

The onomastic view from Velebit's Petar Zoranić Peak

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ABSTRACT: Based on researching the reference literature, archival materials, and available sources, this paper describes the reflection of the personal name of the author of the first Croatian novel on Croatia's toponymy and chrematonymy. Special attention is given to historical circumstances, motivation, naming principles, and impacts on the formation of Velebit's present-day oronymy, whose examples frequently point to the issue of the standardisation of geographical names, the lack of a legislative solution that would precisely stipulate the landform naming procedure, and the necessity to establish a national-level expert body that would decide on the official figures of Croatian toponyms that are recorded on maps. The section on hodonymy and chrematonymy chiefly examines the wider Zadar region, where the reflection of the writer's personal name is clearly the most widespread.

Keywords: chrematonymy; hodonymy; oronymy; toponymy; Velebit; Zoranić

1. Introduction

Honorific names, in the context of contemporary Croatian onomastics, are the most common characteristic of the categories of hodonyms and chrematonyms, less often of oikonyms, and only exceptionally and very rarely of other nomenclatural categories. Although the naming of geographical objects after deserving persons in Croatia, marked by specific semantic and sociolinguistic meanings and circumstances in different historical periods, has a relatively long history,¹ it reached its full intensity

¹ Settlements were the first things named after deserving persons. Some Croatian oikonyms are motivated by the names of the owners of historic, fortified cities. Thus, for example, Čakovec, first mentioned in 1333, was probably named after the Hungarian count Demeter Csák. Certain Croatian settlements were given honorific names in the 16th century. The name Karlobag is first mentioned in 1580 and is composed of the earlier noun form *Bag*, to which the name of Archduke Charles II of Styria was added, as he was responsible for the reconstruction of the settlement after it had been devastated by the Ottomans in 1525. When it was founded in the 16th century, Karlovac was named after its founder, Charles of Habsburg, after whom the aforementioned Bag changed its name as well. »It was founded on 13 July 1579 as a fortress for the defence of Croatia and the Austrian hereditary lands from the Otto-

during the second half of the nineteenth and especially during the twentieth century. This was the time of the first administrative arrangements/standardisation of names of Croatian settlements, removal of dialectal differences in noun forms, and numerous namings and renamings, which introduced a large number of names whose motivation is related to new, politically based, symbolic and ideological motivational pools, mainly into the corpus of Croatian hodonymy. In addition to the hitherto dominant naming of city streets after recognisable buildings, the names of the settlements they lead to, or the craftsmen who inhabit them, an increasing number of hodonyms motivated by the names of prominent persons or families, first of local and then of national importance, were introduced in the mid-nineteenth century,² first in Zagreb,³ and then in other major Croatian cities. This modernisation trend of abandoning the traditional naming motivated mainly by landmarks and replacing it with anthroponymic motivational stimuli has become dominant in contemporary Croatian hodonymy and is convincingly overrepresented today. People after whom city streets and squares are named belong to different areas of social life: national and foreign history (most often rulers/statesmen, revivalists and politicians), religious life, art, science, sports, public cultural and social life, and important families and clans from local history.

The issues of naming and renaming settlements, streets, squares, institutions, and companies belong exclusively to political and ideological discourse and are an important means of creating an urban landscape through whose nomenclature political power seeks to shape a system of opinion and acceptable unified local and

mans, in the floodplain between the Kupa and Korana rivers, at the foot of the fortress Dubovac, owned by the Zrinski family. The fortress was built by Archduke Charles II of Styria, commander of the Croatian Krajina, after whom Karlovac was named (*Carlstatt*)« (*Croatian Encyclopedia*, 5 /Hu-KM/, p. 533) The Podravina settlement of Ferdinandovac was founded in 1844, when the military authorities began the construction of a settlement named after the then Austrian emperor and Croatian-Hungarian king Ferdinand V. Ideological motivation was intensively introduced into Croatian oikonymy after 1918, when the renaming of Croatian settlements with common anthroponyms of the royal or some other noble family from the history of Serbia or the common Yugoslav state was frequent. At that time, the surnames Karadorđević and Obilić were quite frequent. The processes of renaming in the opposite political direction continued in the Independent State of Croatia, and especially in the socialist period of Croatian history. »The signs most clearly testify to the political influence on the name of a settlement. The original settlement of Ploče in the Kingdom of Yugoslavia was named after King Aleksandar Karadorđević and became Aleksandrovo. During the Italian occupation in World War II, it became Porto Tolero (Transshipment Port). From 1945, it was called Ploča, from 1950 to 1954 Kardeljevo, from 1954 to 1980 Ploče, from 1980 to 1990 Kardeljevo again, and from 1990 Ploče.« (Mataija 2011, 136)

² »(...) It should be noted that the first systematic naming of streets in Zagreb was carried out in 1878, and the task of drafting the naming proposal was given by the city senator, the writer August Šenoa.« (Jelaska Marijan 2014, 231)

³ »Ban Jelačić was the first to receive this honour in Zagreb. Even during Jelačić's life, in 1850, today's main city square was named after him, which speaks volumes about the popularity and importance of *Ban* Jelačić on the socio-political stage of that time.« (Stanić et al. 2009, 93)

national culture. (Mirošević, 2014) This paper presents the results of research on the reflection of the names of the authors of the first Croatian novel⁴ on Croatian hodonymy, crematonymy, and oronymy. The research was conducted on the onomastic corpus of large Croatian cities and in the broader area of the historical Zadar circle, in order to establish conclusions on the comparative level regarding the representation of author's name, the historical and political context of pre/naming, the frequency of names at different levels of symbolic meaning, and the formation patterns of naming.

2. The reflection of Zoranić's name in Croatian hodonymy and crematonymy

According to available data, the first and only naming of a street after Zoranić before World War II took place in Zagreb on 30 December 1931, when the City Assembly proclaimed the conclusions of the session of the Construction Regulatory Board of 21 and 22 December and thus determined that »the street in the northern extension of Budmani's Street should be called 'Ulica Petra Zoranića (Zoranićeva ulica)«.⁵

By this decision, some other streets were also named after deserving persons: Baltazar Dvorničić Steps (Dvorničić's steps),⁶ Aleksander Hondl Street (Hondl's Street),⁷ Lavoslav Vukelić Street (Vukelić's Street), and Ivan Kozarac Steps (Kozarac's Steps). The then named Petar Zoranić Street still exists in Zagreb today, also as a

⁴ Petar Zoranić (Zadar, 1508 – ?, before 1569), author of the work *Planine (Mountains; 1569)*, which is considered to be the first Croatian novel. The narrative framework of the work, written in 24 chapters, consists of the seven-day journey of the shepherd Zoran through the hinterland of Zadar, Velebit, and Dinara. In the tradition of the pastoral novel, the author describes a fictitious journey through real geographical space, marked by poetic and mythological characters and toponyms, testifying to fame, Ottoman invasions of the endangered homeland, and the national, Croatian language. (www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=67405)

⁵ Minutes of the Assembly of the City Representation of the Free and Royal Capital of Zagreb, No. 4815-Prs-1931.

⁶ Baltazar Napuly Dvorinčić, born in Koprivnica around 1560, was the chief canon of the Zagreb cathedral chapter. He attained a doctorate in philosophy, theology, and both laws in Bologna in 1588. He was a member of the Croatian and Hungarian parliaments and occasionally president of the *Banal* Court. He wrote legal works and founded a law school in Zagreb. At the beginning of the 17th century, he played one of the key roles in preserving Croatian statehood. He also played a prominent role in the development of Croatian legal science, church history, and the history of education. The steps in Zagreb's Medveščak district still bear his name.

⁷ »Hondl, Aleksandar, Croatian merchant (Suhopolje, 20 February 1832 – Zagreb, 23 August 1890). He graduated from a private trade school in Vienna in 1856, and in 1857 took over the management of Bauer's iron trade in Zagreb. In 1863–1866 and 1868–1873, he was the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and of the Croatian Escompt Bank in Zagreb in 1868–1873. As a Chamber employee, he worked on projects for the regulation of the Sava and Kupa watercourses, on the construction of the central railway station and the Trade Academy in Zagreb. In 1868, he was a city representa-

northern extension of Budmani's Street. Its official name is Petar Zoranić Street, and in its immediate vicinity are Šiško Menčetić and Ivan Bunić Vučić Streets.

After World War II, Croatian cities and settlements became dominated by the Communist Party's controlled renaming of streets and squares, guided by the idea that the Croatian hodonymic image on a symbolic level is to be based as intensively as possible on the ideological values of the new regime.⁸ The aim of this process was to create a new revolutionary, supranational, communist identity based on the names of deserving persons (most often people's heroes), historical events and dates, and names motivated by military and political organisations with dominant ideological symbolism.⁹ In this context, the name of Petar Zoranić was generally not

tive, in 1888 a member of parliament, and a local judge from 1883 to 1890.« (www.enciklopedija.hr/Natuknica.aspx?ID=26055)

⁸ In Lika at the end of the 1960s, for example, 50% of the hodonyms belonged to the group of anthroponymic origin, among which the names of people's heroes, mostly from the Lika area, were predominant. Second in frequency (16.2%) was a group of hodonyms motivated by military and political organisations with very clear ideological symbolism. Slightly less than 15% were motivated by other toponyms, 5% by historical events and dates, and 13.5% by hodonyms from the corpus of the ideological-metaphorical group. Apparently, in that period in Lika, more than 80% of the hodonyms were filled with distinct ideological political and revolutionary symbolism.

⁹ How much importance did the then government »devote to the issues of names, which were evidently given in an uncritical and immoderate manner at the time throughout the former state (Yugoslavia), is shown in the Recommendation on Naming Places, Streets, Economic Organisations, Institutions and Social Organisations, which was adopted by the National Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia on 10 September 1953. It recommends to local people in charge of giving names to not to give cities, streets, squares, economic organisations, institutions, social organisations (...) the names of the then living leading people. Although this practice was for the most part an expression of a revolutionary search for something new in order to express a complete break with the old social order and its bearers, it is not in line with social relations and understanding of socialist democracy« (...). According to the Recommendation, names of this type should be replaced by »names and titles appropriate for the purpose for which they are used«, and the consent of the Federal Executive Council should be sought for using by the name of J. B. Tito. Following the Recommendation, the Executive Council of the People's Republic of Croatia sent a circular to the people's committees of districts on 18 February 1954, in which they warned that most people's committees had not done anything to implement the recommendations and that even among those few institutions and organisations that had started the procedure it was going slowly and with no prospect of being quickly brought to a conclusion. The Executive Council further clarified the principles of appointment, emphasising that »When naming something after Comrade Tito, special care should be taken not to give it to smaller companies and smaller and inconspicuous streets and squares as well as streets in villages and smaller towns. In those places where one type of street/boulevard, square, promenade, street, etc./already bears the name of Comrade Tito, another cannot be allowed to bear his name, so one of them should immediately change its name.« (...) In this regard, the Executive Council requested the county committees to conduct an audit of the names of places, streets, squares, economic organisations, etc. and to comply with the provisions of the Recommendation. »As for naming after fallen fighters and other dead people, it was also necessary to revise and change the names already given in all those cases where those names actually offend the memory of those people. Given this, we believe that the names of fallen fighters and other deserving people should not be worn at all by hotels, various shops, small and insignificant companies,

encouraging to the denominators, so in the first decades of socialist Croatian history it was recorded only in Split,¹⁰ where Petar Zoranić Street¹¹ has existed in the district Dobri since the 1950s.

The extent of ideological (re)naming from the beginning of the second half of the twentieth century in Croatia is in some way evidenced by the reaction of Miroslav Krleža, who, during a visit to Zadar in 1952, suggested that, when naming streets and squares, especially on the Peninsula, one should »use the names of Zadar's greats as well as the ones from the rich Croatian past of the city« (Begonja 2006, 712). Efforts to change the paradigm of ideological naming in Croatian society became more visible in the context of attempts at democratisation, especially in the period the Declaration on the Name and Status of the Croatian Literary Language was made and during the Croatian Spring in the early 1970s. In Gospić, for example, Dr Ante Rukavina¹² proposed in the *Ličke novine* in 1969 that the newly built, and then still unnamed streets be named after famous »Lika authors and other public workers, including Juro Turić, Josip Draženović, Vjenceslav Novak, Buda Budisavljević, Petar Zoranić, Petar Preradović, Vladimir Nazor (...)« Although the author tried to open a kind of public debate and encourage the authorities to complete the previously started naming processes, but obviously from a completely different motivational pool, their response followed only in 1978, when the city authorities changed the existing names of 18 streets in Gospić and determined new ones. The ideological motivational framework was dominant in this new naming project, with only two exceptions: Vjenceslav Novak and Miroslav Kraljević Streets.« (Mataija 2018, 45) Similar oppor-

various clubs, and sports and similar organisations. We also believe that in such cases the names of significant historical places from our struggle should be changed because it has been established that in this regard there are various exaggerations, distasteful and inappropriate names.« (HR-DAGS-28. NOO Vrhovine, Letter from the National Committee of Otočac District) (Mataija 2018, 33)

¹⁰ The first systematic naming of the streets of Split took place in 1912. (Jelaska Marijan 2014)

¹¹ Although Lasić (2017) cites the two-word adjective noun phrase Zoranić's Street in the corpus of Split toponyms, on city plans and in telephone directories it is recorded as a three-word toponym Petar Zoranić Street.

¹² Rukavina, Ante, veterinarian, author, and publicist (Gospić, 4 October 1928 – Gospić, 29 January 1994). He started hiking after finishing his studies, especially on Velebit, which at that time was still partially inhabited. He dedicated numerous essays and travelogues to Velebit, published in the magazines *Naše planine*, *Hrvatski planinar*, *Planinarski list*, and *Bilogorski planinar*, and in the *Velebit* mountain guide. A selection of travelogues and essays on Velebit was published in 1979 in the book *Velebit'skim stazama* (2nd edition: Zagreb 1991), in 1989 in the book *Zvona ispod zvijezda*, and in 1991 in the book *Baške Oštarije i šira okolica*. He was interested in Velebit oronyms, researching their historical characters, and he even suggested new names: Zoranić's Peak, Gojtan's Peak, Poljak's Peak, Brundo, Ivan's Peak and Pogača. He was one of the founders of the Matrix Croatica branch in Gospić at the beginning of the Croatian Spring, when he was persecuted by the court as a Croatian nationalist. With his articles and books, he has become one of the most read and best mountaineering writers and has published more than 80 articles since 1970 in *Naše planine* and *Hrvatski planinar* alone. Source: *Leksikon Ličana* (Mataija 2017, 251–253).

tunities and efforts in Zadar are evidenced by failed attempts to correct ideological names and introduce/return to public spaces the names of persons important for Zadar's local history and Croatian history and culture in general. First in 1954, then in 1966, and then at the end of »1969, that is, during 1970/71, the then Zadar's political leadership, although communist, was still Croatian-oriented, with the mitigating circumstance of new general circumstances in the country (the Croatian Spring), moved more decisively with the intention of finally erasing the ideological terminology of streets and squares in Zadar.« (Begonja 2006, 713) The proposal of the competent parliamentary commission¹³ was aimed at correcting the names of streets primarily in the old town, with the implementation of the principle that streets were to be named after important events and people primarily from Zadar's local history. The Assembly of the Municipality of Zadar, at its 29th joint session held on 30 July 1971, adopted the Decision on Changing the Names of Areas, Squares and Streets in the City of Zadar. An integral part of that decision was the List of New Names of Areas, Streets and Squares in the Area of the City of Zadar, which states that the former Petar Zoranić's Meadow was changed to Š. Budinić's Meadow, and Sailor's Meadow became Petar Zoranić Square.¹⁴ This Decision was annulled at the 33rd joint session of all councils of the Zadar Municipal Assembly on 4 February 1972.

Obviously, however, the political situation in all Croatian cities was not the same. What the Zadar Assembly, due to strong communist resistance, did not succeed in, the Šibenik Assembly succeeded on a somewhat different level. It is important to note that, in the same effort, Zadar and Šibenik did not choose the same political methodology. Zadar decided on a more radical and obviously more difficult intervention by proposing to rename the existing ideologically motivated street names, while Šibenik, more moderate and acting in a way that seemed more appropriate at the time, decided to name new streets, thus agreeing to a compromise that led towards the desired goal. Namely, at the joint session of the Municipal Council and the Council of Working Communities, the Municipal Assembly of Šibenik adopted on 1 February 1971 the Decision on Street Names of the New Street and Road Network of the City of Šibenik.¹⁵ With this Decision, 72 Šibenik city and suburban

¹³ Members of the Commission for the preparation of proposals for changes in the names of areas, streets, and squares in the city of Zadar, appointed on 23 September 1969 were: Marcel Uglešić (president), Milan Dijan, Dr Dinko Foretić, Dr Milan Valdović, Dr Vjekoslav Maštrović, Vinko Kožul, Valentin Uranija, Ivan Aralica, and Stjepan Kaurlo.

¹⁴ Apart from Petar Zoranić, the proposal also included the names of Mihovil Klaić, Mihovil Pavlinović, Juraj Baraković, the Bersa brothers, Grgur Ninski, Krešimir IV, and other prominent historically important people from Zadar, whose names were to replace the names of the streets of Lola Ribar, Lenin, Karl Marx, Vladimir Gortan, Boris Kidrič, Sava Kovačević and other persons important to the communist authorities. (Jelić 1993)

¹⁵ Official Gazette of the Municipality of Drniš, Knin and Šibenik, vol. 9, no. 2, 1971.

streets were named. The Assembly also incorporated some street names unmarked by communist ideology into the existing predominantly ideological street nomenclature (Brotherhood and Unity Street, Marshal Tito Meadow, Boris Kidrič Street, Ivo Lola Ribar Street, Yugoslav People's Army Street...). Of the total corpus of streets named by this Decision, 39 (54%) were motivated by other toponyms, most often by the name of the settlement to which the street in question led (Gvozdenovo Way, Vid Way, Trtar Street, Under Jamnjak Way). The second frequency group of this Decision, represented by 19 names (26.4%), includes street names motivated by the names of persons important for the local history and Croatian history and culture in general. Along with Marko Marulić, Juraj Strossmayer, Vatroslav Lisinski, King Tomislav, Tin Ujević and other Croatian authors and cultural and political figures after whom the new Šibenik streets were named, »the street that climbs from Gundulić Street to Juraj Štrosmajer Street (...) is given the name 'Petar Zoranić Street'.«¹⁶ Of course, some of the streets, 14 of them (19.4%), were named from the ideological motivational pool, mainly after the names of people's heroes (Božidar Adžija, Marko Orešković, Rade Končar...), according to ideological metaphorical symbolism (Street of Shot Patriots, Self-Managers' Street), or after the names of Partisan units (Littoral Company Street). The name Mandalina Victims Street is rather surprising in this context, as it was named in remembrance of those who perished during the Allied bombing of the war port of Mandalina in 1943, when the old town of Šibenik was significantly damaged.

After the first free democratic/parliamentary elections in the Republic of Croatia in 1990, the new democratically elected local authorities made decisions on renaming streets and squares in their areas. In the spirit of strong national enthusiasm, facing the consequences of aggression, the ravages of war, and occupation of a part of Croatian territory, these decisions marked a break with the exclusive ideological communist-revolutionary motivation of the naming. These processes in that period were characteristic of the wider Eastern European area and marked a historical break with the undemocratic system and its legacy on a symbolic level of urban landscapes. After having been forcibly removed by earlier political decisions, pre-revolutionary names based on Croatian national history and cultural tradition, as important segments of reviving the ideas of Croatian statehood, were then returned to the hodonymic Croatian corpus. Among the names of numerous local and nationally important people from the artistic and cultural Croatian historical ambience was the name of the author of the first Croatian novel, Petar Zoranić. Many city authorities decided to name one of their streets and squares after him in the 1990s. Thus, Biograd na Moru, Dubrovnik, Jasenice, Maslenica, Metković, Murter, Nin, Novalja, Obrovac, Otočac, Pag, Pirovac, Poličnik, Sesvete, Starigrad, Stari Grad,

¹⁶ Ibid., p. 18.

Tenja,¹⁷ Vinkovci, Višnjevac, and Vrsi got a Petar Zoranić Street, and Knin, Pula, and Solin got Zoranić's Street. In Zadar, the former Liberation Square was renamed Petar Zoranić Square.

In the structural sense, the hodonyms motivated by his name are predominantly three-word, shaped according to the pattern of toponymic noun + anthroponymic formula, e.g. *Ulica Petra Zoranića*, *Trg Petra Zoranića* (Petar Zoranić Street, Petar Zoranić Square). Examples of the adjective-noun formula like *Zoranićeva ulica* (Zoranić's Street) are less represented.

In Croatian crematonymy, Zoranić's name is most frequent in the Zadar area, mainly in the names of educational institutions and cultural associations. It is important to note that, among 904 Croatian primary schools, three bear Zoranić's name: Petar Zoranić Primary School in Nin,¹⁸ Petar Zoranić Primary School in Stankovci,¹⁹ and Petar Zoranić's Primary School in Jasenice.²⁰ The Croatian Singing Music Society in Zadar,²¹ a paper published by the Society and its men's klapa (musical group), a musical composition by Jakov Gotovac²² based on a text by Tin Ujević in 1969, and ten years earlier, the then most modern tanker (which sank in one of Croatia's biggest maritime accidents in 1960) were all named after him. In modern times, a children's bicycle race in Stankovci has been named after Petar Zoranić, and the International Summer School of Croatian Language and Culture organised by the Department of Croatian Studies at the University of Zadar is called Zoranić's Arcadia.

Among the crematonyms motivated by Zoranić's name, three-word or multi-word names predominate in the structural sense, in which mostly the first two members of the name are predictable members of identification, and the next two personal-noun formulas in the nominative or genitive case (*Hrvatsko pjevačko glazbeno društvo Zoranić*, *Muška klapa Petar Zoranić*, *Radničko kulturno-umjetničko društvo Petar Zoranić*, *Osnovna škola Petra Zoranića*).

¹⁷ In the area of the City of Osijek, there are two streets named after Petar Zoranić. In the settlement of Višnjevac in 1993, then Proletarian Street was renamed Petar Zoranić Street, and in the settlement of Tenja the former Mijo Oreški Street (named after one of the Seven Secretaries of SKOJ) changed its name to Petar Zoranić Street in 1998. (Sršan 2001)

¹⁸ It has been named after Zoranić since 1966.

¹⁹ Named after Zoranić in 1961.

²⁰ The school got its current name after separating from the Elementary School in Obrovac in 1969.

²¹ It was created by separating the singing section from the Croatian Sokol Society, and named after Zoranić at the founding assembly on 21 April 1908, in honour of the 400th anniversary of the writer's birth.

²² Mirošević 1981.

3. Petar Zoranić Peak on Velebit

With its geographical, natural, cultural, and social importance, and especially its mysticism, Velebit has always attracted the attention of geographers, cartographers, mountaineers, and artists, including Petar Zoranić, who sought a cure for unrequited love and inspiration to defend the homeland, language, and its endangered »heritage« by entering specific localities and their names into the literary text.

Interest in Velebit oronymy intensified at the end of the 19th and in the first half of the 20th century, when Velebit was still inhabited, so mountaineers and travel writers visiting it collected ethnographic, natural, and onymic material. These records, among other things, also testify that some of the peaks of southern Velebit did not have their permanent names at the beginning of the 19th century.²³ »Younger, full of strength and enthusiasm, and older, with heavy backpacks, who read the history of every stone, every tree and the whole mountain as if from a book. They marvelled at the beauties scattered on all sides, marvelled at the names and invented new ones for those places that did not have them.«²⁴ (Rukavina 1979, 85) Such a process of naming the Velebit peaks in 1997 was critically reviewed by one of the most important Croatian mountaineers, Dr Željko Poljak, who wrote: »Seven decades ago, the then leaders of the Croatian Mountaineering Association (HPD) caused public discontent and even ridicule for the practice of naming not only the mountain houses built by the HPD, but also some peaks in the mountains after the members of the HPD board.« (Poljak 1997, 20) The author points out that this »eponymous epidemic« continued, and warns that, even in the absence of a legal regulation on naming, mountaineers must follow an ethic that is above all regulations and laws. He points out that it is worth respecting folk names and searching for them persistently, and if it is determined that a peak is really nameless, then it should be given such a name that will have a basis in some of its natural properties, respecting the folk tradition and spirit of the Croatian language.

²³ Mountaineers, touring Croatian and other mountains, described their travels, impressions, and insights and published them in a mountaineering magazine called *Hrvatski planinar* from 1898 to 1949. From 1949, it was published under the name *Naše planine*, and it went back to its original name in 1991. The magazine was most often published as a double issue, six times a year, and, especially in the first years, it brought very substantial articles about the Croatian mountains. Of the mountains of Lika, Velebit was the most common subject.

²⁴ In a paper dedicated to the mountaineering activities of Dr Ivan Krajač, Ante Rukavina describes how some geographical objects on the northern Velebit were named in the late 1920s and early 1930s: »In the Rožanski Kukovi, Krajač visited and found dozens of peaks and sinkholes between them, only some of which had names. Exploring and questioning many of his companions from these parts, he never managed to find out their original names, except for a few peaks: Vratarski (which he initially called Vratački), then Crikvena, Lubenski or Lubenovački Kuk, and Varnjača, Hajdučka Cave, etc., and the naming of Rožanski Kukovi after famous mountaineers began in the 1920s. This is how the names Hirc's, Novotni's, Poljak's and Rožanski Kukovi were born, and no one remembered to name one of these peaks after Dr Krajač.« (Rukavina 1993, 180)

In the article »How to name the nameless peaks of southern Velebit«, published in the *Naše planine* magazine nos. 1–2 from 1970, Ante Rukavina warned that the three peaks of southern Velebit, which belong to the highest peaks of Velebit, do not have names. »All three of these peaks are not particularly pronounced and do not have any special characteristics, so it's probably because of this that the people did not give them any names, but they still need to be named because they are among the largest peaks of Velebit, because different roads pass around them, and because that, by naming them, famous mountaineers or lovers of Velebit can be honoured.« (Rukavina 1970, 21) The author proposed that elevation 1712 be named after Petar Zoranić, as Petar Zoranić Peak or Zoranić's Peak, elevation 1714 after Ivan Gojtan as Gojtan's Peak, and elevation 1710 after Prof. Josip Poljak as Poljak's Peak.

Following this initiative, at the suggestion of the Mountaineering Association Visočica from Gospić, the mountaineering associations Paklenica from Zadar, Visočica from Gospić, Badanj from Metak, and Gromovač from Otočac made a joint decision on 20 May 1973 according to which the south Velebit peak, 1712 m above sea level, south of Babino Lake, west of Vaganski Peak, east to Rapavac and north of Crljeni Kuk, was named Petar Zoranić Peak. In the Decision on the naming, it was stated that it was motivated by Zoranić's literary work and patriotism, his Lika origin from the Kurjaković tribe and public activities in Zadar, numerous discussions on the names of the highest Velebit peaks, articles in *Hrvatski planinar* and *Naše planine*, and joint activities with mountaineers from Lika and Dalmatia on Velebit. It was the first post-war naming of a Velebit peak described in the article *Vrh Petra Zoranića na Velebitu* by Đ. P. in *Naše planine* nos. 9–10, 1973. The ceremony of naming and marking the named peak began on 19 May as part of the celebration of J. Broz Tito's birthday and Youth Day in the mountain lodge in Velika Paklenica, with an event called *Veče Petra Zoranića*, where Prof. Nikola Ivanišin's text on the importance of Zoranić's literary work was read. Ivanišin classified Zoranić as a citizen of the world, a connoisseur of world culture, a prominent Croatian patriot: »In his literary work he protested against violence, advocated the defence of a divided homeland, emphasised the need to preserve and cultivate own literary language.« (Đ. P. 1973, 208) After reading Ivanišin's text, Luko Paljetak read passages from *Planine* to the present crowd.²⁵ Gotovac's composition *Petar Zoranić* was performed in the mountain lodge through the radio links of the Zadar radio club. The initiator of the naming, Ante Rukavina, described the idea and its realisation, pointing out »(...) that in order for Zoranić not be mentioned only at each centenary (...), the idea

²⁵ In addition to the mountaineers of the mentioned mountaineering associations, the ceremony was attended by representatives of Zadar high schools, students, students of Zadar military schools, representatives of the Zadar Municipal Assembly, the Workers' Cultural and Artistic Association »Petar Zoranić«, and the youth of some northern Dalmatian municipalities.

has matured to name a nameless Velebit peak after Zoranić; it was one of those by which Zoranić probably passed (...) In this way, the name of the creator of the first Croatian novel would be carved in stone, which is otherwise a rare way of paying homage to authors.« (Rukavina 1974, 55) Then, in a special emotional narrative, testified to the national feelings that the very act of marching to the newly named peak and setting up a memorial plaque with his name evoked in the mountaineers present: »The atmosphere at the top is festive and working. Those present are inscribed in the memorial book and strike a commemorative seal, a young man from Zadar attaches a memorial plaque to the rock, the people of Lika concrete the box for the registration notebook and the permanent seal on top. (...) From somewhere in the distance, the sounds of *Our Beautiful Homeland* can be heard from the transistor; it seems that it is from Imotski, where another ceremony is being held. (...) The Decision is solemnly signed and the seals of the associations are placed on it with the appropriate and permanent seal of Zoranić's peak.« (Rukavina 1974, 57)

4. Conclusion

With its artistic value, symbolic layering and historical-political relevance, *Planine*, as the first Croatian novel, enabled their author to be constantly present and re-read in Croatian culture and society, despite the passage of centuries. National awareness, concern, engagement, care for language and cultural heritage, and dominant patriotism, as important components of the literary text of the first Croatian novel, ranked Petar Zoranić among those Croatian deserving persons whose names and works, in the context of mostly unfavourable political circumstances, became a symbol of state-building aspirations and Croatian national identity. From this context, the historical attitude of the political authorities towards him was formed. Namely, the impetus for naming after Zoranić was more intense in those political circumstances in which the Croatian national consciousness was awakening. In the environment of dominant unionist and supranational ideologies and constrained political freedoms, this impetus belonged mainly to the opposition's efforts and was unacceptable to the then authorities. This was especially evident in the period of Croatian socialist history, when proposals for the introduction of national symbols into public space were declared anti-state, nationalist, chauvinistic, anti-people, and counter-revolutionary. The name of Petar Zoranić in itself was never publicly disputed in that period, but the entire corpus of names with a distinct national undertone, to which Zoranić's belonged, was disputed. This is evidenced by the fact that the first naming of the street after Zoranić was recorded in Zagreb in 1931, and that for many years after that, especially during the first decades of the socialist period, appointments motivated by his name were extremely rare. It was only in the second half of the twentieth century, primarily in the Zadar area, that Zoranić's name was

revived in the names of schools, cultural and artistic societies, and one, at that time important and modern, ship.

Efforts to correct the then predominantly ideologically shaped Croatian, primarily hodonymic corpus, intensified during the Croatian Spring, were largely forcibly and politically stopped. However, even in such an environment, politically very ingeniously, placed in the context of marking an important holiday of socialist society, the idea of naming an unnamed Velebit peak after him was realised. Although it is entered on mountaineering maps as Petar Zoranić Peak or Zoranić's Peak, it is not entered in the official Register of Geographical Names kept by the State Geodetic Administration of the Republic of Croatia. The examples of naming geographical objects given in this paper also point to the problem of standardisation of geographical names in Croatia. The lack of legal solutions that would precisely determine the procedure for naming geographical objects and expert bodies at the state level that would decide on the official characters of Croatian toponyms recorded in maps often lead to unsystematic, traditionally unfounded, and linguistically incorrect forms.

The revival, but also the implementation of naming streets and squares after Zoranić, took place with Croatian independence, when many municipalities and cities changed the names of their streets and squares. In this process, the name of Petar Zoranić became motivationally very frequent, especially in the Croatian coastal area.

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ONOMASTIČKI POGLED S VELEBITSKOGA VRHA PETRA ZORANIĆA

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SAŽETAK: U radu se na temelju istraživanja referentne literature, arhivskoga gradiva i dostupnih vrela opisuje odraz osobnoga imena pisca prvoga hrvatskog romana u hrvatskoj toponimiji i krematonimiji. Posebna se pozornost posvećuje povijesnim okolnostima, motivaciji, načelima imenovanja i utjecajima na oblikovanje suvremene velebitske oronimije, primjeri koje često upućuju na problem standardizacije geografskih imena, izostanak zakonskih rješenja kojima bi se precizno odredio postupak imenovanja geografskih objekata i potrebu osnutka stručnoga tijela na državnoj razini koje bi odlučivalo o službenim oblicima hrvatskih toponima koji se bilježe u zemljovidima. Poglavlje iz hodonimije i krematonimije propituje poglavito šire područje zadarskoga kruga, gdje je odraz piščeva osobnoga imena očito i najfrekventniji.

Cljučne riječi: hodonimija; krematonimija; oronimija; toponimija; Velebit; Zoranić



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