The paper presents an Ottoman map, which in one part shows in more detail the area of the Bosnian eyalet with its surroundings, i.e. parts of the area of early modern Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. Its author is Haji Khalifa or Katib Celebi, an Ottoman historian and bibliographer from the mid-17th century. The map is in the autograph of the first version of his work Cosmography (Cihân-nümâ) from 1648, preserved in the Austrian National Library in Vienna. The aim of the paper was to establish how the mentioned geographical area was observed by the Ottoman cartographer, what is the possible reason for the creation of the map and what were the sources of information contained in it. As the map was made during the Candian War, after the fall of Klis into Venetian hands in 1648,
it is possible that the author himself made the map with the aim of visualizing the Ottoman border in the Dalmatian hinterland and explaining its significance in the Ottoman centre. Solid precision in positioning and listing local toponyms, the direction of providing road communications as well as the content of marginal notes on the map, indicate that the author probably consulted someone familiar with local circumstances.

**Key words:** Haji Khalifa (Katib Çelebi), cartography, Bosnian eyalet, 17th century
INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF PREVIOUS HISTORIOGRAPHY

Cartographic representations of the area of early modern Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia of Ottoman origin are very rare. Several maps of the area are found in the works of 17th-century Ottoman historian and bibliographer Katib Čelebi. Katib Čelebi or Haji Khalifa (Mustafa bin Abdullah) is an Ottoman historian and bibliographer (Istanbul, 1609-1657). He wrote more than a hundred works in the fields of history, geography, mathematics, astronomy, cartography, and so on. In his work Cosmography (Cihânnûmâ), he also used European cartographic sources and provided data on Balkan Peninsula (Hagen, 2003; Öztürk, 2013). According to Katib Čelebi himself, he began to study cartography and map making after the outbreak of the Candian War in 1645, using experiences from the West. In order to obtain resources to describe the European part of the Ottoman state for the work Cosmography, he previously wrote a work entitled Levâmi’u’n-nûr fi zulmet-i Atlas Minor (Hagen, 2003). This work of his is an interpreted and critical translation of the Atlas Minor (Mercator - Hondius) printed in 1621 (Karamustafa, 1992, 218; Brentjes, 2005, 126; Üstüner, Arslantürk 2017). In the translation of Mercator’s Atlas Minor completed in December 1654, he was reportedly assisted by a French convert to Islam (Hagen, 1998, 101, 115). A phototype edition of Levâmi’u’n-nûr (Üstüner, Arslantürk, 2017) has been recently published while the original is kept in the Nuruosmaniye Library in Istanbul (URL 1). This work also includes a map entitled Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Dalmatia (Iskâlvonya, Korvâsiya, Bosniya, Dâlmâsya), but it is not the original work of the author but a translation of the Mercator map of the same name. Another map of the mentioned area can be found in a copy of Cosmography printed in 1732 (Öztürk, 2013, 176-177; Korić, 2020, 24-27).

According to Hagen, the Viennese version is a fine copy of the unfinished first version of Cosmography, with an introduction and numerous additions at the margins (Hagen, 2012, 286). Although some cartographic representations of the countries of the Western Balkans at that time were
made by Katib Çelebi, previously known in historiography, as far as we know, until recently were not the subject of more detailed analysis (Korić, 2020, 24-40). The map from this version of Cosmography is also brought by A. Üstüner in one of his works from 2018, but he incorrectly states it as a map of Belgrade (Üstüner, 2018). Historiography has long known a narrative geographical description of Balkan Peninsula from the middle of the 17th century (Hammer, 1812; Novaković, 1892). After reading the aforementioned Hammer’s translation, F. Rački pointed out the importance of Cosmography for the geographical history of the regions of Southeast Europe and compared the data it offers with data from a spy description created after 1624 (Rački, 1882). F. Taeschner found that Hammer used the narrative description from this very manuscript of Cosmography as the basis for his translation (Taeschner, 1926).

DESCRIPTION OF THE MAP

In this paper, a map created in the first years of the Candian War will be presented, which deals in more detail with the area of the Bosnian eyalet and its surroundings. It has been found in the autograph of the first version of the work Cosmography from 1648, kept in the Austrian National Library in Vienna (URL 2). This map is unique because it is not found in other copies of Cosmography. In this copy, in addition to the above map, there is only a sketch of the Ka'ba in Mecca on page 173* and a map of the Krasnodar region and the Kuban river basin on page 208v. Names of toponyms and notes on the map are written in Arabic script in the Ottoman Turkish language. The map was subsequently inserted into the manuscript between page ۹۰ (subsequent numbering 90 and 90v), which contains a narrative description of the ‘sanjak Herzegovina belonging to Bosnia,’ and page ۷۳* (subsequent numbering 91 and 91v), where the description of the country of Bosnia begins (Memleket-i Bosna). The map is numbered ۹۰*, and its back ۹۰*c. As for the map in this work, it can be assumed to be an original, perhaps hand-drawn cartographic work of Katib

OPIS KARTE

U ovom radu predstavljena je karta nastala u prvim godinama Kandijskog rata, koja priči o prostoru Bosanskog ejaleta s okolinom. Sačuvana je u autografu prve inačice djela Kozmografija iz 1648. godine koji se nalazi u Austrijskoj nacionalnoj knjižnici u Beču (URL 2). Ova je karta jedinstvena jer je nema u ostalim primjerima Kozmografije. Uz to, u ovom se rukopisu osim navedene karte nalazi još samo skica Ka’be u Mekki s okolinom na stranici ۱۷۳* te karta Krasnodarskog kraja i porečja rijeke Kuban na stranici ۲۰۳v. Nazivi toponima i bilješke na karti napisani su arapskim pismom na osmanskom turskom jeziku. Karta je naknadno ubačena u rukopis i to između stranice ۹۰ (naknadna numeracija 90 i 90v), na kojoj se nalazi narativni opis ‘sandžaka Hercegovina koji pripada Bosni’ i stranice ۹۱ (naknadna numeracija 91 i 91v) gdje počinje narativni opis zemlje Bosne (Memleket-i Bosna). Karta je numerirana brojem ۹۰*, a njezna polodina ۹۰v. Za kartu se pretpostavlja da predstavlja izvorni, rukom iscrten kartografski uradak samog Katiba Čelebića. Osim gradova i riječka Bosanskog ejaleta s okolinom, na njoj su predstavljeni i neki gradovi ejaleta Budim i Kanjiža (Nagykanizsa) te neki zapadniji ugarski gradovi. Važniji i veći gradovi odnosno centri ejaleta poput Kanjiža i Budima, te Banje Luke u
Çelebi himself. In addition to the cities and rivers of the Bosnian eyalet with its surroundings, the map also shows some towns of the eyalet of Buda and Kanizsa and some western Hungarian cities. Significant and larger cities or centres of eyalet such as Nagykanizsa and Buda, and Banja Luka in the Bosnian eyalet, are marked with the symbol of the fortified city - the fortress. Other cities are marked with larger and smaller red dots. In addition, on the map itself, as well as in the manuscript, there are inscribed marginal notes of various content. In some places, the text has been crossed out and rewritten, which confirms that this is a draft of the manuscript that was used by Katib Çelebi to provide explanations and notes during the work on the book. In the manuscript itself, this draft is marked as a concept or sketch - müsvedde (URL 2). On the back of the map there are a few more notes which we will look at later in the text.

In the upper part of the analysed map, north of the River Drava, the cities of eyalet Buda and Kanizsa are presented, as well as some other Hungarian cities that will not be mentioned on this occasion because they go beyond the scope of this paper. Between the rivers Sava and Drava there is an area marked as the province of Slavonia, where a note is written: 'The inhabitants of province of Slavonia are called central Hungarians. Half of them are under their control (?)'. The division of this area into Ottoman sanjaks was not recorded, but only a few localities were mentioned: Požega (Pojega), Cernik (Černik), Orhowica (Râhovtsa yawlaği), Osijek (Osek), uz koji je o commenced and most, te Nijemci (Neme). Nešto istočnije ubilježen je i Beograd (Belgrad).

Uz rijeku Drinu prikazani su: Rača (Râça), Zvornik (Izvornik), Rogatica (Čelebi Pâzâr), Višegrad (Višegrad), Foča (Foça). Sarajevo je označeno kru- pnim točkom crvenom točkom i oznakom Bosna (Bosna), uz koji stoji jedna nečitka bilješka. Od Sarajeva prema sjeverozapadu ubilježena je cestovna komu- nikacija Sarajevo – Busovača (Busovâça) – Trav- nik (Trevnik) – Jajce (Yâyce) – Banja Luka (Bâna Lûka). Od Sarajeva prema jugu pruža se cestovni pravac prema Mostaru (Mostâr), uz koji je zapad- no prikazana rijeka Rama (nehri Râma) i gradić Prozor (Prîzûr), a potom i rijeka Neretva (nehri Neretvâ). Južnije prema moru smješteni su Ljubuš- ki (Lûbûški), Gabela (Gâblela), Norin (Nûrîn), Makarska (Makârska) i nahija Fragustin (nâhiye Frûgûstein). Tekst na prostoru na kojem su prika-

1 Pri odabiru načina transliteracije naziva napisanih arapskim pismom na osmanskom turškom, upotrijebljen je pojednostav- ljeni sustav transliteracije kakav se koristi u časopisu International Journal of Middle East Studies (IJMES) (URL 3).
uzi toponomi između Fragustin a Livna (Hlevene) nije čitljiv i ovom se prigodom nije mogla provesti identifikacija i ubicacija ovde navedenih toponima. Na karti je ubilježeno više putnih komunikacija u tom području koje polaze od Livna kao čvorista. Jedan pravac polazi od Livna do Kliša (Kliş) prema lukama na morskoj obali gdje su ubilježeni Split (Isplit i Šibenik (Šibenik). Druga ubilježena putna komunikacija od Livna prema jugu je ona prema Vr(h)lici (Vrhlîka), preko Dnîš (Dnîš) do Skradina (Izkrâdîn). Treća linija vodi preko Kupresa (Kâpréz), Prusca-Akhisara (Akhisâr), Travnika, Jajca, Trijebova (Trebova) do Banje Luke. Četvrta se putna komunikacija, izgleda, ovdijala na potezu od Livna preko Glamoča (Glâmûç), Pecke (Pekeâr) pa preko rijeke Vrbas (nehri-Virbâs), Zmijanja (Uzmiyan) do Banje Luke. Na karti je ubilježena i rijeka Pliva (nehr-i-Plive) i rijeka Vrbas (nehr-i-Vrbâs). Južnije od Une i Vrbasa ubilježeni su Hrastovica (yaylak Hrovotsa) te područje Podrašnica, koja pripada Jezero (Podräfinice nahiye, tábi Gölähsâr) kao i neki drugi toponomi čiji se nazivi ovoga puta nisu mogli odgonetnuti.

Uz rijeku Sava ubilježeni su Dubočac (Dubocnisa), Brod (Brod), Svinjar (Isminâr), Gradiška (Grâdska), Dubica (Dubitsa). Prvobitno su uz Savu bili navedeni i Bužim (Bašin), Cazin (Zaçin), Todorovo (Todor Novî), ali su precrtani i ponovno zabilježeni južnije, na rijeku Kupu (nehri-Kûpa), čiji se vodotok spojen s Umom. Nešto zapadnije prikazan je Bihać (Bîhke), dok su oko rijeke Une (nehri-Una) predstavljeni gradovi Kostajnica (Kostânye), Varcar Vakuf (Vârsar Vafki), planina Lisina (celâl-i-Liîn), Ključ (Klîç) i Kozarac (Kozârça). Slijedi bilješka koja bi se mogla prevesti kao 'Karlovac, pogranicni područje Hrvatske' (kenâr Hrvât vilayet Kârlâvtsa). Katibi Čelebi na jednoj drugoj karti upotrijebio je riječ kenâr u značenju granice ili pogranicnica. Južno od Senja, 'utvrde pobunjenih nevjernika' (Senâyî kâftirledurîn), ubilježena je i granica Hrvatske (serhâlî-i-Hrastîe), a sjevernije od Senja ponovno stoji bilješka slična ranijе spomenutoj ('Kârlâvca vilayetleri Hrastdor'), iz tih bilješki doznaje se da je područje Karlovca, kao i područje Senja, smatrano pogranicnjem ranonovoj-vjekovne Hrvatske.

Uz rijeku Krku (nehri-Krka), od sjevera k jugu smješteni su Knin (Knîn), Ostrovica (Ostrôvce), Nečven (Neçven). Blâže morskoj obali nalaze se Ve-
lin (Velim), Dazlina (Dâzâlina), Vrana (Vrâna), Nadin (Nâdîn), Zemunik (Zemûn), Poliçnik (Poliçne), Sedd-i Islam (Sedd-i îslâm), Novigrad (Novigradiç cedîd), Karin (Karîn), Obrovac (Obrotse), dolina rijeke Zrmanje (nehr-i Zrmânya sahrâsı) i Perušić koji pripada Lici (Bruşîk tâbi'Lîka). Na morskoj obali ubilježena je tvrđava Novi (Novî), zatim Ražanac (Râzânçe), Posedarje (Bûsedârye), Zadar (Zâdrel) i još nekoliko za sada neprocitanih i neubiciranih toponima.

Osim bogatom toponimijom, karta privlači pažnju i sljedećim bilješkama vezanim za prostor dalmatinskog zaleđa:

’Iza Livna nalazi se velika planina Plješevica’ (Hlevne arînda Plevaşîçe azîm tâşdír)

’Planina Mosor je velika planina iza Klisa’ (Cebel-i Mosor Klîs arînda azîm tâşdír)

’Liška pripada Krki, sastoji se od dvanaest tvrđava (Liška tâbi’ Krka on iki kal’adan müstemildir)

’To su ratne palanke’ (Bunlar barbi palankalardir)

’Kadiluk Udbina pripada Krki, ima dvadeset do trideset tvrđava’ (Udobine kažâsî Krka ya tâbi’ yiğirmi otuz kal’ası vardi)

’Krka je naziv rijeke’ (Krka ism-i nehîrdir)

’Skradin je luka sandžaka’ (Izkrâdîn livâ iskelesidir)

’Bilaj je mala tvrđava koja pripada Klisu’ (Bilay Klîse tâbi’ kal’a-i şâqiridir)

’Manastir u Zaostrogu pripada Hercegovini, ali su ga pripojili Klisu’ (Kenise-i Zâvoşrog Hersekedir ona Klîsa muttasîldir)

’Rijeka Cetina izvire na proplancima Dinare, 14 milja uzvodno od Omiša’ (Nehr-i Cetina 14 mil Omîstên yukarsî Dinâra yaylasîndan zkar)

Na karti se nalazi još nekoliko bilješki koje ovom prigodom nismo uspjeli procitati.

MOGUĆI RAZLOZI I OKOLNOSTI NASTANKA KA KARTE

Budući da ova verzija Kozmografije datira iz 1648. godine, vjerojatno je nastala nakon mletačkog osvajanja Klisa u vrijeme Kandjijskog rata (1645. – 1699.). U navedenom razdoblju dalmatinsko zaleđe, naročito prostor Kliskog i Krkoličkog te Hercegovačkog sandžaka bio je važno osmansko-mletačko ratište. Moguće je, stoga, da

South of Senj, the ‘fortress of rebellious infidels’ (Sen’ aşi kâfîrlerdir), the Croatian border (serhadd-i Hrâtse) was recorded, and north of Senj there is again a note similar to the one mentioned earlier (Kârlovaç vilayetleri Hrvatdir). From these notes we could learn that the area of Karlovac, as well as the area of Senj, was considered the border of early modern Croatia.

Along the River Krka (nehr-i Krka), from north to south, Knin (Knîn), Ostrovica (Ostroşe), Nećven (Neçven) were placed. Closer to the sea there are Velin (Velîn), Dazlina (Dâzâlina), Vrana (Vrâna), Nadin (Nâdîn), Zemunik (Zemûn), Poliçnik (Poliçne), Sedd-i Islam (Sedd-i îslâm), Novigrad (Novigradiç cedîd), Karin (Karîn), Obrovac (Obrotse), the valley of the River Zrmanja (nehr-i Zrmânya sahrâsı) and Perusić belonging to Lika (Bruşîk tâbi’Lîka). On the sea shore itself, the fortress of Novi (Novî) was recorded, followed by Ražanac (Râzânçe), Posedarje (Bûsedârye), Zadar (Zâdrel) and several other so far unread and unlocated toponyms.

Apart from its rich toponomy, the map also attracts attention with the following notes related to the Dalmatian hinterland:

‘There is the great mountain Plješevica behind Livno’ (Hlevne arînda Plevaşîçe azîm tâşdír)

The great mountain behind Klis is ‘Mount Mosor’ (Cebel-i Mosor Klîs arînda azîm tâşdír)

’Lika belongs to Krka, consists of twelve fortresses’ (Lika tâbi’ Krka on iki kal’adan müstemildir)

‘They are war fortifications’. (Bunlar barbi palankalardirdir)

’Kadilik Udbina belongs to Krka, there are twenty to thirty fortresses’ (Udobine kažâsî Krka ya tâbi’ yiğirmi otuz kal’ası vardi)

’Krka is the name of the river’ (Krka ism-i nehîrdir)

’Skradin is the port of sanjak’ (Izkrâdîn livâ iskelesidir)

’Bilaj is a small fortress belonging to Klis’ (Bilay Klîse tâbi’ kal’a-i şâqiridir)

“The monastery in Zaostrog belongs to Herzegovina, but it was annexed by Klis’ (Kenise-i Zâvoşrog Hersekedir ona Klîsa muttasîldir)

“The River Cetina springs on the meadows of the Dinara, 14 miles upstream from Omiš’ (Nehr-i Cetina 14 mil Omîstên yukarsî Dinâra yaylasîndan
POSITIVE REASONS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CREATION OF THE MAP

Since this version of Cosmography dates from 1648, it means that it was probably created after the Venetian conquest of Klis during the Candian War (1645-1699). In the mentioned period, the Dalmatian hinterland, especially the area of the sanjaks of Klis, Krka-Lika and Herzegovinia was a significant Ottoman-Venetian battlefield. Therefore, this map could have been created with the aim of better positioning the mentioned area and understanding the significance of its geostrategic position in the regional and wider framework. In addition, the visualization of the area and its presentation on a cartographic work with textual notes may have sought to develop an awareness of its importance at the very top of the Ottoman state, which seems to have been lacking at the time and the loss of fortress of Klis was minimized. Namely, according to the Ottoman court chronicler Mustafa Naima, Grand Vizier Hezar Pare Ahmed Pasha, who received an exhaustive report from Dalmatia, presented to the Sultan the case of the loss of Klis fortress in 1648 as the loss of ‘one insignificant church and two palankas’ (Buzov, 2003: 231). It was because in Turkish the name Klis is reminiscent of the word church (Tur. kilise). Naima probably took the description of this event from the Chronicle of Mehmed Khalifa Bosniak, who, as a courtier and direct eyewitness of this event at court, wrote the following in horror: “The Bosnian people sent a man to report that the enemy destroyed and occupied more than thirty fortresses and palankas in the Bosnian province in the area of Klis. But the people who came were not given importance, and the event was falsely presented. They presented the matter to the Sultan as follows: ‘There was a small church in Bosnia. It was taken over by an infidel. It had belonged to infidels before. It doesn’t matter. After this they will take nothing more” (Bošnjak, 2002, 38).
tada aktualni nazivi toponima i hidronima gotovo potpuno fonetski ispravno. Isti je slučaj i s ostalim bilješkama i napomenama na karti. Međutim, Katib Čelebiju je nedostajalo više pouzdanoga primarnoga kartografskog materijala što je dovelo do određenih nedostataka na skicama nekih njegovih karti na kojima je pokušao predstaviti regije oko rijeka, ali bez adekvatnih proporcija, orijentacije i toka tih rijeka. Među takvim primjerima navode se i karte Srbije i Bosne u bečkom rukopisu (Hagen, 2012., 288).

Može se smatrati da u izradi ove karte nije služio kartografskim uradcima onodobnih europskih kartografa. Što se tiče ostalih spisa koji su mogli poslužiti kao izvor podataka unesenih u kartu, u historiografiji je poznat jedan opis Bosanskog ejaleta iz trećeg desetljeća 17. stoljeća, na talijanskom jeziku, koji sadrži mnoštvo podataka o njegovom vojnom i upravnom uređenju (Rački, 1882). Kako se u njemu nalaze i podaci iz službenog osmanskog popisa Bosanskog sandžaka iz 1620. godine, izvršenog u vrijeme valije Ibrahim-paše Memibegovića, kao službenog izvora koji je bio dostupan samo užem krugu ljudi iz osmanske administracije, zaključuje se da je spomenuti opis sačinila špijunska mletačka mreža koja je imala svoje ljude u samom vrhu tadašnje osmanske administracije u Bosni i u samom Sarajevu. (Traljić, 1959., 418; Zahirović, 2005, 189). Smatra se da je mletačka špijunska mreža sastavila spomenuti izvještaj o rasporedu i jačini cisma osmanskih trupa u Ugarskoj, pridružile pothodu osmanskog vazala erdeljskog kneza Bethleha na Gáboru protiv Austrije 1623. godine (Zahirović, 2005., 191). F. Rački je usporedio navedeni opis, koji sadrži više od 130 mjesta Bosanskog ejaleta na čelu s beglerbegom Ibrahim-pašom Memibegovićem, koji je imenovan vrhovnim zapovjednikom svih osmanskih trupa u Ugarskoj, pridružile pothodu osmanskog vazala erdeljskog kneza Bethleha na Gáboru protiv Austrije 1623. godine (Zahirović, 2005., 191). F. Rački je usporedio navedeni opis, koji sadrži više od 130 mjesta Bosanskog ejaleta, s Hadži Halifinim narativnim opisom, te zaključio da je Hadži Halifin opis više geografski i da navodi osam sandžaka Bosanskog ejaleta, dok je špijunski opis više statistički i navodi sedam sandžaka u okvirima Bosanskog ejaleta (Rački, 1882., 174). Osim toga, važne podatke o organizaciji spomenutih utvrđenih gradova i njihovoj vojnoj strukturi u razdoblju uoči izbijanja

Other important towns in the Dalmatian hinterland that were located in the sanjak of Herzegovina within the Bosnian eyalet, such as Blagaj, Počitelj, (Herceg) Novi and others, are also mentioned in this map. As mentioned earlier, for writing his books in geography and cartography, Katib Čelebi used cartographic and other material by European authors, and mostly his primary source, Mercator’s Atlas Minor. Therefore, he was able to gain a solid idea of the mentioned area, more important cities, larger rivers and road communications in the region. It is not known whether he lived in Ottoman Bosnia and the region, but, given the very good representation of the area and solid precision in recording the names, it is very likely that he consulted a good expert of local toponymy when narrating and making a map. Namely, the current names of toponyms and hydronyms were recorded on the map almost completely phonetically correctly. The same is the case with the other notes and notes on the map. However, Katib Čelebi in principle lacked more reliable primary cartographic material which could lead to certain shortcomings in the sketches of some of his maps in which he tried to present the regions around the rivers, but without adequate proportions, orientation and flow of those rivers. Such examples include maps of Serbia and Bosnia in the Vienna Manuscript (Hagen, 2012, 288).

It can be argued that he did not use the cartographic works of European cartographers of that time to make this map. As for the other writings that could have served as a source of data entered in the map, in historiography there is a description of the Bosnian eyalet from the third decade of the 17th century, in Italian, which is contained in a lot of information about its military and administrative organization (Rački, 1882). As it also contains data from the official Ottoman census of the Bosnian Sanjak from 1620, made during the reign of Ibrahim Pasha Memibegović, as an official source that was available only to a small circle of people from the Ottoman administration, it can be concluded that the description was made by Venetian spy network, that had its people among the very top of the Ottoman administration in Bosnia and in Sarajevo itself (Traljić, 1959, 418; Zahirović, 2005, 189). It is believed that the Venetian spy network made the mentioned report on the de-
Kandijskog rata pružaju službeni osmanski popisi posada strateški najvažnijih utvrđi osmanskog pogranicaja u Bosanskom ejaletu iz 1586., 1616. i 1643. godine. (Handžić, 1988.; Spaho, 1989.; Jurin Starčević, 2003.).

Na poleđini karte, u kutu, nalazi se bilješka čiji je tekst samo parcijalno čitljiv jer je veći dio bilješke otkinut. Mogu se pročitati jedino pojedini završni dijelovi teksta koji sugeriraju da je ostatak teksta govorio o pridruživanju taboru na krajini „...ucunde tabur...” i „...tabura mulhaq oldilar”, te se čita ime „defterdâr Mušli-ağa“. Katib Çelebi u svojem djelu Fêzleke smopinje bosanskog defterdara Mušli-agu koji je sudjelovao u jednom sukobu kod Klisa u vrijeme Kandijskog rata 5. safe-ra 1057./12. ožujka 1647. godine: „Nakon toga (mletački vojskovoda) podigao formirao je tabor pred Zadrom. Kada je dvije hiljade konjanička nevjernika stiglo pred Klis, pristigao je bosanski defterdar Mušli-ag, izvršio napad na njih te ih uz Allahovu pomoć ubio, nekolicinu nevjernika je ubio, a ostali su se spasili bijegom natrag u svoj tabor” (Çelebi, 2016., 435). U djelu Târîh-i Enveri zabilježeno je da je bosanski defterdar Mušli-efendi kupio određene zemljišne parcele u okolini Sarajeva potkraj 1647. godine kao i to da je kasnije postao paša (Kadić, IV: 116-117). Evliya Çelebi u svojoj Putopisu navodi da je u vrijeme kada je boravio u Sarajevu 1660. godine, tri dana bio gost na dvoru potomaka Mušli-efendije (Çelebi, 1979., 478). Na drugom mjestu u djelu Fêzleke, Katib Çelebi spominje bivšeg defterdara Mušli-bega i ubrjava ga među one koji su izzivali nered u Bosni u vrijeme valije Mehemd-paše sina Mustafa-paše 1650. godine (Çelebi, 2016., 1031). Muvekküt in svojoj Povijesti Bosne spominje „pašu Hercegovine Mušli-bega hadži Memiça, koji je ranije bio defterdar Bosne, poznat po svojoj pametnoj politici i hrabrosti. On je sredio stanje u Hercegovini. Svojim lijepim postupcima doveo je u pokornost i armatske odmetnike i u tim krajevima nastao je mir” (Muvekküt, 1999., 344). Ako je riječ o istoj osobi, bosanskog defterdara Mušli-agu, kasnijeg Mušli-bega, može se smatrati suvremenikom navedene karte, ali za sada nije poznato više podataka o njemu kao ni to u kakvoj je vezi bio s Katibom Çelebijem i nastankom karte.

employment and strength of the Ottoman forces in the Bosnian eyalet at the time when the military troops from the Bosnian eyalet led by Beglerbeg Ibrahim Pasha Memibegović, who was appointed commander in chief of all Ottoman troops in Hungary, joined the campaign of the Ottoman vassal of the Transylvanian prince Bethlen Gábor against Austria in 1623 (Zahiroyić, 2005, 191). F. Rački compared the above description, which contains more than 130 places of the Bosnian eyalet, with Haji Khalifa’s narrative description, and concluded that Haji Khalifa’s description is more geographical and lists eight sanjaks of the Bosnian eyalet, while the spy description is more statistical and lists seven sanjaks within the Bosnian eyalet (Rački, 1882, 174). In addition, significant data on the organization of the mentioned fortified towns and their military structure in the period before the outbreak of the Candian War can be found on the official Ottoman lists of crews of the strategically most important fortresses of the Ottoman frontier in the Bosnian eyalet from 1586, 1616 and 1643 (Handžić, 1988.; Spaho, 1989.; Jurin-Starčević, 2003).

On the back of the map, in the corner, there is a note only partially legible because most of it has been torn off. Only certain final parts of the text can be read nicely, about the joining the camp at the border ‘... ucunde tabur’ and ‘... tabura mulhaq oldilar,’ and the name ‘defterdâr Mušli-ağa’ is also discernible. Katib Çelebi in his work Fêzleke mentions the Bosnian defterdar Musli Agha who took part in a conflict near Klis during the Candian War on the 5th of Safer 1057/12 March 1647: “After that (the Venetian military leader) formed a camp in front of Zadar. When a calvary of two thousand infidels arrived in front of Klis, the Bosnian defterdar Musli Agha arrived, attacked them and defeated them with the help of Allah, killed several infidels, and the rest escaped back to their camp” (Çelebi, 2016, 435). It is recorded in the work Târîh-i Enveri that the Bosnian defterdar Musli Efendi bought certain plots of land in the vicinity of Sarajevo at the end of 1647 and that he later became a pasha (Kadić, IV: 116-117). Evliya Çelebi states in his Travelogue that during the time he spent in Sarajevo in 1660, he was a guest at the court of the descendants of Musli Efendi for three days (Çelebi, 1979, 478). Elsewhere in Fêzleke, Katib Çelebi mentions the former defterdar
Tablica 1. Toponimi Bosanskog ejaleta i okoline na karti Katiba Čelebi iz 1648  
Table 1: Toponyms of the Bosnian eyalet and its surroundings represented on the map of Katib Çelebi from 1648

| Naziv na karti (Name on the map) | Ubikacija (Location) |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Požega | Požega, grad u Hrvatskoj, središte Požeško-slavonske županije./Požega, a city in Croatia, the centre of Požega-Slavonia County. |
| Černik | Černik, naselje u Hrvatskoj u sastavu općine Černik u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji./Černik, a village in Croatia within Černik municipality in the Brod-Posavina County. |
| Râhovtsa yaylaği | Orahovica, grad u Hrvatskoj, u Virovitičko-podravskoj županiji./Orahovica, a city in Croatia, in Virovitica-Podravina County. |
| Osek | Osijek, grad u istočnoj Hrvatskoj./Osijek, a town in eastern Croatia. |
| Nemće | Nijemci, naselje i općina Vukovarsko-srijemske županije u Hrvatskoj./Nijemci, settlement and municipality of Vukovar-Srijem County in Croatia. |
| Brod | Slavonski Brod, grad u Hrvatskoj, središte Brodsko-posavске županije./Slavonski Brod, a city in Croatia, the centre of the Brod-Posavina County. |
| Raça | Postoje naselja Sremska Rača, u Srbiji na uskom pojasu između rijeka Save i Bosuta i Bosanska Rača u Bosni i Hercegovini. Dana su službeni granični prijelazi između Srbije i Bosne i Hercegovine./There are settlements of Sremska Rača, in Serbia, on the narrow belt between the rivers Sava and Bosut, and Bosanska Rača in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Today it is the official border crossing point between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Izvornik | Zvornik, središte istoimene opštine u istočnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine./Zvornik, a city and centre of the municipality of the same name in the eastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Čelebi Pâzârı | Rogatica, grad i općina u jugoistočnoj Bosni, u Bosni i Hercegovini./Rogatica, a city and municipality in south-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Višegrâd | Višegrad, grad i općina u istočnoj Bosni u Bosni i Hercegovini./Višegrad, a city and municipality in eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Foça | Foča, grad i općina u jugoistočnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine./Foča, a city and municipality in south-eastern Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| (Saray)Bosna | Sarajevo, glavni i najveći grad Bosne i Hercegovine./Sarajevo, the capital and largest city of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Mostâr | Mostar, grad i upravno sjedište Hercegovačko-neretvanskog kantona u Bosni i Hercegovini./Mostar, the city and administrative centre of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton in Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Prûzûr | Prozor, grad u sjevernoj Hercegovini u Bosni i Hercegovini./Prozor, a city in northern Herzegovina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Lûbûş | Ljubuški, grad na krajnjem zapadu Bosne i Hercegovine./Ljubuski, a town in the far west of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Gabela | Gabela, naseljeno mjesto u gradu Čapljini u Bosni i Hercegovini./Gabela, a populated place in the town of Čapljina, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Norin | Kula Norinska, općina i naselje u Hrvatskoj./Kula Norinska, municipality and settlement in Croatia. |
| nâhiye Frâgustin | Osmanjska nahiija Fragostin/Fragustin obuhvaćala je gornje Makarsko primorje sa sjedištem u mjestu Gradac./The Ottoman district (nahiyê) Fragostin/Fragustin covered the upper Makarska Riviera with its centre in Gradac. |
| Makârškâ | Makarska, priobalni grad u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj./Makarska, a coastal town in the Split-Dalmatia County in Croatia. |
| Hlevne | Livno (stariji oblik (I)hlevne), grad na jugozapadu Bosne i Hercegovine./Livno (older form (I)hlevne), a town in south-western Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Naziv na karti | Ubikacija                          |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| Klis           | Klis, naselje i općina u Splitskom zaledu podno istoimene srednjovjekovne tvrđave u Hrvatskoj. Klis, a village and municipality in the hinterland of Split, at the foot of the medieval fortress of the same name, Croatia. |
| Split          | Split, najveći grad u Dalmaciji, i po broju stanovnika drugi najveći grad u Hrvatskoj. Split, the largest city in Dalmatia, and the second largest city in Croatia by population. |
| Šibenik        | Šibenik, grad i središte Šibensko-kninske županije u Hrvatskoj. Šibenik, city and center of the Šibenik-Knin County in Croatia. |
| Vrlika         | Vrlika, grad u Splitsko-dalmatinskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj. Vrlika, a town in Split-Dalmatia County in Croatia. |
| Dreniš         | Dreniš, grad u Hrvatskoj u Šibensko-kninskoj županiji. Dreniš, a town in Croatia in Šibenik-Knin County. |
| Skradin        | Skradin, grad u Hrvatskoj u Šibensko-kninskoj županiji. Skradin, a town in Croatia in Šibenik-Knin County. |
| Kupres         | Kupres, općina na jugozapadu Bosne i Hercegovine. Kupres, a municipality in the southwestern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Akhisar        | Prusac (poznat i kao Akhisar), naselje u gornjem toku rijeke Vrbas, između Bugojna i Donjeg Vakfa u Bosni i Hercegovini. Prusac (also known as Akhisar), a settlement in the upper reaches of the river Vrbas, between Bugojno and Donji Vakuf in Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Travnik        | Travnik, grad i općina u Bosni i Hercegovini. Travnik, a city and municipality in Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Varaždin       | Jaje, grad i središte istoimene općine u Srednjobosanskom kantonu u Bosni i Hercegovini. Jaje, the town and seat of the municipality of the same name in the Central Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Trebova        | Trijebovo, naseljeno mjesto u sastavu općine Mrkonjić Grad u Bosni i Hercegovini. Trijebovo, a populated place within the municipality of Mrkonjić Grad, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Banja Luka     | Banja Luka, grad u zapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine smješten na rijeci Vrbas. Banja Luka, a city in the western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, located on the River Vrbas. |
| Glamoč         | Glamoč, naselje u jugozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine. Glamoč, a settlement in southwestern Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Podrašnica     | Podrašnica, naseljeno mjesto u sastavu općine Mrkonjić Grad u Bosni i Hercegovini. Podrašnica, within the municipality of Mrkonjić Grad, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Pekka          | Gornja i Donja Pecka, selo pokraj magistralne ceste Mrkonjić Grad – Glamoč u Bosni i Hercegovini. Gornja and Donja Pecka, a village near the main road Mrkonjić Grad - Glamoč, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Uzmijan        | Zmijanje je oblast u području planine Manjače, odnosno uže područje nekadašnje Nahije Zmijanje, koja je postojala u vrijeme osmanske uprave. Zmijanje in the area of Manjača Mountain is a narrower area of the former Zmijanje settlement, which existed during the Ottoman rule. |
| Golištar       | Jezero, naselje i središte istoimene općine u zapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine na Plivskom jezeru. Jezero, a settlement and center of the municipality of the same name in the western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on Lake Pliva. |
| Dubočnica      | Slavonski Dubočac, naseljeno mjesto u sastavu općine Bebrina u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj. Bosanski Dubočac je naseljeno mjesto u sastavu općine Dervena u Bosni i Hercegovini. Slavonski Dubočac, a populated place within the municipality of Bebrina, Brod-Posavina County, Croatia. Bosanski Dubočac is a populated place within the municipality of Dervena, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| Brod           | Bosanski Brod, grad i središte istoimene općine na krajnjem sjeveru Bosne i Hercegovine na desnoj obali rijeke Save. Slavonski Brod je središte Brodsko-posavske županije u Hrvatskoj. Bosanski Brod, the town and centre of the municipality of the same name in the far north of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the right bank of the River Sava. Slavonski Brod is the centre of Brod-Posavina County in Croatia. |
| Naziv na karti | Ubikacija/Location |
|---------------|--------------------|
| **Isvinyâr**  | Davor, općina u Hrvatskoj u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji. Davor se do 1896. godine zvao Davor./ Davor, a municipality in Croatia in the County of Brod-Posavina. Until 1896 it was called Svinjar. |
| **Grâdiška**  | Bosanska Gradiška je naselje i općina u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine. Nova Gradiška, grad u Hrvatskoj u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji. Stara Gradiška je naselje i općina u Brodsko-posavskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj./ Bosanska Gradiška, a village and municipality in north-western Bosnia and Herzegovina. Nova Gradiška, a town in Croatia in the Brod-Posavina County. Stara Gradiška is a village and municipality in Brod-Posavina County in Croatia. |
| **Dûbitsa**   | Bosanska Dubica, naselje i sjedište istoimene općine smještene u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine. Hrvatska Dubica, naseljeno mjesto i općina u Sisačko-moslavačkoj županiji. Alasi se na lijevoj obali rijeke Una nekoliko kilometara prije ušća u rijeku Savu./ Bosanska Dubica, a village and seat of the municipality of the same name, located in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Hrvatska Dubica, a town and municipality in Sisak-Moslavina County, Croatia. It is located on the left bank of the River Una a few kilometres before it feeds into the River Sava. |
| **Kostâyniçe**| Bosanska Kostajnica, grad i općina u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine na rijeci Uni. Hrvatska Kostajnica je grad u Sisačko-moslavačkoj županiji u središnjem dijelu hrvatskoga Pounja u Hrvatskoj./ Bosanska Kostajnica, a town and municipality in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on the River Una. Hrvatska Kostajnica is a town in Sisak-Moslavina County in the central part of the Croatian Pounj, Croatia. |
| **Bûşîn**     | Bužim, manje naseljeno mjesto i sjedište općine na krajnjem sjeverozapadu Bosne i Hercegovine./ Bužim, a less populated place and the centre of a municipality in the far north-west of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Sâzîn**     | Cazin, grad i središte istoimene općine u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine./ Cazin, a town and centre of the municipality of the same name in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Todor Novî**| Todorovo, naseljeno mjesto u sastavu općine Velika Kladuša u Bosni i Hercegovini./ Todorovo, a populated place within the municipality of Velika Kladuša, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Bîbke**     | Bihać, grad i središte istoimene općine u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine te upravni centar Unsko-sanskom krajeva./ Bihać, the town and centre of the municipality of the same name in the north-western part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the administrative centre of the Una-Sana Canton. |
| **Vârsår Vakfî**| Varcar Vukuf, danas Mrkonjić Grad, grad i središte općine u zapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine./ Varcar Vukuf, present Mrkonjić Grad, town and centre of municipality in western Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Klûç**      | Ključ, grad i općina u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine u Bosanskoj krajini./ Ključ, a town and municipality in north-western Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Kozârsa**   | Kozarac, naseljeno mjesto u općini Prijedor u Bosni i Hercegovini./ Kozarac, a settlement in the municipality of Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina. |
| **Kârlâvtsa** | Karlovac, grad u središnjoj Hrvatskoj i administrativno središte Karlovačke županije./ Karlovač, a town in central Croatia and the administrative center of Karlovac County. |
| **Knîn**      | Knin, grad u Hrvatskoj, u Šibensko-krnskoj županiji./ Knin, a town in Croatia, in Šibenik-Knin County. |
| **Ostrovče**  | Ostrovica, srednjovjekovna fortifikacija na strmom brdu ponad istoimenog naselja u Zadarskoj županiji, na prijenosu između Ravnih kotara i Bukovice u Hrvatskoj./ Ostrovica Fortress, a medieval fortification on a steep hill above the settlement of the same name in Zadar County, at the crossing between Ravn kotari and Bukovica in Croatia. |
| **Neçven**    | Nečven, srednjovjekovna utvrda smještena na zapadnoj strani planine Promine, na rubu strmih litica na lijevoj strani rijeke Krke u Hrvatskoj./ Nečven, medieval fortress located on the western side of the Mountain Promina, on the edge of steep cliffs on the left side of the River Krka in Croatia. |
| **Velin**     | Velim, mjesto u Zadarskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj. Ostaci kule i danas su vidljivi./ Velim, a place in Zadar County, Croatia. The remains of the tower are still visible today. |
| Naziv na karti | Ubikacija |
|----------------|------------|
| Dâzlina        | Dazlina, naselje u sastavu Općine Tisno, u Šibensko-krninskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj./ Dazlina, a village within the municipality of Tisno, in Šibenik-Knin County, Croatia. |
| Vrâna          | Vrana, naselje u Zadarskoj županiji u blizini Vranskog jezera u Hrvatskoj./ Vrana, a village in Zadar County near Lake Vrana in Croatia. |
| Nâdin          | Nadin, selo u Zadarskoj županiji koje se nalazi u podnožju staroga grada Nadina u Hrvatskoj./ Nadin, a village in Zadar County, located at the foot of the old town of Nadin, Croatia. |
| Zemûn          | Gornji i Donji Zemunik, naselja u Zadarskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj./ Gornji and Donji Zemunik, settlements in Zadar County, Croatia. |
| Poliçne        | Puličnik, općina u Hrvatskoj u Zadarskoj županiji./ Puličnik, a municipality in Croatia in Zadar County. |
| Sedd-i Islâm   | Islam Grčki i Islam Latinski, naselja u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji, u blizini Novigradskog mora, u Hrvatskoj./ Islam Grčki and Islam Latinski, settlements within the Municipality of Posedarje, in Zadar County, near the Novigrad Sea, Croatia. |
| Novigradî cedî  | Novigrad, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Novigrad, a small town located on the southern coast of the Novigrad Sea in a long steep bay north-east of Zadar, Croatia. |
| Kârin          | Donji i Gornji Karin, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Donji and Gornji Karin, urban settlements of Benkovac, in the hinterland of Zadar on the Gulf of Karin Sea. |
| Obrovte        | Obrovac, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Obrovac, a town in Zadar County, on the River Zrmanja, Croatia. |
| Bruijk         | Perušić, općina u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji, u blizini Novigradskog mora, u Hrvatskoj./ Perušić, a municipality and town of the same name in Croatia, in Lika-Senj County, in the south-eastern part of Lika. |
| Sen            | Senj, najstariji grad na gornjem Jadranu u Licko-senjskoj županiji u Hrvatskoj./ Senj, the oldest town on the upper Adriatic in Lika-Senj County, Croatia. |
| Novi           | Lički Novi, naselje u Hrvatskoj u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Lički Novi, a settlement in Croatia, within Town of Gospić, Lika-Senj County. |
| Râzânçe        | Ražanac, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Ražanac, a town in Zadar County, on the River Zrmanja, Croatia. |
| Bûsedârye      | Buzet, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Buzet, a town in Zadar County, on the River Zrmanja, Croatia. |
| Zâdre          | Zadar, grad u sastavu Općine Posedarje u Zadarskoj županiji./ Zadar, a town in Zadar County, on the River Zrmanja. |
| cebel-i Mosor  | Planina Mosor / Mountain Mosor |
| cebel-i Lisin   | Planina Lisina / Mountain Lisina |
| Plevašije tâği | Planina Plješevica / Mountain Plješevica |
| nehr-i Râma    | Rijeka Rama / the River Rama |
| nehr-i Neretva | Rijeka Neretva / the River Neretva |
| nehr-i Pleve   | Rijeka Pliva / the River Pliva |
| nehr-i Vrbâš   | Rijeka Vrbas / the River Vrbas |
| nehr-i Kâpa    | Rijeka Kupa / the River Kupa |
| nehr-i Ùna     | Rijeka Una / the River Una |
| nehr-i Zrmânya | Rijeka Zrmanja / the River Zrmanja |
| nehr-i Ìetina  | Rijeka Cetina / the River Cetina |
| nehr-i Krka    | Rijeka Krka / the River Krka |
Figure 1: Map of the towns of eyalets of Kaniza, Buda and Bosnia with its surroundings in the autograph of the Cosmography of Katib Çelebi from 1648

Izvor / Source: URL 2
Musli Beg and counts him among those who caused unrest in Bosnia during the reign of Vali Mehmed Pasha son of Mustafa Pasha in 1650 (Çelebi, 2016, 1031). In his History of Bosnia, Muvekkit mentions ‘the pasha of Herzegovina, Musli Beg Haji Memić, who was previously the defterdar of Bosnia, known for his clever politics and courage. He settled the situation in Herzegovina. Through his beautiful deeds, he brought the Arnaut outlaws into obedience, and peace was created in those parts’ (Muvekkit, 1999, 344). If it is the same person, the Bosnian defterdar Musli Agha, later Musli Beg, can be considered a contemporary of the map, but for now no more information is known about him or his relation to Katib Çelebi and the origin of the map.

CONCLUSION

Cartographic representations of the area of early modern Bosnia and Herzegovina and Croatia of Ottoman origin are extremely rare. Several maps of the area are found in the works of 17th-century Ottoman historian and bibliographer Katib Çelebi. This paper analyzes a map that presents a wider area of the Bosnian eyalet, which is in the autograph of the book Cosmography of Katib Çelebi, created in the first years of the Candian War in 1648. In the creation of the map, the author most probably used the cartographic works of authors from the countries of early modern Europe, as well as the data of experts familiar with local conditions, language and toponymy. The map shows the rich local toponymy of the Dalmatian hinterland, recorded larger and more significant cities, individual rivers and mountains, delineated road communications. In addition, there are some other notes on the map related to the mentioned area of geostrategic importance. Since the map it is in the autograph of the work Cosmography from 1648, it was probably made in the period after the fall of the Klis fortress into Venetian hands. It is possible that it was created with the aim of visualizing the mentioned Ottoman borderland, whose significance in the Ottoman center at that time, it seems, was marginalized. These facts classify the analyzed map as a rare and significant source for studying the history of the region in the 17th century.
IZVORI I LITERATURA / SOURCES AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

BOŠNJAK, M. (2002): Mehmed Halifa Bošnjak, Ljetopis: 1650.-1665., Orijentalni institut, Sarajevo, pp. 254.

BRENTJES, S. (2005): Mapmaking in Ottoman Istanbul between 1650 and 1750: A Domain of Painters, Calligraphers or Cartographers?, in: Frontiers of Ottoman Studies: State, Province and the West, vol. II, (ur. Imber, C., Kiyotaki, K., Murphey, R.), I.B. Tauris, London, New York, 125-156.

BUZOVIĆ, S. (2003): Vlaška sela, pašnjaci i čiftluci: krajolik osmanlijskog prigraničja u 16. i 17. stoljeću“, u: Triplex Confinium (1500-1800): ekobistorijia, (ur. Roksandić, D., Mimica, I., Štefanec, N., Glunčić-Bužančić V.), Književni krug Split, Zavod za hrvatsku povijest Filozofskog fakulteta Sveučilišta u Zagrebu, Split, Zagreb, 227-241.

ČELEBI, E. (1979): Putopis – odlomci o jugoslovenskim zamljama, Svjetlost, Sarajevo, pp. 705.

ČELEBI, K. (2016): Fezleke [Osmanlı Tarihi (100-1065/¸1591-1655)], II, haz. Zeynep Aycibin, Çamlıca, Istanbul, pp. 200.

HAGEN, G. (1998): Kātib Çelebi and Tārîh-i Hind-i Garbî, Güney-Doğu Avrupa Araştırmaları Dergisi 12, 101-115.

HAGEN, G. (2003): Ein osmanischer Geograph bei der Arbeit. Entstehung und Gedankenwelt von Kātib Çelebis Ğihānnımā, Klaus Schwarz, Berlin, pp. 531.

HAMMER, J. (1812): Rumeli und Bosna geographisch beschrieben von Mustafa Ben Abdalla Hadschi Chalfa. Aus dem Türkischen übersetzt, Kunst- und Industrie-Comptoir, Wien, pp. 198.

HANDZIĆ, A. (1988): O organizaciji vojne krajine Bosanskog ejaleta u XVII stoljeću: Sjeverna i sjeveroza-padna granica, Prilozi Instituta za istoriju, XXIII, 24, Sarajevo, 45-60.

JURIN STARČEVIĆ, K. (2003): Vojne snage Kliškog i Krčko-ličkog sandžaka pred Kandijski rat – osmanska vojska plaćenika, u: Zbornik Mire Kolar-Dimitrijević: zbornik radova povodom 70. rođendana, (ur. Agićić, D.), FF press, Zagreb, 79-93.

KADIĆ, M. E., Târîh-i Enverî, Orijentalni institut u Sarajevu, R 29/4, vol. IV, 116-117.

KARAMUSTAFA, A. T. (1992): Military, Administrative and Scholarly Maps and Plans, u: The History of Cartography, Cartography in the Traditional Islamic and South Asian Societies, (ur. Harley, J. B., Woodward D.), vol. 2 (1), University of Chicago Press, Chicago, 209-227.

KORIĆ, E. (2020): Bosna i Hercegovina na starim osmanskim kartama, Posebna izdanja LXII, Orijentalni institut Univerziteta u Sarajevu, Sarajevo, pp. 147.

HADŽIHUSEINOVIC MUVEKKIT, S. S. (1999): Povijest Bosne, El-Kalem-Gazi Husrev-begova biblioteka, Sarajevo.

NOVAKOVIĆ, S. (1892): Hadži-Kalfa ili Čatib-Čelebića, turski geograf XVII veka o Balkanskom poluostrvu, Srpska kraljevska akademija, Državna štamparija Kraljevine Srbije, Beograd.

ÖZTÜRK, S. (2013): Katip Çelebi, Cihannûma I & II, Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi MEDAM, Istanbul.

RAČKI, F. (1882): Prilozi za geografsko-statistički opis bosanskog pašalika, Starine JAZU, 4-5, 409-424.
Üstüner, A., Arslantürk, H. A. (2017): Levâmi‘u’n-nûr Fi Zulmet-i Atlas Minor, Türkiye Bilimler Akademisi, Ankara, pp. 1045.

Zahirović, N. (2005): Geografsko-statistički opis Bosanskog pašaluka iz treće decenije 17. vijeka, Prilozi za orijentalnu filologiju, 54, 189-198.

URL 1, Katib Çelebi, Levâmi‘u’n-nûr Fi Zulmet-i Atlas Minor, Nuruosmaniye Kütüphanesi, Nr. 2998. http://kitabicihannuma.blogspot.com/2016/11/kitab-cihannumalevamiun-nur-fi-zulumat.html?m=, 22. 4. 2021.

URL 2, Müsvedde-i Gihân-nûmâ Bi-Ḥaṭṭ-i Kâtib Çelebi, (1648), Wien, Österreichische Nationalbibliothek (ÖNB), Cod. Mixt. 389. http://digital.onb.ac.at/RepViewer/viewer.faces;jsessionid=9728EB29F85313AD36568A404E22C8B6?doc=DTL_3367880, 22. 4. 2021.

URL 3, International Journal of Middle East Studies, Cambridge University Press, https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/international-journal-of-middle-east-studies, 22. 4. 2021.