

HISTORICAL ATLAS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Historický atlas ČSSR. — Historický atlas ČSSR, jehož vědecké koncepty byly dokončeny počátkem roku 1963, má 46 listů formátu 85 × 50 cm a na vědecké úrovni zachycuje hlavní rysy dějinného vývoje na nynějším území ČSSR od nejstarších dob do r. 1960. Je rozdělen na 11 periodizačních období podle hlavních stránek dějinného procesu. Počíná se většinou znázorněním ekonomické struktury společnosti a pokračuje jevy politickými, administrativními a vojenskými, sociálním vývojem a konečně kulturními jevy. Kromě legendy jsou jednotlivé listy opatřeny metodickými poznámkami, zachycujícími nejdůležitější prameny a literaturu a vysvětlivky o způsobu zpracování a významu tematiky listu. Při stanovení značkového klíče a způsobu kartografického a polygrafického zpracování byly vykonány speciální výzkumy. Zásadně se používá současného názvosloví s případnými dubletami vžitých historických názvů, které jsou v úplnosti obsaženy v rejstříku.

Nahromaděné zkušenosti v oblasti vědecké, organizační a výrobně technické by bylo třeba udržet v aktivním stavu a přikročit k postupnému vydávání jednotlivých specializovaných sešitů Analytického akademického atlasu dějin ČSSR, k němuž je připravena značná část podkladů a konceptů. Při realizaci tohoto vědecky významného projektu bude třeba prohloubit mezinárodní spolupráci a koordinovat metodu zpracování pramenného materiálu, stanovení periodizačních mezníků, časových průřezů a dynamických řad stejně jako způsobu kartografického zobrazení. Tím se dosáhne co největší srovnatelnosti kartografického zpracování různých stránek dějinného procesu v rozsáhlejších historických oblastech než na nynějším území jednotlivých států.

The first project for compiling a comprehensive atlas of Bohemian history in the 10th to 15th century, which was published in 1897 by Hermenegild Jireček is closely connected with the endeavours — mainly at the end of the 19th century — of a cartographic illustration of the most important historical developments taking place in the foremost European countries. This plan was not realized.

In 1945 the endeavours to prepare a scientific historical atlas, which was to be a profound analysis of the historical data available¹⁾ were repeated.

But it was only at the beginning of 1960 that decisive steps were taken which raised the preparatory work on the Historical Atlas of the ČSSR to a new level

¹⁾ See ROUBÍK F.: K historickému atlasu republiky Československé, Časopis Společnosti přátel starožitností (To the Historical Atlas of the Czechoslovak Republic, Journal of the Society of the Friends of Antiquities), Prague, vol. LX (1952), pp. 57—64.

of a really creative work. The Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences signed an agreement with the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography for the atlas to be published by 1965, an editorial board of the atlas was established,²⁾ a new plan of the theme, the project and later the first and second model of the atlas were made. On the basis of the new, more precise model the workers of the Department of Historical Geography of the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences and other non-staff workers began to prepare the material and drafts of the maps, cartograms, diagrams and graphs. By 1963 the drafts were finished and during the year 1963 the originals of the individual pages were drawn and discussed by the editorial board and finally the originals were prepared for publication. The atlas is being cartographically and polygraphically compiled by the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography³⁾.

The scientific contents of the atlas reflects in general outline the stage of historical research in Czechoslovakia by the end of 1962; new sources and literature data were, however, used in the preparation of maps, cartograms and diagrams.

The Atlas which has 46 pages of 85 × 50 cm, is divided into 11 periods, in which the subject matter is divided chronologically according to the main trends of historical progress. Every period starts with the description of the economic structure of the society and continues with political, administrative and military phenomena, social development and finally cultural phenomena. Only the arrangement of the first three pages, which have been mainly compiled on the basis of archeological material, is somewhat different. On these pages the paleolithic, mesolithic, neolithic and eneolithic cultures and the settlements in the bronze period are cartographically illustrated. Then follow illustrations of the Celt and German population and of the situation in the Roman period and finally detailed account of the Slav settlements from the oldest times up to the beginning of the 10th century are given. Special attention is paid to the Empire of Samo and the Great Moravian Empire, where, on a number of maps and detailed plans the result of the latest archeological research work, mainly in the South Moravia and West Slovakia, are described.

The next part deals with the period of feudalism (up to 1848), and is divided into a number of sections. Two pages show the economic, political and cultural development in the period of early and supreme feudalism, at the time of the

²⁾ Dr. J. PURŠ, head of the Department of Historical Geography of the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, was nominated chairman of the editorial board. Dr. O. ROUBÍK, head of the department of the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography in Prague, was nominated secretary of the editorial board; further members were workers of the foremost historical and geographical institutes.

³⁾ The Atlas can be ordered from the Central Office of Geodesy and Cartography, Prague 1, Hybernská 2.

expansion of the feudal domination during the reign of the House of Přemysl and Luxemburg, the invasion of the Tartars and the strengthening of the domination of the Hungarian feudal lords in Slovakia. The next two pages deal with the Hussite revolution, which not only shook the foundations of the feudal domination in Bohemia and Moravia, but also was of great international significance. The topography of Bohemia and Moravia at the time of the Hussite revolution, illustrations of military campaigns, plans of significant battle-fields, maps of foreign expeditions, the Hussite movement in Slovakia and the international response of the Hussite movement, afford a thorough explanation of this significant period.

The following pages of the atlas pay great attention to economic factors: the land ownership in Slovakia at the end of the 16th century, illustrations of selected feudal dominions in Bohemia and Moravia, the confiscations in Bohemia in 1547, the political development during the reign of Georg of Poděbrad and the Jagellons', the origin of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, the anti-feudal struggles in Bohemia and Moravia and in Slovakia and finally the cultural conditions in the period prior to the battle of the White Mountain (maps of schools, print-shops, architecture, cultural relations of the Czechs and Slovaks, etc.).

Special attention is paid to the anti-Habsburg risings and the Thirty Years War. The maps of the phases of the Bohemian War are followed by cartographic illustrations of the coalitions and the military campaigns during the various stages of the Thirty Years War and by more detailed plans of the individual battle-fields and the map of the confiscations in Bohemia and Moravia in the years 1620 to 1648, elaborated on a larger scale (1 : 1 mil.), on the basis of new research work. The next pages illustrate economic conditions in the period before the battle of the White Mountain (feudal ownership and economic conditions in the second half of the 17th century in Bohemia and Moravia and in Slovakia and maps of selected feudal estates in these countries), the class struggles in the second half of the 17th century (the main stress here lies on topographic illustrations of the great serf uprising in 1680) and monuments of baroque art.

The following pages deal with the period of the breakdown of feudalism and the development of new productive forces and capitalist relations up to the year 1848. The maps of feudal ownership at the end of the 18th century and the map of manufactural and industrial production, followed by demographic maps, the maps of serf uprisings (especially the year 1775), political-military maps and maps of the cultural development, are elaborated on a larger scale. These maps contribute to the clarification of the economic, social and cultural presuppositions for the first stage of the Bohemian and Slovak national revival. The following series of maps illustrates the feudal estates and economic conditions prior to 1848, development of transport, class struggles in the period

between 1781—1848, demographic development from the end of the 18th century up to 1848 and cultural conditions, illustrating the situation before March. These maps help to clarify the next page dealing with the bourgeois revolution in Europe, in Bohemia and Moravia and in Slovakia in the years 1848—1849 and the petering out of the revolutionary wave in the Habsburg monarchy in the sixtieth. The last efforts of this wave were the immense open-air meetings (“tábory”) in Bohemia and Moravia in the period of 1868 to 1871. These are illustrated on a special map. This section also includes maps of military campaigns during the 1848—49 revolution and the Prusso-Austrian War in 1866 and the development of the administrative divisions up to the end of the sixtieth.

The next couple of pages deal with the growth of the various industrial branches and the development of agriculture in the second half of the 19th century. The description of the development of the steam engine in industry in the period of the expansion and completion of the industrial revolution is most instructive (the dynamic sequences of the years 1834, 1841, 1852, 1863 and 1876 according to the branches and districts). A detailed map (1 : 1 mil.) illustrates the state of industry in Bohemia and Moravia and in Slovakia in the period of the rise of imperialism. From the individual branches of industry the maps of the textile, sugarrefinery, glassmaking, iron and steel and engineering industries and the exploitation of coal are of the greatest significance. These maps are followed by illustrations of the concentration and monopolization of industry, the growth of finance capital, the development of road and rail transport and by isochronous maps. The origin and growth of the workers' movement is described in a number of maps dealing with workers' federations and the strike movement in the various periods. In this section special attention is paid to the relation between Czechs and Slovaks in the years 1848—1918 and mainly to the response evoked by the Russian revolution of 1905—1907, which is described both on a map of the whole territory of the contemporary republic and on a special little map showing the response it evoked in Prague. The demographic development, the changes of social structure of the population, the depopulation of the country-side, the growth of large towns, the development of education, cultural institutions and art up to the First World War are illustrated by a number of maps.

A special page illustrates the events of World War I. and the Great October Socialist Revolution, demonstrations of the people against war, the origin of the Czechoslovak Republic, the Slovak Republic of Soviets of 1919 and the administrative division of the country. A number of pages illustrates the general situation in industry and the location of its individual branches, conditions in agriculture, development of the class and social structure of the population and the growth of industrial centres, health service, national and cultural conditions in the period 1918—1938. Special attention is paid to the class

struggles in this period. The struggle of the people for socialization in the ČSR and the December General Strike in 1920, manifestations in defence of Soviet Russia up to 1922, strikes and the revolutionary movement in the twentieth and thirtieth, the struggle against unemployment during the economic crisis in the thirtieth, the peasants' movement and manifestations in defence of the republic in 1938 are dealt with in a series of maps. And now we come to the next section of the atlas, dealing with Munich and the occupation of Czechoslovakia by nazi Germany. In connection with the aggressions of nazi Germany and fascist Italy and with the illustration of their defeat, the development of the resistance movement, gaining its peak in the Slovak National Rising in the summer of 1944, is also dealt with. A number of the following maps illustrates the coming of the Soviet Army and the other Allied Armies in spring 1945, the rising of the people in May 1945 and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the Soviet Army.

The last period deals with the construction of socialism up to 1960. It illustrates the nationalization of industry and its development in the period of the Two-Year Plan and the first two Five-Year Plans, it brings special maps of the most important branches of industry, the development of all kinds of transport, the course of the collectivization of agriculture and the development of agricultural production and the changes in the class and social structure of the population of Czechoslovakia in the period from 1945—1960. The economic development of Slovakia in the period of the construction of socialism, mainly characterized by the rapid progress of industrialization, are made very clear. The following maps illustrate the development of the workers' social insurance, the building of new health facilities and the development of large industrial centres in the period of the construction of socialism. The next series of maps deals with the cultural revolution in the Peoples' Democratic Czechoslovakia — it shows the educational system, libraries and archives, the most important monuments, museums and galleries, theatres and cinemas. At the end of the Atlas is a large map of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and political map of Europe in the year 1960.

Each page has, besides the key, also methodical footnotes, giving the most important references as to the source of data and literature and explanations on the subject of that page. A detailed index has been worked out for the whole atlas.

The scientific contents of the atlas is the work of the department of Historical Atlas (former department of Historical Geography) of the Historical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the head of this department is the chairman of the editorial board and the scientific workers of the department are editors of the individual sections of the atlas. A number of specialists of the Historical Institute and other scientific institutions cooperated in compiling the atlas.

The Cartographic and Reproduction Institute in Prague compiled the atlas from the publishing point of view and also prepared the two models. The main subjects are illustrated on the largest scale, the other maps are on various smaller scales according to the significance of the subject. To make it possible to compare the illustrated phenomena in the different sections of the historical development, the principle of using the same scale has been adhered to. The historical phenomena are recorded on the territory of the present-day ČSSR.

A number of problems arose when choosing the most suitable expressions to describe the very diverse and changeable historical subject matter illustrated in the atlas. The Geodetic, Topographic and Cartographic Research Institute⁴), therefore, cooperated in determining the symbol key for the cartographic and polygraphic execution of the atlas. Terminology was also discussed at a number of meetings.

The authors, reviewers, members of the editorial board, workers of the Historical Institute and a number of cooperating institutions gained — in preparing and compiling the atlas of the History of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic — invaluable experience and brought together a great number of specialists of different branches. These accumulated experiences in the field of scientific research and scientific-organizational and productional-technical work should be kept in an active state and — in connection with the work on the comprehensive Czechoslovak History — individual specialized booklets of the Analytical Academic Atlas of the History of the ČSSR should be published. For a number of subjects the draft material has already been prepared, as, in the course of the preparations for this atlas profound historical research has been carried out and all the collected data could not be made full use of in the cartographic illustrations. For the realization of this scientifically significant project it will, however, be necessary to extend international cooperation and to coordinate the method of compiling the original documents and the preparation of the draft maps. Cartographic drawings and the determination of the period divisions of the individual sections and the dynamic sequences of the individual series of the depicted phenomena will also have to be coordinated. In this way the greatest possible comparability of the cartographic executinos of the different sides of the historical process in wider historical territories than only within the boundaries of the individual states, can be reached.

⁴) MEDKOVÁ M.: Příprava tvorby a vydání Atlasu dějin ČSSR, Sborník Československé společnosti zeměpisné (The Preparations of the Compiling and Publishing of the Atlas of the History of the ČSSR, Journal of the Czechoslovak Geographical Society), vol. 68 (1963), no. 1, p. 101.

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