

Historical Archive of Sarajevo

Abstract: The Historical Archive of Sarajevo is an important institution for keeping valuable documents of Bosnia and Herzegovina's cultural heritage. These documents are processed, given to users and occasionally exhibited. This institution has had problems with space to keep these materials since it was founded in 1948. In order to protect the oldest documents, many of them are digitized, for example the oldest maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina and plans of Sarajevo.

Key words: Historical archive, Sarajevo, documents, cultural heritage, digitization

Introduction

"There is no history without documents", said Charl Senjobos, a French historian (1854-1942). Because of this, protection and keeping (archiving) has special meaning for each country. Processing, keeping and giving documents for use is regulated by law and regulations related to documents, i.e. records.

Keeping of archive materials in Bosnia and Herzegovina reaches into the middle ages. It is witnessed by numerous copies of charters, manuscripts, books and various documents with historical, cultural, and economic significance. The Archive of Sarajevo started working soon after it was formed on May 3, 1948 by decision of the National Committee of Sarajevo. At first, it was just Sarajevo's archive, but later it gradually transformed into the regional archive institution (encompassing 10 city and numerous external districts). When it was founded, it was situated in two smaller attic rooms (40 m²) in the building of the City Hall (National Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina). Work of the institution was accompanied by narrow and inadequate space and other problems. The employees mostly searched for, collected and registered materials from around the city. They had very few resources at their disposal. It was not until 1951 that the Archive's director was nominated, the Archive's organization structure finally established and some



employees gained permanent employment.

Afterwards, there was always the problem of space and lack of professionals because lots of materials were collected. At the end of 1952, the Archive obtained a somewhat larger space, but it was also inadequate. There were also not enough employees. The building to which the Archive moved in 1973 was a somewhat more convenient solution. After a fundamental adaptation, the building finally had all administrations of the Sarajevo city Archive. At the same time, another warehouse was obtained nearby (Vase Miskina Street, today's Ferhadija), where most materials were placed after contemporary shelves had been acquired. During the war years (1992–1996), employees of the Archive made a lot of effort and managed to save all materials.

After the war, the Archive moved to the Alipašina Street, and the former building became a part of the Bosnian Institute. The new rooms do not match the needs of the Archive, because materials are situated in different locations, which make work harder. The Archive changed its name to Historical Archive of Sarajevo on that occasion.

Numerous materials and library fund have been processed, placed and protected so far. Exhibitions were organized and the publishing activities were also good. This is why the Historical Archive is considered one of the most important institutions for studying cultural heritage, history, culture, economy and other activities of all nations living in or around Sarajevo for centuries.

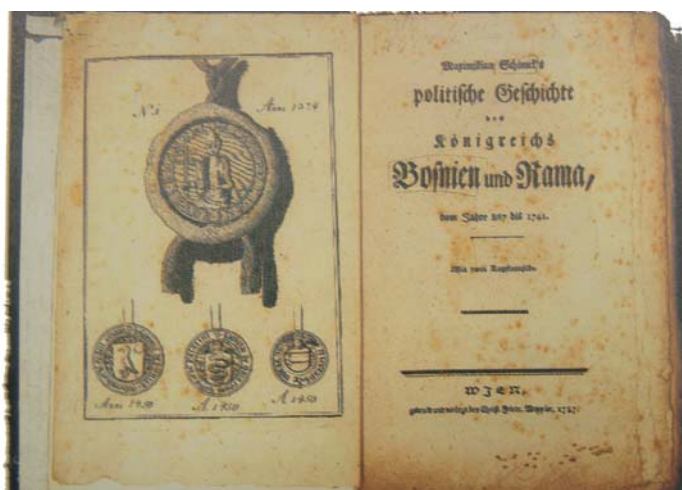
The oldest archive materials are from the Osman period (14.000 archive units). These are manuscripts and printed materials, written in various languages used at the time: Turkish, Arabic and Persian. It is composed of documents, defteri (books of lists), sidžili (judge protocols), manuscript and printed books, salname (yearbooks), takvimi (calendars), newspapers and journals, city plans and maps. Among the manuscripts, let us mention transcript of the manuscript *Elvasijetu Ebu Hanife* – Will of Ebu Hanifa, who died in 767 (150 years after *Hidžra*).

Among defteri, the most interesting are defteri of sarački esnaf (1726, 1750, 1777, 1789 and 1823). A rarity among printed books is *Kitab-ul-muhassas*, a large dictionary of Arabic in 17 volumes. It was composed by Ebul Hasan bin

Istorijski arhiv Sarajeva

Sažetak: *Istorijski arhiv Sarajeva važna je institucija u kojoj se čuvaju vrijedni dokumenti kulturne baštine Bosne i Hercegovine. Ondje se oni obrađuju, daju korisnicima na upotrebu, a povremeno se prezentiraju na izložbama. Od svojeg osnutka 1948. godine pa do danas ta institucija ima probleme s prostorom za smještaj građe. Radi zaštite najstarijih dokumenata mnogi su od njih digitalizirani, kao na primjer najstarije karte Bosne i Hercegovine i planovi Sarajeva.*

Ključne riječi: *Istorijski arhiv, Sarajevo, dokumenti, kulturna baština, digitalizacija*



Uvod

“Bez dokumenata nema povijesti”, rekao je Šarl Senjobos, francuski povjesničar (1854–1942). Zbog toga su zaštita i čuvanje (arhiviranje) dokumenata od posebnog značaja za svaku zemlju. Obrada, čuvanje i davanje dokumenata na korištenje regulirano je zakonom i propisima koji se odnose na dokumente, odnosno zapise.

Čuvanje arhivske građe u Bosni i Hercegovini seže u srednji vijek. O tome svjedoče mnogobrojni primjerci povelja, listina, rukopisa, knjiga i različitih dokumenata koji imaju povijesni, kulturni, gospodarski, politički i dr. značaj. Arhiv grada Sarajeva osnovan je 3. svibnja 1948. odlukom Narodnog odbora grada Sarajeva, a ubrzo nakon toga počeo je s radom. U početku je to bio samo Arhiv grada Sarajeva, a poslije je postupno prerastao u regionalnu arhivsku ustanovu (10 gradskih općina i više izvangradskih). U doba osnivanja bio je smješten u dvije manje tavanske prostorije (40 m²) u zgradi Vijećnice (Narodne biblioteke BiH). Skućen i neadekvatan prostor i ostale poteškoće pratile su rad djelatnika te ustanove. Oni su uglavnom pronalazili, prikupljali i evidentirali građu koja se nalazila na mnogim mjestima u gradu. Na raspolaganju su im bila vrlo oskudna sredstva. Ravnatelj Arhiva imenovan je tek 1951. godine, nakon čega je konačno izrađena organizacijska struktura Arhiva i tek su tada neki djelatnici zasnovali stalni radni odnos.

Nakon toga, stalno je bio aktualan problem prostora i nedostatka stručnih djelatnika jer je prikupljena opsežna građa. Potkraj 1952. godine dobiven je nešto veći, ali neodgovarajući prostor. Ni broj djelatnika nije bio dovoljan. Nešto povoljnije rješenje bila je zgrada u Koturovoj ulici u koju se Arhiv uselio 1973. godine. Nakon temeljne adaptacije u toj zgradi su konačno bile smještene sve službe Arhiva grada Sarajeva. Istodobno je u blizini (ul. Vase Miskina, danas Ferhadija), dobiveno još jedno skladište, gdje je nakon nabavke suvremenih polica smješten najveći dio građe. Tijekom ratnih godina (1992–1996) djelatnici Arhiva su uz velike napore uspjeli sačuvati svu građu.

Nakon završetka rata Arhiv se preselio u Alipašinu ulicu, a bivša zgrada Arhiva postala je dio Bošnjackog instituta. Nove prostorije ne odgovaraju potrebama Arhiva, jer je građa smještena na više lokacija, što otežava rad. Tom je prigodom Arhiv promijenio naziv u Istorijski arhiv Sarajeva.

Tijekom njegova postojanja obrađena je, smještena i zaštićena mnogobrojna građa i knjižni fond. Organizirane su izložbe, a bila je razvijena i izdavačka djelatnost. Zbog toga se Istorijski arhiv ubraja među najvažnije institucije za proučavanje kulturne baštine, povijesti, kulture, gospodarstva i drugih djelatnosti svih

naroda koji stoljećima žive na prostoru grada Sarajeva i šire.

Najstarija arhivska građa datira iz osmanskog razdoblja (14 000 arhivskih jedinica). Ta je građa rukopisna i tiskana, a pisana je na različitim jezicima koji su se tada koristili: turskim, arapskim i perzijskim. Čine ju dokumenti, defteri (popisne knjige), sidžili (sudski protokoli), rukopisne i tiskane knjige, salname (godišnjaci), takvimi (kalendari), novine i časopisi, planovi grada i geografske karte. Među rukopisima treba spomenuti prijepis rukopisa *Elvasijetu Ebu Hanife* – Oporuka Ebu Hanife, koji je umro 767. god. (150 godina nakon Hidžre). Među defterima zanimljivi su defteri saračkog esnafa (1726, 1750, 1777, 1789. i 1823. god.). Od tiskanih knjiga među raritete se ubrajaju *Kitab-ul-muhassas*, veliki rječnik arapskog jezika u 17 svezaka. Sastavio ga je Ebul Hasan bin Ismail iz Španjolske, koji je umro 458. godine nakon Hidžre. Rječnik je tiskan u Istanbulu od 1898. do 1902. godine i jedno je od najvrjednijih djela stare arapske filologije. Zbirka se ubraja među najvrjednije zbirke arhivske orijentalne građe na ovim prostorima.

U Arhivu se nalazi i vrijedna zbirka dokumenata iz austrougarskog razdoblja u Bosni i Hercegovini (1878–1918). Dokumenti su grupirani u sljedeće fondove: Vladin povjerenik za zemaljski glavni grad Sarajevo (1879–1918), Gradsko poglavarstvo

Ismail from Spain, who died 458 after *Hidžra*. The dictionary was being printed in Istanbul from 1898 to 1902. The dictionary is considered one of the most valuable works of old Arabic philology. The collection is one of the most valuable collections of oriental archive materials in these areas.

The Archive also contains a valuable collection of documents from the Austria-Hungarian period in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1878–1918). The documents are grouped into following funds: Government's Commissioner for Capital of Sarajevo (1879–1918), City Government (1879–1918), District Court and Several Military Courts (1914–1918). Comprehensive materials of school funds were also saved, as well as materials of numerous cultural and other societies active during that period. Documents are in Bosnian and German. The collection is arranged and available to researchers and scientists of all professions. Therefore, it is significant for the area of Sarajevo and broader from historical, social, educational, political and other aspects.



There is also considerable volume of archive materials between the First and Second World War (1918–1941), among which there are: City Government Fund, District Court Fund, and Funds of Commercial-Industrial and Craft Chamber, funds of private companies, schools, etc.

There are also many archive materials from the period 1941–1945, such as: City Government Archive, Treasury Stewardship, Office for Jewish Real Estate Management, Sarajevo 1941–1942, Office for Nationalized Property, Sarajevo 1942–1945, materials of Sarajevo companies, schools, etc.

Most archive materials are from the period of former Yugoslavia, 1945–1992. It is related to economic, commercial and craft companies, as well as social-political organizations, societies and associations. Complete economic, social, cultural and political development of Sarajevo and surrounding areas can be followed and studied on the basis of those materials.

Archive materials related to the new period was collected and processed during the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina in surrounded Sarajevo (1992–1996) and after the end of the war. It is very significant for studying all segments of development of Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Among valuable materials, one should mention Family and Personal Funds, among which there are funds of famous Sarajevo families: Bakarević, Despić, Čurčić, Fadilpašić, Hadži-Ristić, Jeftanović, Kreševljaković, Miličević, Svrzo, etc.

The Historical Archive has a very valuable collection of posters (about 2700),

a collection of photographs (about 2000), maps and plans (about 1000), collection of reproductions and drawings, etc.

Library of the Archive

The library of the Archive was formed at the same time as the Archive (1948), by taking over books from the former district library. Famous Bosnian-Herzegovinian writer Hamid Dizdar was nominated its director. He made a lot of effort concerning organization of the library and completing the funds. Soon, the library of the Archive became a specialized library

the likes of which even many scientific institutions did not have. After 20 years of its existence, it contained 20.000 titles (books, journals and newspapers). A large number of books came in as an obligatory copy, purchase in antique shops and from individuals, regular acquisition, subscription on current editions and gifts. A revision was followed by acquiring literature from the field of archiving and related disciplines. Especially valuable books in the library are rare books from the history of Bosnia and Herzegovina written in various scripts and languages, produced between 15th and 19th century, printed in Venice, Rome, Vienna, Zagreb, Sarajevo (in Vilajet Printing House 1866–1870) and a valuable collection of old periodicals.

Among rarities, there are:

Potur Šahidija / Muhamed Hava / Uskufija, the first Bosnian-Turkish dictionary published in Istanbul in 1631, written in Arabic.

Specilegium observationum historico-geographicarum de Bosniae, Regno Hungarici quondam juris: occasione armorum caesareorum hoc anno MDCCXXVII in Bosniam motorum. Lugduni Batavorum, impensis Buartsii 1737.

Maximilian Schimek. Politische Geschichte des Koenigreichs Bosnien und Ram, vom Jahre 867. bis 1741., Wien, 1787.

Ivan Frano Jukić (Slavoljub Bošnjak). Zemljopis i povjestnica Bosne, Zagreb, 1851.

Among journals, we could mention: *Bosanski prijatelj*, which used to be published in Zagreb 1850–1870 (Osman period), *Bosansko-hercegovačke novine*, editions 1880–1881 (Austrian-Hungarian period), *Narodno jedinstvo*, Sarajevo 1918–1941.

The Archive of Sarajevo has had very significant cultural-educational role. Publishing activities have also been very comprehensive and significant. *Glas Arhiva grada Sarajeva* has been published since 1960. *Vodič kroz fondove i zbirke Istarskog arhiva Sarajeva* was published in 2003. Many noted exhibitions were organized, some of them being:

- Sarajevo 1878–1941 in Documents of the City Archive, Sarajevo 1969.
- Exhibition of Oriental Manuscripts of the Historical Archive of Sarajevo. Sarajevo, 1972 (on the occasion of the 7th Congress of Archivists of Yugoslavia)
- Through the Funds and Collections of the Historical Archives of Sarajevo. Sarajevo, 1988 (on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Archive)

(1879–1918), Okružni kotarski sud i nekoliko vojnih sudova (1914–1918). Sačuvana je i opsežna građa školskih fondova, građa mnogobrojnih kulturnih i drugih društava koja su djelovala u to doba. Dokumenti su na bosanskom i njemačkom jeziku. Zbirka je sređena i dostupna istraživačima i znanstvenicima svih struka. Zbog toga je značajna s povijesnoga, društvenoga, kulturnog, prosvjetnog, političkog i drugih aspekata za područje grada Sarajeva i šire.

U znatnom opsegu sačuvana je i arhivska građa između Prvog i Drugog svjetskog rata (1918–1941), koja obuhvaća: Fond Gradskog poglavarstva, Fond Okružnog suda te fondove trgovinske, industrijske i zanatske komore, fondove privatnih poduzeća, škola i dr.

Mnogobrojna je i arhivska građa iz razdoblja 1941–1945. kao npr.: Arhiv Gradskog poglavarstva, Rizničko upraviteljstvo, Ured za upravu židovskih nekretina, Sarajevo 1941–1942, Ured za podržavljeni imetak, Sarajevo 1942–1945, građa sarajevskih poduzeća, škola i dr.

Najviše je arhivske građe iz razdoblja bivše Jugoslavije, 1945–1992. Ona se odnosi na gospodarska, trgovačka i zanatska poduzeća te društveno-političke organizacije, društva i udruženja. Na temelju te građe može se pratiti i proučavati cjelokupan gospodarski, društveni, kulturni, politički razvoj Sarajeva i šire regije.

Tijekom agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu u opkoljenom Sarajevu (1992–1996) i nakon završetka rata prikupljena je i obrađivana arhivska građa koja se odnosi na to novo razdoblje. Ona je jako značajna za proučavanje svih segmenata razvoja Sarajeva i Bosne i Hercegovine.

Među vrijednom građom treba istaknuti Porodične i Osobne fondove, među kojima se nalaze fondovi poznatih sarajevskih obitelji: Bakarević, Despić, Čurčić, Fadilpašić, Hadži-Ristić, Jeftanović, Kreševljaković, Miličević, Svrzo itd.

Istorijski arhiv ima vrlo vrijednu zbirku plakata (oko 2700 kom.), zbirku fotografija (oko 2000 kom.), karata i planova (oko 1000 kom.), zbirku reprodukcija i crteža i dr.

Biblioteka / knjižnica Arhiva

Knjižnica Arhiva osnovana je kada i Arhiv (1948), preuzimanjem knjiga iz bivše općinske knjižnice. Za ravnatelja je imenovan poznati bosanskohercegovački književnik Hamid Dizdar. On je učinio mnogo na organizaciji knjižnice i popunjavanju fonda. Ubrzo je postala specijaliziranom knjižnicom, kakvu nisu imale ni mnoge znanstvene institucije. Nakon

dvadeset godina postojanja sadržavala je 20 000 naslova (knjiga, časopisa i novina). Velik broj knjiga pristigao je kao obavezni primjerak, kupovinom u antikvarijatima i od pojedinaca, redovitom nabavkom, pretplatom tekućih izdanja i poklonima. Nakon obavljene revizije uslijedila je nabavka literature iz područja arhivistike i njoj srodnih disciplina. Posebno su značajne raritetne knjige iz povijesti Bosne i Hercegovine pisane raznovrsnim pismima i na različitim jezicima, nastale od 15. do 19. stoljeća, koje su tiskane u Veneciji, Rimu, Beču, Zagrebu, Sarajevu (u Vilajetskoj tiskari 1866–1870) i bogata zbirka stare periodike.

Među raritetima su:

Potur Šahidija / Muhamed Havai Uskufija, prvi bosansko-turski rječnik izdan u Istanbulu 1631. godine, pisan arabicom.

Specilegium observationum historico-geographicarum de Bosniae, Regno Hungarici quondam juris: occasione armorum caesareorum hoc anno MDCCXXXVII in Bosniam motorum. Lugduni Batavorum, impensis Buartsii 1737.



Maximilian Schimek. Politische Geschichte des Koenigreichs Bosnien und Ram, vom Jahre 867. bis 1741., Wien, 1787.

Ivan Frano Jukić (Slavoljub Bošnjak). Zemljopis i povjestnica Bosne, Zagreb, 1851.

Od časopisa vrijedno je spomenuti: *Bosanski prijatelj*, koji je izlazio u Zagrebu 1850–1870. (osmansko razdoblje), *Bosansko-hercegovačke novine*, izdanja 1880–1881. (austroougarsko razdoblje), *Narodno jedinstvo*, Sarajevo, 1918–1941.

Arhiv grada Sarajeva je tijekom svog postojanja imao vrlo značajnu kulturno-prosvjetnu ulogu. Izdavačka djelatnost je također veoma opsežna i značajna. Glas Arhiva grada Sarajeva izlazio je od 1960. Vodič kroz fondove i zbirke Istorijskog arhiva Sarajeva izdan je 2003. Priređene su mnogobrojne vrlo zapažene izložbe, a izdajamo samo neke od njih:

- Sarajevo 1878–1941 u dokumentima Arhiva grada, Sarajevo, 1969.
- Izložba orijentalnih rukopisa Istorijskog arhiva Sarajeva. Sarajevo, 1972. (u povodu VII. kongresa arhivskih radnika Jugoslavije)
- Kroz fondove i zbirke Istorijskog arhiva Sarajeva. Sarajevo, 1988. (u povodu 40. obljetnice Arhiva)
- Kroz istoriju graditeljstva Bosne i Hercegovine XIX i XX vijeka. Sarajevo, 1988. (u suradnji s Arhivom Bosne i Hercegovine)
- Stari sarajevski defteri. Sarajevo, 1991.
- Nacionalna i kulturno-prosvjetna društva u Bosni i Hercegovini. Sarajevo,

- ❑ Through the History of Building of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 19th and 20th Century. Sarajevo, 1988 (in collaboration with the Archive of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- ❑ Old Sarajevo defteri. Sarajevo, 1991
- ❑ National and Cultural-Educational Societies in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Sarajevo, 1992 (in collaboration with the Archive of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Museum of Revolution of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Artistic Gallery of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- ❑ Documents of the Slovenian Cultural Society "Ivan Cankar". Sarajevo, 1993
- ❑ Bosnia and Herzegovina through Archive Documents. Sarajevo 1993 (in collaboration with the Archive of Bosnia and Herzegovina)
- ❑ Old Sarajevo: A Photograph Exhibition. Sarajevo 1995
- ❑ Richness of Archive Funds and Collections of the Historical Archive of Sarajevo. Sarajevo 1998
- ❑ Archive Documents on the Family Svrzo-Glođo. Sarajevo 2001 (in collaboration with the Museum of Sarajevo)

Archive of Sarajevo. It is a segment of valuable materials significant for research and studying of Bosnian-Herzegovinian cultural heritage.

The map collection was formed by selection from existing funds in the city, taking over from institutions, purchase and gifts.

The maps originate from the period between the 17th and 21st century. They are heterogeneous by the area they represent: Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, Yugoslavia and its former republics. Most maps are from Bosnia and Herzegovina, and among them Sarajevo. This small, but valuable collection contains about 1000 maps and plans. They can be divided into general, geographic and thematic maps. Among thematic maps, most of them are historical, military, political, geological, etc. They differ by scale. There are small, medium and large scale maps. They were produced by authors from various countries (Italian, German, Hungarian, and mostly Austrian-Hungarian).

There are also a number of atlases, among which there are:

Atlas zur deutschen Geschichte, der Jahre 1914. bis zur Gegenwart / von J. V. Leers und K. Franzel. – Bielfeld und Leipzig: Velhagen und Klessing, 1936.

The Atlas contains 108 maps representing German history (1914–1936), 28 sketches and 25 tables on 44 pages. It was published by famous publishing house Velhagen und Klessing in Leipzig.

Poštanski atlas Kraljevine Jugoslavije 1: 500 000 / prepared by Pavle Babić. – Zagreb: Pošta, 1934.

The atlas contains 7 maps, scale 1:500 000, of which two are in colour and at the end there is a brochure with directions on how to use the atlas.

The most valuable parts of the Collection are old maps representing Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The oldest map in this collection is **Le Royaume de Dalmacie, divise et ses comtez territories etc: La Morlaquie, et la Bosnie.** / I. B. Nolin, per V. M. Coronelli. – Paris, 1695.

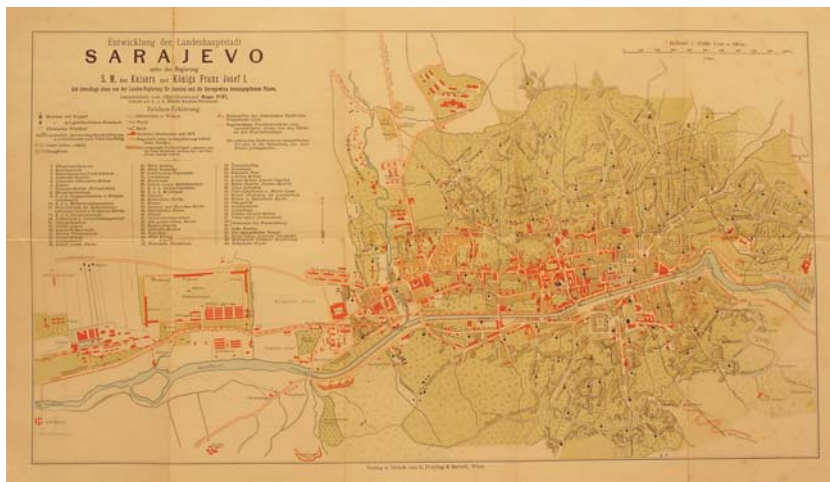
The map by J. B. Nolin was produced on the basis of a map by V. M. Coronelli several years before E. Savojski's break into Bosnia. It represents Bosnia (in red), and especially Herzegovina in the scope of Dalmatia. There are a number of mistakes on the map. Old city of Vranduk is almost on Sava, Miljacka's spring is moved at Pazarić, the Misoča River is in Herzegovina, etc. The graphic scale in the map is in Italian, French and Hungarian miles, and is located in the bottom right corner of the map. The map has a double frame with indicated degrees of latitude and longitude. Next to the left corner of the map, there is a supplementary map *Partie occidentale de Dalmacie*. It is copper-engraved and coloured.

Dalmatia et regiones adjacentes Croatia, Bosnia, Slavonia, Servia, Albanija accurate descripte – 1:300 000 – Nürnberg, 1750. The author of the map is Petar Conrad Monath.

The map was produced by compiling existing maps. The compilation was poor. Dalmatia is represented somewhat better than Bosnia, and Herzegovina is nearly empty. Some titles are repeated in several places.

Routen in Bosnien und der Herzegovina, nach den Originalskizzen und Tagebüchern des Consuls Otto Blau. 1:500 000 / zusammengestellt und redigiert H. Kiepert. – Berlin : D. Reimer, 1876.

Otto Blau (Prussian consul in Bosnia and Herzegovina) supplemented his work of the same name with this map. According to the subtitle, it can be seen that it was produced on the basis of his sketches and diary, and it was produced by German cartographer Heinrich Kiepert. The



- ❑ From the History of Sarajevo: Through Funds and Collections of the Historical Archive of Sarajevo. Sarajevo, 2001
- ❑ Under the Crescent and Two-Headed Eagle: Jewels from the Bosnian Collection for the History of Sarajevo (in collaboration with the Styria State Archive, Graz), 2002

Collection of Plans and Maps

Maps, atlases and plans have been collected alongside documents, books, and other materials in the Historical

Tauril Atlas. Bd 1. Automobil-Routenkarten der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. – Wien-Budapest, 1911

Auto atlas of Austrian-Hungarian Monarchy, published in Vienna and Budapest, 1911. It contains 50 colour maps.

Istorijski atlas za opštu i narodnu istoriju /composed by Stanoje Stanojević. – Beograd: Geca Kon, 1933 (2nd and 3rd edition)

The atlas contains 33 maps. Among them is a map of borders after the Požarevac Peace.

- Arhivski dokumenti o porodici Svrzo-Glođo. Sarajevo, 2001. (u suradnji s Muzejom grada Sarajeva)
- Iz prošlosti Sarajeva: kroz fondove i zbirke Istorijskog arhiva Sarajevo. Sarajevo, 2001.
- Pod polumjesecom i dvoglavim orlom: dragulji iz bosanske zbirke za istoriju Sarajeva (u suradnji s Državnim arhivom Štajerske, Graz), 2002.

Zbirka planova i karata

Uz dokumente i knjige u Istorijskom arhivu Sarajeva godinama su, osim ostale građe, prikupljane i geografske karte, atlasi i planovi. I to je segment vrijedne građe koja je značajna za istraživanje i proučavanje bosanskohercegovačke kulturne baštine.

Zbirka karata nastala je izdvajanjima iz postojećih fondova u gradu, preuzimanjem od institucija, kupovinom i poklonima.

Karte potječu iz razdoblja od 17. do 21. stoljeća. Raznovrsne su po prostoru koji prikazuju: Europa, Balkanski poluotok, Jugoslavija i njezine bivše republike. Najviše je karata Bosne i Hercegovine, a među njima Sarajeva. Ta mala, ali vrijedna zbirka ima oko 1000 karata i planova. Mogu se podijeliti na opće, geografske i tematske karte. Među tematskim kartama najviše je povijesnih, vojnih, političkih, geoloških i dr. Razlikuju se po mjerilu, pa ih ima srednjeg, sitnog i krupnog mjerila. Radili su ih autori iz raznih zemalja (talijanski, njemački, mađarski, a najviše je austrougarskih).

U Zbirci se nalazi i veći broj atlasa, od kojih spominjemo:

Tauril Atlas. Bd 1. Automobil-Routen-karten der Oesterreichisch-ungarischen Monarchie. – Wien-Budapest, 1911.

Auto atlas Austro-Ugarske Monarhije, izdan u Beču i Budimpešti, 1911. Sadrži 50 karata u boji.

Istorijski atlas za opštu i narodnu istoriju / sastavio Stanoje Stanojević. – Beograd: Geca Kon, 1933. (2. i 3. izd.)

Atlas sadrži 33 karte. Među njima je karta granica nakon Požarevačkog mira.

Atlas zur deutschen Geschichte, der Jahre 1914. bis zur Gegenwart / von J. V. Leers und K. Franzel. – Bielfeld und Leipzig: Velhagen und Klasing, 1936.

Atlas sadrži 108 karata na kojima je prikazana njemačka povijest (1914–1936), 28 skica i 25 tabli na 44 stranice. Izdala ga je poznata izdavačka kuća Velhagen und Klasing u Leipzigu.

Pošanski atlas Kraljevine Jugoslavije 1: 500 000 / priredio Pavle Babić. – Zagreb: Pošta, 1934.

Atlas sadrži 7 karata, mjerilo 1:500 000, od toga su dvije karte u bojama i na kraju je brošura s uputama o korištenju atlasa.

Najvrjedniji dio Zbirke čine stare karte na kojima je prikazana Bosna i Hercegovina.

Najstarija karta u toj zbirci je **Le Royaume de Dalmacie, divise et ses comtez territories etc: La Morlaquie, et la Bosniae** / I. B. Nolin, per V. M. Coronelli. – Pariz, 1695.

Karta J. B. Nolina nastala je na osnovi karte V. M. Coronellija nekoliko godina prije provale E. Savojskoga u Bosnu. Na njoj je prikazana Bosna (crvenom bojom), a posebno Hercegovina u okviru Dalmacije. Na karti ima mnogo pogrešaka. Stari grad Vranduk gotovo je na Savi, izvor Miljacke je pomaknut kod Pazarića, rijeka Misoča u Hercegovini i dr. Na karti je grafičko mjerilo u talijanskim, francuskim i ugarskim miljama, a nalazi se u donjem desnom kutu karte. Karta ima dvostruki

nešto bolje nego Bosna, a Hercegovina je gotovo prazna. Neki su nazivi ponovljeni na više mjesta.

Routen in Bosnien und der Herzegovina, nach den Originalskizzen und Tagebüchern des Consuls Otto Blau. 1:500 000 / zusammengestellt und redigiert H. Kiepert. – Berlin: D. Reimer, 1876.

Kartu je Otto Blau (pruski konzul u BiH) priložio uz svoje istoimeno djelo. Prema podnaslovu se vidi da je izrađena na osnovi njegovih skica i dnevnika, a izradio ju je njemački kartograf Heinrich Kiepert. Kartom su obuhvaćeni samo putovi i mjesta kojima se O. Blau kretao. Uz kartu su priložene i skice Sarajeva, Jajca, Mostara i Pljevlja u mjerilu 1:150 000. Prikaz reljefa je slabo uspio. Karta uglavnom slijedi tekst, ali postoje neki nedostaci i praznine.

Generalkarte von Bosnien und der Herzegovina – 1:150 000. – Wien: MGI, 1885., 19 listova.

Na karti piše da je izrađena na osnovi rekognoscijskih skica geometara izvedenih u mjerilu 1:25 000 i katastarske izmjere u mjerilu 1:12 500. Reducirana je na

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okvir s označenim stupnjemima geografske širine i dužine. Uz lijevi okvir karte nalazi se dopunska karta *Partie occidentale de Dalmacie*. Izrađena je u bakrorezu i obojena.

Dalmatia et regiones adjacentes Croatia, Bosnia, Slavonia, Servia, Albania accurate descripte – 1:300 000 – Nürnberg, 1750. Autor karte je Petar Conrad Monath.

Karta je nastala kompilacijom tadašnjih karata. Kompilacija je slabo uspjela. Na njoj je Dalmacija prikazana

navedeno mjerilo i iscrtna u Poddirekciji za izmjeru tijekom 1881–1884. u Vojno-geografskom institutu u Beču. Umnožena je fotolitografskim postupkom i izdana kao provizorno pomagalo 1884–1885. Ta karta nema samo vojni značaj, već je prema prikazanim pojedinostima također pogodna za nacionalno-ekonomske karte. Ona je unijela jasnoću u prikazivanju Bosne i Hercegovine na geografskim kartama. Izrađena je vrlo brižljivo, iako je nastala u veoma kratkom razdoblju. Izvedena je u poliedarskoj projekciji na temelju stupanjskog lista karte, pri čem svaki list ima 1 stupanj dužine i 30 minuta širine.

map only encompasses roads and places travelled through by O. Blau. The map is supplemented by sketches of Sarajevo, Jajce, Mostar and Pljevlje at the scale of 1:150 000. Relief representation was poor. The map mainly follows the text, but there are flaws and gaps.

Generalkarte von Bosnien und der Hercegovina – 1:150 000. – Wien: MGI, 1885, 19 sheets.

According to the map, it was produced on the basis of sketches of surveyors produced at the scale of 1:25 000 and cadastral survey at the scale 1:12 500. It was reduced to the mentioned scale and plotted at the Subdirectorat for Survey during 1881–1884 at the Military Geographic Institute in Vienna. It was copied by photolithographic procedure and published as a tentative aid between 1884 and 1885. The map did not only have military importance, but was also convenient for national-economic mapping. It introduced clarity into representing Bosnia and Herzegovina in maps. It was produced very carefully, although in a very short time period. It was produced in polyhedral projection on the basis of the degree sheet of the map, where each sheet has 1 degree of longitude and 30 minutes of latitude.

Generalkarte von Bosnien nebst Dalmatien – 1:864 000 – Wien: Artaria, 1897 / K. Peuckert.

The map was produced on the basis of the earlier Sveda's map. It is supplemented with political division of Bosnia and Herzegovina after 1878. There is also an edition from 1909.

The Collection also features almost all sheets of the **Special Karte von Österreich-Ungarn – 1:75 000** – Wien: MGI, 1889 and Special Karte von Bosnien und der Hercegovina – 1:75 000.

The map consists of 66 sheets grouped into zones and columns, so that there is one sheet at the scale 1:75 000 at the intersection of one zone and one column. The projection is polyhedral with latitude division of 15, and longitude division of 30 minutes. Each sheet contains a simple scale in meters and steps. The relief is represented by contour lines 100 m from each other. The map represents a large number of trigonometrically determined points and peak elevations. Contour lines in combination with hatches were used to represent relief. Used topographic symbols, written names and the basic situation were done so well that the map can be used for regional-geographic research even today.

Map of the European Part of Osman Empire in Turkish, produced around 1900.

Generalkarte von Central Europa – 1:300 000 – Wien: MGI, 1876.

The map scale proved to be too tiny and a large number of data proved to be inaccurate and with little detail. Even so, it was the best map of the Balkan Peninsula of that period. The survey of Austrian countries (1867–1887) resulted in new, better and more accurate results, so it was decided to produce a new general map of middle Europe at the scale of 1:200 000, but to encompass the whole Balkan Peninsula (as the previous one). When Bosnia and Herzegovina was occupied, Austria came near Monte Negro and Serbia and other parts of the Osman Empire, so it was much easier to collect materials and survey parts of the Balkan Peninsula. Survey of Bosnia and Herzegovina started in 1891. Sheets Split, Sarajevo, Mostar and Dubrovnik were produced during 1895, after that sheet Travnik, and sheet Zvornik in 1898. Other parts of the Balkan Peninsula were processed during the following

years, so the whole general map of Eastern Europe was finished. A part of the Balkan Peninsula was finished in 1902. Each sheet was produced in polyhedral projection and encompasses 1 latitude and 1 longitude degree. The map is in four colours. It is a top-quality synthesis of work of Austrian cartographers in representing Bosnia and Herzegovina at middle-scale maps. All earlier maps produced by Austrian cartographers during earlier periods are found here. Even today, the wealth of accurately represented topographic characteristics of Bosnia and Herzegovina, their suitable and clear expression is an irreplaceable graphic basis of many geographic studies. The Archive owns a large number of sheets of that map.

The Collection features the **Map of geodetic survey in Austria-Hungary 1850-1906** – Wien: Milit.-geograph. Institute, 18???. – 1:2 000 000.

There is a large number of large-scale plans and maps of Bosnian-Herzegovinian cities, mostly of Sarajevo from 1880–2005. The most valuable among them are old plans:

Plan von Sarajevo: Reduction der Catastral-Aufnahme aus dem Jahre 1882 – Massstab 1:3125 / Unterdirector A. Knežević, Geometer J. Matasović. – Wien: MGI, 1882.

The plan has 16 parts. It is significant for studying spatial development of Sarajevo, its history, etc. The most interesting part of the plan was Čaršija (business part). It can be seen that streets were named after crafts represented in Čaršija and that they were numerous and versatile.

Entwicklung der Landeshauptstadt Sarajevo – Wien: G. Freytag & Berndt, 1897.?

The plan is dedicated to Austrian emperor Francis Joseph I, which was written in subtitle. In the plan, one can follow the expansion of the city into southwest and appearance of new buildings.

Besides mentioned, there are numerous plans from the period up to 1918 (several editions of Walnys Plan), and those from the period 1918–1945. The Collection has a large number of maps of the Balkan Peninsula, particularly those before World War I and after it. Most of them are Austrian.

Maps and plans are kept in steel cases with drawers in a special room.

The oldest maps and plans are digitized. A CD-ROM was produced to go with the exhibition Maps and Plans – Historical Archive of Sarajevo, Brusa bezistar, December 12–19, 2006.

Sadžida Šahmanović



Generalkarte von Bosnien nebst Dalmatien – 1:864 000 – Wien: Artaria, 1897 / K. Peuckert.

Karta je nastala na osnovi ranije Schedine karte. Sa strane sadrži političku podjelu Bosne i Hercegovine nakon 1878. Postoji i izdanje iz 1909.

U Zbirci se također nalaze gotovo svi listovi **Special Karte von Österreich-Ungarn** – 1:75 000 – Wien: MGI, 1889. i **Special Karte von Bosnien und der Hercegovina** – 1:75 000.

Karta se sastoji od 66 listova svrstanih u zone i kolone, tako da se na sjecištu jedne zone i kolone nalazi jedan list u mjerilu 1:75 000. Projekcija je poliedarska s podjelom širina od 15, a dužina od 30 minuta. Svaki list sadrži jednostavno mjerilo u metrima i koracima. Reljef je prikazan pomoću izohipsa s ekvidistancijom od 100 m. Na karti je prikazan veliki broj točaka i kota određenih trigonometrijskim putem. Za prikaz reljefa upotrijebljene su izohipse u kombinaciji sa šrafama. Upotrijebljeni topografski znakovi, upisani nazivi i ucrtana opća situacija izvedeni su tako dobro da ta karta i danas može poslužiti za regionalno-geografska istraživanja.

Geografska karta europskog dijela Osmanskog Carstva na turskom jeziku, nastala oko 1900. godine.

Generalkarte von Central Europa – 1:300 000 – Wien: MGI, 1876.

Mjerilo te karte pokazalo se suviše sitnim i velik dio podataka pokazao se netočnim i s malo detalja. Uz mnogo nedostataka bila je to najbolja karta Balkanskog

poluotoka u to doba. Tijekom izmjere austrijskih zemalja (1867–1887) došlo se do novih, boljih i točnijih rezultata, pa je odlučeno da se izradi nova generalna karta središnje Europe u mjerilu 1:200 000, s tim da obuhvati i cijeli Balkanski poluotok (kao i ona prethodna). Okupacijom Bosne i Hercegovine došla je Austrija u blizinu Crne Gore i Srbije i ostalih dijelova Osmanskog Carstva, pa je mnogo lakše mogla prikupljati materijal i snimati dijelove Balkanskog poluotoka. Izmjera BiH započela je 1891. Tijekom 1895. godine izrađeni su listovi Split, Sarajevo, Mostar i Dubrovnik, a nakon toga list Travnik, pa tek 1898. list Zvornik. Idućih godina obuhvaćeni su ostali dijelovi Balkanskog poluotoka, pa je cijela generalna karta središnje Europe završena. Dio Balkanskog poluotoka završen je 1902. godine. Svaki je list izveden u poliedarskoj projekciji i obuhvaća 1 širinski i 1 dužinski stupanj. Karta je u 4 boje. Ta je karta vrhunska sinteza rada austrijskih kartografa u prikazivanju Bosne i Hercegovine na kartama srednjeg mjerila. Tu su se stekle sve ranije karte koje su izrađivali austrijski kartografi tijekom ranijih razdoblja. Obilje točno prikazanih topografskih obilježja BiH, njihovim pogodnim i jasnim izražajem na karti i danas je nezamjenljiva grafička osnova mnogih geografskih proučavanja. Arhiv posjeduje velik broj listova te karte.

U Zbirci se nalazi **Karta geodetskih mjerenja u Austro-Ugarskoj od 1850–1906.** godine – Wien: Milit.- geograph. Institute, 18???. – 1:2 000 000.

Velik je broj planova i karata krupnog mjerila bosansko-hercegovačkih gradova,

a najviše Sarajeva od 1880–2005. Najvrjedniji među njima su stari planovi:

Plan von Sarajevo: Reduction der Catastral-Aufnahme aus dem Jahre 1882 – Massstab 1:3125 / Unterdirector A. Knežević, Geometer J. Matasović. – Wien: MGI, 1882.

Plan ima 16 dijelova. Značajan je za proučavanje prostornog razvoja Sarajeva, njegove povijesti i dr. Najinteresantniji dio toga plana je Čaršija (poslovni dio). Na njem se može primijetiti da ulice nose nazive po zanatima koji su zastupljeni u čaršiji i da su bili veoma brojni i raznovrsni.

Entwicklung der Landeshauptstadt Sarajevo – Wien: G. Freytag & Berndt, 1897.?

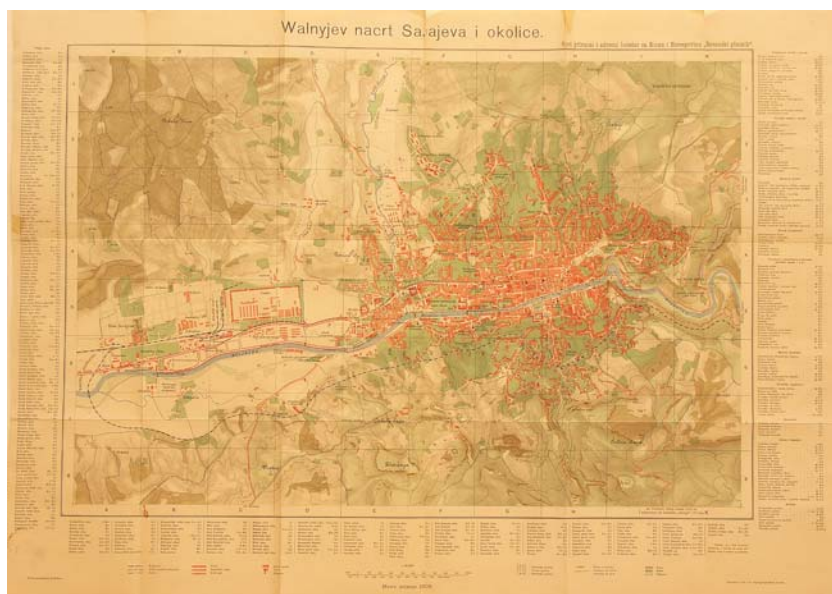
Plan je posvećen austrijskom caru Franji Josipu I., što je napisano u podnaslovu. Na planu se može pratiti širenje grada ka jugozapadu i pojava novih građevina koje su do tada izgrađene.

Uz spomenute, mnogobrojni su planovi iz razdoblja do 1918. (više izdanja Walnys Plana), a zatim oni iz razdoblja 1918–1945. U Zbirci se nalazi velik broj karata Balkanskog poluotoka, osobito onih prije Prvog svjetskog rata i nakon njega. Među njima najviše je austrijskih.

Karte i planovi smješteni su u čelične ormare s ladicama u posebnoj prostoriji.

Najstarije karte i planovi su digitalizirani. Uz izložbu Karte, mape i planovi – Istorijski arhiv Sarajevo, Brusa bezistan, 12 – 19. prosinca 2006., izrađen je prigodni CD ROM.

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