



unified town and brings interesting information about the topographic development of more important parts of Zagreb, its social life, the first theatres, the catastrophic earthquake in 1880, etc.

The book bears the ISBN 953-222-141-7. It was published in 2006 in Croatian, in the format of 15 cm × 23 cm, it contains 398 pages, paperback.

#### Old Zagreb Inhabitants

The book describes life at the territory of Zagreb from prehistory up to the 19th century including historical, anthropological, ethnographic and psychological dimension.

The inhabitants of Zagreb were divided into classes until the 19th century, and Prof. Marković dealt in special chapters with the life of Zagreb noblemen, citizens,

monks, clerks, soldiers, Zagreb pupils and students. He also brought a very picturesque presentation of old beliefs, a detailed list of old noble and town families, moral standards of the history, etc.

This book is another work of M. Marković in which he has successfully combined the scientific and the historical approach, along with an attractive narration style.

The book bears the ISBN 953-222-218-9, and it was published in 2005 in Croatian, in the format of 15 cm × 23 cm, it contains 197 pages, paperback.

All above mentioned books are intended for a wider circle of readers, however, they can serve to us cartographers as an extraordinarily valuable source for production of various maps.

Vesna Poslončec-Petrić

## Historical Geography of Kosovo

Mirela Slukan Altić

The Golden marketing-Tehnička knjiga publishing company from Zagreb published the book *Historical Geography of Kosovo* by Dr. Mirela Slukan Altić in Croatian (with a comprehensive summary in English) in 2006. The book was reviewed by Prof. Dr. Nenad Moačanin, Prof. Dr. Drago Roksandić, academician Sima Čirković and Prof. Dr. Zef Mirdita. The book contains 159 21×28 cm pages, is hardbound and has the following ISBN: 953-212-234-6.

By reading the *Preface*, one can find out that the book reveals the roots of the problem and the history of misunderstanding which in some historical periods escalated to military confrontations, always setting the Kosovo area in the role of instability core of the entire region. The history of the Kosovo area in the book was primarily based on cartographic sources. When the issue is sensitive, like the historical geography of an area, cartographic sources present the history of spatial relations more accurately than any other written source. The map is never only an image of geographic reality, but also a clear reflection of historical, political and cultural contexts it was produced in. According to the author, cartographic representations that have born the name of Kosovo and Kosovo settlements for several centuries are reliable witnesses of its

existence and historical continuity. She pointed out that by publishing and interpreting select cartographic sources the wish was to advance existing knowledge about historical-geographic development of the Kosovo area and stimulate the consideration of possibilities of its future development in European context.

At the beginning of the *Introduction*, the author explains the meaning of Kosovo throughout the history, stressing the fact that it was used in various forms and spatial extents. The toponym Kosovo was used for the first time in works about the Kosovo Battle in 1389. In this book, the word Kosovo, which is the Kosovo area, means the whole area of today's province of Kosovo, including the Metochia Basin. Eastern Kosovo, that is the Kosovo Basin was used for Kosovo in narrower sense, while western Kosovo means the area of the Metochia Basin. Then, geographic development conditions of the Kosovo area are described. Knowledge of basic geographic characteristics of Kosovo and its transport and geopolitical position are of exceptional meaning for the understanding of historical-geographical issues of Kosovo.

The author also analyses and evaluates cartographic sources which show the area of Kosovo in various

periods, starting with antique and ending with the present days through following chapters:

*Antique cartographic sources*

*Medieval (from the migration of nations to the Ottoman conquests)*

*Beginning of Ottoman breach*

*Cartographic sources from the period of early Ottoman reign*

*Kosovo in the age of Habsburg-Ottoman wars*

*Period of great eastern crisis*

*World War I*

*Period between the wars*

*World War II*

*Province of Kosovo in socialistic Yugoslavia*

*Kosovo today*

Each chapter of the book is accompanied by cartographic representations. Reproductions of several maps depicting the area of Kosovo are published. Most of them are map details, and some of them are accompanied by an enlarged legend. There are also twelve thematic maps produced by the author herself, noting the source of data.

### Stari Zagrepčani

Knjiga opisuje život na području Zagreba od prapovijesti do XIX. stoljeća uključujući povijesnu, antropološku, etnografsku i psihološku dimenziju.

Zagrebačko je stanovništvo sve do XIX. stoljeća bilo podijeljeno na staleže, pa je prof. Marković u posebnim poglav-

ljima obradio život zagrebačkih plemića, građana, redovnika, činovnika, vojnika, đaka i studenata. Donosi i slikovit prikaz starih vjerovanja, iscrpni popis drevnih plemićkih i građanskih obitelji, moralne norme prošlosti i dr.

To je još jedno djelo u kojem Marković uspješno kombinira znanstveno-povijesni pristup i privlačan pripovjedački stil.

Knjiga nosi oznaku ISBN 953-222-218-9, a objavljena je 2005. godine na hrvatskom jeziku, formata je 15 cm × 23 cm, sadrži 197 stranica u mekom uvezu.

Sve spomenute knjige namijenjene su širem krugu čitatelja, međutim, nama kartografima one mogu poslužiti kao vrlo vrijedan izvor pri izradi različitih karata.

Vesna Poslončec-Petrić

## Povijesna geografija Kosova

Mirela Slukan Altić

Nakladnička kuća Golden marketing-Tehnička knjiga iz Zagreba objavila je 2006. godine na hrvatskom jeziku (s opsežnim sažetkom na engleskom) knjigu *Povijesna geografija Kosova* autorice dr. sc. Mirele Slukan Altić. Recenzenti knjige bili su prof. dr. sc. Nenad Močanin, prof. dr. sc. Drago Roksandić, akademik Sima Ćirković i prof. dr. sc. Zef Mirdita. Knjiga se sastoji od 159 stranica formata 21×28 cm, tvrdo je ukoričena i nosi oznaku ISBN: 953-212-234-6.

Iz *Predgovora* se može saznati da knjiga otkriva korijene problema i povijest nesporazuma koji su u pojedinim povijesnim razdobljima eskalirali do ratnih sukoba postavljajući uvijek iznova kosovski prostor u ulogu jezgre nestabilnosti cijele regije. Povijest kosovskog prostora u knjizi je prvenstveno temeljena na kartografskim izvorima. Kada je riječ o osjetljivu pitanju kao što je povijesna geografija nekog prostora, kartografski izvori prikazuju povijest prostornih odnosa preciznije nego bilo koji drugi pisani izvor. Karta nikada nije samo slika geografske stvarnosti, već i jasan odraz povijesnih, političkih i kulturnih konteksta u kojima je nastajala. Prema autorici, kartografski prikazi na kojima se tijekom više stoljeća nalazi ime Kosova kao i imena kosovskih naselja, vjerodostojni su svjedoci njegove opstojnosti i povijesnog kontinuiteta. Istaknula je da je objavljivanjem i interpretacijom odabranih kartografskih izvora, želja unaprijediti dosadašnje spoznaje o historijsko-geografskom razvoju kosovskog prostora te potaknuti sagledavanje

mogućnosti njegova budućeg razvoja u europskom kontekstu.

Na početku *Uvoda* autorica objašnjava pojam Kosova tijekom povijesti ističući da se upotrebljavao u različitim oblicima i prostornim opsezima. Toponim Kosovo prvi se puta spominje u djelima o Kosovskoj bitci 1389. godine. U knjizi se pod pojmom Kosova, odnosno kosovskoga prostora podrazumijeva čitav prostor današnje pokrajine Kosovo, uključujući i Metohijsku zavalu. Za Kosovo u užem smislu korišten je pojam istočno Kosovo odnosno Kosovska zavala, dok se pod zapadnim Kosovom podrazumijeva prostor Metohijske zavale. U nastavku opisuje geografske uvjete razvoja kosovskoga prostora. Poznavanje osnovnih geografskih obilježja Kosova te njegova prometnog i geopolitičkog položaja, od iznimnoga su značenja za razumijevanje povijesno-geografske problematike Kosova.

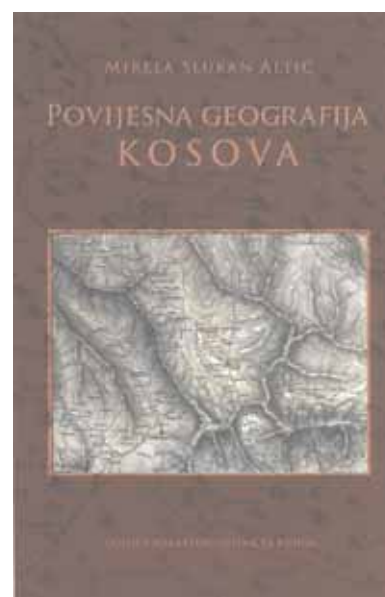
Autorica analizira i vrednuje kartografske izvore na kojima je prikazano područje Kosova iz različitih razdoblja, počevši od antičkih vremena do danas kroz sljedeća poglavlja:

*Antički kartografski izvori*

*Srednji vijek (od seobe naroda do osmanskih osvajanja)*

*Početak osmanskog prodora*

*Kartografski izvori iz razdoblja rane osmanske vladavine*



*Kosovo u doba habsburško-osmanskih ratova*

*Razdoblje velike istočne krize*

*Prvi svjetski rat*

*Međuratno razdoblje*

*Drugi svjetski rat*

*Pokrajina Kosovo u socijalističkoj Jugoslaviji*

*Kosovo danas*

Svako je poglavlje knjige popraćeno kartografskim prikazima. Objavljene su reprodukcije nekoliko karata na kojima je

The chapters are followed by a comprehensive summary in English, not only of chapters, but also of all subchapters, which gives special value to the book. The summary in English is followed by a list of cartographic representation published in the book to English.

It follows a chronological list of used cartographic sources. Many of them de-

scribe Croatian areas. Some of the maps dealt with in the book were produced by Croatian cartographers. For example, Franjo Mihanović, born in Primišalj near Slunj in 1749, produced the first topographic map showing a Kosovo area, and it originated as a supplement to a report he composed together with captain Georg Lauterer. He is also the author of maps of the Ogulin Regiment and the Varaždin

Generalate. Besides those maps, he produced a map showing the flow of the Tisa River. 17 maps of the 31 published in the book are kept at the Cartographic Collection of the Croatian State Archive in Zagreb.

At the end of the book, there is a list of references, an index of places and geographic terms, an index of names and a note about the author.

Ivka Kljajić

## Cartographic and Related Journals in the Web of Science Bibliographic Database

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Among the most important of numerous bibliographic databases are *Current Contents* and *Web of Science*, which consist of *Science Citation Index Expanded*, *Social Sciences Citation Index* and *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*. What sets them apart from many related databases are precise and relatively high criteria by which they select journals to include into the database. In order to be included into one of these databases, a journal has to meet these requirements: timeliness of publication, English language article titles, abstracts and keywords for journals not published in English, international editorial committee, authors from several countries or the best journal in a particular region and citation of papers published in the journal ([www.isinet.com](http://www.isinet.com)).

The databases are produced by *Thomson Scientific*, formerly known as *Thomson ISI* (Institute for Scientific Information) of the company Thomson Corporation from Philadelphia. This institute has been helping scientists' access most important information for more than 45 years. The *Current Contents* contains approximately 7600 journals, and the *Web of Science* about 8700 journals. Both databases include usual bibliographic data about all papers, and the *Web of Science* also includes a list of all cited literature in each paper. The Thomson Scientific editorial committee reviews and evaluates an increasing number of new journals every year, and only some of them are included into the databases. All included journals are subject to permanent evaluation of

quality and if they continually don't meet the criteria, they are dropped out of the database. Since all journals processed by *Current Contents* are included into the *Web of Science*, the role of *Current Contents* as a separate database becomes redundant if we have the *Web of Science* database at our disposal.

The general belief in the world is that a paper published in a journal included into Thomson Scientific's databases is of special value. For example, for top 500 world universities, compiled by scientists from the University of Shanghai (<http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/ranking.htm>), two out of six criteria are related to the Nobel Prizes, and for three criteria, sources were Thomson Scientific's databases.

In Croatia, according to the new *Law About Scientific Activities and High Education*, in order to become a scientist in the field of technical sciences, it is required that one's papers be published in journals included into the *Current Contents* or *Science Citation Index Expanded* databases, which practically means the *Web of Science* database. To become a higher scientific collaborator (associate professor), two such papers are required, and to become a scientific counsellor (full professor), three such papers are required.

Therefore, we searched the *Web of Science* database and wrote down cartographic and related journals in which cartographers publish their papers. Number

of issues published annually is written in parentheses.

Only one cartographic journal in the database:

- The Cartographic Journal (3).

Cartographers are also able to publish their papers in geodetic journals:

- Survey Review (4)
- Journal of Surveying Engineering (4)
- Journal of Geodesy (6 – 12).

Papers with cartographic theme from the field of navigation can be published in the following journal:

- Journal of Navigation (3).

Cartographers can publish their papers about application of remote sensing data in cartography in the following journals:

- ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (3 – 5)
- Remote Sensing of Environment (18 – 21).

These are the available geoinformatic journals:

- Geoinformatica (4)
- Computers & Geosciences (10)
- International Journal of Geographical Information Science (8).

Among about 30 geographic journals, the ones with most papers related to cartography in the past five years are:

prikazano područje Kosova. Najčešće su dani isjecci pojedinih karata, a uz neke od njih i uvećana legenda. Nalazi se i dvanaest tematskih karata koje je izradila sama autorica, navodeći izvor preuzimanja podataka.

Iza navedenih poglavlja, slijedi opširi sažetak na engleskom jeziku, ne samo poglavlja, nego svakoga potpoglavlja, što knjizi daje posebnu vrijednost. Nakon sažetka na engleskom jeziku tu je i prije-

vod na engleski jezik popisa kartografskih prikaza objavljenih u knjizi.

Zatim slijedi kronološki popis upotrijebljenih kartografskih izvora. Mnogi od njih prikazuju i hrvatska područja. Neke od obrađenih karata u knjizi izradili su hrvatski kartografi. Na primjer, Franjo Mihanović, rođen 1749. u Primišlju kod Slunja izradio je prvu topografsku kartu koja prikazuje kosovski prostor, a nastala je kao prilog izvještaju što ga je sastavio

zajedno sa satnikom Georgom Lautererom. Autor je i karata Ogulinske pukovnije te Varaždinskoga generalata. Osim tih karata izradio je kartu toka rijeke Tise. Od 31 karte koje su korištene u knjizi, 17 ih se čuva u Kartografskoj zbirci Hrvatskoga državnog arhiva u Zagrebu.

Na kraju knjige je popis literature, kazalo mjesta i geografskih pojmova, kazalo osobnih imena i bilješka o autorici.

Ivka Kljajić

## Kartografski i srodni časopisi u bibliografskoj bazi Web of Science

Među mnogobrojnim bibliografskim bazama podataka izdvajaju se po važnosti baze *Current Contents* i *Web of Science*, koju čine *Science Citation Index Expanded*, *Social Sciences Citation Index* i *Arts & Humanities Citation Index*. Od mnogih srodnih baza podataka razlikuju se po preciznim i relativno visokim kriterijima po kojima biraju časopise koje će uvrstiti u bazu. Da bi časopis bio uvršten u jednu od tih baza, mora ispunjavati ove uvjete: pravodobnost izlaza, za časopise koji ne objavljuju na engleskom jeziku naslov članka, sažetak i ključne riječi na engleskom, međunarodni urednički odbor, autori iz više zemalja ili najbolji časopis u određenoj regiji i citiranost radova objavljenih u časopisu (<http://www.isinet.com>).

Baze izrađuje *Thomson Scientific*, prije poznat kao *Thomson ISI* (Institute for Scientific Information) u sastavu tvrtke Thomson Corporation iz Philadelphije. Taj institut već više od 45 godina olakšava znanstvenicima pristup do najvažnijih informacija. Baza *Current Contents* sadrži približno 7600 časopisa, a baza *Web of Science* približno 8700 časopisa. Obje baze uključuju uobičajene bibliografske podatke o svim člancima, a baza *Web of Science* i popis sve citirane literature u svakom članku. Urednički odbor Thomson Scientifica pregledava i ocjenjuje svake godine veći broj novih časopisa, od kojih samo dio uvrštava u baze. Svi uvršteni časopisi podliježu stalnoj procjeni kvalitete i ako kontinuirano ne zadovoljavaju kriterije, ispadaju iz baze. Budući da su

svi časopisi koje obrađuje *Current Contents* zastupljeni u bazi *Web of Science*, to uloga *Current Contentsa* kao zasebne baze, ako raspoložemo bazom *Web of Science*, postaje suvišna.

Uvriježeno je u svijetu mišljenje da rad objavljen u časopisu koji je uvršten u bazu Thomson Scientifica ima posebnu težinu. Npr., u ranglisti 500 najboljih svjetskih sveučilišta, što su je izradili znanstvenici sa Sveučilišta u Shanghaiu (<http://ed.sjtu.edu.cn/ranking.htm>), od šest kriterija dva su vezana za Nobelove nagrade, a za tri kriterija izvornici su bili baze Thomson Scientifica.

U Hrvatskoj prema novom *Zakonu o znanstvenoj djelatnosti i visokom obrazovanju* za izbor u znanstvena zvanja i na području tehničkih znanosti nužni su radovi objavljeni u vrhunskim časopisima uključenima u baze *Current Contents*, ili *Science Citation Index Expanded*, što praktički znači u bazu *Web of Science*. Za izbor u znanstveno zvanje viši znanstveni suradnik (izvanredni profesor) potrebna su dva takva rada, a za izbor u zvanje znanstveni savjetnik (redoviti profesor) tri rada.

Pretražili smo stoga bazu *Web of Science* i zapisali kartografske i srodne časopise u kojima kartografi objavljuju svoje radove. U zagradi je naveden broj svezaka koji izlaze godišnje.

Od kartografskih časopisa u bazi je samo jedan:

- The Cartographic Journal (3).

Kartografi mogu svoje članke objavljivati i u geodetskim časopisima:

- Survey Review (4)
- Journal of Surveying Engineering (4)
- Journal of Geodesy (6 – 12).

Članci s kartografskom tematikom iz područja navigacije mogu se objavljivati u časopisu:

- Journal of Navigation (3).

Svoje radove o primjeni podataka daljinskih istraživanja u kartografiji kartografi mogu objavljivati u časopisima:

- ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing (3 – 5)
- Remote Sensing of Environment (18 – 21).

Od geoinformatičkih časopisa na raspolaganju su:

- GeoInformatica (4)
- Computers & Geosciences (10)
- International Journal of Geographical Information Science (8).

Među 30-ak geografskih časopisa najviše članaka s kartografskom tematikom u posljednjih pet godina pronašli smo u časopisima:

- Annals of the Association of American Geographers (4)
- The Professional Geographer (4).