

## *Map Collection of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina*



*Town Hall, Spring 2006*  
*Vijećnica, proljeće 2006.*

### **National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina**

The National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina (NUBBiH) was founded in 1945 as the National Library (Narodna biblioteka Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine). Its functions were stressed by a regulation of the National Government: national, scientific, developmental and home library. At the time, it was situated in a private building in the Vojvoda Putnik Street 39. At the end of that year, it was moved to the building of the monastery of St. Ante, where it had 10 rooms. In 1951, it was moved to the impressive building of the Town Hall, built during the Austrian-Hungarian period in pseudo-Moorish style. The building was not suitable for the needs of the Library (locationally, functionally and spatially), but it was the first time that there was enough space (6862 m<sup>2</sup>, out of which 4432 m<sup>2</sup> useful space) and the working conditions were optimal. In 1970, the problem of suitable location and working space came up again. It was not until 1979, after a competition, that an idea project of the National and University Library and the Archive of

SR of Bosnia and Herzegovina was produced by Ivan Štraus, Dipl. Eng. Arch. By building that object, the Library would have gained incredible location (at the site of Marin Dvor) and the optimal solution for librarians, users, and the material. Unfortunately, the authorities of the time were not interested in solving the problem, and the new object of the National and University Library and the Archive was not built.

The building of the Town Hall, that is the NUBBiH, was attacked from aggressor positions on Trebević and burned down in August 1992. Priceless riches of cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina contained in library holdings, manuscripts, cartographic, graphic and music materials perished in that incident. During the war, the saved materials and the employees of the Library were temporarily situated on the ground floor of the Bosnian Cultural Centre and on some other locations in Sarajevo. In 1993, the Library changed its name to National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina. After a certain period of time, we were allocated space to work (300 m<sup>2</sup>) in the building of the Ministry of Education, Culture and Sport, Street Obala Maka Dizdara No. 3. In 1996, the administration of the University of Sarajevo decided to use one building of the University Campus (the former Maršal Tito barracks) to situate the NUBBiH for a limited time period, until the Town Hall building is repaired. The building was completely devastated, and was not adequate for functioning as the Library, both by location and organization. The adaptation of the building was completed in 1998 with the help of donations (USAID, UNESCO etc.). The library also obtained two single-story buildings. UNESCO, World Bank, LORA and Kanton Sarajevo provided financial help for their adaptation. The smaller building contains the Centre for Material Protection with a laboratory and a bindery, for which the Spanish Government provided donations and professional help. Their professional for protection and restoration of library materials trained two of our workers who are working in the laboratory. The

## *Kartografska zbirka Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine*

### **Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine**

Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine (NUBBiH) osnovana je 1945. godine kao Narodna biblioteka Narodne Republike Bosne i Hercegovine. Uredbom Narodne vlade istaknute su njezine funkcije: nacionalna, znanstvena, razvojna i matična. Tada je bila smještena u jednoj privatnoj zgradi u Ul. Vojvode Putnika br. 39. Zatim je preseljena koncem iste godine u zgradu samostana sv. Ante, gdje je imala 10 prostorija. U impozantnu zgradu gradske Vijećnice, sagrađenu u doba Austro-Ugarske u pseudomaurskom stilu, preseljena je 1951. godine. Ta zgrada nije bila odgovarajuća za potrebe Biblioteke (dispozicijski, funkcionalno i prostorno), ali prvi put su dobiveni potrebni prostori (6862 m<sup>2</sup>, od toga korisnog prostora 4432 m<sup>2</sup>) i optimalni uvjeti za rad. Godine 1970. bio je ponovno aktualan problem odgovarajućeg smještaja i prostora za rad. Nakon raspisivanja natječaja, tek je 1979. godine Ivan Štraus, dipl. ing. arh. izradio idejni projekt Narodne i univerzitetske biblioteke i Arhiva SR Bosne i Hercegovine. Izgradnjom toga objekta Biblioteka bi dobila izvanrednu lokaciju (na prostoru Marin Dvora) i optimalno rješenje za bibliotekare, korisnike i građu. Nažalost, tadašnje vlasti nisu imale volje da riješe taj problem, pa novi objekt Narodne i univerzitetske biblioteke i Arhiva nije sagrađen.

Zgrada Vijećnice, odnosno NUBBiH granatirana je s agresorskih položaja na Trebeviću te zapaljena i razorena u kolovozu 1992. Tom su prilikom nestala neprocjenjiva bogatstva kulturnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine sadržana u knjižnim fondovima, rukopisima, kartografskoj, grafičkoj i muzičkoj građi i ostalom. Tijekom rata spašena građa i djelatnici Biblioteke bili su privremeno smješteni u prizemlju Bosanskoga kulturnog centra i na nekim drugim mjestima u Sarajevu. Biblioteka 1993. godine mijenja naziv u Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka



*Town Hall, a detail, Spring 2006*  
*Vijećnica, detalj, proljeće 2006.*

Bosne i Hercegovine. Nakon izvjesnog vremena dodijeljen joj je prostor za rad (300 m<sup>2</sup>) u zgradi Ministarstva obrazovanja, kulture i sporta, u ul. Obala Maka Dizdara br. 3. Rektorat Univerziteta u Sarajevu je 1996. godine donio odluku o dodjeli jedne zgrade u Kampusu Univerziteta (bivša kasarna Maršal Tito) za smještaj NUBBiH kao privremeno rješenje do obnavljanja zgrade Vijećnice. Ta je zgrada bila u potpunosti deva-stirana, a po dispoziciji i organizaciji nije adekvatna za funkciju Biblioteke. Adaptacija te zgrade završena je 1998. godine uz pomoć dobivenih donacija (USAID, UNESCO i dr.). Biblioteka je osim toga objekta dobila još dvije prizemne zgrade. Njihovu su adaptaciju pomogli UNESCO, Svjetska banka, LORA i Kanton Sarajevo. U manjoj zgradi opremljen je i smješten Centar za zaštitu građe s laboratorijem i knjigovežnicom, u čemu je pomo-gla donacijama i stručnom pomoći vlada Španjolske. Njihov stručnjak za zaštitu i restauraciju bibliotečne građe obučio je dva naša djelatnika koji danas rade u laboratoriju. Druga zgrada, u kojoj bi trebalo biti spremište za građu, nije ni do danas završena zbog nedostatka sredstava (Ovčina, 2005).

work on the second building (which is supposed to store materials) has not been finished yet due to lack of funds (Ovčina, 2005).

In December 2005, an exhibition titled "From Funds and Collections of the NUBBiH" was prepared on the occasion of the celebration of our jubilee (60 years of the Library) in the building of the former Maršal Tito barracks. Our intention was to introduce the public with the most valuable materials of the Library, which is not situated adequately and does not have adequate treatment, although it is a mirror of multinational lots of cultures of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Ten years after the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the status and financing of the Library and six other culture institutions of importance to the country has not been resolved yet.

The building of the Town Hall has been cleaned up since 1995. Renovation projects were made and the roof and some parts of the building were renewed. Many more funds are required for its further renovation, so it is not known when it will be finished. In the meantime, it was discussed whether the Library is going to be situated in it at all, because that's where the city administration should be located. At last it was decided that we are going to get

the NUBBiH. Since the end of 2005, the Library has been the node of COBISS.NET, and the work on linking libraries in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina continues.

Besides classic catalogues, we have had online catalogues (alphabetic, professional, topographic etc.) for some time. They are available on the Internet via a web-page (<http://www.nubbih>) or COBISS.NET, and recently we also became available at <http://www.theeuropean-library.org>. In order to improve our research work, we recently acquired suitable databases, with the help of Kanton Sarajevo.

*The Centre for Permanent Education of Librarians* has been working at the Library since 1999. There are seminars, lectures and professional exams, which were passed by many of our employees and many librarians from libraries in Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina.

In order to renew national functions of the Library, *Prilog bibliografiji bibliografija Bosne i Hercegovine* (Appendix to the Bibliography of Bibliographies of Bosnia and Herzegovina, editors Enes Kujundžić, Nada Miličević, Amra Rešidbegović) was published in 1994. Work on the bibliography continued after the war. *Bosanskohercegovačka bibliografija monografskih publikacija* (Bosnian-Herzegovinian Bibliography of Monographic Publications) was the first bibliography prepared within the frame of COBISS. After that, work was done to continue publishing current bibliography of monograph and serial publications and paper bibliographies in serial publications, although their publishing is late due to financial difficulties of the Library, which greatly diminishes their informative task. Publishing activities of the Library were restored and 45 publications have been published so far, one of those being the journal of the Library, *BOSNIACA*. A publication titled *Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine: 60 godina u misiji kulture, obrazovanja i nauke* was published at the end of 2005, on the occasion of 60th anniversary of the Library.

Users of the Library have six reading rooms at their disposal, and there are also reading rooms of depository libraries: World Bank, Euro-Atlantic Reading Room, Austrian Reading Room (Österreichische Bibliothek) and Egyptian Reading Room.

The Library is a member of the International Federation of Library Associations, the Conference of European National Libraries (CNL), which is the Conference of Directors of European National Libraries (CDENL). For cooperation between national libraries, CNL created the European Digital Library, whose web site features the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We are also a member of International Standardization Organization (ISO), the International Council for Archives (ICA) etc.

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*Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia cum Dalmatiae parte. Gerard Mercator, 1590*

two floors, which are supposed to contain the headquarters and Special Collections since they still contain our most valuable cultural-historical heritage.

Despite inadequate financing and working conditions, the Library marched into the modern information system at world level. Implementation of COBISS (Cooperative Online Bibliographic System) started after adopting the "Computer Connection of Libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina via the Internet" and moving to the University Campus. This network contains some other faculty libraries, public and special libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and

U zgradi bivše kasarne Maršal Tito u prosincu 2005. godine, u povodu proslave 60. obljetnice NUBBiH, priredili smo izložbu "Iz fondova i zbirki NUBBiH". Namjera nam je bila da upoznamo javnost s najvrjednijom građom Biblioteke, koja nema adekvatan smještaj i tretman, iako je ogledalo multinacionalnosti i multikulturalnosti Bosne i Hercegovine. Deset godina nakon rata u BiH status i financiranje NUBBiH i ostalih šest ustanova kulture od državnog značaja nije riješen.

Zgrada Vijećnice raščičava se od 1995. godine. Rađeni su projekti za obnovu te je obnovljen krov i neki dijelovi zgrade. Za njezinu daljnju obnovu potrebno je još mnogo financijskih sredstava, pa se ne zna do kada će biti završena. U međuvremenu se razmišljalo da li će NUBBiH uopće biti smještena u njoj, jer bi tu trebala biti smještena gradska uprava. Najzad je rečeno da će nam dodijeliti dva kata, gdje bi se trebala smjestiti direkcija i Specijalne zbirke budući da se u njima nalazi naše najvrjednije kulturno-povijesno naslijeđe.

Unatoč neadekvatnom financiranju i uvjetima za rad, NUBBiH je krenula u moderni informacijski sustav na svjetskoj razini. Nakon prihvaćanja projekta "Računarsko povezivanje biblioteka u BiH preko interneta" i preseljenja u Kampus Univerziteta, započinje implementacija sustava COBISS (Kooperativni online bibliografski sustav). U toj su mreži osim NUBBiH i neke fakultetske knjižnice te javne i specijalne knjižnice u BiH. Od kraja 2005. godine u NUBBiH je čvorište COBISS.NET-a, te se dalje radi na umrežavanju knjižnica u Sarajevu i u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Osim klasičnih kataloga, već odavno imamo i online kataloge (abecedni, stručni, topografski i dr.), koji su dostupni na internetu preko web-stranice (<http://www.nubbih>) ili preko COBISS.NET-a, a u novije vrijeme prisutni smo na stranici <http://www.theeuropeanlibrary.org>. Radi unapređenja istraživačkog rada u novije smo doba uz pomoć Kantona Sarajevo nabavili odgovarajuće baze podataka.

Od 1999. godine u NUBBiH radi *Centar za permanentno obrazovanje bibliotekara*, u kojem se održavaju seminari i predavanja te polažu stručni ispiti, koje su do sada položili naši djelatnici i mnogi bibliotekari iz biblioteka u Federaciji BiH.

Da bi se obnovile nacionalne funkcije NUBBiH, 1994. godine izdan je *Prilog bibliografiji bibliografija Bosne i Hercegovine* (priredili Enes Kujundžić, Nada Milićević, Amra Rešidbegović). Nakon rata nastavljen je rad na bibliografiji. *Bosanskohercegovačka bibliografija monografskih publikacija* bila je prva bibliografija pripremljena u okviru COBISS-a. Nakon toga nastavljeno je izdavanje tekuće bibliografije monografskih i serijskih publikacija i bibliografija priloga u serijskim publikacijama, iako njihovo izlaženje kasni zbog financijskih teškoća Biblioteke, pa to znatno umanjuje njihovu informativnu zadaću. Izdavačka djelatnost NUBBiH tada je obnovljena i do danas je izdano 45 publikacija, među kojima je časopis NUBBiH *BOSNIACA*. Koncem 2005. godine u povodu šezdesetogodišnjice Biblioteke izdana je publikacija *Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne*

*i Hercegovine: 60 godina u misiji kulture, obrazovanja i nauke*.

Korisnici NUBBiH imaju na raspolaganju šest čitaonica, a osim njih postoje i čitaonice depozitarnih knjižnica: Svjetske banke (World Bank), Euroatlanska čitaonica, Austrijska čitaonica (Österreichische Bibliothek) i Egipatska čitaonica.

NUBBiH članica je Međunarodne federacije bibliotekarskih društava (IFLA), Konferencije europskih nacionalnih biblioteka (CNL), odnosno Konferencije direktora europskih nacionalnih biblioteka (CDENL). Za suradnju među nacionalnim bibliotekama CNL je kreirao Europsku digitalnu biblioteku (The European Library), na web-stranici koje se nalazi i NUBBiH. Članica smo Međunarodne organizacije za standardizaciju (ISO), Međunarodnog savjeta za arhive (ICA) i dr.

## Specijalne zbirke NUBBiH

Najvrjednije zbirke NUBBiH nalaze se u *Odjeljenju specijalnih zbirki*, koje je osnovano 1951. godine. Od 1979. vodi ga Amra Rešidbegović.

Od požara u kolovozu 1992. spašene su zbirka rukopisa i zbirka rariteta. Kartografska zbirka spašena je djelomično. Potpuno su izgorjele grafička i muzička zbirka. Specijalne zbirke NUBBiH danas čine: zbirka rukopisa, zbirka rariteta, kartografska i grafička zbirka. Muzička zbirka nije još obnovljena.

Građa specijalnih zbirki NUBBiH vrlo je raznovrsna, kako po sadržaju, tako i po pismima i jezicima na kojima su dokumenti pisani, odnosno tiskani. Ta se građa koristi prvenstveno za znanstveni i istraživački rad. Osnovna je zadaća Odjeljenja specijalnih zbirki da vrijedni materijal čuva, obrađuje i daje na korištenje. Specijalne zbirke obrađuju se u COBISS-u, tako da su dostupne u online katalogu. Osim toga postoje i klasični katalogi.

S obzirom na vrijednost i specifičnost građe, postavljena su i posebna pravila za njezinu upotrebu i umnožavanje. Građa se može koristiti samo u čitaonici Zbirki, a umnožavanje je ograničeno, u nekim slučajevima i zabranjeno.

## Kartografska zbirka NUBBiH

Kartografska zbirka Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine čini dio Odjeljenja specijalnih zbirki (zbirka rukopisa, zbirka stare i rijetke knjige, grafička i muzička zbirka). Osnovana je nešto kasnije nego sama Biblioteka. Počela je raditi s korisnicima tek 1965. godine, dolaskom Šemse Čaušević za voditeljicu te zbirke. Prikupljane su i obrađivane karte, planovi, atlas, turistički vodiči i referentna literatura, koja je nakon toga spremna u spremišta. Također se radilo na zaštiti građe. Zbirka je imala sve vrste kataloga. Tijekom minulog rata u Bosni i Hercegovini NUBBiH je bila granatirana i zapaljena. U požaru je stradao najveći dio bibliotečne građe. Veći dio kartografske zbirke je

## Special Collections of the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina

The most valuable collections of the Library are located in the *Special Collections Section*. The Section was established in 1951. Amra Rešidbegović has been the head of it since 1979.

A Manuscript Collection and a Rarities Collection were saved in a fire in August 1992. The Map Collection was saved partially. The Graphic and Music Collections were completely destroyed. These are the today's collections of the Library: Manuscript Collection, Rarities Collection, Map and Graphics Collection. The Music Collection has not been restored yet.

The composition of Special Collections Section of the Library is very heterogeneous, both by content and by letterings and languages in which the documents were written or printed. These materials are primarily employed for scientific and research work. The basic task of the Special Collections Section is to keep the valuable materials, to edit them and make it available for use. The Special Collections Section is edited in COBISS; therefore, it is available in an online catalogue. There are also classic catalogues.

Special rules for using and copying the materials were made, considering their value and specific qualities. The materials may only be used in the Collections' reading room, and copying is restricted or, in some cases, even forbidden.

### Map Collection of the Library

The Map Collection of the Library is a part of the Special Collections Section (Manuscript Collection, Old and Rare Books Collection, Graphic and Music Collection). It was established later than the Library. It was not until 1965, when Šemsa Čaušević became the head of the Collection, that it started working with users. This was the place for gathering and editing maps, plans, atlases, tourist guides and reference literature, which is then put into store rooms. Work was also done to protect the materials. The Collection had all types of catalogues. During the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Library was attacked and burned. Most materials of the Library were destroyed in the fire. Most of the Map Collection was saved. Besides many very old atlases and maps, catalogues of the Collection were also consumed by fire, so we can only speculate how many maps there were. It is known that there were 5500 library units in 1980. Some maps are badly damaged, several are protected, while most of them are scheduled for restoration.

After the revision of the Special Collections (2002), it was found out that the Map Collection contains 4750 maps, plans, atlases and tourist guides. Now, at the beginning of 2006, there are about 5000 library units in the Collection. After the war, we made efforts to renew the

Cartographic Collection. By moving to a new building for the Cartographic Collection, we gained about 90 m<sup>2</sup> worth of space (including the reading room, which is mutual for all Special Collections). Since old maps are a part of the cultural heritage of every country, we searched catalogues of neighbouring countries' libraries and some European libraries' catalogues and asked some of them for help. We obtained photocopies of old maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina and some atlases.

Today, the Collection features all kinds of maps, of various scales, authors, places and years of publishing (16th to 21st century), atlases, tourist guides and various reference literature (general, cartographic, geographic, etc.). Most of them are maps of South, South East and Middle European countries (2100). There are 700 maps of Yugoslavia and former Yugoslavian republics and 450 maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina (not counting the damaged ones).

Bosnia and Herzegovina has existed for a very long time, witnessed by its appearance on antic maps. The Map Collection of the Library has one edition of Ptolemy's *Geography* by S. Münster – *Cosmography*, published about 1570. It contains the map *Landtafel des Ungerlands, Polands ...* which features the rivers Sava, Bosna and Drina and the chain of the Dinara Mountain. It was not until the 17th century that Bosnia and Herzegovina was represented as an independent country. Before that, it was represented within the frame of wider regional wholes, and could be found on maps of Europe, South East Europe, the Balkan Peninsula, European Turkey, etc. Maps of Bosnia were produced by cartographers from various countries, both those Bosnia was a part of during its tempestuous history and those aspiring to its territory.

Some of the oldest maps of the Map Collection are those from Ortelius' atlas *Theatrum orbis terrarum: Sclavoniae, Croatiae, Istriae, Bosniae finitimarumque regionum nova descriptio*, by A. Hirschvogel, published in Nürnberg in 1565, *Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia cum Dalmatia parte*, by Gerard Mercator, published in Amsterdam in 1590, *Ill regno della Bossina, diusso nelle sur Prouinci-ae principali*, by G. Cantelli da Vignolla, published in Rome in 1689 (first regional map of Bosnia and Herzegovina, of which we have several photocopies we acquired from Paris and Rome), and which can be found in digital form on the following web-page: [http://libraries.theeuropeanlibrary.org/BosniaHerzegovina/treasures\\_en.xml](http://libraries.theeuropeanlibrary.org/BosniaHerzegovina/treasures_en.xml), *Partie meridionale de R. me de Hongrie*, by N. Sanson, published in Paris in 1664, *La Croazia, Bosnia, e Servia*, by A. Zatte, published in Venice in 1782. These maps were recently digitalized, but have not been published yet.

Most maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the Map Collection are from the 19th century, and most of them are of Austrian origin. The Map Collection also contains a number of maps of the Balkan Peninsula, European Turkey and Austria-Hungary. Valuable parts of the Map Collection are the plans of Sarajevo and other Bosnian-

spašen. Osim mnogobrojnih vrlo starih atlasa i karata, izgorjeli su i katalozi Zbirke, tako da danas možemo samo pretpostavljati koliko je karata bilo. Ostalo je zabilježeno da je 1980. godine bilo 5500 bibliotečnih jedinica. Dio karata znatno je oštećen, manji dio je zaštićen, dok veći dio čeka na restauraciju.

Nakon revizije fonda Specijalnih zbirki (2002. god.) ustanovljeno je da se u Kartografskoj zbirci nalazi 4750 karata, planova, atlasa i turističkih vodiča. Sada, početkom 2006., u Zbirci ima oko 5000 bibliotečnih jedinica. Nakon rata smo nastojali obnoviti fondove Kartografske zbirke. Preseljenjem u novu zgradu za Kartografsku zbirku dobili smo prostor od oko 90 m<sup>2</sup> (uključujući i čitaonicu koja je zajednička za Specijalne zbirke u cjelini). Budući da su stare karte dio kulturne baštine svake zemlje, pretraživali smo kataloge knjižnica susjednih zemalja i nekih europskih knjižnica i neke od njih zamolili za pomoć. Nakon toga dobili smo fotokopije starih karata Bosne i Hercegovine i nešto atlasa.

U Zbirci se danas nalaze sve vrste karata, različitih mjerila, autora, mjesta i godina izdanja (od 16. do 21. stoljeća), atlasi, turistički vodiči i različita referentna literatura (općeg značaja, kartografska, geografska i dr.). Najveći dio fonda čine karte zemalja južne, jugoistočne i srednje Europe (2100). Karata Jugoslavije i bivših jugoslavenskih republika ima 700, karata Bosne i Hercegovine 450 (ne računajući oštećene).

Bosna i Hercegovina pojavljuje se već na antičkim kartama. U Kartografskoj zbirci NUBBiH nalazi se jedno izdanje Ptolemejeve Geografije S. Münstera *Cosmography*, izdano oko 1570. godine, u kojem je karta *Landtafel des Ungerlands, Polands ...* gdje se u donjem lijevom uglu nalaze označene rijeke Sava, Bosna i Drina te lanac Dinarskih planina. Sve do 17. stoljeća Bosna i Hercegovina nije prikazivana kao samostalna država nego u okviru širih regionalnih cjelina, pa ju zbog toga nalazimo na kartama Europe, jugoistočne Europe, Balkanskog poluotoka, Europske Turske i dr.). Karte Bosne radili su kartografi različitih zemalja, kako onih u čijem je sastavu bila kroz svoju burnu povijest, tako i onih koje su pretendirale na njezin teritorij.

Među najstarije karte u Zbirci ubrajaju se karte iz Ortelieva atlasa *Theatrum orbis terrarum: Sclavoniae, Croatiae Istriae, Bosniae finitimarumque regionum nova descriptio*, A. Hirschvogela, izdana u Nürnbergu 1565. godine; *Sclavonia, Croatia, Bosnia cum Dalmatia parte*, Gerarda Mercatora, izdana u Amsterdamu 1590. godine; *Il regno della Bossina, diusso nelle sur Prouinciae principali*, G. Cantellia da Vignolle, izdana u Rimu 1689. godine (prva regionalna karta Bosne i Hercegovine od koje imamo nekoliko fotokopija koje smo dobili iz Pariza

i Rima), a koja se u digitalnom obliku može naći na web-stranici: [http://libraries.theeuropeanlibrary.org/Bosnia-Herzegovina/treasures\\_en.xml](http://libraries.theeuropeanlibrary.org/Bosnia-Herzegovina/treasures_en.xml); *Partie meridionale de R. me de Hongrie*, N. Sansona, izdana u Parizu 1664. godine; *La Croazia, Bosnia, e Servia*, A. Zatte, izdana u Veneciji 1782. godine. Navedene smo karte u novije doba digitalizirali, ali ih još nismo publicirali.

Najveći dio karata Bosne i Hercegovine u Zbirci potječe iz 19. stoljeća, a od njih je najviše austrijske provenijencije. U Zbirci se nalazi veći broj karata Balkanskog poluotoka, Europske Turske i Austro-Ugarske. Vrijedan dio Zbirke čine planovi Sarajeva i ostalih bosanskohercegovačkih gradova (neki su od njih digitalizirani, ali nisu dostupni na internetu).

Od starijih atlasa (iz 19. st. i početka 20. st.) sačuvano je samo nekoliko: *Atlas universel geographie...* A. Vuelimina, Pariz 1860; *Richard Andrees Allgemeiner Hand-atlas*, Bielefeld, Leipzig, 1881. i 1893; *W. Putzgers Schul-Atlas*, Wien 1901; *Kozenov geografički atlas / obradili i upotpunili H. Hranilović i J. Modestin, Zagreb 1919.*, i dr.

Da bi se najstarije karte zaštitile od oštećenja tijekom upotrebe i radi lakše dostupnosti većem broju korisnika i ljubitelja karata, izrađen je projekt digitalizacije

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*Il Regno della Bossina, Giacomo Cantelli da Vignola, 1689*

najvrjednije stare kartografske građe. Nastojat ćemo najvrjednije stare karte Bosne i Hercegovine staviti na internet.

Pokloni koje smo dobili nakon rata:

- *Descriptio Croatiae...* M. Markovića, Zagreb, 1993., *A Concise Atlas of the Republic of Croatia & of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Zagreb 1993., nekoliko karata, kataloge izložbi starih karata i referentna literatura za vođenje kartografske zbirke

Herzegovinian cities (some of which are even digitalized, but are not available on the Internet).

Only few older atlases (from 19th and the beginning of the 20th century) were saved: *Atlas universel géographique...* by A. Vuiellmin, Paris 1860, *Richard Andrees Allgemeiner Handatlas*, Bielefeld; Leipzig, 1881 and 1893, *W. Putzgers Schul-Atlas*, Wien 1901, *Kozenov geografički atlas* / edited and completed by H. Hranilović and J. Modestin, Zagreb 1919, etc.

In order to protect the oldest maps from damage due to use and to make them easily available to a large number of users and map fans, a project of digitalisation of the most valuable old cartographic materials was made. We are going to make effort to make the most valuable old maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina available on the Internet.

These are the gifts we received after the war:

- ❑ *Descriptio Croatiae...* by M. Marković, Zagreb, 1993, *A Concise Atlas of the Republic of Croatia & of the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina*, Zagreb 1993, several maps, old map exhibition catalogues and reference literature for managing a cartographic collection – from the National and University Library of Zagreb, 1997.
- ❑ *Bosna, Hrvatska, Hercegovina: zemljovid, vedute, crteži i zabilježbe grofa Luigija Ferdinanda Marsiglija krajem 17. stoljeća*, by H. Hajdarhodžić, Zagreb 1996, and *Descriptio Bosniae & Hercegovinae...*, by M. Marković, Zagreb, 1998, which contains all important maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, we received as a gift from Goethe Institute of Sarajevo, as well as several new German, Croatian and English atlases.
- ❑ *Regiones flumina Unnae et Sannae in veteribus tabulas geographicis = Unsko-sansko područje na starim geografskim kartama*, by M. Kozličić, Sarajevo; Bihać 2003, the book was received as an obligatory copy.
- ❑ From Landesbibliothek Baden-Württemberg, during 1998 we received 13 photocopies of old maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- ❑ In 2000, the National and University Library of Spain donated old maps representing Bosnia and Herzegovina (microfilm and CD), maps of Spain, atlases, etc.
- ❑ In 1999, the National and University Library of Ljubljana donated a Laibaci 1744 facsimile, Ljubljana 1995 and *Ducatus Carniole Tabula Chorographica J. D. Florianschitsch de Grienfeld*, as well as reference literature.
- ❑ Geographic Institute of Ljubljana gave as a gift *Geografski atlas Slovenije*, Ljubljana, 1998.
- ❑ In 2005, from the National Library of France we received four old maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Michelin's auto-maps of Europe and European countries, auto-maps of France and plans of Paris.
- ❑ From The Netherlands we received a *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt* atlas facsimile, by L. Janss Waghenaer, 1964 (1st edition in Amsterdam, 1584.)
- ❑ From NK of the Czech Republic we received *Delineatio Moraviae: 1592- 1992*, by I. A. Comenio, maps of the Czech Republic, Bosnia and Herzegovina and several atlases.
- ❑ In the more recent time, from the National Library of Belgrade we received a facsimile of the map *Srbske, Bosne, Dalmacie, Dubrovne, Crne Gore i...* by Sava Tekelija, published in Vienna in 1806 (facsimile prepared by Olivera Stefanović in Beograd in 2004), several maps of Bosnia and Herzegovina (produced for the Republic of Srpska), Serbia, etc.

The Map Collection of the NUBBiH has, besides a series of atlases from 19th and 20th centuries, first atlases of Bosnia and Herzegovina published after the war: *Geografski atlas Bosne i Hercegovine* / editor Bogdan Mučibabić, Sarajevo 1998, *Povijesni atlas Bosne i Hercegovine: Bosna i Hercegovina na geografskim kartama*, by Z. Šehić and I. Tepić, Sarajevo 2002, etc.

All cartographic materials were bibliographically edited in the online catalogue of the Library, and are available on a web-page (<http://www.nub.ba>, through VIBBiH), where one is able to find out more about the Special Collections Section of the NUBBiH in Sarajevo. There are also classic catalogues: professional (regional), local and alphabetic catalogues.

In managing the Map Collection, we encounter problems of protection and space, as well as the problem of acquiring the obligatory copy from some printing-houses in Federation Bosnia and Herzegovina. We do not receive anything from the Republic of Srpska due to unresolved status of the National and University Library. This has also reflected on the acquisition of new materials, aside from rare donations. A special problem is introducing new technologies in the production of cartographic materials, its form (floppy disks, CD-ROM), acquisition of standards and bibliographic editing.

In Sarajevo, on January 13, 2006

Sadžida Šahmanović

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*Schlawnia, Croatiae, Carniae, Istriae, Bosniae. Augustino Hirsvogelio, 1565*

- od Nacionalne i sveučilišne knjižnice iz Zagreba, 1997. god.
- ❑ *Bosna, Hrvatska, Hercegovina: zemljovidi, vedute, crteži i zabilješke grofa Luigija Ferdinanda Marsiglija krajem 17. stoljeća*, H. Hajdarhodžića, Zagreb 1996., i *Descriptio Bosniae & Hercegovinae...* M. Markovića, Zagreb, 1998., u kojoj se nalaze sve najvažnije karte Bosne i Hercegovine, kao i nekoliko novijih njemačkih, hrvatskih i engleskih atlasa dobili smo na poklon od Goethe Instituta u Sarajevu.
  - ❑ *Regiones flumina Unnae et Sannae in veteribus tabulas geographicis = Unsko-sansko područje na starim geografskim kartama*, M. Kozličića, Sarajevo; Bihać 2003., knjiga je dobivena kao obvezni primjerak.
  - ❑ Od Landesbibliothek iz Baden-Württemberga tijekom 1998. godine dobili smo 13 fotokopija starih karata Bosne i Hercegovine.
  - ❑ Nacionalna knjižnica Španjolske poklonila je 2000. god. stare karte na kojima je prikazana Bosna i Hercegovina (na mikrofilmu i CD-u), karte Španjolske, atlase i dr.
  - ❑ Narodna in univerzitetna knjižnica u Ljubljani poklonila je 1999. god. faksimil Laibaci 1744., Ljubljana 1995. i *Ducatus Carniole Tabula Chorographica J. D. Florianschitsch de Grienfeld*, te referentnu literaturu.
  - ❑ Geografski Inštitut u Ljubljani poklonio je *Geografski atlas Slovenije*, Ljubljana, 1998.
  - ❑ Iz Nacionalne knjižnice Francuske dobili smo četiri stare karte BiH, Michelinove autokarte Europe i europskih država, autokarte Francuske i planove Pariza 2005. god.
  - ❑ Iz Nizozemske smo dobili faksimil atlasa *Spiegel der Zeevaerdt*, L. Janss Waghenaera, 1644. (1. izdanje u Amsterdamu 1584.)
  - ❑ Od NK Češke dobili smo *Delineatio Moraviae: 1592–1992.*, I. A. Comenio, karte Češke, Bosne i Hercegovine i nekoliko atlasa.
  - ❑ U novije doba smo dobili iz Narodne biblioteke u Beogradu faksimil karte *Srbske, Bosne, Dalmacie, Dubrovne, Crne Gore i...* Save Tekelije, izdano u Beču 1805. godine (faksimil priredila Olivera Stefanović u Beogradu 2004.), nekoliko karata Bosne i Hercegovine (koje se rade za Republiku Srpsku), Srbije i dr.
- U Kartografskoj zbirci NUBBiH naaze se osim niza atlasa iz 19. i 20. st., prvi atlas Bosne i Hercegovine izdani nakon minulog rata: *Geografski atlas Bosne i Hercegovine* / urednik Bogdan Mučibabić, Sarajevo 1998., *Povijesni atlas Bosne i Hercegovine: Bosna i Hercegovina na geografskim kartama*, Z. Šehića i I. Tepića, Sarajevo 2002. i dr.
- Sva kartografska građa bibliografski je obrađena u online katalogu NUBBiH, a dostupna je preko web-stranice (<http://www.nub.ba>, preko VIBBiH), gdje se inače može naći više podataka o Odjeljenju specijalnih zbirki NUBBiH u Sarajevu. Osim online postoje i klasični katalozi: stručni (regionalni), mjesni i abecedni katalog.
- U vođenju Kartografske zbirke uz problem zaštite i smještaja građe susrećemo se i s problemom dobivanja obaveznog primjerka od nekih tiskara u Federaciji BiH. Iz Republike Srpske ne dobivamo ništa zbog neriješenog statusa Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke. To se odrazilo i na nabavku nove građe, osim od rijetkih donacija. Poseban je problem uvođenje novih tehnologija u proizvodnji kartografske građe, njezinu izgledu (diskete, CD ROM), nabavci standarda i bibliografskoj obradi.

U Sarajevu, 13. siječnja 2006.

Sadžida Šahmanović