

The third chapter deals with geographic works containing descriptions of Illyria and Pannonia from the period after these areas were occupied by the Romans. The presentations of Illyria and Pannonia on the maps of the Roman Empire are analysed by means of drawn and written itineraries. The author points out that the Roman world knew Illyria and Pannonia the best of all its provinces.

The fourth chapter is dedicated to the Hellenistic geographer, mathematician and astronomer Claudius Ptolemy and his work *Introduction to Geography (Geography)*. This work is regarded as the most important for the development of cartography and as the greatest success of antique cartography. The original copy of this work has not been preserved, only medieval transcripts are known. The work consists of eight books. The principles of geography are discussed in the first seven books, and the eighth book contains an atlas with a general map of the world and 26 regional maps of Europe, Asia and North Africa. Marković gives a short description of the map of the world and the presentation of the contents of *Geography* in which Ptolemy stated many facts that are still the foundations of modern geography.

The fifth chapter analyses the geographic contents of the part of the *Fifth Map of the World* which presents Illyria and Pannonia. The author makes the readers familiar with the details of settlements, islands, rivers, mountains and spatial arrangements of Illyrian and Pannonian tribes. This is the first known cartographic document about the Croatian territories from the antique times.

At the beginning of the sixth chapter, the maps of scribes are described who preferred in the early Middle Ages the Roman cartographic vision of the world to the Hellenistic one. Furthermore, there is a presentation of geopolitical and ethnical changes that happened in the area of south-eastern Europe. These changes were not registered in early Christian and monastery cartographic

documents, but are known from numerous written documents. Numerous old Croatian charts and documents from that period are known. The author points out that geographic knowledge of Croatia improved even when it wasn't accompanied by adequate maps. The chapter continues with an analysis of the contents of the maps on which the areas of Croatia can be seen; the maps were made between 12th and 14th century. Then there is a presentation of medieval navigation maps. It made a great contribution in knowing the coastal part of Croatia. Cartographic works of the early renaissance are discussed at the end of the chapter. During this period, the interest in reconstructing the Ptolemy *Geography* rose to such an extent that it became the basic manual in geography in all European high schools.

In the seventh chapter the author presented his opinion about the problems in determining the longitude. His opinion is different from Dave Sobel's. Dave Sobel is the author of *Longitude*. In her work, Sobel has told a story about the discovery of the manner in which longitude can be determined and she gave all the credit to the English clockmaker John Harrison. Marković believes that the issue of determining the longitude arose much earlier than Harrison's time, and that the only contribution he made to the field was the construction of an accurate ship chronometer. The author believes that already the old Greek knew that an accurate clock could solve the problem of longitude, but the clock technology to enable the production of a mechanical clock operating without serious errors was not developed until the 17th century. Marković concluded that many generations of experts worked on that problem and that they have all made contributions, but Harrison was the first who succeeded in producing the first ship chronometer that solved the problem of the longitude in a sufficiently accurate way.

This is another interesting and valuable pocket size book by Mirko Marković.

Ivka Kljajić

Zagrebačka Šokadija

Mirko Marković and Martin Vuković

In 2002, the society dealing with the promotion of Croatian culture and inheritance, *Šokadija* Zagreb published the monograph *Zagrebačka Šokadija* by academicians Mirko Marković and Martin Vuković, the president of the aforementioned Society. The monograph is written in Croatian, it has 238 pages, hardbound and has the ISBN 953-97416-3-7. The contents of the monograph is divided into two main parts:

Šokci and their origins in Slavonia

Activities of *Šokadija* in Zagreb during the last 90 years

In the *Introduction*, Marković points out that the monograph was published on the occasion of the 90th anniversary of Zagreb *Šokadija* whose goal is to collect as

large number of Slavonian Croats of *Šokadija* origin as possible and to show the citizens of Zagreb the richness of the traditional culture. In the *Preface*, Vuković gives a few etymological explanations of the origin of the word *Šokac*, and thanks everyone who has in any way helped in creating this monograph about the activity of Zagreb *Šokadija*.

In writing about the history of Croatian people, the origin and ethnological genesis of *Šokci*, Marković used sources and published works he believed gave the most reliable data. The historical data about the 90 years long work of *Šokadija* were taken over from the written data that has been given to the author by the current president of the Society, Martin Vuković. He has collected this

helenističku. Slijedi prikaz geopolitičkih i etničkih promjena na prostoru jugoistočne Europe. Te promjene nisu registrirane u ranokršćanskim i samostanskim kartografskim dokumentima, ali su poznate iz mnogobrojnih pisanih dokumenata. Iz tog razdoblja poznate su mnoge starohrvatske povelje i isprave. Autor ističe da je geografsko poznavanje Hrvatske napredovalo i onda kada taj nepredak nisu pratile odgovarajuće karte. U nastavku poglavlja analiziran je sadržaj karata iz 12. do 14. st. na kojima se vide područja Hrvatske. Zatim je dan prikaz srednjovjekovnih plovidbenih karata, koje su znatno pridonijele poznavanju primorskog dijela Hrvatske. Na kraju se razmatraju kartografska djela rane renesanse, kada se javila potreba za obnovom Ptolemejeve *Geografije*, koja je od sredine 15. st. postala osnovni udžbenik geografije na svim europskim visokim školama.

U sedmom poglavlju autor je iznio svoje mišljenje o problemu određivanja geografske dužine, koje se

razlikuje od mišljenja Dave Sobel, autorice djela *Longituda*. Ona je u svom djelu ispričala priču o otkriću načina određivanja geografske duljine i svu je zaslugu za to pripisala engleskom uraru Johnu Harrisonu. Marković smatra da je određivanje geografske dužine započeto davno prije Harrisona, a on je tome dao svoj doprinos jer je prvi izradio točan brodski kronometar. Autor drži da su već i stari Grci znali da bi točan sat mogao riješiti problem longitude, ali urarska tehnologija do 17. st. nije bila razvijena da bi omogućila izradu mehaničkog sata koji je mogao raditi bez prevelikih pogrešaka. Na kraju zaključuje da su osim Engleza na istom poslu radili mnogi naraštaji stručnjaka i da su svi dali svoj doprinos, dok konačno Harrison nije uspio izraditi prvi brodski kronometar koji je pitanje longitude riješio na dovoljno točan način.

Još jedno zanimljivo i vrijedno djelo Mirka Markovića u džepnom izdanju. Dostupno je i onima skromnijih financijskih mogućnosti.

Ivka Kljajić

Zagrebačka Šokadija

Mirko Marković i Martin Vuković

Društvo za promicanje hrvatske kulture i baštine *Šokadija* u Zagrebu objavilo je 2002. godine monografiju *Zagrebačka Šokadija* akademika Mirka Markovića i Martina Vukovića, predsjednika Društva. Monografija obuhvaća 238 stranica formata 22,5×28,5 cm, tvrdo je ukoričena i nosi oznaku ISBN 953-97416-3-7. Sadržaj monografije podijeljen je na dva dijela i nekoliko poglavlja:

Šokci i njihovo podrijetlo u Slavoniji

Djelovanje *Šokadije* u Zagrebu tijekom proteklih 90 godina

U *Uvodu* Marković ističe da je monografija objavljena u povodu 90-godišnjice postojanja i djelovanja zagrebačke *Šokadije*, koja je u proteklom razdoblju imala uvijek isti cilj, prikupiti što veći broj slavonskih Hrvata šokačkog podrijetla i pokazati Zagrepčanima bogastvo tradicijske kulture. U *Predgovoru* Vuković daje nekoliko etimoloških tumačenja korijena riječi *Šokac*, zahvaljuje svima koji su mu na bilo koji način pomogli prilikom nastanka ove monografije o djelovanju zagrebačke *Šokadije*.

Prilikom pisanja poglavlja o prošlosti hrvatskog stanovništva, podrijetlu i etnogenezi *Šokaca*, Marković se služio izvorima i objavljenim djelima za koje je smatrao da daju vjerodostojne podatke. Povijesne podatke o 90-godišnjem radu *Šokadije* preuzeo je iz pisanih podataka koje mu je stavio na raspolaganje današnji predsjednik Društva Martin Vuković. On je te podatke prikupio od starijih članova Društva koji su pamtili kako se odvijao društveni rad do razdoblja obnove *Šokadije* 1931. Iz toga doba potječe obilje pisanih i tiskanih izvješća objavljenih u zagrebačkom dnevnom tisku. Marković je dosta toga o zagrebačkoj *Šokadiji* uspio doznati u razgovoru s članovima Društva, kojih danas više nema među živima. Vuković je napisao nekoliko poglavlja drugoga dijela

monografije, za koja je prikupio podatke neposrednim razgovorom s ljudima koji su u prošlosti bili aktivni članovi Društva, jer za to ne postoji pisana dokumentacija.

Na početku prvoga dijela monografije *Šokci i njihovo podrijetlo u Slavoniji* autor daje podatke o naseljima i stanovništvu današnje Slavonije koji su zapisani od rimskog razdoblja, kada se prvi put spominje Panonija, do njezina pada pod tursku vlast. Zatim tumači podrijetlo šokačkih Hrvata u Slavoniji i opisuje kako se odvijala njihova povijesna etnogeneza. Do kraja srednjeg vijeka u Slavoniji nije bilo *Šokaca*. U njoj su pretežito živjeli hrvatski starosjedoci, a ponegdje je bilo doseljenih Mađara i Nijemaca. Šokačko stanovništvo potječe iz srednjovjekovne Bosne, gdje je činilo većinu bosanskih Hrvata. Nakon turske okupacije Bosne, bosanski Šokci počinju naseljavati Slavoniju. U nastavku su u najkraćim crtama opisane migracije stanovništva tijekom 150 godina turske okupacije Slavonije te nakon njezina oslobođenja. U tom je razdoblju došlo do velikih promjena u sastavu stanovništva te su nastale i velike demografske promjene. U posljednjem poglavlju izneseni su rezultati znanstvenih istraživanja o podrijetlu i etnogenezi *Šokaca*. Dane su najbitnije etnografske karakteristike slavonskih *Šokaca* te opisano po čemu se razlikuju od ostalih slavonskih starosjedilaca. Šokci su nakon dolaska u Slavoniju sačuvali mnoge svoje običaje sve do sredine 20. st., a neki su običaji opisani u ovom poglavlju. Ovaj dio monografije ilustriran je s nekoliko kartografskih prikaza područja Slavonije, crtežima Matije Pokvika, naslovnim stranicama knjiga te fotografijama na kojima su prikazani šokački običaji. Posebno su zanimljive dvije tematske karte prof. Stjepana Pavičića, preuzete iz njegova djela: prva, koja prikazuje naselja i govor u Slavoniji oko 1770. i tematska karta s prikazom dijalekata u Slavoniji oko 1950.

data from an older member of the Society who remembered the work of *Šokadija* until its renewal in 1931. A great deal of written and printed reports published in the Zagreb daily newspapers come from that time. Marković managed to find out a lot about Zagreb *Šokadija* talking to members of the Society who are not alive any more. Vuković wrote a few chapters of the second part of the monograph by collecting the data for them from direct conversations with people who used to be active members of the Society in the past, because there are no written documents to witness these events.

At the beginning of the first part of the monograph *Šokci and their origins in Slavonia*, the author gives the data about the settlements and the population at the territory of today's Slavonia that have been preserved from the Roman times as Pannonia was mentioned for the first time until its fall under the Turkish occupation. Then he explains the origin of Croatian Šokci in Slavonia and the development of their historical ethnological genesis. There weren't any Šokci in Slavonia until the end of the Middle Ages. It was mainly inhabited by Croatian autochthons, and here and there one could find immigrated Hungarians and Germans. The population of Šokci originates from medieval Bosnia, and it presented the majority of Bosnian Croats there. After the Turkish occupation, Bosnian Šokci started to settle down in Slavonia. Further in the text, the author briefly describes the migration of the population during 150 years of Turkish occupation of Slavonia and after its liberation. During this period, a lot of changes occurred in the population, and hence big demographic changes happened. The last chapter presents the results of scientific research about the origins and the ethnological genesis of Šokci and describes what makes them different from the rest of the Slavonia autochthons. Šokci preserved many of their customs until the middle of the 20th century, and some of them are described in this chapter. This part of the monograph is illustrated with a few maps showing the area of Slavonia, a drawing by Matija Pokvik, cover pages of the book, and the photographs presenting the customs of Šokci. Two thematic maps by Prof. Stjepan Pavičić are especially interesting, the first presenting the settlements and the speech in Slavonia about 1770, and a thematic map with a presentation of dialects in Slavonia about 1950.

The other part of the monograph, *The activity of Šokadija in Zagreb during the last 90 years* starts with describing the general circumstances and the beginning of social life in Zagreb in the second half of the 19th century. There are some names of social organizations participating in Zagreb in the second half of the 19th century, as well as the years of their foundation and the number of members. After that the author gives an overview of Croatian Šokci living in Zagreb at the end of the 19th and at the beginning of the 20th century, giving a short retrospective of their life and work. The author referred only to those who had higher positions and duties in Zagreb at the beginning of the 20th century. In the chapter about the founders and the beginning of the work

of the Society, Marković gives his notes he had made during a conversation with Prof. Stjepan Pavičić thirty years ago about how the Society was founded, who the founders were and what the social work in the first years was like. *Šokadija* was founded on January 8, 1911 in the Lovački rog restaurant, called Jägerhorn at that time, in Zagreb. Biographies of two founders are given further on, and the author points out their contribution to the Society. At the beginning of the War, the Society stopped its activities, but it was revived in 1931. The author then describes the social work of *Šokadija* until the end of World War II when all Zagreb societies were banned. The Society was revived once again in 1965. The author gives the basic biographic data about the person responsible for the revival of the Society, and special attention was given to his contribution in the reviving of the Society. There are contents of all 25 issues of the bulletin *Šokadija* which the Society used to publish occasionally from 1965 to 1983. On the basis of the conversation with older members of the Society, and from preserved notes made by some members and from some issues of the Bulletin, Vuković reconstructed the work of the tambura, fold and drama-recitation section. There is a list of all registered social performances from 1967 to the end of 2001 which had cultural, literary or art importance. The next chapter presents the work of the Society before and during the Homeland War and until the end of the year 2001. Some social events of Zagreb Šokci are described at the end of this part of the monograph. There are also some biographical data about some important members of the Society. The text of these parts is accompanied by a large number of photographs of the Society members, photographs illustrating some social performances, cover pages of the bulletin *Šokadija*, newspaper articles about *Šokadija*, and by many documents connected to *Šokadija*.

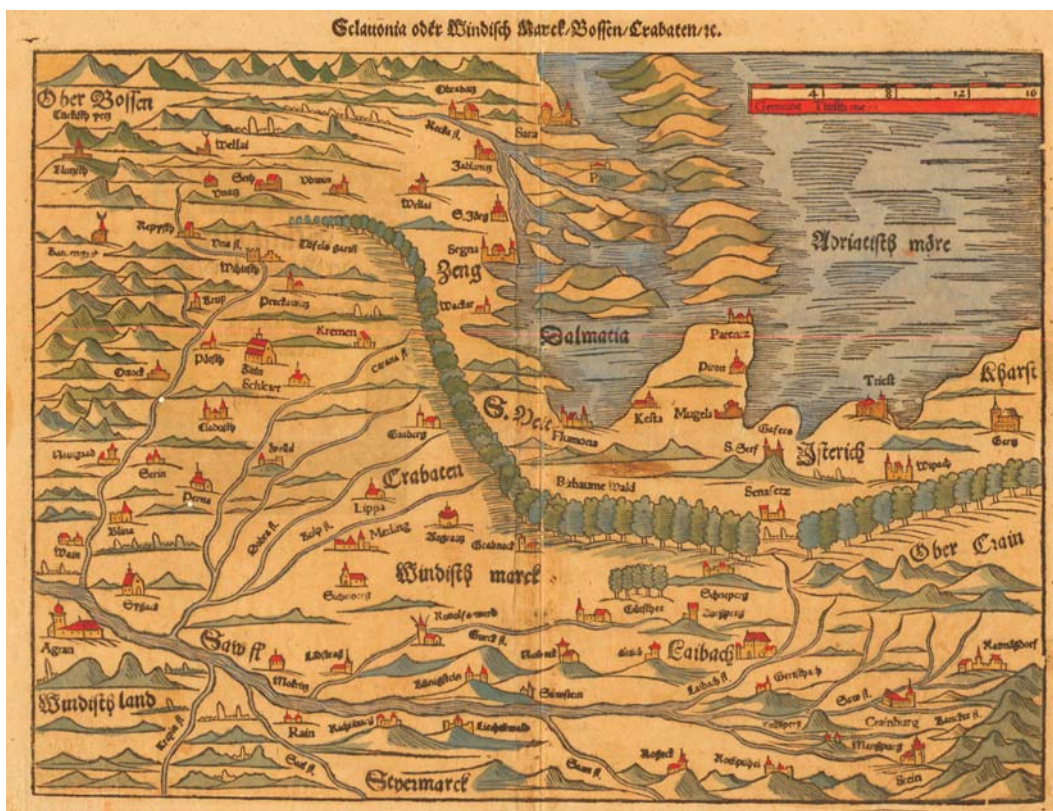
In the *Conclusion*, Marković points out that the monograph is the first synthesis about activities of *Šokadija* during 90 years and that *Šokadija* had a lot of difficulties but didn't cease to exist nevertheless. That's why it managed to survive and act successfully until the present days.

After the Conclusion, there are lists of sources and references. At the end of the monograph, there is an appendix with a list of the members of *Šokadija* from 1965 to 2001 with the authors of this monograph being among them.

The text of the first part of the monograph is the result of many years of Marković's scientific and research work on studying the history of Slavonia, the past of its settlements, the origins and migrations of its inhabitants.

This monograph is an exceptionally valuable work for Croatian Šokci, because they can find out details of their origin, of the history of their ancestors, and about their ethnography. Publishing of this work is a significant contribution to making Zagreb *Šokadija*, one of Croatian native societies, known to wider public.

Ivka Kljajić



Sebastian Münster, *Sclauonia oder Windisch Marck, Bossen, Crabaten ec.* published in the *Ptolomey's Geographia* from 1552., sign: ZN-Z-XVI- MÜN-1552, Map Collection Novak

Sebastian Münster, *Sclauonia oder Windisch Marck, Bossen, Crabaten ec.* objavljena je u *Ptolomejevoj Geografiji (Geographia)* iz 1552., sign: ZN-Z-XVI- MÜN-1552, Zbirka Novak

Drugi dio monografije, *Djelovanje Šokadije u Zagrebu tijekom proteklih 90 godina* započinje opisom općih prilika i početka društvenog života u Zagrebu u drugoj polovici 19. st. Navedena su imena društvenih organizacija koje su tada djelovale u Zagrebu te godine njihova osnivanja i broj članova. Zatim je dan pregled hrvatskih Šokaca koji su potkraj 19. i početkom 20. st. živjeli u Zagrebu, s kratkim osvrtom na njihov život i rad. Autor se ograničio samo na one koji su početkom 20. st. bili na visokim položajima ili dužnostima u Zagrebu. U poglavlju o osnivačima Društva i počecima njegova rada, Marković iznosi svoje bilješke, nastale tijekom razgovora s prof. Stjepanom Pavičićem prije tridesetak godina, o tome kako je došlo do osnutka Društva, tko su bili osnivači i kako je prvih godina teкао društveni rad. *Šokadija* je osnovana 8. siječnja 1911. godine u zagrebačkoj restauraciji Lovački rog, tadašnjem Jägerhornu. U nastavku su dane biografije dvojice osnivača zavičajnog društva zagrebačkih Šokaca, s naglaskom na njihovu doprinosa Društvu. S nastupom rata Društvo je zamrlo, a obnovljeno je 1931. U nastavku je opisan društveni rad *Šokadije* do kraja II. svjetskog rata, kada je bio zabranjen rad svih zagrebačkih društava. Zatim slijedi opis nastavka rada Društva nakon njegove obnove 1965. Dani su biografski podaci o glavnom obnovitelju, a posebna je pozornost posvećena njegovoj zaslugi u obnovi Društva. Zatim je dan prikaz sadržaja svih 25 brojeva biltena *Šokadija*, što ga je Društvo povremeno objavljivalo od 1965. do 1983. Na osnovi razgovora sa starijim članovima Društva, te iz sačuvanih bilješki nekih članova i pojedinih brojeva Biltena, Vuković je rekonstruirao rad tamburaške, folklorne i dramsko-

recitatorske sekcije. Dan je popis svih registriranih društvenih priredbi koje su imale kulturne, književne ili umjetničke sadržaje od 1967. do kraja 2001. godine. Slijedi poglavlje u kojem je prikazan rad Društva uoči Domovinskog rata pa sve do kraja 2001. godine. Na kraju tog dijela monografije opisane su društvene zabave zagrebačkih Šokaca i dani su biografski podaci o nekoliko zaslužnih članova. Tekst je popraćen velikim brojem fotografija članova Društva, društvenih priredbi i zabava, naslovnica Biltena *Šokadija*, novinskih napisa o *Šokadiji*, te mnogim dokumentima vezanim uz *Šokadiju*.

U *Zaključku* Marković ističe da je ova monografija prva povijesna sinteza o djelovanju *Šokadije*, koja je tijekom 90 godina prolazila kroz mnoge nedaće, ali se nije dala slomiti, već se održala i uspješno djelovala sve do naših dana.

Nakon zaključka slijede popisi izvora i literature. Na kraju monografije nalazi se dodatak u kojem je dan abecedni popis članova *Šokadije* od 1965. do 2001. godine, među kojima su i autori ove monografije.

Tekst prvog dijela monografije rezultat je Markovićeva dugogodišnjeg znanstveno-istraživačkog rada na proučavanju povijesti Slavonije, prošlosti njezinih naselja, podrijetlu i migracijama njezina stanovništva.

Ova je monografija iznimno dragocjeno djelo za šokačke Hrvate, jer iz nje mogu saznati o svom podrijetlu, povijesti svojih predaka, svojoj etnografiji. Objavljivanje tog djela značajan je doprinos upoznavanju zagrebačke *Šokadije*, jednog od hrvatskih zavičajnih društava.