

FEHIM DŽ. SPAHO
(Sarajevo)

THE ARCHIVES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES IN SARAJEVO

The Institute of Oriental Studies in Sarajevo was founded on 21st April 1950 by a Decree of the Government of the PR of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In that way the Turkish Archives which had been an integral part of the National Museum in Sarajevo, became a joint part of the Institute of Oriental Studies. The materials of the Archives have supplied the basis of the research work of the Institute in its historical – Ottoman orientation. In that sense, it was determined by the Decree that the primary task of the Institute should be "*collecting, preserving studying and publishing written materials of the Turkish Archives and other oriental manuscripts.*" It has remained the most important task of the Institute of Oriental Studies so far, although the original sphere of interest has become considerably wider. Since its foundation the Institute has included a Department of History (the former Archival – Historical Department, later the Department of Ottoman Studies), and the mentioned archives have been part of it.

To date, two surveys of the materials contained in the Archives of the Oriental Institute have been made. The first, written in 1964 covers the entire Archival material¹ and offers a brief survey of the entire material, while the other, written in 1965, offers an insight only into the materials of the Vilayet Archives, which contain administrative materials and other documents from the last thirty years of Ottoman rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina.² As the situation of the archival holdings has changed since 1964., a complete survey of the present archival holdings should be

¹ Hamid Hadžibegić, "Arhivski materijal u Orijentalnom institutu u Sarajevu" ("Archival materials in the Institute of Oriental Studies, in Sarajevo"), *Review of the Archives and the Association of archive workers of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, 1, 1 (1961), pp. 203–209.

² Ibid., *Arhiv Bosanskog vilajeta* (The Archives of the Bosnian Vilayet), *Review of the Archives and the Association of the archives workers of Bosnia and Herzegovina*, IV–V (1964/65), pp. 75–84.

offered on the occasion of the 25th anniversary of the Institute. In order to illustrate the real significance of these archives one should cast a quick glance at the numerous works resulting from these materials.

The Archives of the Oriental Institute are at present the only archives in Yugoslavia which preserve and study surviving Turkish historical materials appearing in these parts during the long Ottoman rule. These archives have through contributions by several of our distinguished scholars in Ottoman studies latterly been enriched with microfilmed and photocopied materials relating to our country. The materials have been acquired from numerous European and Eastern cultural centers especially from Istanbul, the seat of the central government for centuries, where the most valuable historic materials relevant to Yugoslavia have been preserved. Therefore, this survey will be divided into two parts – the original materials and the materials on microfilms and photocopies.

I ORIGINAL MATERIALS [★]

1. *The collection Manuscripta turcica.* This collection contains materials from the 16th to 19th centuries. Before the foundation of the Institute of Oriental Studies 5165 documents had been recorded, which means that this was the number taken over from the Turkish archives of the National Museum. The collection has been considerably enlarged since then, so that today the three inventory books contain 7156 titles. Such documents have been provided and purchased over a long period, and the work of discovering materials for this collection continues today. Therefore, their number has been steadily enlarged, although more valuable documents are increasingly difficult to find. Certain titles in this collection contain 2–3 and even more documents.

This collection contains fermans (ferman), berats, (berat), bujrul-dijas (buyuruldu) of Bosnian valis, court decisions, tapijas, (tapu), extracts from summary defters, various reports, financial documents, etc. Especially significant are fermans, berats and bujruldijas, particularly for investigation of Bosnian and Herzegovinian history, as they are original documents, not copies. This is also the case with certain fermans and berats of extraordinary value, as they were often illuminated in the *divani* manner, frequently in several colours with gold and dark blue predominant. A special decoration on these documents are tugras (tugra), which should certainly be a subject of interest for our art historians.

The collection of *Manuscripta turcica* contains materials for the study of problems in various fields. It has been used by a number of Yugoslav research workers. Only a few of the interesting topics which can be

★ The materials are presented here chronologically.

studied on the basis of these materials will be mentioned.

It is well known that numerous rebellions of greater and smaller significance occurred against the Ottoman government. A number of data on these can be found in the mentioned collection of documents. There are also data about outlawry, exiles, journalism, press, the construction industry, taxes, mining etc. The merest mention of each of these topics would require some space; therefore, only a few outstanding documents of this collection will be mentioned.

There are some very interesting documents dealing with the problems of the construction industry. For instance, there is a document by a Bosnian vali, written on 30th Oct. 1868, sent to the Grand Vizier. It supplies information on repair work carried out on the road across the Mountain Majevica and its completion, the length of the road being 41199 m. It points out that the old road constructed four years earlier ascended the mountain very steeply and that transportation was difficult.³ A report by the Zvornik Administrative Council, written on 9th June 1872 on the construction of the 190 m long wharf⁴ in Brčko, is also very interesting. There are also documents about the construction of the main Sarajevo — Mostar road,⁵ as well as documents about repair of fortresses and other smaller or larger buildings.

We also come across documents about pirates and their attacks on shipping. In a ferman written in 1796 there was a report about a Danish boat sailing from Trieste to Hamburg with a load of 6000 copper plates which belonged to the Austrian Empress. It was ordered that the ship be carefully watched, lest pirates attacked it.⁶ There is also a complaint lodged by a certain merchant for non-receipt of compensation from the Austrian government for a ship transporting cereals belonging to the government from Athenes to Istanbul, under the Austrian flag, which was taken with its entire cargo by Maltese pirates. He asks the Turkish authorities to intercede.⁷

There are numerous documents about the settlement of immigrants in 19th-century Bosnia from various countries, especially from Serbia. There are many documents containing complete lists of the immigrant population. Correspondence between Istanbul and the Bosnian valis about the settlement of Circassian "muhadžirs" (muhacir) from the Caucasus in Bosnia in 1864, which did not come about owing to various circumstances, is of special interest. This correspondence contains 62 documents.⁸

³ MT 3184.

⁴ MT 3183.

⁵ MT 3185.

⁶ MT 6113.

⁷ MT 6086.

⁸ MT 3136.

An interesting document dating from 1853, concerns the community and cooperation of all the religious groups of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a bujruldija of the Bosnian vali Mehmed Huršid-pasha sent to the *kaimakam* of the Travnik sanjak and to the leaders of all religious groups informing them that Turkey has declared war on Russia. Therefore, Moslems and Christians were ordered to look upon each other as brothers, and each religious community was asked to send a written promise to the Vilayet to that end.⁹

The collection *Manuscripta turcica* also contains copies of 19th century newspapers, such as: "Zastava", "Narodni Glas", "Il Cittadino", and "Messenger de Vienna" (1873–1877), which wrote against the Ottoman government in Bosnia and Herzegovina.¹⁰ In this connection we should mention a document concerning the suppression of press circulation in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It is a circular letter of the Bosnian vali, written on 1st Sept. 1873, warning that the following newspapers would be suppressed: "Zastava", "Narod", "Obzor", "Pančevac", "Žiža", the Austrian "Domaći ljekar", "Mlada Srbadija", "Vidovdan", "Glas naroda" from Serbia and "Crnogorski glasnik" from Montenegro.¹¹

The group of documents about relations between Turkey and other states, especially Austria, particularly in 1878, before the occupation, and with Serbia, Montenegro and Russia, is also large. In view of the political circumstances in the 18th and the 19th centuries in this part of the world, it was of great importance to know of the situation in other countries. We might mention such a report on political circumstances in Austria, Hungary, Venice and France, written by certain agents, which the Belgrade vizier sent to the Porte on 31st February 1715.¹²

By mentioning briefly some of these documents we have tried to point out the significance of the materials contained in this collection.

The documents of the collection *Manuscripta turcica* are entered in three inventory books and a regest exists for each document. There is also a subject and chronological catalogue organised on the basis of proper and geographical names.

2. *The collection of sidžils (sicil)*. The local court of justice records, so called sidžils, represent first class sources for research into the local history of particular places. It is a great pity that only a small number of them has been preserved. Even the preserved ones are mostly incomplete, i.e., they are not complete wholes covering entire kadiluks, neither chronologically nor in the sense of representing complete records of individual kadis. However, even such a small number of preserved sidžils constitutes significant material.

⁹ MT 4125.

¹⁰ MT 3166.

¹¹ MT 3118.

¹² MT 6126.

Very often all the sultan's orders (fermans, berats) were entered into sidžils. In that way, a great number of copied documents, whose originals had been lost, have been preserved. The same thing happened to the orders given by valis to lower officials. These are bujruđijas, whose number in sidžils is rather large. Also there are documents from ordinary court of justice procedures. Thus, one can find information about the prices of various food-stuffs fixed in the kadi's presence. Certain taxes were determined for the villages of kadiluks (kadiliđi) in the presence and with the cooperation of their representatives. Quite a space in these sidžils is occupied by documents about contracted marriages. Law suits and trials concerning various matters have also been recorded there. Most of them were connected with murder cases, stealing, tax problems (either for higher taxes than due, or attempts at tax evasion), etc. Therefore, the sidžils kadi's registers, are of different kinds, and so constitute very important sources.

The collection of sidžils belonging to the archives of the Institute of Oriental Studies consists of 66 sidžils, and covers the period from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The following review contains information about the number of sidžils of particular kadiluks and the years they cover:

- 17 sidžils by the kadis of Travnik, from 1785 to 1876.
- 10 sidžils by the kadis of Ljubinje, from 1735 to 1855.
- 9 sidžils by the kadis of Mostar, from 1631 to 1871.
- 8 sidžils by the kadis of Blagaj, from 1756 to 1829.
- 4 sidžils by the kadis of Fojnica, from 1784 to 1877.
- 3 sidžils by the naibs (nā'ib) of Zenica, from 1756 to 1864.
- 2 sidžils by the kadis of Trebinje, from 1865 to 1878.
- 2 sidžils by the kadis of Duvno, from 1863 to 1878.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Jajce, from 1692 to 1694.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Tešanj, from 1741 to 1746.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Gračanica, from 1793 to 1800.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Prozor, from 1842.
- 1 sidžil by the naib of Prijedor, from 1868 to 1876.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Prusac, from 1869 to 1872.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Skoplje, from 1791 to 1793.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Bijeljina, from 1870.
- 1 sidžil by the kadi of Ljubuški, from 1788.
- Fragments of sidžils by the kadi of Sarajevo, from 1775 and 1776.
- Fragments of sidžils by the kadi of Visoko, from the second half of the 18th century.

The sidžils have been entered in the inventory books. The archival workers of the Institute of Oriental Studies have made registers of all documents of the following sidžils: Two from Mostar (1669/70 and 1681 – 1684); one from Blagaj (1756–1762); two from Zenica (1828–1838

and 1861 – 1863); one from Fojnica (1784 – 1789) and one from Jajce (1692–1693).

3. *The holdings of the Vilayet Archives.* These are the biggest holdings of the Archives of the Institute and they contain about 200000 documents. They contain materials which appeared in the last thirty years or so of the Turkish administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In fact, these are documents received by the central administration of the Vilayet from smaller administrative units (*sanjaks / sancak/ and kadiluks*) or sent to the same units, as well as materials which the Administration of the Vilayet received from the central government in Istanbul.

These materials have been inherited from the former Turkish archives of the National Museum, but in a disorderly state. Up to now, these materials have been classified according to years (1852 to 1878), and about 6000 entries have been studied and entered into the inventory books.

Apart from the mentioned individual documents, 450 register books have been preserved recording materials sent and received with the dates of sending and arrival and with brief summaries of the documents entered. These register books represent a significant source for research into the system of document handling in Turkish administration in the second half of the 19th century.¹³ These books are also significant because of the fact that they contain the summaries of documents not present in the mentioned holdings.

Regarding the above mentioned work on the Vilayet archives, the founder of these holdings (*Vilayet-i Bosna*) and its administrative organisation will not be discussed, for it has already been treated in the mentioned work, but some more important topics contained in these materials, will be pointed out. These documents date from the times when Turkey had almost lost its power over Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was a time characterized by constant conflicts with neighbouring states (Serbia, Montenegro, Austria) and by internal strife; the tax system was undergoing constant change. It is understandable then, why the majority of the documents of these archives deal with that topic. But there are also documents belonging to other fields, such as: the development of the school system, the construction of postal and telegraphic lines, plans for the construction of railways, etc. As the political situation of the period is on the whole well known, a few illustrations about some less known topics will be presented.

The second half of the 19th century is the period of the establishment of the modern postal system. This was the case too in Bosnia and Herzegovina. New telegraph lines were established in several directions. In-

¹³ See: Spaho Fehim, *Sistem turske administracije u Bosanskom vilajetu u XIX stoljeću*, *Arhivist*, XX/1970, No. 2, Belgrade 1972, p. 121–124.

formation about this can be found in these holdings. They contain documents dealing with the establishment of the telegraph line Sjenica – Prije-polje – Pljevlja – Srebrenica – in 1869,¹⁵ and Niš – Gradiška, through Bosnia, in the same year. A sum of 75000 groschen¹⁶ was allowed for construction of this line. There is also information about the opening of postal – telegraph offices and about the directions in which mail travelled from Sarajevo.

There are several documents about the construction of the railway line from Banja Luka to Dobrljin; and a report from 1872 about the opening of a part of this "Banja Luka line".¹⁷ There is also an instruction about the forest exploitation which was necessary for the construction of this railway line.¹⁸

There are also interesting materials for the study of sanitary conditions in Bosnia and Herzegovina in periods when various epidemic diseases ravaged in these parts, and of the sanitary measures taken to fight these diseases. There is a document (written in 1858) containing a list of the measures of precaution intended to protect the towns from epidemic diseases. In the case of an outbreak of such a disease, an order was to be issued for a doctor, and for the establishment of quarantine.¹⁹ A special problem, in connection with health conditions, was that of immigrants who brought various diseases with them. There is a dispatch by the mutasarrif of Novo Pazar sanjak sent to the Administration of the Vilayet in 1864, saying that many immigrants had died and that there was danger of scab and typhoid spreading from them on to the rest of the population.²⁰ It seems that cholera ravaged in 1866 in the area of Travnik, which is evident from a letter from Sherif Osmah-pasha sent to the kaimekam of Travnik, saying that wool and similar goods sent from these parts would not be allowed to enter Dalmatia, because of the outbreak of cholera. The Austrian consul in Sarajevo sent a similar report.²¹

The Archives of the Vilayet contain also some documents on cattle-breeding and forestry as important branches of economy at that time. There were years, like that of 1864, when a large number of cattle died because of drought, and the Ministry of the Interior, therefore, forbade any export of cattle. All sanjaks were notified about this order, as well as all foreign consuls.²² However, various measures were applied to fight

¹⁴ See: H. Hadžibegić, *Arhiv Bosanskog vilajeta*.

¹⁵ V.A. 151/69.

¹⁶ V.A. 140/69.

¹⁷ V.A. 176/72.

¹⁸ V.A. 1/72.

¹⁹ V.A. 214/58.

²⁰ V.A. 43/64.

²¹ V.A. 141/66.

²² V.A. 59/64.

these cattle diseases. Thus, the vice-consul general of Austro-Hungary said, on the basis of a dispatch from the general headquarters in Zagreb, that a cattle disease had appeared in the villages of Žegar and Sokolac in the Sanjak of Bihać, and pointed out that serious measures should be undertaken to suppress the spread of the epidemic.²³ These documents specify also measures undertaken by the government against irrational forest exploitation, which caused deforestation of large expanses. From a dispatch sent by the Ministry of Finance (Administration of Forests) to the Bosnian Vilayet, it can be seen that the Rumelian Railways had cut woods on both sides of the tracks in the sanjaks of Bihać and Banja Luka over a distance of 20 km. As this was done under the supervision of foreign inspectors, their immediate dismissal was ordered.²⁴

These brief accounts and examples are presented to emphasize the multifariousness of the materials of the Vilayet Archives. Only a few problems which did not find a space in the mentioned work by H. Hadžibegić (see note 2) have been mentioned here. Certainly, there are plenty of topics which can be studied on the basis of these materials, but only a few of the most interesting ones have been mentioned. Research workers have at their disposal various auxiliary materials for obtaining information on these holdings, such as: the annual inventory books with registers for every particular subject entered, as well as a subject catalogue.

4. *The collection of tapijas.* The archives of the Institute of Oriental Studies keep also a collection of tapijas as a part of the original materials. So far, these materials have only been classified according to kadiluks and years. Tapijas are documents concerning the proprietorship of a particular piece of land, with the owner's name, the type of land, and the superficies of the land (in dunums). All the tapijas come from the second half of the 19th century and cover almost every kadiluk in Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, in view of the fact that there is no continuity in the collection, changes of proprietorship of land over longer periods of time can not be observed on the basis of these tapijas.

II MICROFILMS AND PHOTOCOPIED MATERIALS

Beside the original materials, the Institute of Oriental Studies possesses also materials photographed in various archives and institutions in this country and abroad. By virtue of these materials alone, this collection, it can be maintained, has an extraordinary value. This holds especially true for the earlier period (15th and 16th centuries), because there is in our country only a small number of preserved materials dating from those times.

²³ V.A. 83/73.

²⁴ V.A. 51/72.

As already said, these materials have been photographed in different institutions of our country and abroad. Microfilming was carried out in the following institutions of our country:

1. The State Archives – Dubrovnik: various photographs of individual documents relating to various topics, and about 1000 photographs from the archives of the Resulbegović family.

2. The archives of Macedonia – Skoplje: photographs of the collection of *tezkers* (*tezkira*) and fragments from the *sidžils* of Bitolj.

3. Gazi Husrev-bey's library – Sarajevo: Mostar *vaqufnamas* (*va-kifname*) from the 16th century have been filmed there.

4. The Oriental collection of the Yugoslav Academy of Science and Arts – Zagreb: 88 photographs of various individual documents.

The largest number of photographed materials from abroad comes from Turkey, which is quite understandable, as it was the administrative center of the Ottoman Empire. There are also materials from Austria (the National Library of Vienna), France (the National Library of Paris) and from Poland (the personal property of Prof. Reichman of Warsaw).

The largest part of the filmed materials from abroad are the *defters*, full length and summary ones, mostly from the 15th and the 16th centuries, relating to all parts of Yugoslavia under Ottoman rule. Turkish land registry books, i.e., *defters*, especially the detailed ones, contain rich and multifarious materials and they represent very important sources for the study of the social and economic history of the Ottoman state in general, and of the listed regions in particular. They offer quite concrete and authentic materials. As the detailed lists contain economic characteristics of all settlements and buildings listed, it is obvious that they represent first class sources for research into the economic structure of the mentioned settlements in the period concerned.

Here is a brief review of photographed *defters* owned by the Institute of Oriental Studies:

25 *defters* for the Bosnian sanjak, from 1469 to 1640.

8 *defters* for the Herzegovinian sanjak, from 1477 to 1582.

17 *defters* for the Zvornik sanjak, from 1512 to 1630.

23 *defters* for the Smederevo sanjak, from 1516 to 1620.

15 *defters* for the Pakrac sanjak, from the second half of the 16th century

5 *defters* for the Klis sanjak, from 1550 to 1617.

10 *defters* for the Srem sanjak, from 1545 to 1614.

6 *defters* for the sanjak of Segedin from the second half of the 16th century.

7 *defters* for the Kruševac sanjak, from 1473 to 1536.

2 *defters* for the Niš sanjak, from 1498.

4 *defters* for Vidin, from 1483 to 1586.

10 *defters* for Montenegro, from 1485 to 1570.

6 defters for Vučitrn, from 1455 to 1525.

2 defters for Prizren, from 1530.

1 defter for Ohrid, not dated.

1 defter for Braničevo, from 1467.

10 defters for the eyalet of Budim, from 1572 to 1691.

Apart from the listed defters, the Institute owns photocopies, called *mühimme* defters. They are also very important sources, especially for research into politics and the economic and cultural history of the various parts of our country. The materials concerned with Bosnia, and partly with other provinces (sanjaks), have also been microfilmed. Even the very name of these defters registers their importance (*mühimme* – important). These defters contain all the Emperor's orders in connection with important problems and events in the Empire. The documents date from the middle of the 16th to the beginning of the 19th century. So far, registers for all these documents relating to the sanjaks of the Bosnian eyalet have been made.

Documents filmed in Istanbul concerning the First Serbian Uprising should also be mentioned as part of the photocopied material.



Finally, some important scientific works resulting from the use of the mentioned archival material of the Institute of Oriental studies, should be mentioned. First, there are several editions of important sources. The Institute has been publishing for some time a special edition entitled *Monumenta turcica historiam slavorum meridionalium illustrantia* organized in series: Legal documents, Defters, Sidžils, Vaqufnamas and a collection of fermans, berats and other official documents. Three books of sources of this edition have been published up to now. In the series *Legal monuments* the volume entitled *Kanuns and kanunnamas*²⁵ has been published. It deals with kanuns for Bosnia and Herzegovina dating from the 15th century (1477, 1485 and 1489) and the 16th century (1516, 1530, 1539, 1542 and 1565), with the kanunnama of the sanjak of Zvornik and the Customs regulations of Srebrenica from 1548, also the kanunnama for the sanjak of Klis from 1574, kanuns for the Herzegovinian sanjak from 1637/38, legal documents for Montenegro from 1497, 1523, 1536 and 1570, and two kanunnamas for the sanjak of Skadar (the former from a defter which appeared between 1529 and 1536, and the latter from 1570). Our Ottoman scholars of high reputation, Nedim Filipović, Hazim Šabanović, Branislav Đurđev, Hamid Hadžibegić and Muhamed Mujić participated in the production of this volume.

²⁵ *Kanuni i kanunname za bosanski, hercegovački, zvornički, kliški, crnogorski i skadarski sandžak* (Kanuns and Kanun-namas for the Sanjaks of Bosnia, Zvornik, Herzegovina, Klis, Montenegro and Skadar), Oriental Institute, Sarajevo.

In the series *Defters*, two oldest sources relating to the Yugoslav lands have been published. The first defter is entitled *Krajište of Isa-bey Ishaković*.²⁶ It is a brief defter giving a list, as indicated by the title itself, of areas of Isa-bey Ishaković from 1455. This area covered a corridor stretching from Skoplje to Sarajevo, more precisely, the description covers the vilayets of Zvečan, Jeleč, Sjenica, Ras, Nikšić, Hodidjed, Tetovo, Skoplje and Vukova oblast (vilayet-i Vlk). This work is significant not only as a publication of a source, but also for its introductory study, where a diplomatic survey of all kinds of listed defters, is given.

The second book of this series is entitled *The Region of the Brankovići*.²⁷ It is the oldest detailed description of the region of the Brankovići dating from 1455. That region covers the nahijas (*nahiye*), of Trgovište, Klopotnik, Dolci, Morava, Vučitn, Topolnica, Lab and the vilayet of Priština. This defter was published in two volumes: the first one containing an introductory study, a translation of the source, a glossary, an index of the proper and geographic names, and the second a facsimile of the source.

Two works based mainly on defters and the information they offer, should also be mentioned here. H. Šabanović's *The Bosnian Pashaluk*²⁸ surveys the development of the Bosnian Pashaluk and its administrative division. The entire period of Ottoman rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in parts of Croatia is covered in it. The fundamental and main sources the author made use of were defters for certain sanjaks of this area. The second work is *Tuzla and Its Surroundings in the 16th century*.²⁹ As opposed to the *Bosnian Pashaluk*, where the administrative division of a larger area through a longer period of time was given, in the latter work a complete history of one region (Southeast Bosnia) through one century only, is given. It deals with the following topics: population, economy, territorial division and the development of urban and rural settlements.

Apart from these very important works, a number of shorter studies, based on the archival materials belonging to the Archives of the Institute of Oriental Studies, have appeared. Only a few of our research workers who made use of those materials for their works, will be mentioned here: H. Kreševljaković, H. Hadžibegić, B. Đurđev, N. Filipović, H. Šabanović, A. Sućeska, A. Handžić, M. Vasić, O. Zirojević, and many others.

²⁶ Dr Hazim Šabanović, *Krajište Isa-bega Ishakovića – zbirni katastarski popis iz 1455. godine*, Institute of Oriental Studies, Sarajevo 1964.

²⁷ H. Hadžibegić, A. Handžić and E. Kovačević, *Oblast Brankovića – opširni katastarski popis iz 1455. godine*, vol. 1 and 2, Institute of Oriental Studies, Sarajevo 1972.

²⁸ Hazim Šabanović, *Bosanski pašaluk (The Pashaluk of Bosnia)*, Naučno društvo Bosne i Hercegovine, Sarajevo 1959.

²⁹ Adem Handžić, *Tuzla i njena okolina u XVI vijeku (Tuzla and Its Surroundings in the 16th Century)*, Svjetlost, Sarajevo 1975.

Taking into consideration the fact that this issue of the "Review of Oriental Filology" publishes, among other things, a bibliography of the works published by the Institute of Oriental Studies, and in view of the fact that a number of works and the materials themselves are published in this review, the reader is directed to consult this bibliography.

S u m m a r y

THE ARCHIVES OF THE INSTITUTE OF ORIENTAL STUDIES OF SARAJEVO

This article contains a survey of the material kept at the Archives of the Institute of Oriental Studies of Sarajevo. The survey consists of two parts — the original material and material on microfilms and photocopies.

In the chapter Original material a survey of holdings and collections of the original material kept at the Archives has been given. The collection *Manuscripta turcica* contains material from the 16th through 19th centuries. In three inventory books 7.156 numbers have been entered. The collection contains fermans, berats, bujruldijas, court decisions, extracts from summary defters, financial documents, etc. A supplement to this collection contains summaries of several more interesting documents.

The collection of sidžils. This collection contains 66 sidžils (book-keeping registers of local courts) from the middle of the 19th century to the end of the Ottoman rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The importance of these sources for the study of history of various regions has been emphasized. At the end a summary survey of the number of sidžils of definite kadiluks and the years they comprise has been provided.

The holdings of Vilajetski arhiv. These are the biggest holdings of the Archives of the Institute and they number about 200.000 documents. They contain materials which appeared in the last thirty years or so of the Turkish administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Regesta for about 6.000 subjects have been made. In addition to individual documents, 450 books have been preserved, as well as protocols which registered shipped and received material, with dates of shipment and receipt and a brief summary of documents. The supplement to these holdings brings a number of summaries of more interesting documents.

The collection of tapijas. Tapijas are documents concerning proprietorship of land. All the tapijas in the collection date from the second half of the 19th century. This material is classified according to kadiluks and inside this classification, according to years.

In the chapter on Microfilms and Photocopied Material, a survey of photographed material in this country and abroad has been provided. In this country the microfilming of a certain number of Turkish documents from Dubrovnik, Skoplje, Zagreb and Sarajevo has been carried out; the same thing has been done abroad – in Paris, Vienna, Warsaw, Ankara and Istanbul. Doubtless the most valuable and numerous material comes from Istanbul, the seat of the Ottoman Empire for many years. Defters concerning all Yugoslav lands have been primarily filmed. The article provides a survey of defters dealing with individual sanjaks, whose photocopies are kept at the Institute Archives. A part of the material concerning the First Serbian Uprising has been filmed as well.

At the end of the survey a brief review of editions of Turkish sources and some studies resulting from work on these sources prepared by the workers of the Oriental Institute has been given.

Re z i m e

ARHIV ORIJENTALNOG INSTITUTA U SARAJEVU

Ovaj članak sadrži pregled materijala koji se čuvaju u arhivu Orientalnog instituta u Sarajevu. Pregled se sastoji od dva dijela – originalna građa i mikrofilmovana i fotokopirana građa.

U prvom dijelu dat je pregled fondova i zbirke originalne građe koji se čuvaju u arhivu. *Zbirka Manuscripta turcica* sadrži građu koja datira od 16. do 19. v. Ova zbirka sadrži fermane, berate, bujrukdije, sudska rješenja, izvode iz sumarnih deftera, finansijske isprave itd. Uz opis zbirke, daje se sadržaj i nekoliko zanimljivih dokumenata.

Zbirka sidžila. Ova zbirka sadrži 66 sidžila (protokola mjesnih sudova) od polovine 19. v. do završetka otomanske vladavine u BiH. Istaknut je značaj ovih izvora kod proučavanja istorije pojedinih regija. Na kraju je dat kratak pregled o brojnom stanju sidžila za određene kadiluke.

Fond Vilajetski arhiv. Ovo je najveći fond arhiva Instituta, i u njemu ima oko 200.000 dokumenata. On sadrži građu koja je nastala u posljednjih tridesetak godina turske vladavine u BiH. Sačinjen je registar za oko 6000 predmeta.

Osim pojedinačnih dokumenata, sačuvano je 450 knjiga protokola u koje je uvođena poslana i primljena građa s datumom otpreme i prijema i kratkim sadržajem spisa. U prilogu opisa ovog fonda nalazi se jedan broj rezimea interesantnijih dokumenata.

Zbirka tapija. Tapije su dokumenti o posjedovanju zemljišta. Sve tapije u zbirci datiraju iz druge polovine 19. v. Ova građa je klasificirana po godinama.

U poglavlju o mikrofilmovima i fotokopiranom materijalu dat je pregled snimljene građe u zemlji i inostranstvu. U zemlji je izvršeno mikrofilmovanje jednog određenog broja turskih dokumenata iz Dubrovnika, Skopja, Zagreba i Sarajeva; isto je učinjeno i u inostranstvu – u Parizu, Beču, Varšavi, Ankari i Istanbulu. Naravno, najznačajnija i najbrojnija građa je iz Istanbula, dugogodišnjeg centra Osmanske carevine. Prvenstveno su snimani defteri za sve krajeve Jugoslavije. U ovom članku je dat pregled deftera za pojedine sandžake čije fotokopije posjeduje arhiv Instituta. Snimljen je, takođe, i dio građe o I srpskom ustanku.

Na kraju članka dat je kratak pregled izdanja turskih izvora kao i neke studije radnika Orijentalnog instituta i drugih naučnih radnika – osmanista, zasnovane na ovim izvorima.