination of the Serbs over the city, and the successful holding, especially southern areas of Mačva introduced Slavic name Gradac as Hungarian counterpart of continuity Macho. Use of name Gradac is characteristic of the period of the Tsar Dušan conquest of Mačva and further-on. When Slavic name was used, highlighting its essential value, and the fact that the town was in Serbian lands. Hungary continues to use geographic toponym Macho, relying on a centuries-old tradition of these areas (Thalloczy, 1895). Neglect and termination of continuity Macho and Gradac occurs during this period, causing lost of exact position and use of the name Mačva for local sources, as well as the possibility of its subsequent identification.

Hungarian sources, on the other hand faithfully copied the map and precise location of Mačva through periods of time.

Defence of name Mačva in the administrative function of the Serbian lands, is a noticeable in comparison to other invaders of northern Serbian regions, mainly in relation to the Bulgarian people. Bulgarian sources also (Figure 8) specifies the name Macho and location that coincides with the Hungarian cartography of Mačva. Bulgarian graphy of the town date Macho primarily during Kaloyan, where this period is characterized by the Bulgarian Mačva.

In connection with the Mačva, bans are recorded, from Rostislav Mikhailovich, ban Bela, Paula Alsana through family Garaia and Ilok.

Regarding the accuracy of the Hungarian cartographers, there should not be too much skepticism. The more so knowing the area was for a long time under Hungarian rule. The arguments in favor of accuracy and cartographic sources speaks through facts: that no other positions in the charts Mačva is listed, various sources indicate the same location, knowing that there is full overlap of Hungarian and Bulgarian sources, all maps from all sources quoted exclusively area of the river Kolubara.

It would be unrealistic to assume that a city with such temporal and strategic value was misplaced, due to centuries of intensive communication and management.

For cartographic ubification particularly is valuable Bulgarian panel, representing the area at the time of the thirteenth century. Evidence of Bulgarian maps is important because it confirms facts that are shown on the Hungarian maps. It also provides an international geographical argument in locating and mapping town Macho.

Bulgarian method tells more about an independent administrative aspect, which are already confirmed by the drafts of Hungarian cartographers.

International cartography is followed (Figure 12) by Russian sources. Russian geography confirms geographically established consensus.

### **Cartography of district Macho**

In connection with the present understanding of the district Mačva there are several understanding. Cartographic representations of Mačva include broad and narrow sense, namely: Mačva covering areas Mačva in the narrow sense, the Morava, and Braničevo Kučevo, with or without Požarevac, and Mačva broadly where the name of the merged banks put Mačva area of Srem, Podrinje, the Sava river, part of Šumadija and river Drina. Cartographic representations of Dragutin era include the banatus Semberija, Usor, and Bosnian Posavina. In terms of the cartographic representation of the district Mačva ideas are present with Mačva as ulterior Srem, or Mačva of the broader coverage. Often referring Mačva as Srem, time-to-time both used in the same sense.

The areas of Mačva are cited in Charter of King Sigismund and King Charles Robert.

Administrative Machow banate 1426. consists of a number of subareas - districts: Bitva, Upper and Lower Obne, Radjevina, Neprivcave, Ljig Kolubara, Ub, Tamnava, Rabas, Papeljevac, Debrc, Beljina, Spas, and Bela stena (Fejer, 1844).

For understanding of south areas of Machwa important is the fact that the prince Lazar appointed a neighboring town Mionica as Small Srem but as well in connection with other surrounding toponyms and sites, for example Bela stena.

Kolubara Mačva is quite convenient recognized in some important descriptions of the Parish (Novaković, 1912) It says: "the basis of larger provinces, was the county or parish. For a list of districts in the coastal and enumeration of groups of parishes in the monastic charters can be seen that the parish territory, sometimes was very small, often only a short river valley or ravine in karst, certainly less than the German districts or county Hungarian comitatus. During Nemanjic district has often been divided into two parts, upper and lower parish, by the river, for example. Lepenice two and two in Ibra Zick inscription, two in the spa Lab Charter, Upper and Lower Vardar deposit in the spring. Most district names are identical with the names of rivers, as well as Spa, Racina, Lugomir or Lepenica in the east to the west Crmnica. District is but rarely referred to by the name of the area, as in lowland Zeta Črna stena in monasteries Mileseva, Hvosno near the Peć, or Vrm near Klobuk. Sometime time is called by the name of your district capital, as Brskovo, Prizren, Rudnik or Braničevo. "

On banatus Machwa Orbin quotes: Position Mačva explains Detoševina "in Terre confinis Rasciensis cisteritoria Banatusnostri Machoviensis ..." (Orbin, 1968). Novaković says: "At one time he belonged to the Church of the Virgin Dragobilje with all villages and parishes" (Novaković, 1912), for the connection of Macho anf Detoševa see: "Sometime before 1392, certainly during the lifetime of Prince Lazar, Nicholas Gorjanski Younger, loyal supporter of King Sigismund, the son in law of Prince Lazar, acquired or inherited property, which at the time had the Serbian Tsar Dusan Squire Detoš. This property is in the immediate neighborhood of Mačva subdivision and included a number of parishes "(Dinić, 1978).

Regarding the cartographic argument, significant is the transition from Figure 9. to 12. in order to recognize on the site of the Macho medieval Gradac. The map clearly shows Slavic fortification.

Planigraphy, however, of the site and the fortress speaks about the presence of Christian objects and corresponds to the usual perception of the parish.

It is evident that from that moment, on the same position in the Serbian cartographic sources, name Gradac is entered. And it is also known that the Hungarian and Bulgarian traditions recorded identical position of town Mačva (Macho).

Square Mačva describes a number of different activities, religious, military and administrative, from early to late middle century. This is confirmed by a large number of administrative acts.

Citizens of Dubrovnik were also present in the square Mačva in 1418. when a Little council in Dubrovnik appointed consul and two judges (Veselinović, 1997). Mačva was in listed the papal letter from the 1346 as parishes under the Diocese of Kotor. Place at the time of start-up turmoil 1386 left without a priest, and the priest from Dubrovnik activated in Novo Brdo has contracted with another priest from Drivast to go "in Serbian areas in a place called Mačva (ad partes Sclauonie ad locumdictum Maçoua) and there officiate next three years."

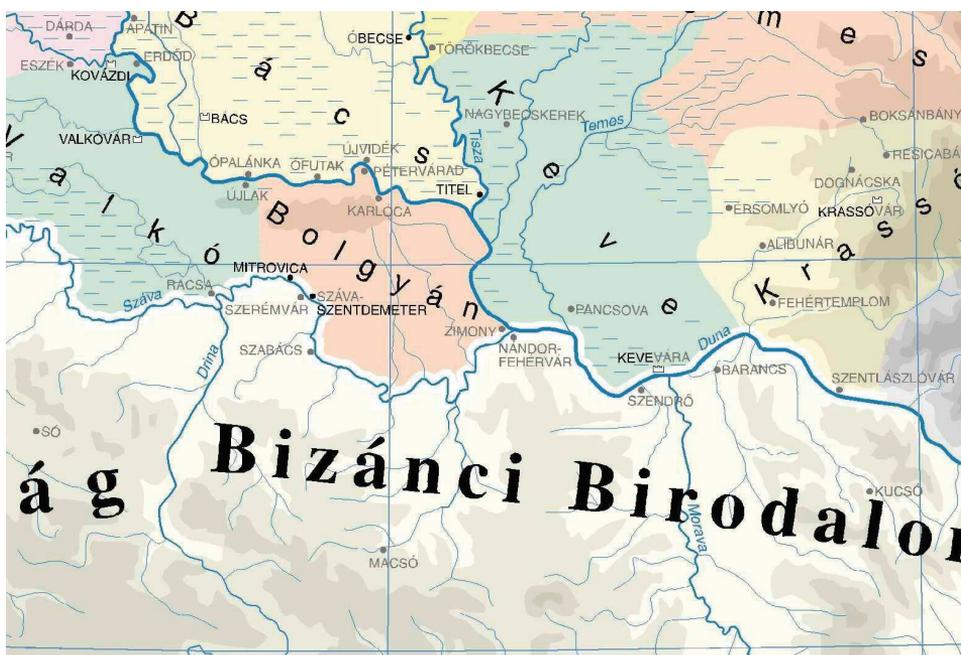


Figure 1. Magyar during Saint Stephen I (1000-1038)<sup>2</sup>

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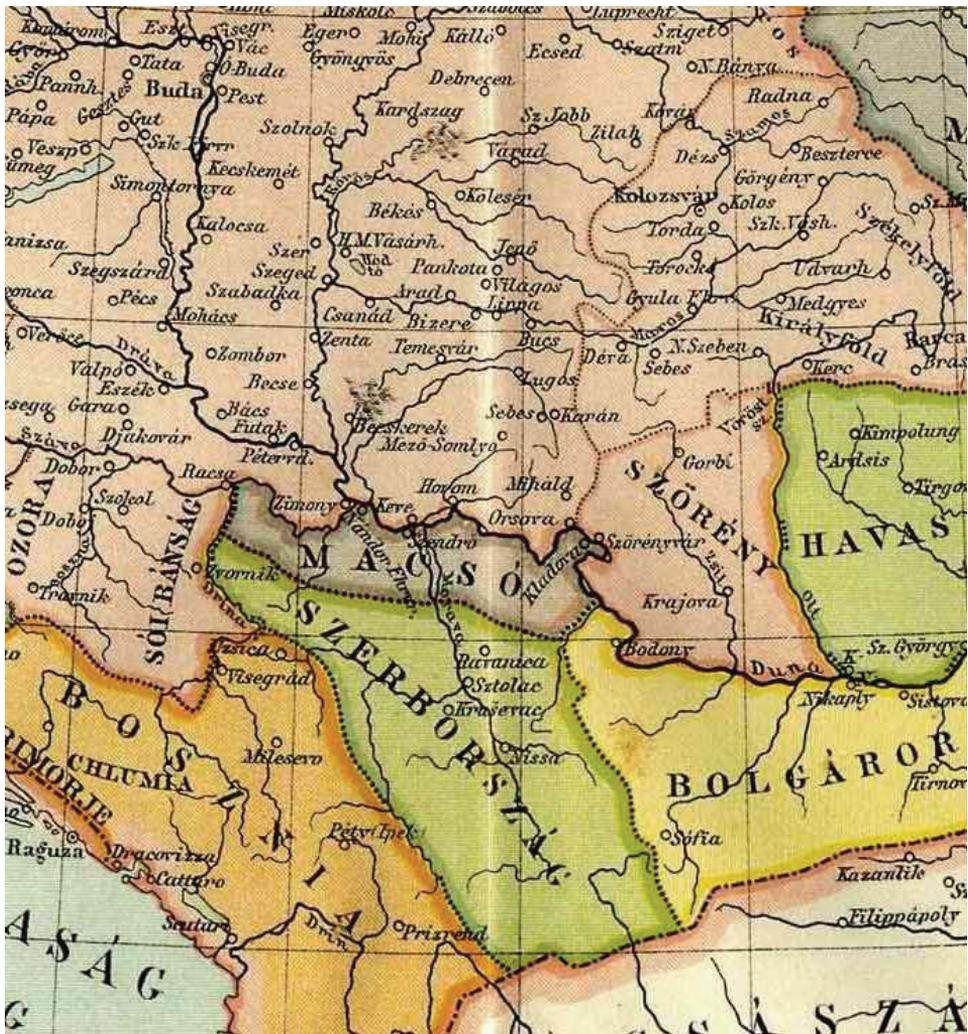


Figure 2. Mačva district for the time of Ludwig the Great (1342-1382)

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Figure 3. Mačva during Garai Laszlo (1445-1467), it is important to note the areas of Pomoravlje and Banat under Đurđe Branković

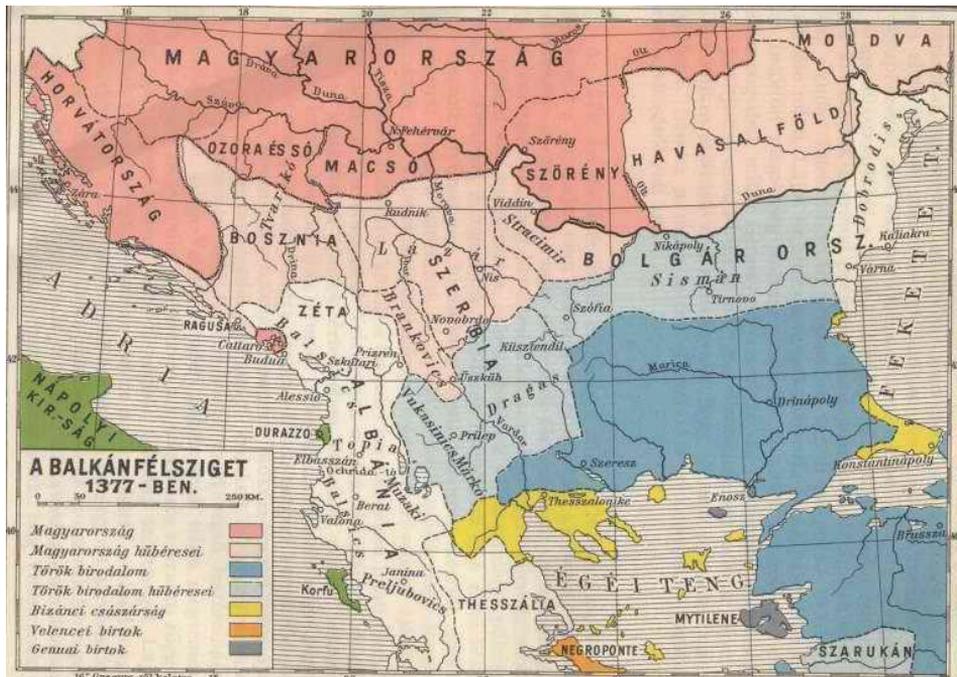


Figure 4. District (banatus) Mačva in 1377.



Figure 5. Town Macho and district Macho in the reign of King Matthias (1458-1490)



Figure 6. Mačva area, Semberija, Usor, Braničevo under the rule of King Stephen Dragutin, URL 3

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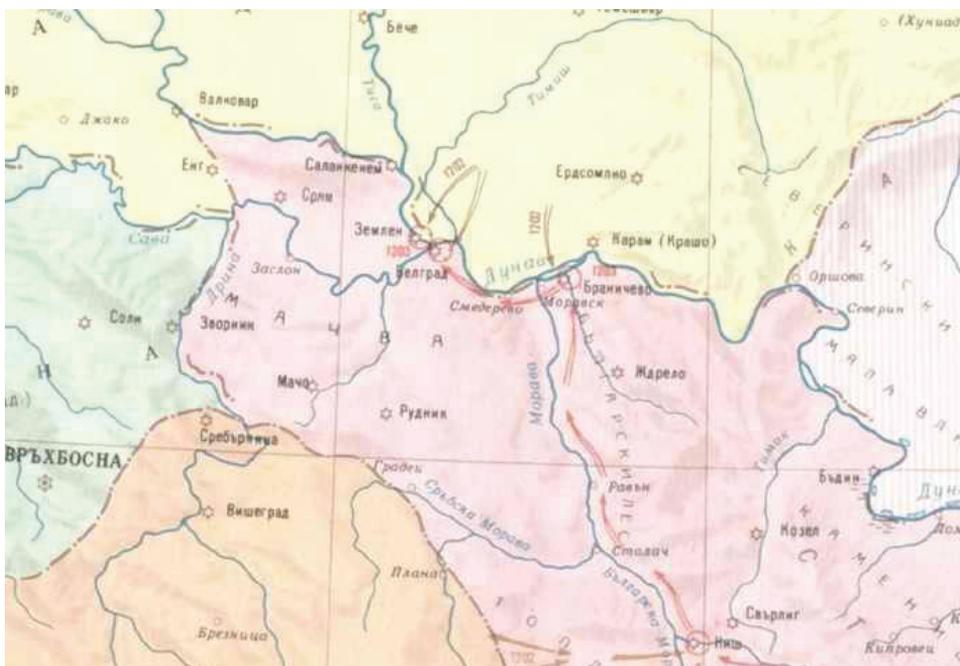


Figure 7. Bulgarian panel, Mačva, <http://anamnesis.info/maps.htm>

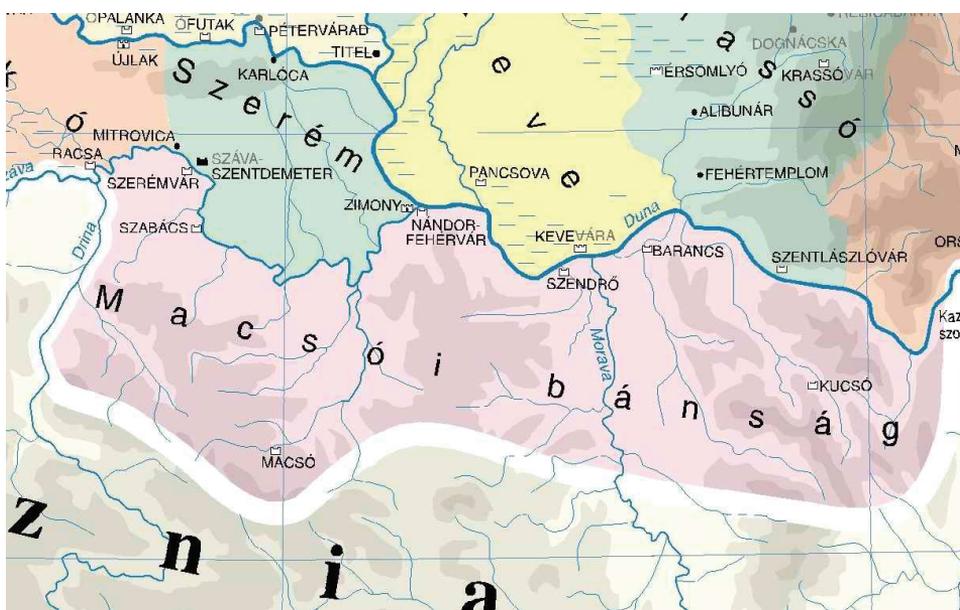


Figure 8. Town Mačva and district Mačva at the time of Ludwig the Great (1342-1382), URL 2

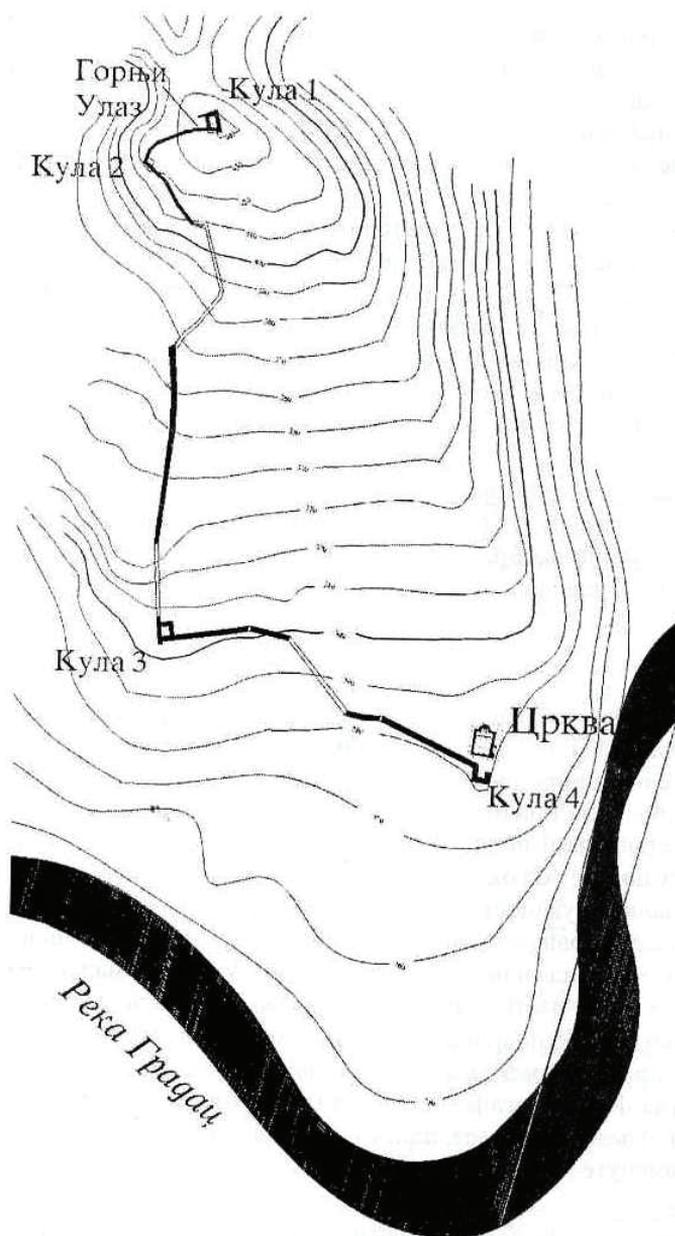


Figure 9. Planigraphy of Slavic Gradac – medieval Macho (Mrkobrad and Arsic, 2004)





Figure 11. Hungarian Empire, the Russian panel, URL 4



Figure 12. Areal recording of fortress Gradac (Brangović, Jerina city, Macho) (Mrkobrad and Arsic, 2004)

## Conclusion

Cartographic images facilitate more accurate assessment of the position of the medieval town Mačva, as well as significant overlap of historiographical and geographic sources are present regarding borders of area Mačva. Conclusions drawn from this is that there are pointing to the identical mapping of Hungarian fortress Macho and Gradac. International sources allow precise geographic recognition of town and fortress Mačva, with its positioning on the Kolubara-Pannonian bordure.

This highlights liability for adequate historical validation of Kolubara Mačva and for fuller understanding of its role in geographical and administrative sense.

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