

## SOME TOPONOMASTIC PROBLEMS OF THE CARTOGRAPHIC CONTENT ON THE MAPS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

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*This written piece is the essence of presentation by the author presented at the Bosniak Intellectuals Forum Tribune in January, 2016, dedicated to Toponomastics and Toponymy with special emphasis on cartographic toponomastics of national geography. Cartographic toponymy is an integral part of national identity, true document of its ethno genesis with geographic horizon and represents the historical and geographical stages of political transformations on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

*Cartographic toponomastics, as the science of geographic (topographic) names, contained on the topographic and geographic maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina is, among other things, language monument that had a violent exchange in a short period of time after its millennial existence. Cartographic toponomastics contributes to the understanding of the historical and geographical development of Bosnia and Herzegovina and linguistic identity of its equal nations and national minorities.*

*The geographical area is subject to various transformations, including all types of toponymy, which is why they must be recorded on maps. This process belongs to the readjustment or supplementation of the elements of geographical content on maps, especially those of large-scale. This process is time-defined and corresponds to periods of decades, most often those years during which a census is conducted.*

*The process of renovation, supplementation of new and revision of previous geographic content, including toponymy is performed by a specialized institutions and institutes in the field of geography, cartography and geodesy. Such specialized institutions for this purpose, unfortunately, are not present in Bosnia and Herzegovina, so the last update of geographic contents on topographic maps of large-scale was performed way back in 1974. In addition to the supplementation of the geographic maps there are other processes that have connotations of violent, non-scientific and tendentious changes of oikonymes that result in the disappearance of the primordial names on geographic maps.*

**Keywords:** *toponomastics, toponymy, cartographic content, the readjustment, spatial transformation, supplementation of cartographic content.*

### INTRODUCTION

The names on geographical maps define physical and social geographical contents. Their number is defined by the proportional generalization of each geographical map. Each generalization of the content on geographical map must be interactively conditioned with other cartographic elements. The truth of the generalization of content on geographical maps

can be identified by those who are well aware of the essence of historical and geographical reality of a certain area.

Generalization of the content on geographical maps is not a mechanical process of simplifying a complex or simple replacement for the less complex cartographic sketch. Therefore, the generalization of the content of geographic maps is one of the most complex operations in the map construction process. These tasks can be carried out by, not only those who know the technique of copying, but also others who are aware of the essence of knowledge of the geographical reality that occurs in the interaction of physical and social phenomena and processes.

Geographic maps in geography are the expressive scientific, professional and teaching tools. Almost all component geographical sciences can represent their research thematically, which resulted in creation of the thematic maps. Each of them, present, at the basic cartographic background, a particular topic or theme, such as for example: geology, relief, climate, waters, flora and fauna, soil, settlements, various economic activities etc., and are in the end named according to the main topic: geological, relief, climatic, hydrographic maps and so on. Thematic maps are used to document and demonstrate the most diverse scientific and technical research results. They complement the geographical interpretation of the location to which they refer. In addition, they can also be the basis for the graphic interpretation such

as charts, diagrams, lines and the like, and belong to the maps, map schemes, contours etc.

Wide variety of general and thematic geographic knowledge is realized with the help of geographic maps and it belongs to the area named „map reading“ in the geographical jargon. Map reading is not simple reading of the printed geographical names on the maps, but understanding of their content displayed with conditional cartographic symbols. So, the color scale or number of contour lines evokes the vertical relief dissection expressed through the altitude, which creates the idea of azonal thermic regime in the eye of the viewer. Vertical sprawl and azonal thermic regime together imply a way of valorization of the same space. In this way, the geographic content is understood, or simply, the maps are read. Education of the map reading is obligatory for kids during their junior school.

In addition to the geographic map being an expressive and information tool, it is also a historical document. (M. Spahic



**Fig. 1. The segment of the topographic map of Bosnia and Herzegovina from Austro-Hungarian period, which is the true reflection of the Berlin Congress of 1878., according to which Bosnia and Herzegovina, at the mouth of the river Sutorina at the entrance to the Bay of Kotor, 5.45 km in length had an opening to the Adriatic Sea. This represents a true ownership document around which there shouldn't have been any controversy.**

2015.). These are the reconstructive maps that can correct the relevant historical evidence.

Maps that contain historical facts or are historical facts themselves, represent a source of information and documents, from which, without reading historical texts, historical knowledge can be obtained about the area shown on the map. Geographic maps have publishers, authors and the time of publication, so all of the cartographic content is true to the time of formation.

Geographical maps can define geographical facts, and as such, they are documents used as evidence. To illustrate this claim, we will take for example a segment of geographical map 1:75 000 from the time of Austro-Hungarian Empire, which was done on the basis of the decisions of the Berlin Congress in 1878. by which Bosnia and Herzegovina had an opening to the Adriatic Sea in the drainage of Sutorina river. This undisputable part of the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, with dismantling of the old state system of the former Yugoslavia, after the Second World War has never been returned to the Bosnia and Herzegovina's possession. Proof of Sutorina's current possessory status by the Montenegrin government, current representatives have, in the extremely voluntary way, transformed into the official, when they, ratifying borders, gave Sutorina to Montenegro despite all contrary cartographic evidence. (M. Spahic & 2, 2014)

The content of geographic map, can sometimes, have its opposite purpose, and it refers to the change of primal topographic content on geographic maps tendentious to intentional changes. This is one of the reasons that there is an ongoing debate in recent years about the geographical names in the nomenclature of official languages of Bosnia and Herzegovina. To understand this issue, this work treats analytically some geographical contents which have experienced genetic changes in various stages of map supplementation. To understand the overall problem of the content of geographic maps, some genetic and evolutionary toponymic trends were analyzed, which, recently, are gaining political connotation and have a disturbing nature.

Geographic maps, especially large-scale topographic maps, have also spatial planning value and are used in the form of project documentation. Therefore, they should be original and reflect the modern topographic reality.

## ABOUT CARTOGRAPHIC TOPONYMY ON THE MAPS OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

### **Historical, geographical and cartographic overview**

Cartographic toponymy refers to cartographic records that date back to the far past of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and thus they have reconstructive role. They are, at the same time a source of historical information and also a document of the historical past. Old maps show that geography wasn't only a natural background or geographic location of historical reality, but at the same time it belongs to this milieu, it is spacious arena of historical events and is a special science called Historical geography. With the help of this science, we reveal geographic transformations through historical epochs. Geographic maps inform us about the causes of transformations on them. If they are contained within geographic maps, then those are claims to be understood by reading historical facts from the geographic maps. They

perform the reconstruction of the former geographical reality, hence they are also called reconstructive maps.

When the geographical area of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in question, it is necessary to say that the cartographic presentation of its territory was performed along the way, firstly as a frontier territory of another geographical nucleus, and then as an object of cartographic representation because of the tangle of geographic and historical events that were related to its territory. Due to its geographical position, since it was a part or on the border of Roman-Illyrian, or Venetian influence, this country was sometimes only partly and sometimes completely mapped. Due to its geographical comprehensiveness and interpretation of the time of origin of the maps, especially the oldest ones, the maps are considered a cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. (R. Gasparovic, 1970.) With help of mentioned maps, inter alia, historical, territorial and geographical growth of the initial horizon of millennium old Bosnian state is being reconstructed. Bosnia and Herzegovina is the only Balkan and Central European country which, after the arrival of the Ottoman Empire and loss of independence, continuously maintained and preserved the historical, political and geographic name. This fact could not be disputed not even by the tendentious nationalistic cartographic iconography and forgeries, especially during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, during which it tried to destroy toponymic Bosnian territory and treat it as their own.

Analyzing the historical and geographical maps showing the Bosnia, it can be observed that its name and the names of some settlements have a trend of preserving pristine toponymy, which completely cannot relate to our neighbors. Most toponymes in Bosnia and Herzegovina belong to Illyrians, which, through time evolved into their recent toponymic form, such as Bosnia (Bosina), which referred to the area of the Bosnian state and its eponymous central river, identical name of the Drina river, the territory and the river Vsora (Usora), etc., and all can be proven and checked on the maps published by the foreign cartographic institutions.

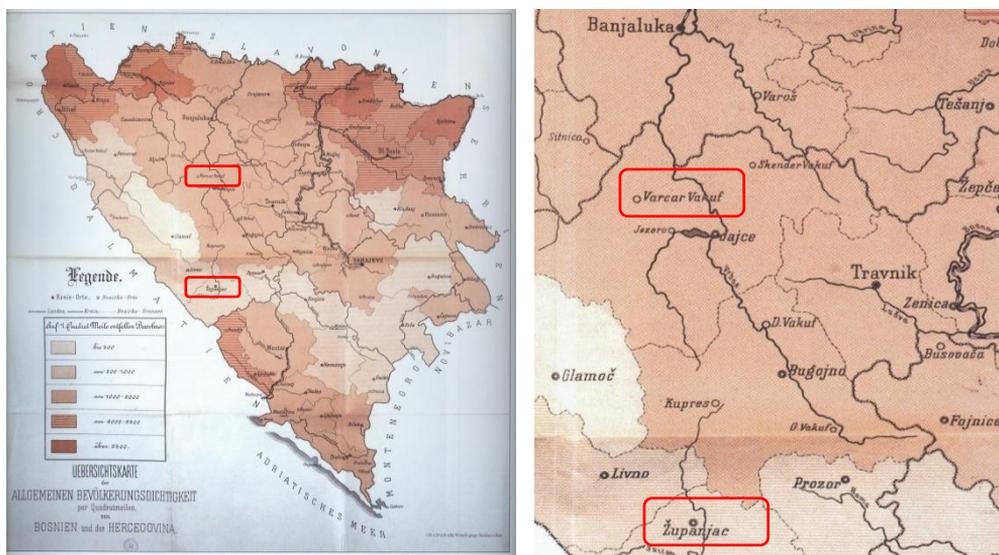
All toponymic stages of development are gradually supplemented and finalized on topographic map of Austrian cartographers after the Berlin Congress on July 13, 1878., when the modern border of Bosnia and Herzegovina was defined, after it was given to the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Berlin Congress' borders confirmed the integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which is proven, not only by the historical but also by the geographical large-scale maps. They, except for some language errors, which is understandable because the first cartographers and surveyors were from German speaking areas, faithfully reflect the etymology of the toponymes and represent toponomastic orientate and standard for future topographic contents in cartographic representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The sequence of subsequent historical events, above all the disintegration of Austro-Hungarian Empire in the fall of 1918, when Bosnia and Herzegovina within its already historical borders became part of the countries in the Western Balkans and is a part, firstly, of the State of Slovenes, Croats and Serbs, then the Kingdom, and finally, with the Cvetkovic-Macek agreement from 1939, by defining larger ban counties, its political and territorial unity was broken. This situation prevailed until the decision of the ZAVNOBIH when political and territorial personality of Bosnia and Herzegovina was renewed, which was, among others, confirmed by the AVNOJ, and ratified by the Assembly of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, by which Bosnia and Herzegovina became a full member of the former Yugoslav community.

With Bosnia and Herzegovina's entrance in the community of the Western Balkans nations, a process of significant transformation of its toponymes was opened, with which counterfeiting and usurpation of primordial toponymy was made in favor of the ownership state of certain ethnic group. Toponymic analysis shows also the sequence of the territorial settlement, way of life and even the customs of different ethnic groups. The change of toponymes was a reflection of political state of the community of Yugoslav ethnic groups, which is particularly evident in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was constituted as a community of three equal nations, two of which: Bosnian Serbs and Bosnian Croats were a connection with neighbors in Serbia and Croatia.

In order to understand the essence of toponymic changes in Bosnia and Herzegovina, we will use two examples of oikonymes (nodonymes) which are Varcar Vakuf and Zupanjac, populated places, today the municipalities, which have been renamed into the Mrkonjic Grad and Tomislavgrad. First one is a part of the geographic region of northern Bosnia, and the other belongs to the High karst region.

Historical facts indicate that the Varcar Vakuf spatially evolved from the village named Gornje Kloke in the Trijebovo nahija during late 16<sup>th</sup> century. The founder was a local, kizlaraga H. Mustafa, who built its initial urban core made of: the mosque, mekteb, a public bath, caravan-sarai and various shops. The original settlement was called Novo Jajce (Jenidzi Jajce), and afterwards Varcar Vakuf. In the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century the settlement grew into a town with 11 mahalas, numbering 2000 houses with plots of vineyards and gardens. The town survived the fires by the Venetians in the period from 1656<sup>th</sup> to 1659<sup>th</sup> year. This town was rebuilt by the beylerbey Sejdi Ahmed-Pasha and it had crafting function. It was widely known for its forged tools, among which special place holds the famous "varcarka". The town was multi-ethnic, as evidenced by the Orthodox and Catholic church, Orthodox elementary school, Croatian reading room and various associations. According to the census from 1919, in Varcar Vakuf lived 2 265 Catholics, 1 366 Muslims, 325 Orthodox and 81 Jews. (Z. Sehic & I. Tepic 2002).



**Fig. 2.** A population density map of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1886. In the 1:900 000 scale, where the settlements were entered, including Varcar Vakuf and Zupanjac (map on the left) and the segment of the same map on which is easier to observe markings of both mentioned places (map on the right).

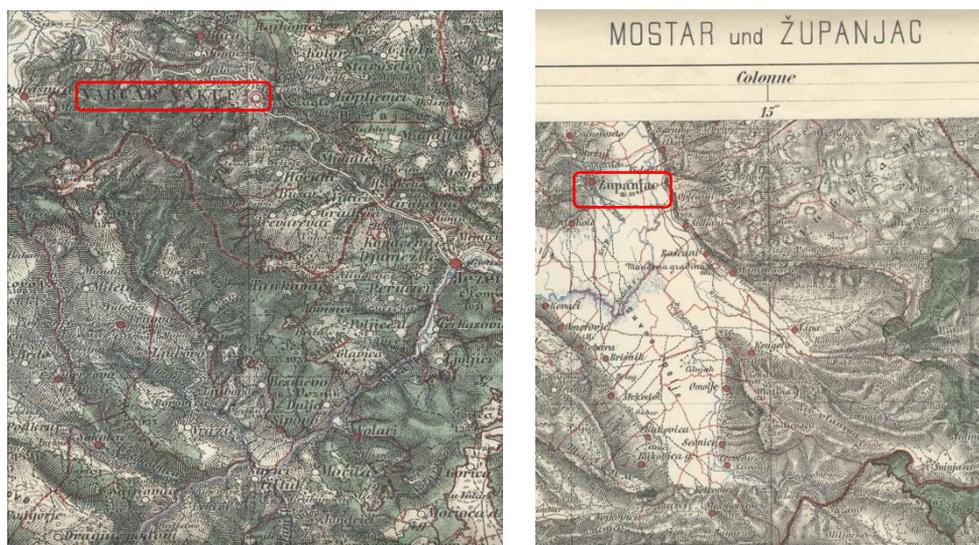
Source: *Ortschafts- und Bevölkerungs Statistik von Bosnien und der Herzegovina nach dem Volkszahlungsergebnis vom 1. Mai 1885.*

Zupanjac is the center of the Duvno municipality and the parish of Duvno. During the Austro-Hungarian Empire, Zupanjac was the center of the district with district office, a Catholic school, mekteb, ambulance and other institutions. According to the results of 1910., Census in Zupanjac lived 915 Muslims, 698 Catholics, 180 Orthodox and 14 Jews. (Z. Sehic & I. Tepic 2002).

In order to document nodionymic transformations we have used geographic maps, which witness the times of the name change of these places. One of the first maps that document the listed names of these settlements date back to 1886. (Fig. 2).

Historical sequence of Bosnia and Herzegovina cartographic representation shows the identical toponymic characteristics when it comes to settlements, including those that are named Varcar Vakuf and Zupanjac. This can be best seen on topographic maps from the time when Bosnia and Herzegovina was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

For the purposes of the Empire, the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina was mapped in various scale maps; from medium-scale (1:150 000) to the large-scale maps (1:25 000). Cartographic surveys were preceded by the actions on the formation of the trigonometric network, which created a real basis for the development of highly accurate geographic maps. By the selection of the trigonometric points, conditions for topographic survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina were defined, which resulted, firstly in the production of topographic plans in 1:6 250 scale, which were in use until recently, and they are still used in some places, and then those were substituted with aero-footage.



**Fig. 3.** Segment of topographic sheets: Jajce and Varcar Vakuf on which the position of Varcar Vakuf (map on the left) and Mostar and Zupanjac with the position of Zupanjac (map on the right) were marked. Source: *UBERSICHTS-BLAT für die Generalkarte von Bosnien und der Herzegovina in Masstabe 1:150000 d.N.*

Topographic plans are the basis for the production of large scale topographic maps, and according to those, a small scale maps were constructed, which were generalized to the magnitude of the application. All above mentioned mapping actions by Austro-Hungarian

surveyors-cartographers were carried out directly on the ground, where the toponyms were written down in their original spoken form used by the locals, with minor errors of phonetic nature.

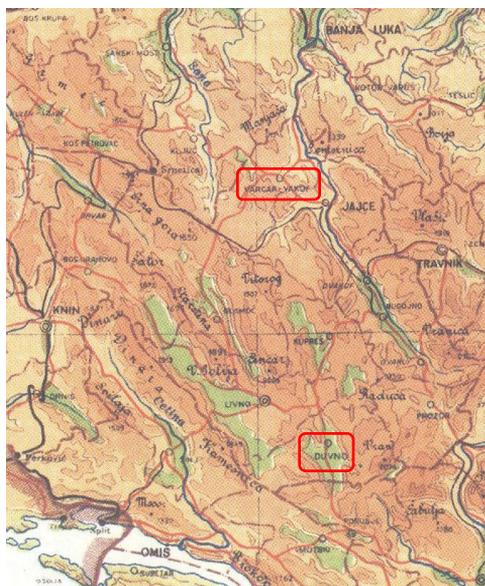
The first cartographic contents on the first cartographic maps are the basis of the toponymic understanding of etymological cartonymy, which is used for understanding of the cartographic and geographic content. In the specific case, it is about present localities of Mrkonjic Grad and Tomislavgrad, which were, from the time of topographic mapping called Varcar Vakuf and Zupanjac, and after which the sections or sheets of topographic maps were named as well. (Fig. 3)

Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the 1918., became a part, first of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, then of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, with its territory bounded by borders mapped by the Austro-Hungarian Empire, including all the toponyms among which were kept Varcar Vakuf and Zupanjac. At the divisional maps of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1930. Varcar Vakuf was renamed into Mrkonjic, and Zupanjac into Duvno. (See fig.4). On the map of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia from 1934. Mrkonjic was renamed into Mrkonjic Grad, and Duvno into Tomislavgrad. (Fig.5). Varcar Vakuf was renamed into Mrkonjic, or Mrkonjic Grad in 1925. in memory of Peter I Karadjordjevic by his nickname Mrkonja, and Zupanjac into Duvno, and later Tomislavgrad, in memory of Croatian king Tomislav.

It is interesting that both names were returned to its original one on the map of Bosnia and Herzegovina from 1942. , when Bosnia was a part of Independent Croatian State (Fig.5). All subsequent names were to be null and void, according to the decision of AVNOJ, by which the changes occurred before and during the War of National Liberation were invalid and had to go back to the previous state. However, this was never conducted with the toponyms, similar with the territory of the drainage of Sutorina River, which remained in the possession of Montenegro, although it was evidently a part of the geographical area of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



**Fig. 4. Mrkonjic Grad and Duvno on the map geographic of Vrbaska Banovina**  
Source: Wall map of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Belgrade 1930.



**Fig. 5. Varcar Vakuf and Duvno on the segment of map of Bosnia and Herzegovina within Independent Croatian State**  
Source: Nasa domovina vol.1, Zagreb, 1943.

Maps of recent date which treated the after-the-war former Yugoslavia with Bosnia and Herzegovina as its part, tolerated the inherited toponomastics that has retained, among other things, the two mentioned names. This certainly are not only the cases but also rules that without scientific debate, maps with new names cannot be created among the specific ethnic groups or by the individuals will. In this way, the old names, which have its deep geographic and historical basis, are being suppressed and replaced by the completely new ones. This phenomenon enters the sphere of the toponomocide, especially at a time when all three nations on Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Constitution have the right to their own language, customs, culture, etc.

### **Supplementation of the geographic content on topographic maps in the function of modern needs**

Topographic maps were printed as well after the first Austrian topographic surveys and issuance of the first topographic maps. Topographic maps were issued in varying scales, a foundation was based on large-scale topographic maps of 1:25 000 and topographic plans of 1:6 250. Topographic maps that were issued during the oldest Yugoslavia had limited, internal use and were not available to the general public, while the topographic maps with scale of 1:25 000 and 1:50 000 were confidential files and were used for military purposes. Topographic maps were readjusted occasionally, usually after the census and have been a reflection of contemporary demographic and settlements transformation. Refilling or reambulation of cartographic content was carried out by the Military Geographical Institute, which was part of the former Yugoslav Army in Belgrade. Reviews of the same were not public, which casts doubt on the presence of tendentious change of toponyms, as is already shown in the presented examples, which are only isolated cases among many examples that have become the norm.

Last reambulation of geographic contents on the maps of scale 1:25 000 was carried out in 1971, and the same were published in 1974. Their content was mapped on the Gauss-Kruger map projection. Last issuance of topographic maps occurred in 1995 by SFOR, called „American maps“, and were actually such that cartographic content was adapted on the cartographic basis of Mercator projection with UTM coordinate network. Therefore, topographic maps of this scale were the basis for the medium-scale and small-scale cartographic map production, and therefore some maps, which are used in the education system, even though the year of issue is recent, have outdated geographic content. This is especially true when it comes to generalization according to the scale, so on some maps there are some places with larger population than their actual population represented with pictogram. In addition, some settlements with much larger population were not shown at all, as well as numerous new settlements and new urban neighborhoods.

In addition to problems related to the incompatibility of maps with objective reality, there are other relating to the educational process of the national subject of geography. So, some atlas maps are, unfortunately, still used in teaching geography in the Bosniak-majority cantons, and they include thematic maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whose east-southeast part has name of its neighboring countries' Starovlaska and Raska lowlands, and on the tectonic maps of Sarajevo – Zenica basin it's called the Lim zone and the entire Dinaric

Highlands from Orijen, Volujak, Maglic, Velez to the Grmec is called Durmitor onlay; a name derived from the oronime Durmitor in Montenegro. This belongs to the geological-geomorphological annexation of morpholinyl Dinaric system of Bosnia and Herzegovina in favor of the same from the immediate neighborhood.

Cartographic mismatch with topographic reality has far-reaching implications in the use of topographic maps in the planning of space for various purposes. Thus the design of infrastructure facilities with different content according to the existing cartographic situation brings spatial planners and designers in an unenviable position because the planned use of the space contained on the most recent topographic maps is totally different from the actual content of the geographical environment. Therefore, spatial planners and developers have to start the process of supplementation of the cartographic content before making conceptual solutions in planning infrastructure systems. All this complicates and prolongs the duration of projects related to spatial planning and design of infrastructure facilities. On this issue the same author and his associates published the work "Potamological monitoring on the rivers of Bosnia and Herzegovina as the function of management and spatial planning" (M.Spahic et al. 3, 2015), as an example of unplanned use of floodplains zone along the Bosnia river for recent urban construction.

Problems of the old topographic maps of outdated content use, which of course is not amnestying factor, were applicable in the process of renaming the regional park of nature in the natural monument Prokosko lake, which was pointed out by the same author and his associates in the same journal under the title "Natural Monument Prokosko lake – States and Perspectives" (M. Spahic et al. 4, 2015). The paper describes an example of supplementation of new content from the satellite imagery to the geocoded last topographic map from 1974. in the scale of 1: 25 000, according to which it is clear that during the first decade in the basin of Prokosko lake there was present an obvious anthropo pressing with the construction of new facilities, which caused a change from natural to anthropogenic landscape, without having these transformations cartographically recorded.

## DISCUSSION

Bosnia and Herzegovina, ever since the 1992, when it gained its full independence and autonomy, was obliged to carry out upgrading of its statehood in all fields, including the one in cartographic presentation. Cartographic presentation should be a reflection of the continuous innovation of geographic content on large-scale topographic maps, which are the basis of geographical maps and the maps of medium and small-scale. This is the cartographic principle and it belongs to the field of cartography, which, among other things, takes into account the principles of the original toponymic display.

The lack of recent geographical content on topographic maps is multiplied by the new changes of toponymes, which emerged as a product of the entity division of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the cantonal networking of its larger entity Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The entity of Republika Srpska feels that they have the right to change the geographical names as they think, as there is also an intention for the change of the geographical names on the cantonal maps.

In the first issue, the official toponymes with Bosnian prefix, which were named as such to distinguish them from Slavonic settlements in neighboring Croatia and Sremic settlements in Serbia such as: Croatian Kostajnica, Dubica, Gradiska, Slavonski Brod, Sremska Raca and so on, were in Republika Srpska deleted or replaced by new ones. For example, let's mention some of the renaming: Bosnian Novi was renamed into the Novi Grad, Bosnian Kostajnica into Kostajnica, Bosnian Dubica into Kozarska Dubica, Bosnian Gradiska into Gradiska, Bosnian Brod into Brod, Bosnian Samac into Samac, Bosnian Raca into Raca and Bosnian Petrovo Selo into Petrovo. In addition, some toponyms that have the original form dating from the Ottoman period were subjects to change as well such as Skender Vakuf into Knezevo, which is still active name, and settlements such as Foca were renamed into Srbinje, then, part of Sarajevo which, according to the Dayton Peace Agreement belonged to the Republika Srpska was named Srpsko Sarajevo, part of the municipality of Stari Grad into the Serbian Stari Grad, and Kopaci next to Gorazde were renamed into Serbian Gorazde. The Constitutional Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina had declared these changes unconstitutional, with which the prefix Serbian was renamed into the East (East Sarajevo is a part of Sarajevo at the exit from its urban core and includes major settlements Vojkovići and Kasindol and East Stari Grad includes eastern edge of the Stari Grad municipality, i.e. former suburb named Hresa), while the Kopaci, former Serbian Gorazde, was renamed into the Novo Gorazde. Similar tendencies are present in the larger entity as well, especially in cantons with Croatian majority, where, for example, the village Gornji Vakuf which got its name back in the Ottoman period, in the Croatian language has name Uskoplje; Listica is called Siroki Brijeg and so on. These are not the only examples that attempt to suppress topogenes in the service of nationalistic policies with the aim of usurpation of territories, making them alienated in favor of their nation.

Trend of the geographical name change, without toponomastic principles is very dangerous precedent and it, in the long run, obliterates the existence of the state of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Toponyms are historical sequence and the confirmation of Bosnia's continuity. They are remembered but also recorded as monograph and toponomastic on geographic maps. Therefore, geographical maps, especially large-scale ones, represent cultural and historical heritage. Toponyms on them are the confirmation of evolution of the nation and the state. They serve us to understand the objective of presented geographical reality contained on geographic maps from times in which they were made. Therefore, it is needed the knowledge to read geographical maps so we could understand their content, from which we learn, apart from geographical, also the historical facts. Therefore, geographical maps of old days are often called historical. They are a source of historical facts, especially the ones on which the history is written.

To preserve toponyms in their original form and from the deliberate oppression, it would be necessary to perform a topographic mapping of the latest geographic content according to the original form from the time of making of the first topographic maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrian surveyors and cartographers. This procedure assumes geocoding the topographic base of the large-scale maps, primarily 1:25 000 ones according to satellite imagery, so they could be supplemented with recent contents, and then make inventory of the toponyms according to traditional names.

Harmonization of the oikonymes of the constituent nations in Bosnia and Herzegovina is not badly needed because of their constitutional right to use their mother tongues. The

equality of languages amnesties the mutual standardization and harmonization of the names, and therefore toponyms as well. Bosniaks, especially as the majority population, who care the most about Bosnia and Herzegovina as their country, not diminishing the rights of the other two constituent nations and minority ethnic groups on this state, should return toponymes on geographic maps to their original form, including those which, I hope, temporarily lost prefix Bosnian, as well as those that have been renamed. In addition to this, there should be established an institution of cartographic institute level that would, among other things, have the task of reambulation of topographic content with reality and the appointment of geographical names in their original form, what is shown by the Bosnian language.

In order to meet above mentioned requirements, we believe that reambulation or the update of topographic maps with new geographic content can be carried out only by the registered institutions which should be regulated by law. Supplementation of the geographic content on maps of 1:25 000 scale is a dire need, so they can be used for supplementation of maps, from small-sized ones to the atlas and school ones.

## CONCLUSION

Cartographic toponymy refers to the cartographic records that date back to the far past of Bosnia and Herzegovina because of which the maps have reconstructive historical role. They are also a source of historical information and also a document of historical past. Old maps show that geography was not a natural background or geographic area of historical reality, but something that at the same time belongs to this milieu, it is spacious arena of historical events and a special science called historical geography. It reveals geographic transformation through historical epochs.

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Maps of recent date which treated the after-the-war former Yugoslavia with Bosnia and Herzegovina as its part, tolerated the inherited toponomastics that has retained, among other things, the two mentioned names. This certainly are not only the cases but also rules that without scientific debate, maps with new names cannot be created among the specific ethnic groups or by the individuals' will. In this way, the old names, which have its deep geographic and historical basis, are being suppressed and replaced by the completely new ones. This phenomenon enters the sphere of the toponomocide, especially at a time when all three nations on Bosnia and Herzegovina under the Constitution have the right to their own language, customs, culture, etc.

Topographic maps were readjusted occasionally, usually after the census and have been a reflection of contemporary demographic and settlements transformation. Refilling or reambulation of cartographic content was carried out by the Military Geographical Institute, which was part of the former Yugoslav Army in Belgrade. Reviews of the same were not public, which casts doubt on the presence of tendentious change of toponyms, as is already shown in the presented examples, which are only isolated cases among many examples that have become the norm.

Last reambulation of geographic contents on the maps of scale 1:25 000 was carried out in 1971, and the same were published in 1974. Their content was mapped on the Gauss-Kruger map projection. Last issuance of topographic maps occurred in 1995 by SFOR, called "American maps", and those were actually such that cartographic content was adapted on the cartographic basis of Mercator projection with UTM coordinate network. Therefore, topographic maps of this scale were the basis for the medium-scale and small-scale cartographic map productions, and therefore some maps, which are used in the education system, even though the year of issue is recent, have outdated geographic content. The design of infrastructure facilities with different content according to the existing cartographic situation brings spatial planners and designers in an unenviable position because the planned use of the space contained on the most recent topographic maps is totally different from the actual content of the geographical environment. Therefore, spatial planners and developers have to start the process of supplementation of the cartographic content before making conceptual solutions in planning infrastructure systems.

To preserve toponyms in their original form and from the deliberate oppression, it would be necessary to perform a topographic mapping of the latest geographic content according to the original form from the time of making of the first topographic maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austrian surveyors and cartographers. This procedure assumes geocoding the topographic base of the large-scale maps, primarily 1:25 000 ones according to satellite imagery, so they could be supplemented with recent contents, and then make inventory of the toponyms according to traditional names.

In order to meet above mentioned requirements, we believe that reambulation or the update of topographic maps with new geographic content can be carried out only by the registered institutions which should be regulated by law. Supplementation of the geographic

content on maps of 1:25 000 scale is a dire need, so they can be used for small-size maps supplementation, ending with the atlas and school wall maps.

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