

= Vilayet Printing House (Sarajevo) =

The Vilayet Printing House (Serbo @-@ Croatian : ?????????? ?????????? , Vilajetska štamparija) , originally named Sopron 's Printing House (?????????? ?????????? , Sopronova peštarnja) , was the official printing house of the Ottoman Vilayet of Bosnia from April 1866 until the occupation of the province by Austria @-@ Hungary in August 1878 . It was the second printing house that operated in the territory of present @-@ day Bosnia and Herzegovina , founded in Sarajevo almost 350 years after the Goražde printing house ceased its activity . Its founder was Ignjat Sopron , a publisher and printer from Zemun , who sold the establishment to the Government of the Vilayet of Bosnia in October 1866 . Its foundation happened in the context of modernising and Europeanising Tanzimat reforms in the Ottoman Empire . Its principal aim was to issue an official gazette of the vilayet and publish textbooks for the elementary schools of Bosnian Serbs and Croats , thus stopping their import from the Principality of Serbia and the Austrian Empire .

The first newspaper to be published in Bosnia and Herzegovina was Bosanski vjestnik , a political @-@ informative and educational weekly edited by Sopron and printed in Serbian Cyrillic . It had a pro @-@ Serb inclination , though it generally promoted a unitary Bosnian nation , in accordance with the Ottoman policy in the province . The official gazette , the weekly Bosna , was primarily concerned with publishing and explaining laws , orders , and proclamations . Another weekly issued by the printing house was Sarajevski cvjetnik , which fiercely defended the Ottoman regime and polemicalised with Serbian and Austrian newspapers that criticised it . Bosna and Sarajevski cvjetnik were bilingual , printed half in Ottoman Turkish and half in Serbo @-@ Croatian in the Cyrillic script . The printing house produced a number of elementary school textbooks , including the second Serbian alphabet book using the reformed Serbian Cyrillic , following Vuk Karadžić 's book published in Vienna in 1827 . Other books include a collection of Bosnian Serb lyric folk poetry , an Ottoman Turkish grammar , and several Jewish religious books . The first printed exemplar of Bosnian Aljamiado literature was also published by the Vilayet Printing House . It produced around 50 books and booklets altogether , most of them being concerned with various Ottoman laws and legislation .

= = Background = =

The Goražde printing house was one of the earliest among the Serbs and the first in the territory of present @-@ day Bosnia and Herzegovina . It was founded by Božidar Ljubavić near the town of Goražde in 1519 , in the early period of Ottoman rule over the region . It produced three Orthodox religious books , including the Goražde Psalter , with its last book printed in 1523 . The next printing house would not be opened in Bosnia and Herzegovina until the second half of the 19th century .

In the first half of the 19th century , the Ottoman Empire was swept by a wave of reforms meant to centralise and Europeanise the government of the state . Bosnian Muslim feudal lords rejected the reforms and repeatedly revolted against the Sultan . The Ottoman military intervened in the Eyalet of Bosnia in 1831 and 1850 , crushing the local feudal lords , and the set of modernising reforms known as the Tanzimat began to be implemented in the province . The Christians were underprivileged in the Ottoman Empire , and this was even more so in Bosnia than in the rest of the empire . An improvement in this respect occurred in 1862 , when the Bosnian Christians (Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats) were granted more rights , including those to open new churches and to run their own schools . This came after several uprisings by the Christians , especially Serbs , who had the strongest national movement in the province . Ivan Franjo Jukić and other Bosnian Franciscans requested the right to establish a printing house in 1847 , 1850 , 1853 , and 1857 , but each time their requests were denied by the Ottoman government .

The reforms became firmly rooted in Bosnia during the 1860s , when the Ottoman governor (vali) of the province was Topal Sherif Osman Pasha , though most of the changes proceeded at a slow pace . According to the recently issued Ottoman constitutional law , each vilayet (first @-@ order administrative division) was to have an official printing house and an official gazette . The Constitutional Law for the Vilayet of Bosnia , published in 1865 , promoted the province from the

rank of eyalet to that of vilayet , and Article 9 of this law stipulated that there be an official printing house in its capital . Osman Pasha also had other motivations to establish a printing house . At that time , the press in the Principality of Serbia and in South Slavic parts of the Austrian Empire sharply criticised the Ottoman regime in Bosnia . Textbooks imported from Serbia for Serb elementary schools in Bosnia also disseminated nationalist sentiment , which Osman Pasha saw as anti @-@ Ottoman . In his view , the national movement of the Serbs in Bosnia presented a danger for Ottoman state interests . To protect their hold on Bosnia , the Ottomans sought to promote the idea of a unitary Bosnian nation , thus counteracting the particular national identities and political aspirations of Bosnia 's Serbs , Croats , and Muslims .

= = History and publications = =

= = = Under Sopron = = =

Shortly after the Constitutional Law for the Vilayet of Bosnia was issued , Osman Pasha invited publishing magnate Ignjat Sopron to Sarajevo . Sopron was the owner and manager of a publishing and printing house in Zemun (then part of the Austrian Empire , today one of the municipalities of Belgrade , Serbia) . An ethnic German , he was born in 1821 in Novi Sad as Ignaz Karl Sopron . Upon his arrival in Sarajevo , Osman Pasha offered him a subsidy to establish and organise a printing house . It was to be headquartered in a building on Sarajevo 's Dugi sokak street that was being rented by the vilayet 's government . Sopron soon came to the city bringing with him printing tools and materials , accompanied by a typesetter from Belgrade , Ilija Tomić . Tomić was in charge of the Cyrillic and Latin letters , and he engaged three graduated students of the Serb secondary school in Sarajevo to be his trainees . Osman Pasha also invited a man named Kadri @-@ effendi from Istanbul to work as the typesetter for Arabic letters . The principal aim of the printing house was to issue an official gazette and to publish elementary school textbooks , thus stopping their import from Serbia and Austria .

Sopronova pe?atnja , or Sopron 's Printing House , was officially opened on 19 April [O.S. 7 April] 1866 . The Cyrillic orthography that was used in it was consistently in accordance with the linguistic reform of Serbian philologist Vuk Karadžić , which was at that time relatively new and still not universally accepted . The first issue of a political @-@ informative and educational weekly newspaper named Bosanski vjestnik (Serbian Cyrillic : ????????? ????????? , " Bosnian Herald ") appeared on the same day . This was the first newspaper ever to be published in Bosnia and Herzegovina . Sopron made a deal with the vilayet 's authorities to publish it independently from the official gazette . When Sopron presented the editorial policy of his newspaper to the authorities , he indicated that it would be printed in the Serbian language , much to the Ottomans ' displeasure . The authorities subsequently scratched " Serbian " and replaced it with " Bosnian " . Sopron accepted the revision and went along with Osman Pasha 's idea of promoting a unitary Bosnian nation . Nevertheless , Bosanski vjestnik had " a decidedly Serb orientation " . Sopron did not consider this contradictory , as he apparently identified Bosnian @-@ ness with Serbness . In the newspaper , the language was occasionally referred to as Serbo @-@ Bosnian , while both the Serb and the Croat ethnic designations were expressed .

The first issue of the official gazette , named Bosna (Ottoman Turkish : ????? ; Cyrillic : ????? , " Bosnia ") , appeared on 28 May [O.S. 16 May] 1866 , i.e. , 13 Muharram 1283 AH . It was a bilingual weekly with half of the pages printed in Ottoman Turkish in the Arabic script , and the other half printed in Serbo @-@ Croat in the Cyrillic script . The text in Serbo @-@ Croat was a faithful translation of that in Turkish . The gazette was primarily concerned with publishing and explaining laws , orders , and proclamations , but it also provided news from the political , economic , cultural , and social life of the vilayet . It would be issued without interruption for more than twelve years , and for much of that period it was the only newspaper in the Vilayet of Bosnia . It had different editors over time : Mustafa Refet Imamović , Mehmed ?akir Kurt?ehajić , Salih Biogradlija , Javer Baruh , Nuruddin Kurt?ehajić , and Kadri @-@ effendi . Most of them were Bosnian Muslims , except Baruh

(a Jew) and Kadri @-@ effendi (a Turk) . A constant in the gazette was its translator from Turkish , Milo? Mandi? , a polyglot who had previously worked as a teacher in a Serb elementary school in Prijepolje . Besides Sopron , Mandi? was one of the contributors to Bosanski vjestnik , along with Bogoljub Petranovi? and Salih Sidki Had?ihuseinovi? . Petranovi? was the manager of the Serb secondary school in Sarajevo and the leader of the Serb youth movement in the city , while Had?ihuseinovi? was an official of the Gazi Husrev @-@ beg Mosque . In August 1866 , the printing house published its first book , Lesson on Man and His Duties (????????????? ? ?????? ? ?????? ?????????) , translated from Greek by Georgije Jovanovi? .

= = = Under the vilayet government = = =

In October 1866 , Sopron sold the establishment to the Government of the Vilayet of Bosnia . It was renamed Vilajetska pe?atnja , or the Vilayet Printing House , and from March 1867 onwards it bore the name Vilajetska ?tamparija (the same meaning) . Sopron remained the owner and editor of Bosanski vjestnik , and managed to publish 51 issues . After a year in Sarajevo , Sopron left the city and returned to Zemun . The first director of the printing house was Haim Davi?o , a Belgrade Jew , who was offered that position by Osman Pasha . Mehmed ?akir Kurt?ehaji? , the editor of Bosna since early 1868 , began publishing Sarajevski cvjetnik at the end of that year . It was a bilingual weekly like Bosna , containing commentaries on current politics and articles on various social issues , most of which was written by Kurt?ehaji? . He fiercely defended the Ottoman regime in Bosnia , polemicising with newspapers from Serbia and Austria which criticised it . In May 1869 , when Osman Pasha ceased to be the governor of the Vilayet of Bosnia , Davi?o returned to Belgrade . The new governor installed Kurt?ehaji? as the director of the printing house . Kurt?ehaji? died of tuberculosis in September 1872 ; the last issue of Sarajevski cvjetnik had appeared two months earlier .

Kurt?ehaji? 's death marked the end of a prosperous period for the Vilayet Printing House . Its subsequent directors were less capable , and the establishment 's condition began to deteriorate . In 1877 , the last Ottoman governor of Bosnia installed Kadri @-@ effendi as director , and he significantly improved the condition of the printing house . Austro @-@ Hungarian troops entered Sarajevo on 19 August 1878 , marking the start of 40 years of Austro @-@ Hungarian occupation . Four days later , General Josip Filipovi? , the Austro @-@ Hungarian commander in Sarajevo , transferred the management of the printing house from Kadri @-@ effendi to an Austrian official . This spelled the end of the Vilayet Printing House , which was renamed Zemaljska ?tamparija (National Printing Press) , and continued its work as the official printing house of the Condominium of Bosnia and Herzegovina . The last , 636th , issue of Bosna appeared shortly before the end of Ottoman rule over Bosnia , on 30 July [O.S. 18 July] 1878 .

Apart from the newspapers Bosanski vjestnik , Bosna , and Sarajevski cvjetnik , the Vilayet Printing House published around fifty books and booklets in Serbo @-@ Croatian , Ottoman Turkish , and Hebrew . While most of these publications were concerned with various Ottoman laws and legislation , the printing house also published a number of textbooks . The textbooks for Serb elementary schools in the vilayet were prepared by Milo? Mandi? on the basis of those that were used in Serbia . These include an alphabet book (??????) , a short Biblical history (?????? ?????????) , a basal reader (???? ?????????) , and the First Knowledges (???? ?????) ; they were published in 1867 and 1868 . Mandi? 's alphabet book , the printing house 's first textbook , was the second Serbian alphabet book using the reformed Serbian Cyrillic . The First Serbian Alphabet Book (???? ?????????) , authored by Vuk Karad?i? , had been published in Vienna in 1827 . The original plan was to print fifteen textbooks for Serb schools , ranging in subject from grammar , arithmetic , geography and religious teaching , but only four were printed . Although they were based on the textbooks used in Serbia , the vilayet 's authorities made sure that every mention of Serbs and the Serbian language was erased from them .

Bogoljub Petranovi? collected Bosnian Serb lyric folk poems and published them in 1867 in a separate book (?????? ????????? ?????? ?? ?????? (??????)) . The First Bosnian @-@ Serb Calendar for the Common Year 1869 (???? ????????? @-@ ?????? ????????? ?? ?????? ??????)

1869) , consisting of 58 pages , was edited by Jovan R. Džinić . In Serbian tradition , calendars contained more than just calendarical data and were also popular literary and educational almanacs . Džinić 's calendar had more of an educational , rather than literary , character .

Catholic school textbooks in the vilayet included a geography book (*Kratka zemljopisna poeznica s dodatkom o Bosni* , 1869) by Franjo Š. Franjković , an alphabet book with elements of religious education (*Bukvar s napomenkom o lanakah nauka vjere za katoličku mladež u Bosni* , 1869) , and another geography book (*Poezni zemljopis za katoličke učenice u Bosni* , 1871) by the Franciscan Grgo Martić . The Catholic bishop of Mostar Paškal Buconjić financed the printing of an Ottoman Turkish grammar in 1871 . The Hebrew books included *Meshek Beti* (??? ?????) and *Appel Zutra* (??? ?????) , which list religious observances , respectively , on Shabbat and Passover , and a small liturgical book titled *Tikkun Moda 'ah* . These were composed around 1875 by the Sarajevo Rabbi Eliezer Papo . The printing house also published the first printed work of Bosnian Aljamiado literature , the book *Sehletul @-@ Vusul* , which contained the principal teachings of Islam . It was composed by Omer Humo , the mufti of Mostar .