

ARTICLES

MAP FOR TOURISTS AND FOREIGNERS IN GERMAN, FRENCH, CYRILLIC AND LATIN FROM 1909- CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THEMATIC CARTOGRAPHY OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA*AUTHOR**Snježana Musa**Department of Geography, Natural Science Faculty, Matice hrvatske bb University of Mostar, snjezamusa@hotmail.com*

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*ABSTRACT****Map for tourists and foreigners in german, french, cyrillic and latin from 1909-contribution to the knowledge of the historical development of thematic cartography of Bosnia and Herzegovina***

The areas around cities have always been of interest for hikers, travelers and adventurers. The development of tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina occurred slowly over time, (maybe it's continuing to be so even today) so the supporting facilities of tourist activities are very rare. Bosanskohercegovački Travel Club issued the first tourist map of the surrounding area of Sarajevo called "Map for tourists and foreigners," which was published in 1909, which is the main subject of this paper. The methods used in this paper are method of analysis of cartographic elements of the map, its composition, aesthetics, metricism et al., which show that these are tourist contents existed in the area of Sarajevo, and it (the content of the map) is thoroughly analyzed. Aim of this study is to introduce, if not the oldest, then one of the oldest, tourist maps of Sarajevo, which by its content and accuracy, indicates how then, just as today, the basic postulate tourist map can be a kind of cadastre, or base of spatial temporal data, which make predispositions, and the document for the development of tourism. On thematic tourist maps by selecting the appropriate means and methods of cartographic expression, through the application of the basic properties of the map, especially measurability, accuracy, integrity and aesthetics, it makes the map usable for tourist-users, and the means and methods of his stay in a destination, what Map for tourists and foreigners from 1909 certainly is.

*KEY WORDS**old tourist map, database, Sarajevo*

1.Introduction

Many people use the maps, but only few know what is cartography, what is an area of interest and the scope of this science. It is interesting that even the most cartographers do not have common views about the definition of cartography. Most cartographers yet believes that cartography is the science of learning about the world with the help of maps. Others point out that this is, above all, a branch of technology and production of maps. The third group of cartographers insists on cartography as an information science, because "map is the mean of information transfer". The earliest definitions of cartography are related to its technical domain. Over time, cartography has developed its own methods, she has its subject of research, theory, metatheory and epistemology, and it has become an organized system of knowledge, which is acquired by observation of processes and phenomena in nature and society. Such cartographic knowledge provides objective, systematized and argumentative research of geographic reality, and so cartography became a branch of geography. Cartography is not just a collection of knowledge, but also a way of thinking and observation of geographic reality, which can be quantified and qualified, generalized, explained and evaluated.

1.1.The emergence and development of special tourist cartography

In the scientific cartography, the most commonly used position is that the cartography is "the science of reflection and study of spatial layout and the relationship between natural and social phenomena, as well as their changes over time, and thus"map is the character model of geographic reality." In these definitions the important place holds Sališćevsstand, who pointed out that the map is not a painting, that it is a model of reality, it is one of the cognitive sciences because it has its own methods of scientific knowledge of the world. The task of the theory of cartography, among other things, is the study of graphic forms and their laws in terms of using them as an adequate means of displaying qualitative and quantitative characteristics of structural models with simultaneous attention to their situation, positional and spatial cohesion. (Zivkovic, Ivankovic, 2003) More recent definition of cartography by International Cartographic Association (International Cartographic Association) read: "Cartography is organization and communication of geographical connected information in graphical or digital form. This can include all conditions of data prepared for presentation and use ".

One of the promising directions of development of modern cartography is geographic cartography. It is based on research of geosystem as a whole, but also its components, with the help of maps of natural, economic and social phenomena and processes.

This research may be based on a map, but also on the development of the map, so we talk about reading maps or, on the other hand, the geographical mapping.

Tasks of geographical mapping include:

- Cartographic interpretation of geographic data
- Cartographic modeling of geographic phenomena and processes;
- Cartographic support to environmental protection, the development of new regions and landscapes how industrial so in the same way revitalization of natural or architectural-designed, energy development and so on.

In the process of developing geographic cartography in the tourism industry to educate special kartografska area tourist cartography. It deals with the development of appropriate maps for tourism. Cartography tourism should be at the service of tourists-travelers, meet their practical needs. Tourist cartography aims at monitoring the tourist offer and the constant updating of content online, because tourists are constantly needs and requests information. Those informations are primarily of geographical character, and so it's quite clear that there's no real tourist trip, nor real tourists, without cartographic support to that journey. It is this detail that suggests a new possibility of cartography as part of geography, which should present geospatial reality on the tourist map.

1.2. The development of idea of tourist map

The emergence of the first tourist guides in medieval Europe, is linked to the maps that had geographical information related to three geographic determinants: traffic, description of space and climate. This is a time of VIII. century, when there is an organized trip of French nobleman in Palestine and other Middle East countries.



Figure 1: Sketch of voyage by Abbot Daniel

Source: faculty.colostate-pueblo.edu/beatrice.spade/.../daniel.htm

In later times, these journeys were transformed into a medieval historical travelogues, and one of the oldest is "Walking on roses" or "Abbot Daniel in the Holy Land" created in December in XII century. That manuscript was published as an illustrated guide "The Pilgrimage of the Russian Abbot Daniel in the Holy Land 1106-1107 AD By CW Wilson in XII London, 1888" (faculty.colostate-pueblo.edu/beatrice.spade/.../daniel.htm). There is a great dissent among scientific circles whether or not pilgrimage travel was at the same time a tourist travel? In this segment of research of development idea of tourist map it can be concluded that the first tourist maps were created with the appearance of the first sketches, drawings and itineraries related to the definition of the first tourist trips. In tourist cartography the first map that follows traveling, and which has contents that are an integral part of the tourist route can be considered a direct proof that those journey were also tourist. The achievements of ancient tourist maps are permanently lost with the fall of the Roman Empire and the emergence of so-called "Barbarian kingdoms". In the history this period is known as the "Dark Ages". At the beginning of the sixteenth century traveling experienced a boom.

That's when the first tourist map appears, when Erhard Etzlaub designed map "Road to Rome" in 1500. It was a carving of dimensions 41 x 29cm, the approximate scale of 1:5,600,000.

It is oriented to the south. Due to the introduction of marks of the city and its markings of the uniform distance of 1 mile or German 7500m, distances can be measured on this map. Of geographic contents on the map there can be found rivers and mountain ranges, including the Dinarides. Etzlaub came up with a new projection that allows the compass orientation in accordance to the stereographic projection, which is the forerunner of the famous Mercator projections. The same author states that the map was intended more for the travellers than to students and it was printed in German, instead as previously in Latin.

1.3. The characteristics of modern tourist maps

Tourist maps can be made as part of basic documentation, they can be basic and specialized tourism tourist maps. The first ones are intended for experts of tourism, planners and other professional users of the map, they are very precise, well-documented, regional plans and geographic basis for the regulation of some tourist sites. can be operated out of them. Another group of tourist maps is intended for a wider audience. Some of them have informational tasks, which includes tourist maps in geographical atlases of general use. The third and largest group of these maps have a very specific purpose. They may be the most diverse out of three and their mapping solutions are so varied that they almost imperceptibly turn from the maps to other graphical indicators. The first group of tourist maps has for the objective an analysis of the natural and social conditions for the development of the industry, the display of existing tourist facilities (accommodation facilities, roads, associated equipment, etc.) and the display of spatial development plans for the purposes of this economic activity.

It is therefore in function of these needs a number of already drawn maps of relief, water, economy and the settlements. In these maps selection of content is in strict function of map use and it depends on assumptions about the possible activation of tourist activities. These objectives are defined on the basis of the existing literature, geography and the other studies of the territory and the thematic cartography. Most popular are illustrative tourist maps that have general and the quite uniform content. They are made in all scales, and from the scale depends their detail. Developed countries and the countries with a longer tradition of cartography made detailed maps covering the whole of the national territory. Their measure is related to topographic maps, from which they form the basis, so they contain a display of hydrological situation, propagation of noise, arealan and the detailed overview of all settlements and

the roads. On some of these maps there is no display of relief or it is shown with pale shades of shadows. From thematic content, on the maps intended for tourists, there are roads, restaurants, elements of natural, cultural and historical heritage. Their visibility is emphasized with color, font type and size, shape of the character and the supplementary maps.

City plans are also intended for tourists and their purpose determines the content. With plans it is difficult to isolate the geographic basis of thematic content. If the plans are treated as tourist maps, geographic basis is then the settlement structure (streets, squares, parks, with names). Then larger measure is used for displaying width of streets, they are rarely displayed with only one line. Thematic content of plans of cities is data on public transport (lines of movement and the station tram, bus, metro), the main streets and transit roads, pedestrian areas, subway lines, walking paths, picnic and others. With method of characters (geometric, letters and the symbols) churches, museums, galleries, theaters, opera houses, hotels, restaurants, famous buildings, shopping areas, public service buildings, etc. are marked. Some cities for display of the historic center use obvious markings used as a perspective view. Tourist areas include national parks, geoparks reserves, suburban tourist zones, hunting areas, areas of winter tourism, etc., for which were specially made tourist maps. They are produced in very large scales, which allow a detailed overview of the environment (relief, river networks, natural vegetation with all the striking details), tourist trails and paths, tourist objects and the attractiveness, hunting observation posts, deployment of game, ski runs, lifts, etc. . In legend of the maps are also entered tags with which are marked hiking trails on the field.

Advertising tourist maps are aimed at conveying basic information about cities and tourist areas, and using characters here pays more attention to the obvious and the aesthetics through a perspective view of the relief and the methods of obvious signs. These maps to the extent neglect the orthographic views of the field, that in some cases have more in common with the posters, rather than with geographical maps.

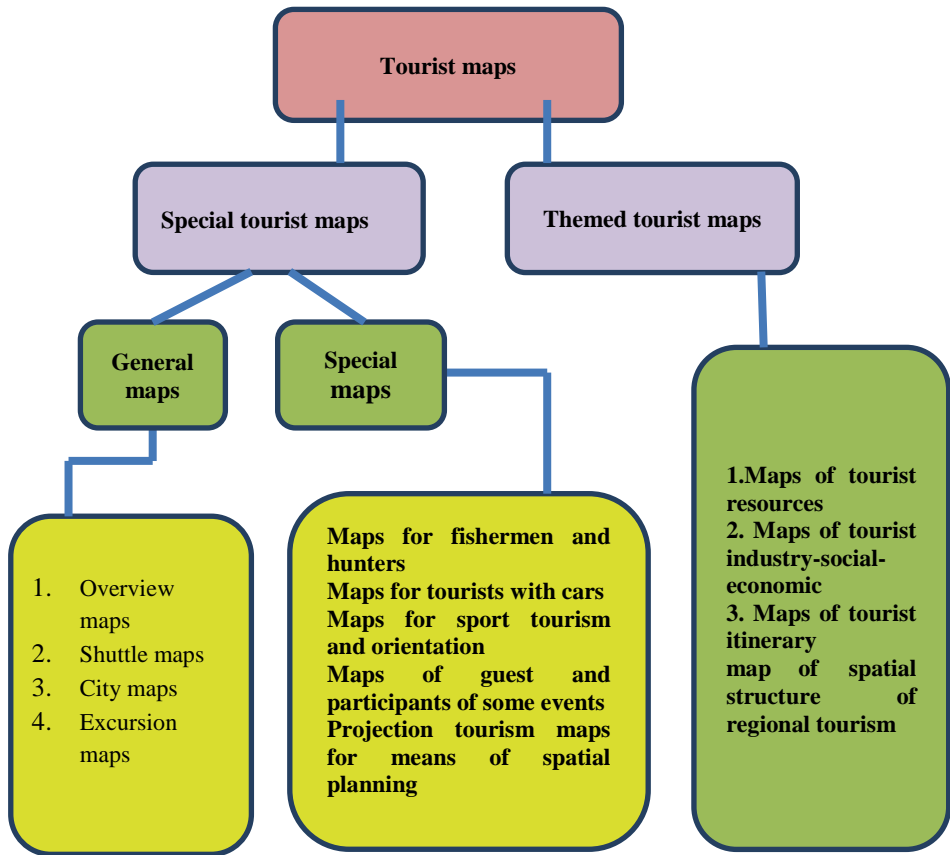


Figure 2: Classification tourist maps: two classes: special tickets tourism and thematic maps of Tourism

Source: Jakovljeva S.I., 2012(www.geogr.msu.ru/cafedra/karta/.../uvarova1.pdf)

Additional content of tourist maps is diverse: applicative maps with interesting details shown in larger scale, maps that was drawn just one, an important element content (schematized plans of cities on tourist maps of countries, maps of public transport or "fast paths" on plans of cities, etc.), maps with additional information (eg, age of buildings, architectural styles) and the many other elements selected depending on the purpose of the basic maps and the the situation on the ground. With maps of large proportions, applications can be maps of smaller proportions of wider environment. With tourist maps an additional content are, more often than in other maps, photographs of attractive landscapes and the objects and the texts. Text of additional material are name registrars with maps and the street names with settings that facilitate finding them on a map.

Additionally, they can be attached to a short travel guides, lists and the addresses of hotels, restaurants, museums and the other interesting objects for tourists. At the traffic ticket entries are tables with data on the distances between major cities.

2. Meaning of tourist maps in the development of tourism

UN World Tourism Organization (WTO), gave an overview of the most promising destinations with the projection of annual growth for the period 1995-2020 (The study of tourism potential of the city of Mostar, Sarajevo Economic Institute, 2010th) and, according to this projection BiH occupies third place, with predicting growth of 10.5%. The development of tourism demand in Southeast Europe shows that, although there are few prepared scientific data and reports on this subject, based on a short report of the Ministry of Economy of Austria regarding the future development of tourism demand, it projected a development "boom" of these markets in the coming decade. As an illustrative example there were used indicators of achieved results in the framework of the winter season:

During the last decade, total participation of tourists of South East Europe (in relation to the total number of foreign tourists) more than doubled from 2.0% to 5.3%. That in absolute terms means, an increase of 1.06 million on the 3.07 million nights generated from the market of Southeast Europe. The example of the Austrian province of Styria, tourists of Southeast Europe currently generate participation from 8.6% in the total number of foreign tourists.

Creating a tourism strategy appropriate to the Bosnian-Herzegovinian conditions requires extreme patience and the renunciation of some so far acquired habits. BiH tourism policy needs a new impetus. Faced with challenges which require concrete responses and the efforts to adapt, operators in the European tourism industry should be able to combine their efforts and work within a consolidated political framework, which is a new priority for the EU member states. The attractiveness of offers is the first prerequisite for the development of tourism. As tourists the most common are people who have economic security and high cultural needs of emanation. Tourist map appeared as a side effect of mandatory tourist brochures. It with its aesthetic elements, content and quality graphics attracts attention of consumers tourists. In our regions tourist maps are rarity. If they do occur then these are very poor copies of some old editions. There are also some new ones with pictorial elements that are in the internal area multiplied in order to present a number of phenomena. Some of them are more a pictorial book or a call to cull animals, others contain failed drawings of swimmers and others.

The most famous tourist map from the territory of BandH is the one from the time of 14th Winter Olympic Games of 1984 held in the wider area of Sarajevo. This map is in fact a retouched photo, taken with a wide angle lens, from the hills bile or Hum, complemented by adequate map on which network of Olympic venues, roads, etc is applied.

Table 1 Position of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the list of the most promising tourist countries (World Tourism Organization) and the projection of annual growth for the period 1995-2020.

Country	%
Libya	12,6
Oman	11,1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	10,5
Vietnam	9,7
Cuba	9,2
Lebanon	8,8
Cambodia	8,7
Croatia	8,4
South Africa	8
China	7,8
Egypt	7,7
Indonesia	7,7
Russian Federation	6,8
Slovenia	6
Turkey	5,5

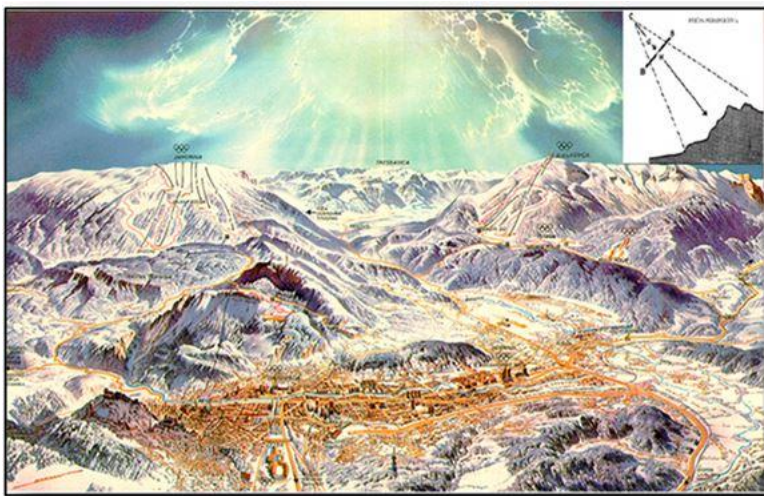


Figure 3: Perspective drawing of Sarajevo from 1984

According to the recording position of photographer as well as the width of the visual field this display can be defined as a panorama. In wider circles this work is regarded as the only significant tourist image of the area around Sarajevo. However, this same territory was the subject of a tourist display back in 1908.

2.1. Features of tourist map

With large proportionate maps, applications can be finely proportionate maps of wider environment. For tourist maps an additional content are, more often than in other maps, photographs of attractive landscapes and objects and texts. Text of additional material are name registrars from the maps and street names with settings that facilitate finding them on a map. Additionally, there can be attached a short travel guides, lists and addresses of hotels, restaurants, museums and other interesting objects for tourists. On the maps are entered the data table of distances between major cities. The starting development of the tourist cartography was interrupted by the First World War. The process of mapping for tourism purposes was recovered with difficulty. They are directed to a mass international tourism. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the development of tourist maps do not exist, it is market-oriented to the publishers outside Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Geographic base of tourist map has almost all the elements of topographic maps and a detailed outline of the hydrological situation, propagation of noise, areal and detailed overview of all settlements and directions of all roads. On some of these maps there is no display of relief or it's shown with pale shades of shadows. From themed content there is potentiated view of roads with lots of details (detailed categorization, crossing on two levels, tunnels, bridges, road marks, distances in kilometers, hills, buildings intended for passengers) and there are similar to the maps. On these maps besides roads are applied all objects that in any way can be a tourist activity (important churches, monasteries, castles, mills, monuments, caves, waterfalls, isolated hotels, etc.). Conspicuous names denote the important tourist sites and zones (predione whole, forest reserves, tourist routes etc.).

Opportunities for development of tourism are generated from economic growth and cultural needs of the people, whereby the basic emitting destinations for tourism of an area are related to attractiveness offers. One of available to us and plenty exploited map of Sarajevo is the one from 1984 created for the Winter Olympics 1984. It is the specific panorama of Sarajevo, which is still used today and it continues to be upgraded. This "map" presents a drawing in oblique axonometry in central projection with oblique projection plane where the projection center with optical axis of recording is somewhere outwards. Actually it is a retouched photo, taken with a wide angle lens, from Hum, complemented by adequate map (Olympic facilities, roads, etc.).

According to the recording position and the width of the field of view, this "map" can be defined as panorama. Questions regarding tourist maps are not only practical, they are also in the scientific field of semiotics- the discipline that deals with the analysis of characters and this branch has a valuable position. Abroad creating tourist map is in the domain of enterprise, tourist organizations (clubs, societies), while for us it is still a local matter.

Recognizing the fact that tourism should ensure the security of hiking, walking, cycling and other forms of of traveling, the tourist maps then must first exist, and then reflect adequate knowledge, rules and techniques of reading and mastering the use of which will best protect tourist activities.

3. Map for tourists and foreigners in Cyrillic and Latin, in 1909-the first tourist map of Sarajevo

In contribution to the knowledge of the tourist maps we want to emphasize the existence of an old maps of Sarajevos surroundings and indicate its tourist geographic content. This map is a kind of space-time cadastre, ie database and documentation for tourism. It is a typical thematic map that has by selection of type, size, color symbol-character, means and methods of cartographic expression with picturesque and aesthetic clearly showed the state of tourist attractions and restaurants, transport and relief in the wider area of Sarajevo.The title has a declaration of "Tourist map of Sarajevo surroundings in German, French, Cyrillic and Latin." This map is made for visitors, tourists and foreigners. It was published by the company Printing and Lithography Volger and comrades in 1909 It was made at a scale of 1:75 000.



Figure 4: Excerpt of the first tourist map of Sarajevo

Excerpt of tourist map of Sarajevo from the surrounding area in 1909. with used cartographic key. There can be seen some signs for different types of restaurants: Han at Kosevo, Vasin Han, Han Emerovica, Han in Hreša, but also marks of WH-Wirtshaus tavern with different types of services, and others.

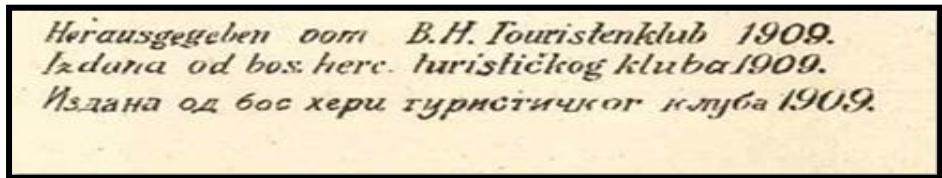


Figure 5: In the margins of map is located the name of the publisher: Bosnia and Herzegovina travel club

On the southern margin of the map there's a double measure in kilometers and steps. Map has an external frame and geographical content. In margins there are print labels for the index on the basis on which there are objects. The columns are labeled by letters A to L, and the rows are labeled with numbers 1-8. Relief is on the map shown with two types of wheels: trigonometric marked heights and heights, and "lines of equal height".



Figure 6: On the southern margin of of the map , there's a double measure in kilometers and steps

Facilities of geographic contents are divided into: forests, water, relief, religious, and individually on the chart there are shown springs, cisterns, caves, water gullies, mills, saw mills, crosses, churches, mosques, old graves. Woods are shown with areal sign of green color, and from outbuildings on the map there are: brick kilns, lime kilns and mills. On the map are entered "the boundaries of state hunting area an which the animal is kept", "reserve hunting grounds Sarajevo hunting club", "marked routes" "tourist routes" and others.

Tourist facilities located there:

Limits: hunting areas are shown with two types of boundaries, border of districts is entered.

Roads of different categories were classified into six categories: marked routes, tourist routes, roads, roads and railways, foot path and railways with cells and forest railways with trolley.

Hospitality objects are divided into nine categories: inns, cottages, hotels, beaches.

Categorization of catering tourist facilities:

1. Inn where you can get cold dishes
 - 1.a. Inn that offers hot meals
 - 1.b. Summer inn
2. Huts where you can get food (the number in parentheses indicates the number of beds)
 - 2.a. Huts where you can not get food ((number in parentheses indicates the number of beds)
3. Swimming places
4. Alpine huts
5. Cafeterias
6. Shelter for hikers-huts
7. canteen
8. Baths

The second part of the legend contains a price where there can be found numbers in squares for orienteering. The structure of symbols in panel is: Hotels in Sarajevo Hotels in Ilidža and places for excursions and places for tourist trips.

Places for excursions are:

1. Vrelo Bosne (Bosna spring)
2. Banja Ilidže (Ilidža Bath)
3. Lukavica
4. Kozija čuprija
5. Da Riva (ljetna gostiona)
6. Vasin han
7. Koševo (ljetna gostiona/summer inn)
8. Pale
9. Kupatila (Baths)
10. Ilidže (termal, muddy and cold), Izabegova bath (baths for swimming, in bathtub with steam)
11. Gradska narodna banja (tekuća voda)

Places for tourist visits are practically mountain lodges, there are nine:

1. Trebević with tourist house
2. Jahorina with tourist house
3. Treskavica with tourist house
4. Bjelašnica with observatory and tourist house
5. Alborijeva hut
6. Trnovo
7. Hut Hrasnički stan
8. Hut Ivanov dol
9. Canteen Bistrica

The one who works also makes mistakes which happened to our cartographer who made a mistake in key for finding Alborijeva hut marked with red. No. 35 in the legend recorded under number 35 that is located an G5 square, but actually it is an A5.

In the wider area of Sarajevo there are 6 caves that are registered on the map, but only two have names: there are 6 registered, but only two have names and labels are important squares for their identification.

The map is enriched with 9 types of accommodations: Inns of two types, hans, The hunting lodge, cabins of two types. There are excursion and excursion-like places to visit that are specified and places for tourist trips with the tourist house as well.

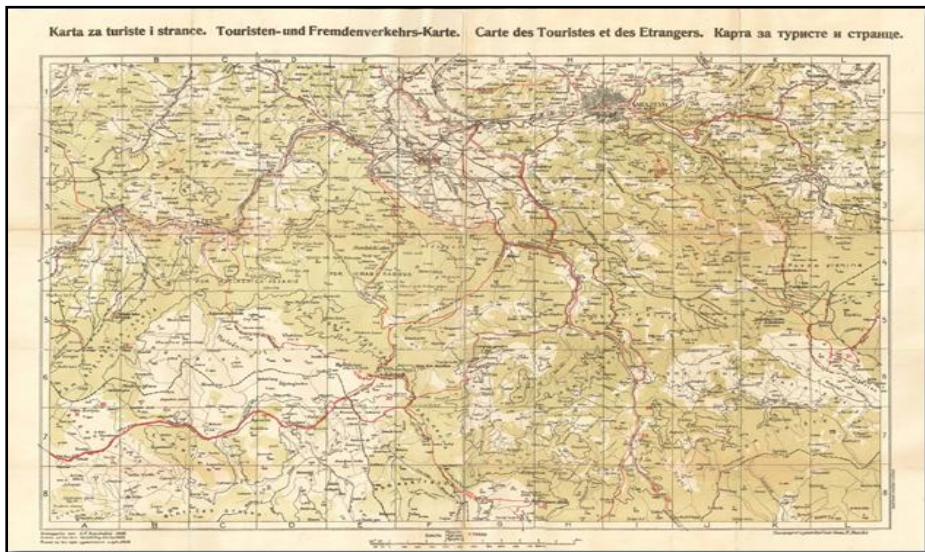


Figure 7: Map for tourists and foreigners in Cyrillic and Latin, 1908

Analysis of legends Map for tourists and foreigners in Cyrillic and Latin, in 1909-the first tourist map of Sarajevo. In addition to the map is the key to reading it. The key is divided into two parts: the first is means used in the legend. There is 33 characters that are listed by a personal plan of map plotter.

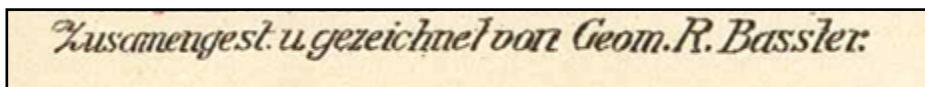


Figure 8: Name of surveyor who drew the first tourist map of Sarajevo R. Bassler



Figure 9: Key or legend of the first tourist map of Sarajevo

The second part of key contains "table with which there will be found numbers in squares for orienteering", divided into six categories: hotels in Sarajevo, hotels in Ilidza, Places for excursions, baths, places for tourist trips, caves. In the first part of this key there are signs used for relief display, vegetation, roads, boundaries, buildings for housing and tourism, the economy and religious places. On the map dominate facilities for tourism offer. Their analysis shows as many as 9 types of such facilities. It is interesting that the same percentage of characters also belong to signs depicting the natural elements of geographic contents.

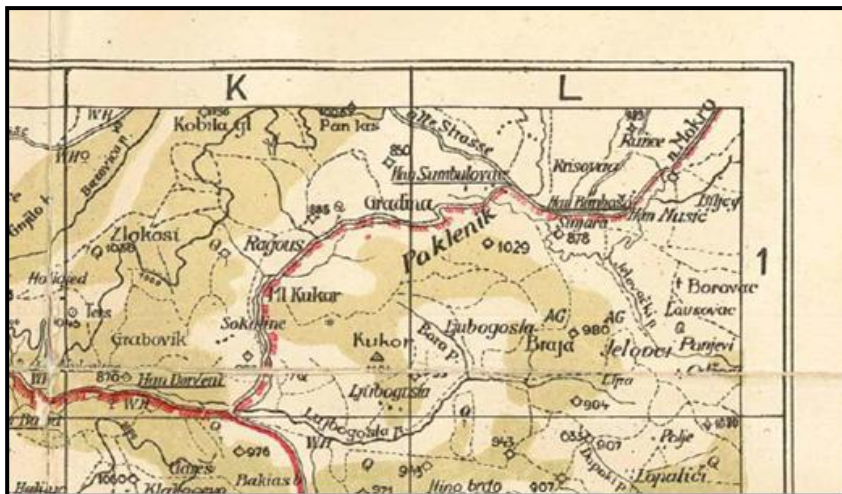


Figure 10: Division in rows and column

In legend there is table with which there will be found numbers in squares for orienteering. The columns are labeled by letters A to L, and the rows with

Arabic numerals 1-8. Relief is on the map shown with three characters, and are indicated as: trigonometric heights, heights and lines of equal height.

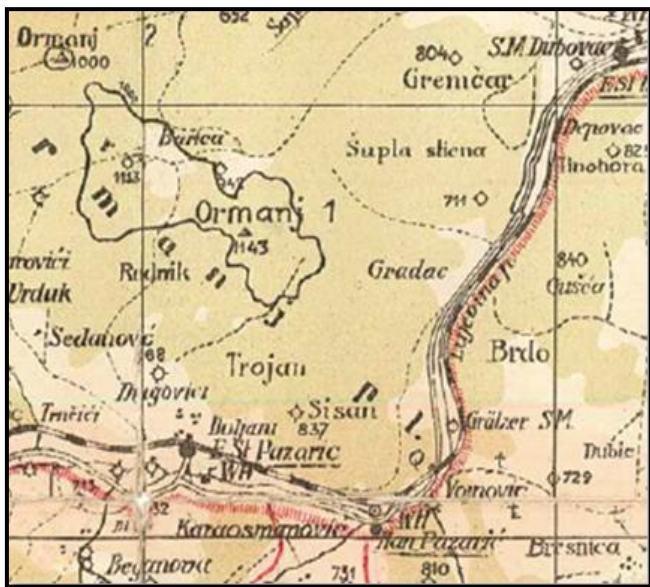


Figure 11: Section of the map with signs for railway and boundaries of hunting area



Figure 12: Some signs to tourist map

1 - The sign for the boundaries of country hunting grounds was entered in red; 2 - The boundaries that mark reserve hunting grounds of Sarajevo hunting club are shown as dotted lines; 3 - Han-precursor hotel in the area of Ottoman empires; 4 - The sign for the marked tourist routes; 5 - The sign for the hut where you can not get food; 6 - The sign for the hut where you can get food; 7 - A sign for an inn where you can get cold dishes; 8 - A sign for an inn where you can get hot meals

From legend of the first tourist map of Sarajevo a categorization of catering tourist facilities can be made:

1. Inns
 - 1.a. Inn where you can get cold dishes
 - 1.b. Inn that offers hot meals
 - 1.c. Summer inn
2. Huts
 - 2.a. Huts where you can get food (the number in parentheses indicates the number of beds)
 - 2.b. Huts where you can not get food (the number in parentheses indicates the number of beds)
 - 2.c. Shelter for mountaineers
 - 2.d. Alpin huts
3. Swimming places
4. Canteens
5. Baths

On the map there are 17 hans-a precursor of hotel that are marked: Han Bimbas, Han Sumbulovac, Han Music, Han Mrkaja, Han Pazarić, Han Kazić, Kadin han, Krstic Han, Han Emerovica, Han in Hreša, Han Derventa, Han Selkić, Han Banjdol, Han Turbeg, Bijelo Polje Han, Han Han also Ivica at Kosevo.

They were organized by the services that are offered: the hut where you can get food, along with the name of the hut there is number of beds centered with red colour. The second sign for the hut displays the hut where you can not get food, but has a number of beds.

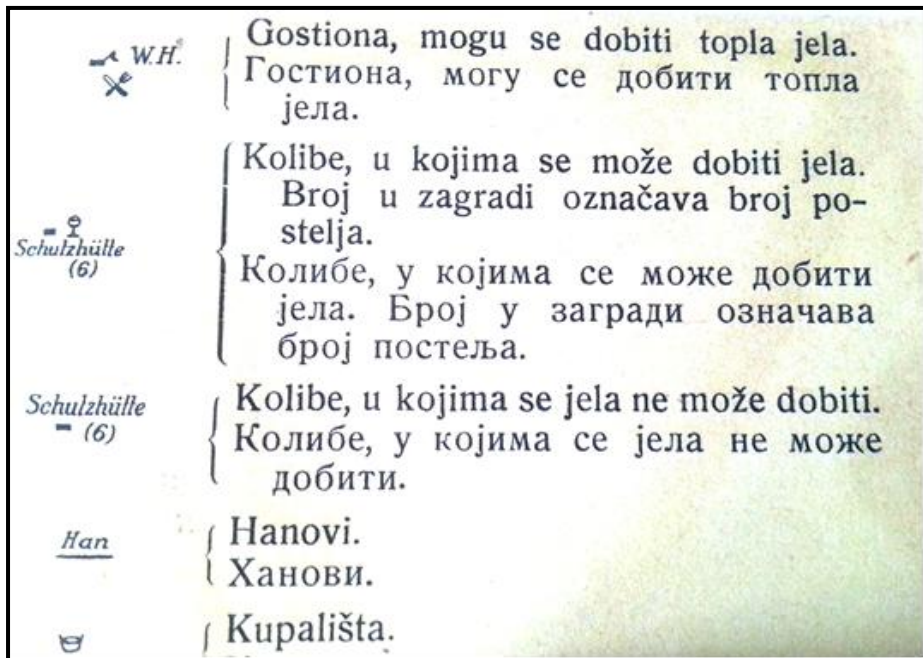


Figure 13: Clip of legend with types of tourist resorts

From the map can also be read the number of hotels in Sarajevo, as well as number of rooms, number of beds, and as marked on the map the position of the squares for orientation.

Table 2 Hotels in Sarajevo 1908

Hotel	Number of rooms	Number of beds	Number on the map	Position of the squares for orientation
Evropa	90	130	8	I1
Central	45	60	9	H1
Zlatno jagnje	6	11	12	H1
Radetzky	4	11	11	H1
Carska krana	8	16	10	H1
Total	153	228		

West suburb of Sarajevo is a typical spa location. Its name in Turkish means exactly that- a spa: Ilidža, and on the map there are four hotels along with the capacity and location on a map.

Tabelle		Tabla	
zum Aufsuchen der Nummern in den Orientierungs-Quadraten.		po kojoj će se naći brojevi u kvadratima za orijentiranje.	
Rubrique		Табла	
ou on trouvera les titres.		po kojoj ће се наћи бројеви у квадратима за оријентирање.	
	Nr.	Lage im Orientierungs-Quadrat	
			Broj
			Број
Hotels in Sarajevo. Hôtels en Sarajevo.		Hoteli u Sarajevu. Хотели у Сарајеву.	
„Europe“ 1 Rang. 90 Zimmer 130 Schlafstellen.	8	I 1	8 I 1
„Europe“ I. Cl. 90 Chambres, 130 lits.			
„Central“ 1. Rang. 45 Zimmer, 60 Schlafstellen.	9	H 1	9 H 1
„Central“ I. Cl. 45 ch. 60 lits.			
„Goldenes Lamm“ 6 Zimmer, 11 Schlafstellen.	12	H 1	12 H 1
„Goldenes Lamm“ 6 ch. 11 lits.			
„Radetzky“ 4 Zimmer, 11 Schlaf- stellen.	11	H 1	11 H 1
„Radetzky“ 4 ch. 11 lits.			
„Kaiserkrone“ 8 Zimmer, 16 Schlafstellen.	10	H 1	10 H 1
„Kaiserkrone“ 8 ch. 16 lits.			
— 8 —			— 9 —

Figure 14: Pages 8 and 9 in the legend of the first tourist map of Sarajevo

Regarding concerns how to classify objects on the water like a water mill also sawmill, the second analysis was madewhen these were included in commercial property and is still dominant characters to display restaurants of all types, as many as 29.7%. The second most frequent are signs which show the natural heritage with 24.3%, with 13.55 roads, means of commercial property (sawmill, mills, brick kilns and lime furnace) account for 10.8%. Participation of places for trips was 5.4%, and if you include them in tourist facilities then the participation of these characters is 35.1 which indicates its purpose. It (map) along with her legend, and the semiotic system indicates that they are intended for tourists.

Table 3 Structure of the characters according to the geographic content which they represent

Characters	Number	%
Characters for natural heritage	9	24,3
Boundaries	3	8,1
Roads	5	13,5
Houses and restaurants	11	29,7
Picnic sights	2	5,4
Economy (watermills and saw mills)	4	10,8
Sacral sights	3	8,2
Total	37	100

This map actually represents a map of tourist or hiking routes with brief description using the symbol and its literal determinants, while pointing out natural beauty as well as man-made surroundings. It is a proper tourist map of the area around the city that by content and quality of tourist cartographic representation has not been overcome also was in itself a mine for research.

4. Conclusion

Tourist map of is the geography of local community. It is like any other geographic map and means and method from which it is taught, and on the map it moves, investigates, finds. Map for tourists and foreigners in Cyrillic and Latin, in 1909-the first tourist map of Sarajevo. It was created when the need to spend free time among the citizens of Sarajevo has grown and when the movement began to be organized by the mountaineers. The ideas of modern mountaineering came to Bosnia and Herzegovina with Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, thanks to increased tourism and scientific interest that appeared in Europe for this then little-known country. That's when the mountain organization in Bosnia and Herzegovina was made registered as Bosnian-Herzegovinian tourist club, founded 21 September 1892. The founders were high and senior government officials. The first President was Lothar Berg, the government commissioner for the city of Sarajevo. Tourist Club BiH worked on the construction of hiking facilities, marking hiking trails, organizing trips in nature and generally promote mountaineering. In the first years of membership was made up of foreigners, immigrants clerks, but a short time after that membership changes significantly in favor of the local population. This club was venerated map Map for tourists and foreigners in Cyrillic and Latin, in 1909-the first tourist map of Sarajevo.

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