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GRADSKI MUZEJ SENJ / SENJ CITY MUSEUM

POMORSKI I POVIJESNI MUZEJ HRVATSKOG PRIMORJA RIJEKA

/ MARITIME AND HISTORY MUSEUM OF THE CROATIAN LITTORAL RIJEKA

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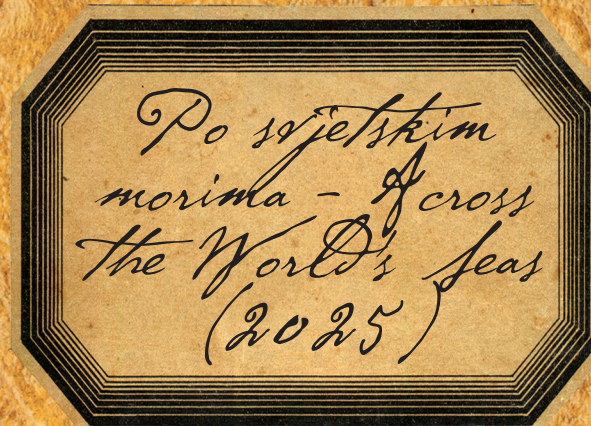
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POMORSKI I POVIJESNI MUZEJ HRVATSKOG PRIMORJA RIJEKA  
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Neposredan povod izložbi *Po svjetskim morima*, čije je otvorenje bilo upriličeno 2010. godine, bilo je obilježavanje 150. obljetnice uspješna završetka plovidbe kojom je kapetan Ivan Visin iz Boke kotorske na jedrenjaku *Splendido* oplovio svijet. Istovremeno, izložbom smo upozorili i na izuzetno umijeće riječkog brodograditelja Andrije Zanon, koji je izgradio brod za taj zahtjevni put.

Izložbu smo najavili na Nautičkom sajmu u Rijeci 2009. godine. Tada se i rodila ideja da javnosti prezentiramo sva postignuća koja su domaći pomorci ostvarili ploveći kao kapetani ili članovi posada uglavnom austrougarskih jedrenjaka i parobroda, i to u razdoblju od druge polovice 18. do početka 20. stoljeća.

Ove godine podsjećamo na izložbu iz 2010. godine, iako u njenom kraćem obliku. Izložba se sastoji od postera i replika slika jedrenjaka i portreta pomoraca te eksponata iz fundusa zbirki PPMHP-a. Gostujući sada izložbom u Gradskom muzeju Senj, predstavljanim eksponatima ističemo plovidbe ponajviše lošinjskih pomoraca, ali i pomoraca iz Primorja koji su plovili i na senjskim jedrenjacima i parobrodima od prve polovice 19. do početka 20. stoljeća. Najznačajnije prikaze donose brodski dnevnici kapetana Branka Širole, koji je plovio na lošinjskim jedrenjacima *Francesco Giuseppe I.* i *Contessa Hilda*. Čuveni *capehorneri*, ili *bijeli romantičari* (kako ih pisci nazivaju), osvjetlali su obraz Malog i Velog Lošinja, a o njihovim se plovidbama pričalo i kroz bremenito 20. stoljeće te nisu pali u zaborav. Uz plovidbe Lošinjana, kao *spiritus movens* ovogodišnje izložbe ističemo i brodarstvo grada Senja.

Grad Senj vrlo se rano spominje u djelima grčkih i rimskih zemljopisaca i povjesničara. Jedan je od najstarijih spomena Senja u *Periplusu*, čiji je autor Pseudoskilaks iz 4. stoljeća prije Krista. Nakon Pseudoskilaksa Senj spominje rimski pisac Plinije iz 1. stoljeća, a zatim Klaudije Ptolomej iz 2. stoljeća u djelu *Geografija*. Najznačajnije razdoblje senjskog brodarstva duge plovidbe nastaje nakon Napoleonskih ratova, kada je Senj, kao i čitava istočnojadranska obala, došao opet pod vlast Habsburške monarhije.

Nakon Napoleonskih ratova – kada je brodogradnja u Senju, ali i u drugim gradovima, stagnirala – četrdesetih se godina 19. stoljeća stanje mijenja. Naime po dolasku braće Pritchard u Kraljevicu senjski trgovci Josip Barac, Vjekoslav Rubelli i Josip Marković s njima sklapaju poslove. Koncem šezdesetih godina 19. stoljeća, periodu u kojem se u Hrvatskome primorju bilježi tendencija pada gradnje jedrenjaka, trgovci su se – uvidjevši da je promet u stalnu opadanju – udružili i 1867. godine osnovali Senjsko brogarsko društvo. U programu je toga Društva bila izgradnja jedrenjaka duge plovidbe, od kojih su tri najpoznatija svakako *Hrvatska (Pošćić)*, *Hrvat* i *Trojednica*. No postupno se Društvo okreće parobrodarstvu. Tako je 1872. godine u Rijeci sagrađen prvi parobrod Senjskoga brogarskog društva – *Hrvat*. Nakon tog događaja i drugi se Senjani sve više okreću parobrodarstvu te osnivaju i svoje parobrodarsko društvo – Parobrodarstvo *Ivan Krajacz i drugovi u Senju*. To je Društvo djelovalo do 1890. godine, a nakon toga se priključilo riječkoj Ungaro-Croati.

The 2010 *Across the World's Seas* exhibition was held to mark the 150th anniversary of the successful voyage round the world made by Captain Ivan Visin from the Bay of Kotor region aboard the

sailing ship *Splendido*. The exhibition also highlighted the extraordinary craftsmanship of the Rijeka shipbuilder Andrija Zanon, who had built the ship for this demanding journey.

The exhibition was announced at the Rijeka Boat Show in 2009. It was then that the idea emerged to present to the public all the achievements of local seafarers who had sailed as captains or crew members, mostly aboard Austro-Hungarian sailing ships and steamships, from the second half of the 18th century to the early 20th century.

This year, we revisit the 2010 exhibition, albeit in a shorter form. The exhibition features posters and reproductions of paintings of sailing ships and portraits of sailors, as well as other exhibits from the collections of the Maritime and History Museum of the Croatian Littoral. Since the exhibition is now hosted at the Senj City Museum, the exhibits highlight the voyages of predominantly Lošinj seafarers, as well as those from the Croatian Littoral, who sailed on sailing ships and steamships owned by Senj shipping companies from the first half of the 19th century to the early 20th century. The most significant accounts are featured in the logbooks kept by Captain Branko Širola, who sailed on the Lošinj sailing ships *Francesco Giuseppe I* and *Contessa Hilda*. The famous *Cape Horners*, or *White Romantics* (as they were called by writers), brought honour to Mali and Veli Lošinj; the stories of their voyages were told throughout the turbulent 20th century, and they have never been forgotten. In addition to the voyages of the seafarers from the island of Lošinj, as the moving spirit of this year's exhibition, we also highlight the shipping industry of the city of Senj.

The city of Senj was mentioned early on in the works of Greek and Roman geographers and historians. One of the earliest references to Senj was in *The Periplous*, written by Pseudo-Skylax in the 4th century BC. After Pseudo-Skylax, Senj was mentioned by the Roman author Pliny the Elder in the 1st century, and later by Claudius Ptolemy in his work *Geography* in the 2nd century. The most significant period of Senj's deep-sea shipping began after the Napoleonic Wars, when the city, along with the entire eastern Adriatic coast, once again came under the rule of the Habsburg Monarchy.

Following the Napoleonic Wars – when shipbuilding in Senj, as well as in other cities, stagnated – the situation began to change in the 1840s. With the arrival of the Pritchard brothers to Kraljevica, Senj merchants Josip Barac, Vjekoslav Rubelli and Josip Marković started doing business with them. At the end of the 1860s, a period marked by a downward trend in sailing ships construction along the Croatian Littoral, the merchants – seeing that business was in constant decline – joined forces and established the Senjsko Brogarsko Društvo shipping company in 1867. The company's programme included the construction of ocean-going sailing ships, the most notable of which were the *Hrvatska (Pošćić)*, the *Hrvat* and the *Trojednica*. However, the company gradually shifted its business to steamships. In 1872, its first steamship, the *Hrvat*, was built in Rijeka. After this event, other Senj merchants increasingly turned to steam navigation and founded their own steamship company – Parobrodarstvo *Ivan Krajacz i Drugovi u Senju*, which operated until 1890, when it merged with Ungaro-Croata in Rijeka.