

THE OLD MAPS OF THE WORLD, EUROPE AND BULGARIA FROM GEOGRAPHICAL POINT OF VIEW. AND THEY REPRESENTATIVE IN THE GEOGRAPHIC MAPS AND GEOGRAPHIC ATLASES

Sungjae Choo*, **Lukas Birsak****, **Tjeerd Tichelaar*****,
Marin Marinov****

**Sungjae CHOO, Professor Department of Geography Kyung Hee University
Seoul 130-701, Republic of Korea, sjchoo@khu.ac.kr*

*** Lukas Birsak, lecturer of cartography at the department of geoinformation and environment at the Carinthia University of Applied Sciences and **Geschäftsführer**(managing director)at Ed. Hölzel Ges.m.b.H. Nfg KG.Jochen-Rindt-Straße 9,1230 Wien birsak@hoelzel.at*

**** Tjeerd Tichelaar, Editor –in Chief at Noordhoff Uitgevers, Winschoterdijep 70a P.O.Box 58 , 9700 MB Groningen ,The Neetherlands tjeerd.tichelaar@gmail. com*

***** Marin Marinov, geographer, Bulgaria marinmarinov5@gmail.com*

Abstract: *The geographical maps are more important element for every country. The geographical maps are one of important products of geography and history.*

The old maps are documents who offer also more important information for history and geography for countries. In this article we will present an old maps from the World, Asia, Europe, Balkan peninsula, and Bulgaria. Also and information for authors of the same maps. In additional we analyze and some of maps.

Moreover in same article we connect geography, history and geographical names as important element of geographical maps.

Keywords: *Maps, Korea, DMZ, the hanji paper, woodblock, tripitaka koreana, Chinese characters, Ed. Hoelzel company, Austria, De Bosatlas company, The Neetherlands.*

The old maps of the World, Europe and Bulgaria are important source for history and geography today. Same maps offer detailed information for history and geography in the ancient time.

The Chinese people first discovered the way for the create paper.

However, Korean first discovered of hanji paper and woodblock printing.

He created the first the printed book with those methods with title "Tripitaka koreana" is 75 year before Europeans printed books.



More of ancient maps of Asia written were with Chinese characters.
Even ancient maps created in Korea, Japan and Vietnam also with Chinese characters.
One of them is this map present detailed East hemisphere below.



In same maps are included Africa, Middle East, and Asia. Typical for this map are that China is in the center of map. Because for ancient cartographers from Asia China is the “center” of the World in same period of creature of this map.

Author of the same map write below on the map information for used source for creature of this map. Those are two old maps form ancient China. Moreover, in this map we can observe the mains Japan’s islands in the right and Korea peninsula with more big size compare other countries around Korea peninsula. In additional we can observe in this map also Africa, Middle East and East Europe.

In the same map also absent parallels and meridians. The authors of the map are Geun Gwon, Sa Hong Kim, Mu Lee, Hoe Lee 1402 year. The original manuscript is copy of an original in Guykoju University Japan.



The map Taedong yojido (in translation) a Map for the Land of an Eastern Country – Korea, the map create was since 1891 year the map was created during 10 years period by Jeong –Ho Kim .This is other map from Asia also.

More over the map of Korean peninsula divided was into 22 albums.

Same map is without net of parallels and meridians. Also a divided Korean peninsula on distance of 120le (10 le = 4km) from north to south, and of 80 le from west to east.

The size of map is 6,6m/4m.This map is easy for use because was shaped crafted was and created as an atlas consisting of 22 separated books. In which 22 books contents the whole map of Korea peninsula with size 6,6m/4m.In northeast corner on the map are fragment from maps of Seoul and Pusan The map content was used by Japanese’s military organization during Russo- Japan war since 1905 year.

Since 17-18 centuries began process of translation of old maps of Asia into European languages.

In same moment in more ancients and contemporary maps from Asia are with two geographical. One use from persons from Asia and second use by Europeans. Additional some geographical objects are with two geographical names in use even today.

For example:

The cartographer from ancient China use geographical name East Sea for Sea of Japan. East Sea (Donghae) ⇒ ‘Sea of Japan (Nihonkai)

Another important question is Romanization and Cyrilisation of geographical names in the modern geographical names today of Asia.

This fact determinate used of the old geographical names of geographical objects even today. But those fact create difficulty of cartographers in the process of print geographical names in the maps. Also and difficult for understand those maps with two geographical names for one geographical object:

For Example now in Korea use two geographical names for some objects: Taegu ⇒ Daegu, Pusan ⇒ Busan, Chŏnju ⇒ Jeonju , Kimpo ⇒ Gimpo , Gaeseong ⇒ Kaesong

Dokdo ⇒ Liancourt Rocks, Ieodo ⇒ Socotra Rock, Ammokgang (river) ⇒ Yalu River, Duman-gang (river) ⇒ Tumen River

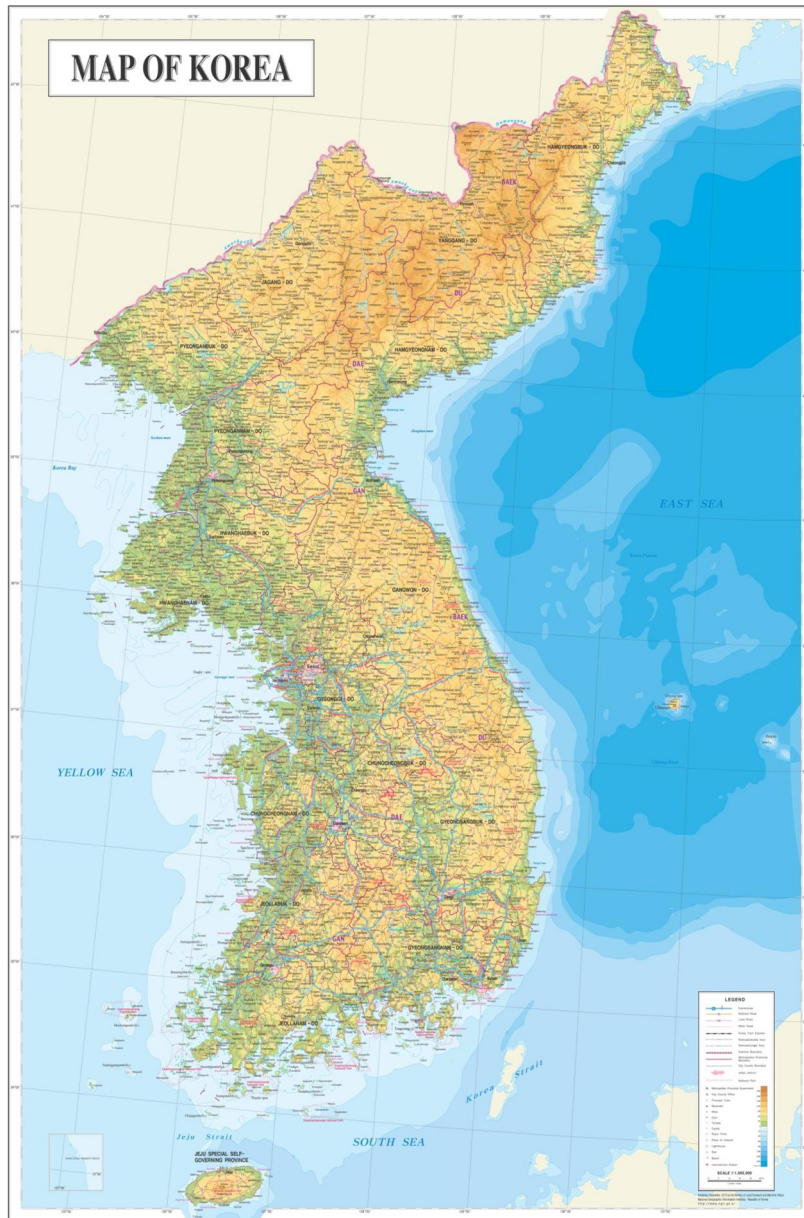
The geographical names of the Taebaeksanmaek (太白山脈), based on geological genetics.

But Baekdudaegan (白頭大幹), based on traditional perception on physical structure.

Korean cartographers use event today in the maps follow geographical names for seas around Korean peninsula.

Donghae (East Sea) or Sea of Japan, Seohae (West Sea) or Yellow Sea or Huang Hai, and Namhae South Sea. See maps below.





For Korea peninsula and the maps of Korea are typical one important military element of the maps. This is DMZ area. The DMZ is NO state border area!!!

At the end of Second World War the Korea was divided into a northern zone occupied by Soviet Union and southern zone occupied by USA.

The 38⁰ paralel service as the boundary between the two zones.

Now DMZ is NO border area between two countries of Korea peninsula!

After the end of Korean war 1950-53 year, a new border fixed at the Demilitarized Zona (DMZ), a streep 4 kilometer wide strip of land where was ceasefare from east to west for a distance 241 km from east coast to the west coast.

DMZ content also:

- 1) Northern limit of the Demilitarized Zone
- 2) Military Demarcation Line(MDL)
- 3) Southern limit of the Demilitarized zone
- 4) Civil Control Line (CCL)) is from 5 to 15 km from DMZ
- 5) Military Property Protection Zone (MPPZ)

Photo of DMZ from South Korea.



Same is situation with use both geographical names in the old maps created by foundation member of the company Ed.Hoelzel, slovenian cartographer Blasius Kozzen.

On his map of the Dalmatia, hi use also both German and Slovenian geographical names

See map below:



The company Ed.Hoelzel is deep connecting with cartography of Bulgaria. A long time the company Ed.Hoelzel worked was for Bulgaria cartography.

His cartographer the Vinzenz Haardt von Hartenthurn created different kind of maps for Bulgarian civil schools and for Bulgarian army. Now some of his maps are in Austrian military archives.

He was professor at Military academy and member of the General staff of Austro-Hungary army until 1914 year.

The Vinzenz Haardt von Hartenthurn (1843-1914year) as cartographer and military cartographer same was author of different maps of the World, Europe and Bulgaria.

As cartographer and military cartographer he is author of different maps connect the International World map and Balkan peninsula and Bulgaria.



Photo of Vinzenz Haardt von Harthenthurn

He is also author of:

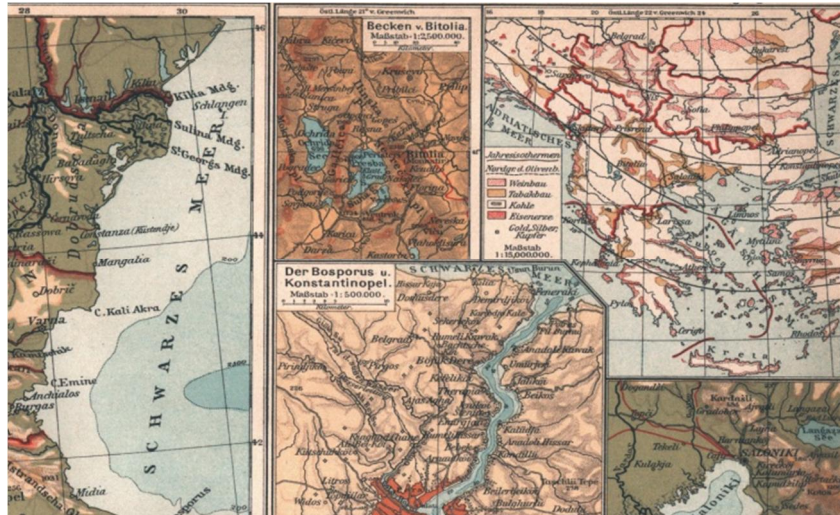
“Etnographische Karte der Europäischen Türkei” with data of Austrian diplomat Carl Sax same map is printed in Ed. Hoelzel company. Same map was used by Bulgarian authors about 1924 year.

Same map was used information by Austrian diplomat in Adrianopol Carl Sax and created joint collaboration with Royal Geographical Society of Austro-Hungarian Empire and Ed Hoelzel company. In additional same map printed in was Ed. Hoelzel Company in Austria.

This map used was a key map for determination of the ethnic border areas of the Balkan countries in the Congress of Berlin 13 June-13 July 1878(The Treaty of Berlin 1878 year).

The first social economic map of Balkan Peninsula also created was in the company Ed. Hoelzel since 1910 year with same cartographer.





The Vinzenz Haardt created was also military map with scale 1:200 000 of Balkan peninsula since 1898 year. Also map with scale of 1: 1 000 000 with international cartographer for create those maps for international conference in Paris 1914year. He is also cartographer and author of many other maps of the countries of the world.

Now same maps are in Austrian Military Organization.

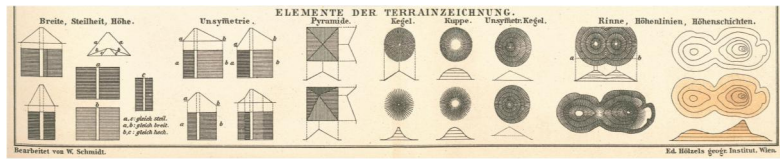
Same cartographer creates wall maps for Bulgarian schools via publishing house “Hristo Danov” in town Plovdiv,Bulgaria.

Hi, create also the map of Holly places and Palestine for Bulgarian school also published in same publishing house printed in 1938 year. The map below is from 1884 year of the same company Ed.Hoelzel.

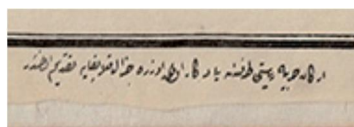
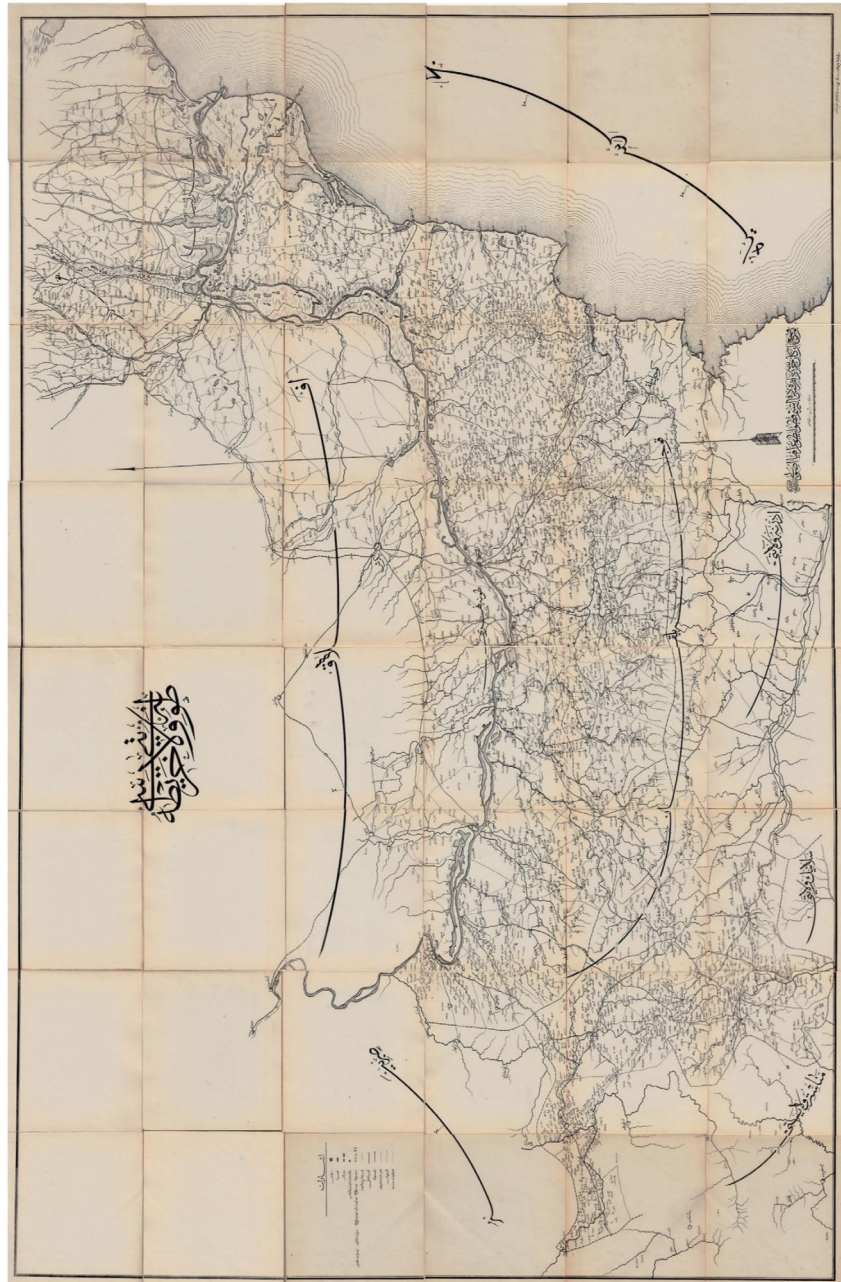


Now the company Ed.Hoelzel created digital atlases and maps.

The company Ed. Hoelzel now is one of the leaders companies for digital school atlases in the world. The company also practical developed way of presentation of relief on his own maps. See picture below.



The last map of Bulgaria use from military person is the map of the Danube Vilayet (Tuna Vilaeti Harit) in scale 1: 400 000 printed was about 1878 year. The geographical names of this map are by oriental way of transliteration and no information for list of geographical names of same map.



The same map is ownership by Professor Boguslav R. Zagorski.

In this map near legend written was that this map is prepared by Ottoman general staff and printed in new way of print.

Professor Zagorsky created detailed research on this map.

On the low right corner of the same map written was below "This map is a gift for General Galabov by General staff of Ottoman army".

The more important question now is:

Who is General Galabov in Bulgarian military history?

The last maps in our article are from the Netherlands.

Isak Tirion was born in 1705 in Utrecht and died in 1765 year.

He is cartographer and publisher by the Northern Netherlands.

He is authoring of famous both books for history with title "History" and other book with title the "Modern History".

Both books are with very good maps.

In the maps of those books, the village Dragoevo in Bulgaria was written as town Tragoi near Eski Stambol this was old name of our old capital city of ancient Bulgarian kingdom Preslav.

Now same ancient town is part from the Shumen region.



Other old maps of the Balkan peninsula were created by the company De Bosatlas also from the Netherlands. The same company founded was by Pieter Roelof (or Roelf) Bos he was born February 19, 1847 in Groningen, † June 22, 1902 (ibid) and was a teacher in the subjects of Dutch and geography. He was the first to publish the De Bosatlas, the most important Dutch school atlas, named after him.

Pieter Bos wrote many maps and books for the then new geography at schools. In 1877 he published for the first time the School Atlas, which had many 55 editions to now days and it is still used today also.

In 1888 Bos was examiner in the teacher training and exercised this part-time job until 1901. In 1893 he joined the board of the Royal Netherlands Geographical Society

The cartographers from the same company began to Romanize in 1879 the geographic names on the territory of the Balkan Peninsula and Bulgaria.

This is evident from the first map showing Bulgaria and East Rumelia. The process of Romanization of geographical names continued until the end of the First World War.

For example the town Russe in Bulgaria we can observe in the maps below with two geographical names Roesjtsjoek., The town Varna also we observe with geographical name Varna also.

The town in Romania Constantsa with two geographical names also Kustendsje and Constantsa. In additional also the towns Saloniki and Thesaloniki, Gallipoli and Galibolu, The town Bergama with three geographical name Pergamus and Pergamon.

Those geographical names of the towns we can observe in the maps show below.

The third map of Balkan Peninsula is by current atlas of the company De Bosatlas used since 1995 year.

The processes of Romanization and change of geographical names the world maps continue even today in all countries.

The UN make guide with list of geographical names of all members of UN countries.







References:

1. S.CHOO SUNGJAE , SANG-HYUN CHI ,PEOPLE,PLACES,AND PLACE NAMES IN THE REPUBLIK OF KOREA. NGII OF SOUTH KOREA. ISBN 978-89-93841-19-0
2. F.J ORMELING, ROB VAN DER VAART, Biografie van de Bosatlas: 1877-heden, Wolters-Noordhoff Atlasproducties, Groningen, 2005. ISBN 9001122272
3. Ingrid Kretschmer, Lukas Birsak: Der Kozenn-Atlas – ein österreichischer Schulatlas schreibt Kartographiegeschichte. In: Mitt. der Österr. Geographischen Gesellschaft. Bd. 149, 2007,
4. Lukas Birsak: Die Österreichischen Schulatlanten des Verlages Ed. Hölzel. In: Ferdinand Mayer (Hrsg.): Wiener Schriften zur Geographie und Kartographie. Band 5, Wien 1992, Geschichte des Kozenn-Atlases 1861–2011, auf Website des Verlag Ed. Hölzel.