

## Cartographic Collection of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo

Development of Sarajevo as an urban settlement begins in the middle of the 15th century by raising pious endowments of Isa-beg Ishaković, among others a mosque devoted to sultan Mehmed Fatih (Emperor's Mosque) and the monumental bridge over Miljacka. In fact, the city was named after his *saraj* (court) (Saraj ovasi – field in front of a court). It was followed by construction of a series of his pious endowments (vakuf) that he left to Bosnia and the Bosnian people with his *vakuf-nama* from 1462. This practice was continued by all officers (especially Gazi Husrev-beg, Muslihuddin Čekrekči-pasha and Rustem-pasha Hrvatinić) and well-off and educated people, and enriched the city with beautiful mosques, libraries, numerous wells, city baths (hamam), taverns (han), bridges, etc.

ning of 2001. Thereby Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo gained another cultural institution and a building that is a junction of oriental and modern architecture. The Institute is situated in the Mula Mustafa Bašeskija street 21, near the famous Sarajevo cathedral. Within the frame of the today's Institute there is the reconstructed former Gazi Husrev-beg's hamam (built in 1535), a business building of an architectural-projecting company and former premises of the Historical Archive Sarajevo. The Institute complex consists of three buildings whose total area is 4500 m<sup>2</sup>. They contain a library, an archive of written material, video and audio archives, an art collection, offices for scientific-research work, reading rooms, a conference room, an internal computer centre, other supplementary

govina, and the second vakuf, Adil-beg's Institute, an institution which is going to become the centre of civil culture and value development of Bosnians, an institution which explores the past, but also directs the future.

The basic tasks of the Institute are the promotion of cultural heritage, history, scientific-artistic activities and culture of Bosnians and other people Bosnians have been living with for centuries. The Institute consists of a library, a document archive, a graphic centre, a cartographic collection, an art collection, a bindery and a publishing department. The premises of Hamam host book promotions, exhibitions, concerts and other cultural manifestations.

In addition to books and manuscripts, maps are valuable documents of cultural heritage. They often contain more data than books. Some of them have artistic in addition to historical value because they are true masterpieces of their time. This is why special attention should be paid to their collection, protection and promotion.

### Cartographic Collection of the Bosnian Institute

The Bosnian Institute contains a smaller but valuable map collection. The Collection fund's inventory has not been made yet, so it is estimated it consists of about 2000 maps. Most of the maps are of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Most maps are from the period between 1945 and 1992, and after that maps of the past war (1992-1995). The Bosnian Institute provided support to various commissions during the negotiations with Bosnia and Herzegovina, providing them with maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina. These maps are going to be especially important in due time.

The number of old maps of Bosnia-Herzegovina area (17th-20th century) is somewhat smaller. In order to enrich this fund, work is constantly being done to gather old maps or acquire their copies from libraries or archives from the area of former Yugoslavia and wider.

Maps in the cartographic collection of the Bosnian Institute are processed catalogically (according to Anglo-American rules) and can be found in an online catalogue of the library. The maps can also be used at the reading room of the Bosnian catalogue.



The feat was repeated at the end of the 20th century by Adil-beg Zulfikarpašić, a journalist, politician and cultural patron, who lived in Switzerland after World War II. In 1988, he established the Bosnian Institute in Zurich, wishing to move it to Bosnia and Herzegovina some day. The institute served to gather books, journals, geographic maps, documents, photographs and pictures of Bosnian authors, as well as all material concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina produced outside its premises. With the realisation of accommodation space of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo, the main resources (library, archive, collections, etc.) were transported from Zurich to Sarajevo at the begin-

facilities, and rearranged Gazi Husrev-beg's hamam and an administrative building. Architects Hasan Čemalović and Ahmed Kapidžić are responsible for architectural solution of the Bosnian Institute, library building and successful restoration of Gazi Husrev-begov's hamam, which is today a junction of modern and oriental architecture. They were awarded the Sixth of April Award of the city of Sarajevo for that object in 2001, in the category of group awards. It was the agency of the Hamam building which realised the historical contact of two vakufs, Gazi Husrev-beg's, which originated when Islamic culture, education and science experienced their peak in Bosnia and Herze-

## Kartografska zbirka Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu

Razvoj Sarajeva kao urbanog naselja počinje sredinom 15. stoljeća podizanjem zadužbina Isa-bega Ishakovića, između ostalog džamije koju je posvetio sultanu Mehmedu Fatihu (Careva džamija) i monumentalnog mosta preko Miljacke. Upravo po njegovom saraju (dvoru) grad je i dobio ime (Saraj ovasi – polje ispred dvora). Uslijedila je izgradnja cijelog niza njegovih zadužbina (vakufa) koje je zavještao Bosni i bosanskom narodu svojom vakuf-namom iz 1462. godine. Nakon njega svi namjesnici (posebno Gazi Husrev-beg, Muslihudin Čekrekčipaša i Rustem-paša Hrvatinić), potom dobrostojeći i učeni ljudi nastavili su s tom praksom, pa su grad obogatili prekrasnim džamijama, bibliotekama, brojnim čes-mama, hamamima (gradskim kupalištim), hanovima, mostovima i dr.

Koncem 20. stoljeća učinio je to isto i Adil-beg Zulfikarpašić, publicist, političar i kulturni mecena, koji je nakon Drugoga svjetskog rata živio u Švicarskoj. Osnovao je 1988. godine Bošnjački institut u Zürichu, sa željom da ga jednoga dana premjesti u Bosnu i Hercegovinu. U Institutu su prikupljane knjige, časopisi, geografske karte, dokumenti, fotografije i slike bosanskih autora, kao i sva građa o Bosni i Hercegovini nastala izvan njezinih prostora. S realizacijom smještajnog prostora Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu, glavni fondovi (biblioteka, arhiv, zbirke i dr.) su početkom 2001. godine iz Züricha prenešeni u Sarajevo. Tako su Bosna i Hercegovina i grad Sarajevo dobili još jednu kulturnu instituciju i zdanje koje je spoj orijentalne i moderne arhitekture. Institut se nalazi u ulici Mula Mustafe Bašeskije 21, u blizini poznate sarajevske katedrale. U sklopu današnjeg institutskog zdanja nalazi se rekonstruiran nekadašnji Gazi Husrev-begov hamam (sagrađen 1535.), poslovna zgrada jedne arhitektonsko-projektantske firme i bivši prostor Historijskog arhiva Sarajevo. Kompleks Instituta danas čine tri zgrade, čija je ukupna površina 4500 m<sup>2</sup>. Unutar njih je smještena biblioteka, arhiv pisane građe, video i audio arhiv, zbirka likovnih djela, kabineti za znanstvenoistraživački rad, čitaonice, sala za konferencije, interni računarski centar, drugi prateći sadržaji, te preuređeni Gazi Husrev-begov hamam i upravna zgrada. Za arhitektonsko rješenje Bošnjačkog instituta, zgradu biblioteke i uspješnu restauraciju Gazi Husrev-begova hamama, koji je danas vrlo uspjeti

spoj moderne i orijentalne arhitekture, zaslužni su arhitekti Hasan Čemalović i Ahmed Kapidžić. Za taj su objekt dobili Šestoaprilsku nagradu grada Sarajeva za 2001. godinu u kategoriji grupne nagrade. Upravo posredstvom zdanja Hamama ostvaren je historijski susret dvaju vakufa, Gazi Husrev-begova, nastalog u doba kada su islamska kultura, obrazovanje i znanost doživljavali svoj osvit u Bosni i Hercegovini, i drugi vakuf, Adil-begov Institut, institucija koja će postati centar razvoja građanske kulture i vrijednosti Bošnjaka, institucija u kojoj se istražuje prošlost, ali i usmjerava budućnost.

Osnovni zadaci Instituta su promoviranje kulturne baštine, povijesti, znanstveno-umjetničkih aktivnosti i kulture Bošnjaka i ostalih naroda s kojima Bošnjaci stoljećima žive zajedno. Institut

### Kartografska zbirka Bošnjačkog instituta

Bošnjački institut posjeduje jednu manju, ali vrijednu zbirku karata. Inventarizacija fonda Zbirke nije još napravljena, pa se pretpostavlja da sadrži oko 2000 karata. Među njima najviše je karata Bosne i Hercegovine. Najveći broj karata je iz radoblja od 1945. do 1992. godine, i potom karata nastalih za vrijeme minuloga rata (1992-1995). Prilikom pregovora o Bosni i Hercegovini Bošnjački institut je pružio podršku različitim komisijama stavljajući im na raspolaganje karte Bosne i Hercegovine. Te će karte u dogledno vrijeme imati poseban značaj.

Broj starih karata bosanskohercegovačkog prostora (17-20. stoljeće) nešto je manji. Radi obogaćivanja toga fonda



se sastoji od biblioteke, arhiva dokumenata, grafičkog centra, kartografske zbirke, zbirke umjetnina, knjigovežnice i ureda za izdavaštvo. U prostoru Hamama održavaju se promocije knjiga, izložbe, koncerti i druge kulturne manifestacije.

Karte su, uz knjige i rukopise, vrijedni dokumenti kulturne baštine. U njima često nalazimo mnogo više podataka nego u knjigama. Neke od njih imaju osim povijesne i umjetničku vrijednost, jer su prava remek djela kartografije svoga vremena. Upravo zbog toga, njihovom skupljanju, zaštiti i promoviranju treba posvetiti posebnu pozornost.

konstantno se radi na prikupljanju starih karta ili pribavljanju njihovih kopija iz biblioteka ili arhiva s prostora bivše Jugoslavije i šire.

Karte u kartografskoj zbirci Bošnjačkog instituta kataloški se obrađuju (po anglo-američkim pravilima), te ih možemo naći u online katalogu biblioteke. Inače, karte se mogu koristiti i u čitaonici Bošnjačkog instituta.

Ovom prilikom ćemo prikazati samo neke stare karte na kojima je prikazana Bosna i Hercegovina. Do 17. st. Bosna i Hercegovina nije prikazivana kao samostalna država, već u okviru većih teritorija



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On this opportunity, we are going to present only some of the old maps depicting Bosnia and Herzegovina. Until the 17th century, Bosnia and Herzegovina had not been represented on maps as an autonomous country, but within the frame of larger territories (the Balkan peninsula, Austria-Hungary, European Turkey, etc.). The maps were produced by cartographers from various countries, those governing Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as those having pretensions for it. At first it was the Venetian Republic, so the oldest maps were made by Italian cartographers. After that, the Austrian interests in Bosnia and Herzegovina rose, so their cartographers secretly came to Bosnia and surveyed the terrain, and then drew maps. The first survey of Bosnia was con-

ducted during the time of Topal Osman Šerif pasha (1862-1868). After Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied, Austrian geometers executed a supplemental cadastral survey (1882-1884), which resulted in better and more precise maps, so some of them became models for drawing future maps.

### Old Maps in the Bosnian Institute

Among the oldest maps in the Map Collection of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo are the following ones:

***Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, cum Dalmatia parte***, by Gerard Mercator, published in Amsterdam in 1631. It has a representation of Bosnia and Herzegovina much better than those by cartographers

before Mercator and even his contemporaries. Taking into consideration the method it was produced (by compiling earlier maps), the map has lots of errors. These can be seen in representation of rivers, and especially relief.

***III Regno della Bosnia diuso nelle sue Prouincie principali***, 1: 800 000, published in Venice in 1689 by famous Italian cartographer Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola. This was the first regional map of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It represents Bosnia and the northern part of Herzegovina as a special entity. It is considered a top-level accomplishment of Italian cartographers in depicting this province in the 17th century. It was especially successful in good expression and combination of physical-geographic and political elements. The river network on it is wide, but the flows of some rivers are depicted incorrectly. The relief was also represented interestingly, and several names of mountains are stated.

***Le Royaume de Hongrie et les Etats qui en on este sujets ; et quisont presetement la partie Septentrionale de la Empire des Turqs en Europe***, by French cartographer Guillaume Sanson, published in Paris around 1692. It was produced at the scale of 1:3 000 000; 95x65 cm. It is somewhat modified and improved representation of Sanson's map of Ottoman holdings in Europe in 1654. Due to the map's small area and the large territory it encompasses, its scale is very small, so Bosnia and Herzegovina is represented on a very small area, and the content is very generalised. There are only several settlements, several main rivers, and there are almost no mountain representations. This map belongs to the period of stagnation of representing Bosnia and Herzegovina on geographic maps.

***Tabula geographica exhibens Regnum Slavonie cum Syrmii Ducatu***, produced and published by heirs of the German cartographer Homann in Nürnberg in 1745, produced at the scale of 1:600 000 in cylindrical projection. It only represents the northern part of Bosnia (Pars Regni Bosnie). It was produced on the basis of the 1717-1718 survey, but even so had numerous errors. We can see that on it Seragli (Sarajevo) is situated in the middle flow of the Bosnia River, north from Psenitza (Zenica), etc. It is obvious the cartographers had never seen Bosnia, but drew the map according to old maps that were incorrect.

***Karte von Bosnien, der Herzegovina und des Paschaliks von Novi Bazar*** by Johann Roskiewicz, published in Vienna in 1865 at the Military-Geographic Institute, produced on four sheets at the





(Balkanskog poluotoka, Austro-Ugarske, Europske Turske i dr.). Radili su ih kartografi raznih zemalja, kako onih pod čijom je vlašću bila, tako i onih koji su prema njoj imali pretenzije. U prvo vrijeme bila je to Mletačka Republika, pa su najstarije karte radili talijanski kartografi. Kasnije je porastao interes Austrije, pa su njezini kartografi tajno dolazili u Bosnu i snimali terene, a zatim crtali karte. Za vrijeme Topal Osman Šerif paše (1862-1868) izvedena je prva izmjera Bosne. Nakon okupacije Bosne i Hercegovine austrijski geometri obavili su naknadnu katastarsku izmjeru (1882-1884), što je rezultiralo boljim i preciznijim kartama, pa su neke od njih bile uzor za crtanje karata u kasnijem razdoblju.

### Stare karte u Bošnjačkom institutu

Među najstarije karte u Zbirci karata Bošnjačkog instituta u sarajevu spadaju:

***Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, cum Dalmatia parte***, Gerarda Mercatora, izdana u Amsterdamu 1631. godine. Na njoj je mnogo bolji prikaz Bosne i Hercegovine, od prikaza drugih kartografa prije njega ili čak njegovih suvremenika. S obzirom na način na koji je nastala (kompilacijom ranijih karata), ta karta sadrži dosta pogrešaka. To se očituje u prikazu rijeka, a naročito reljefa.

***III Regno della Bosnia diuso nelle sue Prouincie principali***, 1: 800 000, izdana u Veneciji 1689. godine, čuvenoga talijanskog kartografa Giacoma Cantellia da Vignole. To je prva regionalna karta Bosne i sjeverni dio Hercegovine, kao posebna cjelina. Smatra se vrhunskim dostignućem talijanskih kartografa u prikazivanju ove pokrajine u 17. stoljeću. Naročito je uspjela u dobrom izražavanju i kombinaciji fizičko-geografskih i političkih elemenata. Riječna mreža je na njoj razgranata, ali tokovi nekih rijeka su netočno prikazani. Reljef je takođe zanimljivo prikazan, a naveden je i veći broj naziva planina.

***Le Royaume de Hongrie et les Etats qui en on este sujets ; et quisont presetement la partie Septentrionale de la Empire des Turqs en Europe***, francuskog kartografa Guillaume Sansona, izdana u Parizu oko 1692. godine. Izrađena je u mjerilu 1:3 000 000; 95×65 cm. To je malo modificiran i poboljšan prikaz Sansonove karte osmanlijskih posjeda u Europi 1654. Zbog male površine karte, a velikog teritorija koji je obuhvatila, mjerilo karte je vrlo sitno, pa je Bosna i Hercegovina prikazana na sasvim malom prostoru, a sadržaj je vrlo uopćen. Spominje se samo nekoliko mjesta, nekoliko glavnih rijeka, a prikaza



planina gotovo nema. Ta karta pripada razdoblju stagnacije prikazivanja Bosne i Hercegovine na geografskim kartama.

***Tabula geographica exhibens Regnum Sclavonie cum Syrmii Ducatu***, koju su izradili i izdali nasljednici njemačkog kartografa Homanna u Nürnbergu 1745. godine, izrađena je u mjerilu 1:600 000 u cilindričnoj projekciji. Na njoj je prikazan samo sjeverni dio Bosne (Pars Regni Bosnie). Nastala je na osnovi izmjere 1717-1718, ali i pored toga ima veliki broj pogrešaka. Primjećujemo da je na njoj Seragli (Sarajevo) smješteno u srednjem toku rijeke Bosne, sjeverno od Psenitze (Zenice) itd. Očito je da ti kartografi nisu ni vidjeli Bosnu, već su

kartu nacrtali na temelju starih karata koje su bile netočne.

***Karte von Bosnien, der Herzegovina und des Paschaliks von Novi Bazar Johanna Roskiewicza***, izdana u Beču 1865. godine u Vojno-geografskom institutu, izrađena je na 4 lista u mjerilu 1:400 000. Nastala je na osnovi ranijih podataka austrijskih kartografa, a osim toga vlastite izmjere koju je autor poduzeo uz dozvolu lokalnih vlasti 1863-1864. godine, te skica izrađenih na terenu. Rezultat takve koncepcije rada bila je izuzetno kvalitetno izrađena karta Bosne i Hercegovine u srednjem mjerilu, a nastala u predgeodetskom razdoblju. To je prva karta na kojoj je cijela Bosna i





scale of 1:400 000. It was produced on the basis of earlier data of Austrian cartographers, and also his own survey conducted with permission of local authorities between 1863 and 1864, and field sketches. The result of such a conception was a map of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the medium scale of extremely high quality made during the pregeodetic period. It was the first map to depict the whole Bosnia and Herzegovina. The only disadvantage of the map was poor relief representation. It was probably produced for military purposes because it represents settlements and trails the best. That is why it served Austrian officers during the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina as one of the most important operation maps.

The map *Bosnien, die Herzegovina und Rascien*, by J. Roskiewicz, at the scale of 1:1 152 000, was produced by reducing Roskiewicz's map from 1865. The map was supplemented to his work *Studien über Bosnien und Herzegovina*, published in Leipzig and Vienna in 1868. It was much worse in comparison with the author's previous map.

The Map Collection of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo has several mounted sheets of *Spezialkarte von Bosnien und Herzegovina*, at the scale of 1:75 000, published in Vienna in 1889. The map was produced on the basis of a cadastral survey (1861-1869) and addi-

tional surveys between 1880 and 1885, and then to 1889. The map was actually a southeastern extension of the map of Austria-Hungary Monarchy at the scale of 1:75 000, produced during the period between 1869 and 1887. Bosnia and Herzegovina is represented on 66 sheets, grouped into zone and columns. Contour lines in combination with hachures were used to represent relief. Used topographic symbols, names and drawn general situation were done so well that the map is still being used for regional-geographic studies.

*Übersichtskarte von Bosnien und der Herzegovina*, at the scale of 1:900 000, published in Vienna in 1895, is a statistical map produced after the census from the same year. It represents settlements according to the number of inhabitants. It was noticed that the settlements differ in the function they had during that period, which is the map's special value. It was produced according to a similar map from 1885, and was supplemented to the work *Hauptresultate der Volkszählung in Bosnien und der Herzegovina vom 22. April 1895*.

*G. Freytags Reisekarte von Dalmatien, Bosnien und der Herzegovina*, at the scale of 1:900 000, published around 1900 by the famous Austrian publisher G. Freytag in Vienna. It depicts all the most important routes of that time, so it is very important.

The thematic map *Geologische Übersichtskarte von Bosnien–Herzegovina* is from the same period, by an Austrian geologist Fridrich Katzer (who lived and worked in Bosnia and Herzegovina), at the scale of 1:200 000, and published by the Land Government for Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo in 1906. The mentioned author is also the author of the first Geology of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The map *Bosna i Herzegovina*, at the scale of 1:1 000 000, was produced by Alois Studnička, and published by J. Studnička et al. in Sarajevo, around 1910. It represents all larger settlements and routes of that period, therefore it is similar to the maps produced at the end of the 19th century.

The Cartographic Collection of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo also contains numerous plans of Sarajevo and other cities of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Among them is the oldest *Plan von Sarajevo: Reduction der Catastral-Aufnahme aus dem Jahre 1882*. – Massstab 1:3125. / Unterdirektor Anton Knežević, Geometer Josef Matasić. – Wien : MGI, 1882. The plan has 16 parts. The first has basic data about the plan, the second *Zeichenerklärung* (explanation of symbols), a list of mahala (parts of the city) and streets in čaršija (business part of the city). The last part contains the čaršija itself. The production of the plan was preceded by preparations for the census in Bosnia and Herzegovina (June 16, 1879), so a list of streets was made with house numeration (around 5000), shops, etc. The plan of Sarajevo was published in 1882, and also served for the production of the land registry. 21 377 people lived in Sarajevo at the time. After the fire in 1879, the bed of the Miljacka River was regulated, the centre arranged, and an iron bridge on Skenderija and other new bridges were built instead of wooden bridges. Among other objects, the city gained a new slaughterhouse (1881). Since Ottoman buildings for army accommodation were inadequate, a camp was built on the area of (east from the railway station) which was called the Filipović's Camp to 1918. In 1880, an officer casino (Army Home) and a series of cultural and other institutions that can be noticed on the plan were built.

In order to facilitate access and protect the valuable material kept at the Cartographic Collection of the Bosnian Institute in Sarajevo, it is necessary to digitise the oldest maps as soon as possible and put them on the Internet. That would be a creative solution to make the Collection available to a wider range of users.

Sadžida Šahmanović



Hercegovina posebno prikazana. Jedini nedostatak te karte je slab prikaz reljefa. Na njoj su najbolje prikazana naselja i putevi, jer je vjerojatno izrađena u vojne svrhe. Zbog toga je poslužila austrijskim oficirima prilikom okupacije Bosne i Hercegovine, kao jedna od najvažnijih operacionih karata.

Karta **Bosnien, die Herzegovina und Rascien**, J. Roskiewicza, u mjerilu 1:1 152 000, nastala je smanjivanjem Roskiewiczeve karte iz 1865. godine. Karta je priložena uz njegovo djelo *Studien über Bosnien und Herzegovina*, izdano u Leipzigu i Beču 1868. Ona je u odnosu na autorovu prethodnu kartu mnogo slabija.

U Zbirci karata Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu nalazi se nekoliko kaširanih listova **Specialkarte von Bosnien und Herzegovina**, u mjerilu 1:75 000, izdane u Beču 1889. godine. Ta je karta izrađena na temelju katastarske izmjere (1861-1869) i dopunskih mjerenja 1880-1885, i zatim do 1889. godine. Karta je zapravo jugoistočno proširenje karte Austro-Ugarske Monarhije u mjerilu 1:75 000, izrađene u razdoblju 1869-1887. godine. Bosna i Hercegovina prikazana je na 66 listova, svrstanih u zone i kolone. Za prikaz reljefa upotrijebljene su izohipse u kombinaciji sa šrafama. Upotrijebljeni topografski znakovi, nazivi i ucrtana opća situacija izvedeni su tako dobro, da ta karta i danas služi za regionalno-geografska proučavanja.

**Übersichtskarte von Bosnien und der Herzegovina**, mjerila 1:900 000, izdana u Beču 1895. godine, statistička je karta, nastala nakon popisa stanovništva obavljenog iste godine. Na njoj su prikazana mjesta prema broju stanovnika. Primjećuje se, da se mjesta razlikuju po funkciji koju su imala u to doba, što je posebna vrijednost te karte. Karta je izrađena prema sličnoj karti iz 1885., a bila je priložena uz djelo *Hauptresultate der Volkszählung in Bosnien und der Herzegovina vom 22. April 1895*.

**G. Freytags Reisekarte von Dalmatien, Bosnien und der Herzegovina**, u mjerilu 1:900 000, izdana oko 1900. godine kod poznatog austrijskog izdavača G. Freytaga u Beču. Na njoj su prikazane sve najvažnije prometnice toga vremena, pa je stoga veoma važna.

Iz istog razdoblja je i tematska karta **Geologische Übersichtskarte von Bosnien–Herzegovina**, austrijskog geologa Fridricha Katzera (koji je živio i radio u Bosni i Hercegovini), u mjerilu 1:200 000, a izdala ju je Zemaljska vlada za BiH u Sarajevu 1906. godine. Spomenuti autor



je također autor prve Geologije Bosne i Hercegovine.

Kartu **Bosna i Hercegovina**, 1:1 000 000, izradio je Alois Studnička, a izdali J. Studnička i dr. u Sarajevu, oko 1910. Na njoj su prikazana sva veća mjesta i prometnice toga doba, pa je radi toga slična kartama nastalim krajem 19. stoljeća.

U Kartografskoj zbirci Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu nalazi se i veliki broj planova grada Sarajeva, te ostalih gradova Bosne i Hercegovine. Među njima je najstariji **Plan von Sarajevo**: Reduction der Catastral-Aufnahme aus dem Jahre 1882. – Masstab 1:3125. / Unterdirector Anton Knežević, Geometer Josef Matasić. – Wien : MGI, 1882. Plan ima 16 dijelova. Na prvom su osnovni podaci o planu, na drugom *Zeichenerklärung* (objašnjenje znakova), popis mahala (dijelova grada) i ulica u čaršiji (poslovni dio grada). Na posljednjem dijelu je sama čaršija. Izradi toga plana prethodile su pripreme za popis stanovništva u Bosni i Hercegovini (16. 6. 1879.), pa je izrađen popis ulica s numeracijom kuća (oko 5000), dućana i dr. Plan Sarajeva izdan je 1882. godine, a poslužio je i za izradu gruntovnice. U Sarajevu je tada živjelo 21 377 stanovnika. Nakon požara 1879. godine regulirano je korito Miljacke, uređeno središte, a umjesto drvenih ćuprija (mostova) sagrađeni su željezni most na Skenderiji i drugi novi mostovi. Između ostalih objekata grad je 1881. godine dobio i novu klaonicu. Budući da su osmanske zgrade za smještaj vojske

bile neprikladne pristupilo se izgradnji logora na prostoru od 30 ha (istočno od kolodvora) koji se do 1918. godine zvao Filipovičev logor. Godine 1880. izgrađen je oficirski kasino (Dom Armije) i niz kulturnih i drugih ustanova koje se mogu uočiti na ovome planu.

Radi lakšeg pristupa i zaštite vrijedne građe koja se čuva u Kartografskoj zbirci Bošnjačkog instituta u Sarajevu bilo bi nužno što prije digitalizirati najstarije karte i postaviti ih na internet. Tako bi se na kreativan način ta zbirka mogla približiti širem krugu korisnika.

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