

Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara – pola stoljeća čuvanja i naslijeđa

Hamid Dizdar's Library – half a century of preservation and heritage

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Sažetak / Abstract

Cilj: Ovaj rad ima za cilj osvijetliti lik i djelo Hamida Dizdara (1907–1967) kao izuzetnog bibliofila, književnika i kulturnog radnika, s posebnim naglaskom na otkup njegove lične biblioteke, koji je realizovan 1968. godine zahvaljujući angažmanu pojedinaca i institucija iz Tešnja. Rad nastoji sačuvati sjećanje na Dizdara te ukazati na značaj njegove biblioteke kao dijela kulturnog naslijeđa Bosne i Hercegovine.

Metodologija: Korišten je deskriptivno-historijski pristup, uz analizu arhivskih dokumenata, stručne literature, izvještaja komisija i kazivanja. Podaci su sistematizirani hronološki i tematski s ciljem predstavljanja konteksta nastanka, otkupa i očuvanja Biblioteke Hamida Dizdara.

Rezultati: Rad potvrđuje da Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara, s preko 17.200 bibliotečkih jedinica, predstavlja jednu od najvažnijih privatnih zbirki u BiH. Fond sadrži raritete, periodiku, arhivsku građu i rukopise istaknutih intelektualaca. Otkupom ove biblioteke spriječeno je njeno iznošenje iz zemlje, čime je sačuvan izuzetan segment nacionalne kulturne baštine.

Društveni značaj: Očuvanje ove biblioteke od iznošenja iz zemlje te njezina zaštita tokom agresije na BiH ima snažnu simboličku i kulturno-identitetsku vrijednost.

Originalnost/vrijednost: Rad po prvi put sistematski prikazuje historijat formiranja, otkupa i očuvanja Biblioteke Hamida Dizdara te ističe njezinu neprocjenjivu vrijednost za bosanskohercegovačku kulturu i historiju knjige.

Goal: This paper aims to shed light on the figure and work of Hamid Dizdar (1907–1967) as an exceptional bibliophile, writer and cultural worker, with special emphasis on the acquisition of his personal library, which was realized in 1968 thanks to the involvement of individuals and institutions from Tešanj. The paper seeks to preserve the memory of Dizdar and point to the significance of his library as part of the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Methodology: Descriptive and historical research method was used, with analysis of archival documents, specialised literature, commission reports and briefs. Data was systemized chronologically and thematically with the aim to present the context of creation, acquisition and preservation of Hamid Dizdar's Library.

Results: Paper confirms that Hamid Dizdar's Library with over 17,200 library items, represents one of most important private collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fund holds rarities, periodicals, archival materials and manuscripts of eminent intellectuals. With acquisition of this library, its removal from the country is prevented and an exceptional part of national cultural heritage is saved.

Social relevance: Preservation of this library from its removal from the country and its preservation during aggression on B&H has strong symbolic and cultural identity value.

Originality/value: For the first time, the paper systematically shows the history of the formation, purchase and preservation of the Hamid Dizdar's Library, and highlights its inestimable value for BH culture and book history.



Slika 1. Hamid Dizdar (1907–1967) (Arhiva *Fond Hamid Dizdar*)
Figure 1. Hamid Dizdar (1907–1967) (Archive *Hamid Dizdar Fund*)

1. Uvod

Više od pola stoljeća proteklo je od otkupa jedne od najznačajnijih privatnih biblioteka u Bosni i Hercegovini, koji je realizovala Općina Tešanj, a čiji fond je postao sastavni dio Opće biblioteke Tešanj. Šezdesetih godina 20. stoljeća, taj događaj privukao je pažnju ne samo kulturne javnosti Bosne i Hercegovine nego i tadašnje Jugoslavije u cjelini.

Nakon smrti bosanskohercegovačkog književnika i kulturnog radnika Hamida Dizdara 1967. godine, njegova porodica izrazila je namjeru da proda njegovu privatnu biblioteku. Ova inicijativa izazvala je interes među istaknutim intelektualcima tog vremena, među kojima su bili Alija Isaković i Mustafa Ćeman, koji su imali ključnu ulogu u sprečavanju da fond bude iznesen izvan granica Bosne i Hercegovine i bivše Jugoslavije.

Nakon niza pregovora i neizvjesnosti oko sudbine biblioteke, konačno je 1968. godine Općina Tešanj otkupila cjelokupni fond, čime je spriječeno njegovo otuđenje i osigurano njegovo trajno očuvanje. Danas je ova zbirka sačuvana u okviru JU Opće biblioteke Tešanj, gdje čini posebnu cjelinu pod nazivom *Fond Hamida Dizdara*, dostupnu istraživačima i široj javnosti.

Ovaj rad daje sistematski prikaz biografije Hamida Dizdara, njegovog književnog stvaralaštva, nastanka biblioteke te procesa njenog očuvanja i današnjeg značaja.

2. Biografija Hamida Dizdara

Hamid Dizdar (1907–1967) predstavlja jednu od značajnih ličnosti bosanskohercegovačke kulturne historije 20. stoljeća. Pjesnik, pripovjedač, sakupljač bosanskohercegovačkog kulturnog i historijskog naslijeđa, novinar, prevodilac, slikar, etnolog, arhivist i bibliograf, bio je izuzetno vrijedan stva-

1. Introduction

More than half a century has passed since the acquisition of one of the most significant private libraries in Bosnia and Herzegovina that was realized by Municipality Tešanj, whose fund has become an integral part of the General library Tešanj. This event, in the 60s of the 20th century, has attracted attention not just of the cultural public of Bosnia and Herzegovina but also then-Yugoslavia in whole.

After the death of BH writer and cultural worker, Hamid Dizdar in 1967, his family expressed interest in selling his private library. This initiative caused interest among eminent intellectuals of that period, such as Alija Isaković and Mustafa Ćeman, who had key roles in prevention of removal of funds outside of borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina and ex-Yugoslavia.

After a series of negotiations and uncertainties surrounding the fate of the library, finally, in 1968, Municipality Tešanj bought the entire fund which prevented its appropriation and ensured its permanent preservation. Today, this collection is saved within the Public Institution General Library Tešanj, where it forms a separate unit called *Hamid Dizdar Fund*, available to researchers and the general public.

This paper provides a systematic overview of the biography of Hamid Dizdar, his literary work, the creation of the library, the process of its preservation, and its significance today.

2. Hamid Dizdar's biography

Hamid Dizdar (1907–1967) represents one of the most important persons of BH cultural history of the 20th century. Poet, storyteller, collector of BH cultural and historical heritage, journalist, translator, painter, ethnologist, archivist and bibliographer, was an extremely valuable author – today,

ralac – Hamid Dizdar danas je zanemaren i gurnut na marginu (Ridžal, 2017). Rođen je 22. februara 1907. u Stocu, a umro 17. jula 1967. u Sarajevu. Osnovno obrazovanje stekao je u rodnom mjestu, dok je gimnaziju pohađao u Mostaru i Tuzli.

Tokom mladosti obavljao je različite administrativne poslove, da bi se od 1930. godine trajno preselio u Sarajevo, gdje je radio kao novinar i urednik listova *Slobodna riječ*, *Jugoslavenska pošta*, *Pravda* i *Gajret*. Bio je jedan je od pokretača i urednika revije *Odjek*, član redakcije časopisa *Vidik* i glavni urednik časopisa *Život*. Gotovo u svim jugoslavenskim novinama i časopisima objavljivao je feljtone, reportaže i historijske zapise i surađivao kao novinar, književnik, književni kritičar, historičar književnosti te kao slikarski kritičar (Dizdar, 1998). Osim toga, intenzivno se bavio sakupljanjem i dokumentiranjem narodnog stvaralaštva, bilježeci narodne običaje i pjesme. Pisao je rasprave i feljtone o kulturnoj i književnoj prošlosti Bosne i Hercegovine, čime je značajno doprinio očuvanju i razumijevanju kulturne tradicije. Pored toga, bavio se i slikarstvom, što ukazuje na njegovu široku intelektualnu i umjetničku angažiranost.

Tokom Drugog svjetskog rata bio je aktivan sudionik Narodnooslobodilačkog pokreta. Njegova ilegalna djelatnost obuhvatila je širok spektar aktivnosti, uključujući i rad na “krugovalu”, popularnoj radijskoj stanici koja je pružala podršku narodnooslobodilačkoj borbi. Kroz ovu platformu, uređivao je emisije narodne muzike, što mu je omogućilo da sakupi i objavi vrijednu zbirku sevdalinki. Međutim, njegov angažman u ilegalnim aktivnostima ubrzo je privukao pažnju okupacijskih vlasti. Bio je otkriven i trebao biti izveden pred ustaški prijeki sud. U posljednjem trenutku, uspio je pobjeći, no tragedija koja je uslijedila duboko je obilježila njegov život. Ustaše su, naime, uhapsile njegovu majku i sestru Refiku te ih odvele u koncentracioni logor Jasenovac, gdje su obje pogubljene. Ovaj nemili događaj ostavio je neizbrisiv emocionalni i psihološki trag na pisca te je tragedija postala središnja tema njegove poezije. Svoje bolne emocije i gubitak izrazio je kroz pjesmu *Povratak*, koja je bila uvrštena u zbirku *Niko se ne vraća* (Dizdar, 1998).

Optužen je da podržava Sovjetski Savez i Staljinu te je od maja do oktobra 1949. godine bio u istražnom zatvoru i na Golom otoku (Gušić, 2016). Za direktora Arhiva Grada Sarajeva imenovan je 1951. godine, a na toj funkciji ostao je do smrti, ostavivši dubok trag u oblasti arhivistike i očuvanja kulturno-historijske baštine.

Hamid Dizdar is overlooked and pushed to the side (Ridžal, 2017). Born on 22nd of February 1907 in Stolac, died on 17th of July 1967 in Sarajevo. He received his primary education in home town, while he went to high school in Mostar and Tuzla.

During his youth years, he performed various administrative jobs, whereas, in 1930, moved permanently to Sarajevo, where he worked as journalist and editor of newspapers *Slobodna riječ*, *Jugoslavenska pošta*, *Pravda* and *Gajret*. He was one of the initiators and editors of journal *Odjek*, member of editorial board of journal *Vidik* and chief editor of journal *Život*. He published feuilletons, reportages and historical notes almost in every Yugoslav newspaper and journal, he cooperated as journalist, author, literature critic, literary historian and as art critic (Dizdar, 1998). Besides this, he profoundly collected and documented folklore, noting folklore customs and poems. He wrote discussions and feuilletons about cultural and literary history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, whereby he made significant contributions to preservation and understanding of cultural tradition. Additionally, he also engaged in painting, which shows his broad intellectual and artistic engagement.

During the Second World War he was an active participant in the National Liberation Movement. His illegal activity covered a wide range of activity, including work at “krugoval”, a popular radio station which gave support to the National Liberation fight. Through this platform, he edited folk music broadcasts, which enabled him to collect and publish a valuable collection of Sevdah music. However, his engagement in illegal activities has soon drawn the attention of occupation authorities. He was identified and supposed to be taken in front of Ustasha court martial. At the last moment, he managed to escape, but the tragedy that followed deeply marked his life. Ustashe arrested his mother and sister Refika and took them to a concentration camp, where both were executed. This unfortunate event left its emotional and psychological mark on the writer and tragedy became the central theme of his poetry. His painful emotions and loss he expressed through the poem *Povratak* (Return), which was included in the collection *Niko se ne vraća* (Nobody comes back) (Dizdar, 1998).

He was accused of supporting the Soviet Union and Stalin, and from May to October of 1949, he was in remand detention and at Goli otok (Gušić, 2016). For the director of Archive of Sarajevo City he was appointed in 1951, where he remained until death, leaving a profound mark in the field of archivistics and preservation of cultural and historical heritage.

Iako je njegov književni opus obiman i raznovrstan, Dizdar je u javnom i akademskom diskursu često ostajao u sjeni književnog stvaralaštva svog mlađeg brata Maka Dizdara. Uprkos tome, Hamidovo djelovanje pokazuje široku intelektualnu znatizeljnu i predstavlja značajan doprinos kulturnom i književnom životu Bosne i Hercegovine.

3. Književni rad

Hamid Dizdar se u književnosti javio već tokom školovanja, objavljujući pjesmu *Jesenja kiša* 1925. godine u *Zagrebačkom ilustrovanom listu*. Sljedećih godina objavljivao je pjesme u *Novom čovjeku* i u mostarskoj *Zori*, *Novom Beharu*, *Gajretu* i zagrebačkom *Vijencu*. Već se tada javio i kraćim prikazom *Grozdanina kikota* Hamze Hume. (Dizdar, 2003).

Njegova prva zbirka poezije, *Arabeske* (1929), naišla je na pozitivne kritike, a u poslijeratnom periodu uslijedila su izdanja: *3x8*, *Lirika*, *Obasjane staze* i *Niko se ne vraća*. Dvije godine prije smrti objavio je izbor poezije pod naslovom *Proljeće u Hercegovini*. (Dizdar, 1998)

Poseban segment Dizdarevog rada odnosi se na istraživanje i sistematizaciju usmene književnosti. Godine 1944. kao izdanje Državne krugovalne postaje u Sarajevu objavljena je zbirka *Sevdalinke: izbor iz bosansko-hercegovačke narodne lirike*, koja svjedoči o dugotrajnom interesu za narodno stvaralaštvo. Nakon toga, uradio je klasifikaciju usmenih narodnih pjesama, što je za rezultat imalo tri knjige objavljene 1953. godine u Sarajevu, a to su: *Junačke narodne pjesme: muslimanske*, *Ljubavne narodne pjesme iz Bosne i Hercegovine* i *Šaljive narodne pjesme*. Istraživao je i narodne pripovijetke koje je objedinio u knjigama: *Crnačke priče* (priredio 1952), *Narodne pripovijetke iz BiH* (1952) i *Slovenačke narodne pripovijetke* (1954). (Travančić, 2016). Na početku svog književnog javljanja, Dizdar je napisao i objavio tridesetak pripovjedaka koje su ostale rasute po raznim časopisima i novinama, kao i fragmente iz neobjavljenog romana *Duhan*, čiji se rukopisni ostaci danas nalaze u *Fondu Hamida Dizdara*. Osim pripovijetke *Kasaba šapće*, koja je objavljena kao zasebna zbirka, Dizdar za života nije uspio objaviti knjigu pripovjedaka (Dizdar, 1998).

Pored književnog stvaralaštva, Dizdar se bavio istraživanjem historije pozorišta u Bosni i Hercegovini, objavivši niz studija o razvoju pozorišne tradicije u BiH i etnografiji. Njegov doprinos u ovoj oblasti je dragocjen, jer je obavio niz zahtjevnih istraživačkih zadataka od velike koristi za proučavanje historije i pozorišne umjetnosti u Bosni i Hercegovini te

Although his literary work is extensive and versatile, Dizdar has in public and academic discourse often stayed in the shadows of the literary invention of his younger brother Mak Dizdar. Nonetheless, Hamid's work shows broad intellectual curiosity and represents a significant contribution to the cultural and literary life of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

3. Literary work

Hamid Dizdar already appeared in literature during schooling by publishing the poem *Jesenja kiša* (Autumn rain) in 1925 in *Zagrebački ilustrovani list*. Following years, he published his poems in *Novi čovjek* and in Mostar's *Zora*, *Novi Behar*, *Gajret* and Zagreb's *Vijenac*. He already appeared with the short review of Hamza Hume's *Grozdanin kikot*. (Dizdar, 2003)

His first collection of poetry, *Arabeske* (Arabesques) (1929), received positive reviews and in the post-war period, editions followed: *3x8*, *Lirika* (Lyric poetry), *Obasjane staze* (Illuminated paths) and *Niko se ne vraća* (Nobody comes back). Two years before death, he published a selection of poetry entitled *Proljeće u Hercegovini* (Spring in Herzegovina). (Dizdar, 1998)

A special segment of Dizdar's work refers to research and systematization of oral literature. In 1944, as edition of Državna krugovalna postaja in Sarajevo, collection *Sevdalinke: izbor iz bosansko-hercegovačke narodne lirike* (Sevdalinke: a selection from Bosnian-Herzegovinian folk lyrics), which testifies to a long-lasting interest for folk creativity, was published. After this, he classified oral folk songs, which resulted in three books published in 1953 in Sarajevo as follows: *Junačke narodne pjesme: muslimanske* (Heroic folk songs: Muslim's), *Ljubavne narodne pjesme iz Bosne i Hercegovine* (Love folk songs from Bosnia and Herzegovina), and *Šaljive narodne pjesme* (Humorous folk songs). He researched folk short stories which he has consolidated in books: *Crnačke priče* (Black man's stories) (prepared 1952), *Narodne pripovijetke iz BiH* (Folktales from Bosnia and Herzegovina) (1952) and *Slovenačke narodne pripovijetke* (Slovenian folk tales) (1954) (Travančić, 2016). At the beginning of his literature appearing, Dizdar wrote and published around thirty short stories which are scattered throughout various journals and newspapers, as well as fragments from unpublished novel *Duhan* (Tobacco), whose manuscript parts are today in *Hamid Dizdar's Fond*. Besides the short story *Kasaba šapće* (*Kasaba whispers*), which was published as a special collection, Dizdar,

objavio oko devedeset radova iz ovih oblasti koji su postavili temelje za kasnija istraživanja (Travančić, 2016).

Značajan je i njegov rad na polju bibliografije. Zajedno s Linom Štitićem 1958. godine objavio je djelo *Bibliografija knjiga i periodičnih izdanja štampanih u Hercegovini (1873–1941)*.

Za svoj književni rad dobio je više priznanja. Njegov prevodilački opus obuhvata radove s bugarskog i slovenskog jezika. (Gušić, 2016)

Osim punim imenom, Hamid Dizdar svoje radove potpisivao je inicijalima: H. D., H. D. Stočanin, Hd, H-d., HiD, H. Muharemović i HADIZ (Dizdar, 1998).

Sveukupno posmatrano, Dizdarevo književno i naučnoistraživačko djelovanje prikazuje ga kao svestranog intelektualca, čiji je doprinos bosansko-hercegovačkoj kulturi višeslojan i trajan, iako još uvijek nedovoljno vrednovan u akademskim istraživanjima.

Nakon smrti Hamida Dizdara, njegovo književno stvaralaštvo uvršteno je u više bosanskohercegovačkih antologija, čime je nastavljeno njegovo mjesto u kulturnoj historiografiji. Godine 1998. Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje Tešanj izdao je *Izabrana djela* Hamida Dizdara, dok je Bošnjačka zajednica kulture *Preporod* iz Sarajeva 2003. godine objavila knjigu njegovih djela pod naslovom *Pjesme i pripovijetke*, koju je priredio i predgovor napisao prof. dr. Fahrudin Rizvanbegović (Gušić, 2016). Povodom stote godišnjice Dizdarovog rođenja 2007. godine, Nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka Bosne i Hercegovine u saradnji s Općom bibliotekom Tešanj, Historijskim arhivom Sarajevo, Historijskim muzejom Bosne i Hercegovine i Gazi Husrev-begovom bibliotekom organizirala je književnu izložbu *Život i djelo Hamida Dizdara*. Izložba je postavljena u Stocu, Tešnju i Sarajevu. Također, 2008. godine u izdanju Historijskog arhiva iz Sarajeva objavljena je knjiga *Odabrani arhivistički i historijski radovi Hamida Dizdara*, koju su priredile Almira Alibašić i Ismeta Džigal-Berkovac (Brka, 2018). Ovaj rad dodatno je osvježio Dizdarov intelektualni angažman u arhivistici i historiografiji. Godine 2017, povodom 110. godišnjice rođenja Hamida Dizdara, Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje Tešanj organizovao je naučni skup pod nazivom *Djelo Hamida Dizdara*, na kojem su učestvovali eminentni stručnjaci. Kao rezultat ovog skupa, 2018. godine izdan je zbornik *Djelo Hamida Dizdara*, koji je objavio Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje Tešanj, koji predstavlja značajan doprinos proučavanju i vrednovanju Dizdarovog književnog i intelektualnog naslijeđa.

during his life, has not succeeded to publish a book of short stories (Dizdar, 1998).

Apart from literature creativity, Dizdar researched theatre history of Bosnia and Herzegovina by publishing a series of studies regarding theatre tradition in B&H and ethnography. His contribution in this field is valuable because he has conducted a series of challenging research tasks of great benefit for studying history and theatrical art in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and he published around ninety papers from these fields that laid the foundations for later research (Travančić, 2016).

His work in the field of bibliography is also significant. Together with Lino Štitić, 1958, he published the work *Bibliografija knjiga i periodičnih izdanja štampanih u Hercegovini (1873–1941)* (Bibliography of books and periodicals printed in Herzegovina (1873–1941))

For his literary work he gained multiple recognitions. His translation work includes works from Bulgarian and Slovenian language. (Gušić, 2016)

In addition to his full name, Hamid Dizdar was signing his works with initials: H. D., H. D. Stočanin, Hd, H-d., HiD, H. Muharemović and HADIZ (Dizdar, 1998).

Overall, Dizdar's literature and scientific research portrays him as a versatile intellectual, whose contribution to the culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina is multi-layered and lasting, although still insufficiently valued in academic research.

After the death of Hamid Dizdara, his literary creativity is included in several BH anthologies, thereby continuing his place in cultural historiography. In 1998, Centre for culture and education Tešanj published *Izabrana djela* Hamida Dizdara, while Bosniak Cultural Community *Preporod* from Sarajevo in 2003 published book of his works entitled *Pjesme i pripovijetke* (Songs and stories), which was prepared and foreword written by Prof. Dr. Fahrudin Rizvanbegović (Gušić, 2016). On the occasion of Centenary of Dizdar's birth in 2007, National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina in cooperation with General Library Tešanj, Sarajevo Historical Archive, History Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Gazi Husrev-bey's Library, organized literary exhibition *Život i djelo Hamida Dizdara* (The life and work of Hamid Dizdar). The exhibition was exhibited in Stolac, Tešanj and Sarajevo. Also, in 2008 in the edition of Historical Archive, the book *Odabrani arhivistički i historijski radovi Hamida Dizdara* (Selected archival and historical works of Hamid Dizdar) was published, prepared by

4. Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara

4.1. Nastanak i formiranje

Hamid Dizdar bio je istaknuti bibliofil koji je tokom četiri decenije, po cijenu velikih odricanja, sakupljao knjige, rukopise i periodiku. Ovaj izuzetni strastveni ljubitelj knjiga iza sebe je ostavio biblioteku od oko 17.200 bibliotečkih jedinica koja predstavlja jednu od najopsežnijih i najvrednijih privatnih zbirki u Bosni i Hercegovini.

O značaju i vrijednosti biblioteke Hamida Dizdara pisalo se još za njegova života. Tako je 1966. godine, neposredno pred njegovu smrt, u dnevnom listu *Oslobođenje* objavljen članak pod naslovom "Hamidova biblioteka", u kojem je istaknuto bogatstvo i kulturno-historijska važnost ove zbirke. Ovi zapisi svjedoče o tome da je Dizdarova biblioteka bila prepoznata kao kulturno blago i za vrijeme njegovog života te da je njegov rad imao šire implikacije na očuvanje pisane kulturne baštine Bosne i Hercegovine.

Dodatne podatke o nastanku biblioteke donosi Majo Dizdar u tekstu "Kod amidže Hamida", u kojem autor opisuje proces formiranja i sistematskog obogaćivanja fonda. Posebno je naglašeno da je tokom Hamidovog rukovođenja Arhivom Sarajeva ova institucija značajno obogaćena pisanom građom. Na njegovu inicijativu otkupljivani su rukopisi i dokumenti od starih sarajevskih porodica, čime je osigurano njihovo trajno očuvanje u okviru javne ustanove. "Ovdje bih želio zabilježiti da je Hamid lično skupio, tj. vlastitim novcem kupio to ogromno blago, i to na veoma neobičan način. Poslije Drugog svjetskog rata izašao je zakon da se svi tavani i podrumi moraju temeljito očistiti i da nikakav zapaljivi materijal vlasnici kuća ne smiju držati na svojim tavanima i u podrumima. Prijetila je velika opasnost da vlasnici kuća, zbog nepoznavanja orijentalnih jezika i onoga što drže po kućama, jednostavno bace neprocjenjivo blago za kulturnu baštinu Bosne i Hercegovine. Amidža je u tom smislu odigrao sjajnu, ogromnu ulogu. On je, naime, Arhivu isposlovao povelik finansijski fond namijenjen za otkup starih knjiga, rukopisa, pisanih uredbi i svih drugih dokumenata iz naše prošlosti, te je zahvaljujući tome otkupljen i sačuvan veliki broj starih rukopisa, Kur ana, prijepisa raznih djela iz orijentalne književnosti, poetskih i proznih rukopisa, starih novina i drugog pisanog i štampanog štiva. Članovi nasilno osiromašenih sarajevskih porodica, nekada najbogatijih porodica u Sarajevu i Bosni i Hercegovini, bili su neizmjereno zahvalni amidži Hamidu što im je obezbijedio da prodaju pisanu zaostavštinu iz svojih kuća i po-

Almira Alibašić and Ismeta Džigal-Berkovac (Brka, 2018). This work has further revived Dizdar's intellectual engagement in archivistics and historiography. In 2017, on the occasion of 110 anniversary of Hamid Dizdar's birth, Centre for culture and education Tešanj organised a scientific conference entitled *Djelo Hamida Dizdara* (The work of Hamid Dizdar), in which eminent experts participated. As a result of this conference, in 2018, *Djelo Hamida Dizdara* (The work of Hamid Dizdar), a collection of papers was published by Centre for culture and education Tešanj, which represents significant contribution in studying and valorisation of Dizdar's literature and intellectual heritage.

4. Hamid Dizdar's Library

4.1. Origin and formation

Hamid Dizdar was an eminent bibliophile who during four decades, at the cost of great sacrifices, collected books, manuscripts and periodicals. This exceptionally passionate book admirer left behind a library with around 17,200 library items which represents one of the most comprehensive and most valuable private collections in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

On the significance and value of the Hamid Dizdar's Library was written during his life as well. In 1966, shortly before his death, in the daily newspaper *Oslobođenje*, an article was published entitled "Hamidova biblioteka" ("Hamid's library"), which emphasised richness and cultural and historical importance of this collection. These records testify that Dizdar's Library was recognized as a cultural treasure even during his life and that his work had wider implications on preservation of written cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Additional information regarding the foundation of the library brings Majo Dizdar in the text "Kod amidže Hamida" ("At Uncle Hamid's place"), in which the author describes the process of foundation and systematic enrichment of funds. It is especially emphasised that during Hamid's management of Sarajevo Archive this institution was significantly enriched with written materials. On his own initiative, manuscripts and documents of old Sarajevo families were purchased, providing their permanent preservation within this public institution. "Here, I would like to note that Hamid personally gathered, i.e. with own money, and bought that vast treasure in a very unusual way. After the Second World War a law was released ordering to thoroughly clean attics and cellars and that homeowners cannot hold any flammable materials in their attics and cellars.

hrane ih u arhive gdje će biti od koristi budućim generacijama. Ono što nisu htjeli otkupiti gradski i državni arhivi amidža Hamid je lično otkupljivao, kupujući stare knjige i rukopise i u antikvarnici svoga prijatelja Sadika Bočuka. Tako je nastala čuvena biblioteka Hamida Dizdara, a on je lično od nje ‘hajrovao’ samo astmu, od koje je bolovao posljednjih godina svoga života.” (Dizdar, 2007: 114-116).

Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara nije samo zbirka knjiga i rukopisa već slojeviti kulturno-historijski fenomen koji povezuje individualnu strast bibliofila s kolektivnim pamćenjem jedne nacije. Nastajala tokom života Hamida Dizdara, ova biblioteka u sebi nosi odraz njegovih intelektualnih interesa, istraživačkog rada i neumorne posvećenosti očuvanju kulturne vrijednosti Bosne i Hercegovine.

4.2. Borba za očuvanje

U svom stručnom radu “Historijat i trenutno stanje knjiga Hamida Dizdara u Općoj biblioteci Tešanj”, autorica Besima Sinanović (2003) iznosi podatke o porijeklu i dolasku knjiga Hamida Dizdara u fond Opće biblioteke Tešanj, oslanjajući se, između ostalog, i na kazivanje Mustafe Ćemana, jednog od sudionika procesa otkupa biblioteke. Ćemanovo svjedočenje donosi zanimljive detalje o samom toku događaja, kao i o ulozima i zaslugama pojedinih osoba – ljubitelja knjige – u očuvanju ovog vrijednog fonda.

Neposredno nakon smrti Hamida Dizdara, njegova porodica donijela je odluku o prodaji njegove lične biblioteke. O toj namjeri, prema dostupnim izvorima, obaviješteni su najbliži prijatelji Hamida Dizdara, među kojima se posebno isticao književnik Alija Isaković, kao i drugi pripadnici tadašnje kulturne i intelektualne zajednice. Njihovo angažovanje bilo je od ključne važnosti u očuvanju i prenošenju ove zbirke u Tešanj.

Biblioteka je najprije ponuđena Gradskom vijeću Sarajeva, odnosno njegovom Savjetu za kulturu. Gradsko vijeće je reagovalo formiranjem Komisije za pregled i procjenu biblioteke. Komisija je, u periodu od 8. novembra do 25. decembra 1967. godine, izvršila pregled i procjenu fonda te o svom radu podnijela izvještaj Gradskom vijeću. Jedna od ključnih preporuka bila je da biblioteku treba otkupiti u cjelini i pohraniti na jednom mjestu, što je ujedno bio i zahtjev porodice Dizdar. Međutim, uprkos preporukama komisije, Gradsko vijeće Sarajeva nije realizovalo otkup.

The great danger threatened that homeowners due to their lack of knowledge and oriental languages and what they kept in their homes, would simply throw away priceless treasure for the cultural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Uncle has played a great role in this part. He has arranged for the Archive sizable financial fund intended for purchase of old books, manuscripts, written orders and all other documents from our past, resulting in purchases and preservation of great number of old manuscripts, Qurans, copies from different works from oriental literature, poetic and prose manuscripts, old newspapers and printed reads. Members of forcefully impoverished families of Sarajevo, at one time most wealthy families in Sarajevo and Bosnia and Herzegovina, were immensely appreciative to uncle Hamid for providing them to sell written legacy from their homes and to store them in archives where they will be of use for the future generations. What the city and state archives didn't want to purchase, uncle Hamid also personally purchased, including old books and manuscripts from the antique shop of his friend Sadik Bočuk. Thus, the famous library of Hamid Dizdar was born, from which he only ‘wangled’ asthma, from which he suffered in the last years of his life.” (Dizdar, 2007: 114-116).

Hamid Dizdar's Library is not only a collection of books and manuscripts, but layered cultural and historical phenomena which links individual passion of bibliophile with collective memory of one nation. It arose during the life of Hamid Dizdar, this library in itself carries reflection of his intellectual interests, research work and relentless dedication for preservation of cultural value of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

4.2. Fight for preservation

In her professional paper “Historijat i trenutno stanje knjiga Hamida Dizdara u Općoj biblioteci Tešanj” (“The history and current state of Hamid Dizdar's books in the General Library Tešanj”), author Besima Sinanović (2003) delivers information regarding origin and arrival of Hamid Dizdar's books in fund of the General Library Tešanj, leaning, among other, on the saying of Mustafa Ćeman, one of participants in the process of library purchase. Ćeman's testimony brings interesting details regarding the course of events, as well as regarding roles and merits of individual persons—book lovers—in preservation of this valuable fund.

Immediately after the death of Hamid Dizdar, his family made a decision to sell his private library. According to available sources, Hamid Dizdar's closest friends were informed of this intention, among whom

Nakon toga, porodica se obratila Općini Stolac, rodnom mjestu Hamida Dizdara, očekujući da će lokalne vlasti prihvatiti ponudu. Ipak, predsjednik Skupštine opštine Stolac Marko Gažić, u dopisu od 2. februara 1968. godine, obavijestio je gospođu Dizdar da Skupština, nakon dužeg razmatranja na sjednici održanoj 28. decembra 1967. godine, nije u mogućnosti osigurati sredstva za otkup biblioteke. Odustajanjem Stoca zavlada je neizvjesnost u pogledu daljnje sudbine ove biblioteke. Informacija o prodaji ubrzo se proširila i izvan granica zemlje. Poseban interes pokazalo je Sveučilište u Bochumu (u Njemačkoj), koje je poslalo stručnu ekipu radi uvida u stanje fonda. Ova vijest izazvala je zabrinutost među bosanskohercegovačkim intelektualnim krugovima, jer je postojala bojazan da bi biblioteka mogla doživjeti sudbinu fonda Safvet-bega Bašagića, koji je završio u Bratislavi. U tom periodu ključnu ulogu odigrali su književnici Alija Isaković i Mak Dizdar, koji su nastojali spriječiti otuđenje biblioteke. Posebno se angažovao bibliograf Mustafa Ćeman iz Tešnja, koji je u to vrijeme saradivao s Alijom Isakovićem i Makom Dizdarom na zajedničkim projektima. Ćeman je insistirao na pokretanju medijske kampanje s ciljem zaštite biblioteke, što je, zahvaljujući Isakovićevom angažmanu na televiziji, i ostvareno. Na uzbuću su reagovali i savezne kao i republičke institucije kulture, koje su donijele odluku da se biblioteka ne smije iznositi iz zemlje. Ova odluka predstavljala je važnu olakšavajuću okolnost za sve bibliotekare i književnike uključene u proces zaštite fonda.

Paralelno s tim, Republički sekretarijat za kulturu pokrenuo je akciju *Stanovnik i knjiga*, kojom se nastojalo osigurati da svaka općina ima onoliko knjiga koliko broji stanovnika. Budući da je biblioteka u Tešnju u to vrijeme bila veoma skromna po obimu, Mustafa Ćeman je predložio tadašnjem predsjedniku općine Tešanj Salihu Sariću da upravo ova općina izvrši otkup biblioteke Hamida Dizdara. Na sjednici Općinskog vijeća, održanoj 9. septembra 1968. godine, povodom Dana oslobođenja Tešnja od fašizma, odbornici su jednoglasno podržali prijedlog o otkupu. "Treba imati u vidu da je ova odluka donesena u vrijeme kada su ekonomske prilike bile nepovoljne, a potrebe budžeta za finansiranje djelatnosti od posebnog značaja bile veoma naglašene. Za biblioteku su, po ovoj odluci izdvojena, za ono vrijeme, velika sredstva u iznosu od 20 miliona dinara" (Galijašević, 2003: 126-127).

Odlukom o kupovini biblioteke, Općina Tešanj je, iako ekonomski nerazvijena i siromašna, pokazala

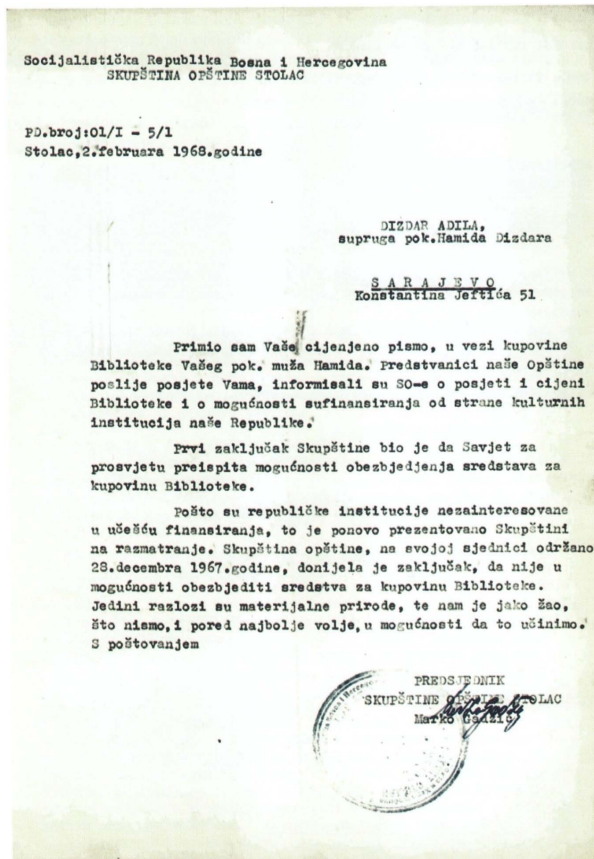
writer Alija Isaković stood out, as well as other members of the cultural and intellectual community. Their involvement was of key importance in preservation and transfer of this collection to Tešanj.

The library was offered at first to the City Council of Sarajevo, i.e. their Council of Culture. The City Council reacted by forming the Commission for review and assessment of the library. In the period from 8th of November to 25th of December 1967, the Commission executed a review and assessment of funds and gave their report to the City Council. One of the key recommendations was to buy off the library in whole and to store it in one place, which was also the request of the Dizdar. However, despite the Commission's recommendation, the City Council of Sarajevo didn't make the purchase.

Afterwards, the family turned to Municipality Stolac, home place of Hamid Dizdar, expecting that local authorities would take the offer. Yet, president of the Assembly of Municipality Stolac, Marko Gažić, in an official letter dating on 2nd February 1968, informed Mrs. Dizdar that Assembly, after longer consideration at the session held on 28th of December 1967, is unable to provide means for the purchase of the library. There was uncertainty in the further fate of this library with the withdrawal of Stolac. Information regarding the purchase spread quickly beyond the country borders. A special interest was shown by the University in Bochum (in Germany) which sent an expert team to check the condition of funds. This news caused concerns among BH intellectual circles because fear existed that the library would meet the fate of Safvet-bey Bašagić's fund which ended up in Bratislava. In the key period, main roles were played by authors Alija Isaković and Mak Dizdar, who tried to prevent the alienation of the library. The bibliographer Mustafa Ćeman from Tešanj, who at the time was collaborating with Alija Isaković and Mak Dizdar on joint projects, was especially engaged. Ćeman insisted on launching a media campaign with the goal of protecting the library, which was realised with the engagement of Isaković on the television. Federal and republic cultural institutions reacted to the sound of alarm which made a decision that library cannot be taken out of the country. This decision represents important mitigating circumstances for all librarians and authors involved in the process of preservation of fund.

In parallel, the Republic Secretariat for culture started an action *Resident and book*, which sought to ensure that each municipality has as many books as there are inhabitants. Since at that time the library in Tešanj was very humble in size, Mustafa Ćeman proposed

izuzetnu kulturnu zrelost i posvećenost očuvanju baštine. Ovaj čin može se tumačiti kao primjer snažne kulturne politike lokalne zajednice, koja je prepoznala i vrednovala biblioteku Hamida Dizdara kao kulturno dobro od nacionalnog značaja.



Slika 2. Pismo predsjednika Skupštine opštine Stolac Marka Gažića Dizdarevoj supruzi Adili (Arhiva Fond Hamid Dizdar)

Figure 2. Letter from the President of the Municipality Assembly of Stolac, Marko Gažić, to Dizdar's wife, Adila (Archive Hamid Dizdar Fund)

4.3. Knjižno blago

Prema procjeni Komisije za pregled i procjenu, koja je imenovana od Savjeta za kulturu Gradskog vijeća Sarajeva i koju su sačinjavali: Fuad Cerić, Mahmud Traljić i Branko Čulić, utvrđeno je da biblioteka Hamida Dizdara sadrži 17.237 knjiga pretežno iz oblasti humanističkih znanosti i umjetnosti te zbirku periodike koju čini 898 naslova, većinom nekompletnih časopisa i listova (Brka, 1991). *Bosna, Bošnjak, Sarajevski cvjetnik, Bosanska vila, Nada, Behar, Gajret, Danica, Golubica, Srbsko-dalmatinski magazin iz Zadra, Vijenac* samo su neki od časopisa i listova od izuzetnog značaja za kulturnu historiju Bosne i Hercegovine, a koji su dio ovog fonda.

to then president of the Municipality Tešanj, Salih Sarić, that the Municipality make a purchase of Hamid Dizdar's Library. At the session of Municipality Council, held on 9th of September 1968, on the occasion of Day of liberation of Tešanj from fascism, councillors unanimously endorsed the purchase decision. "It should be considered that this decision was endorsed in the time when the economic situation was not favourable and budget necessities for financing activities of special importance were highly emphasized. For the library, with this decision, for that time, a large amount of 20 million dinars was allocated" (Galijašević, 2003: 126-127).



Slika 3. Odbornici i predsjednik općine Tešanj koji su jednoglasno izglasali Odluku o kupovini knjižnog blaga Hamida Dizdara (Tešanj, 1968) (Arhiva JU Opće biblioteke)

Figure 3. Councilors and president of Municipality of Tešanj which unanimously endorsed the purchase decision of Hamid Dizdar's Treasure (Tešanj, 1968) (Archive of JU Opća biblioteka/General Library)

With the decision to purchase the library, the Municipality of Tešanj, although economically undeveloped and poor, showed exceptional cultural maturity and dedication of preservation of heritage. This act can be interpreted as an example of strong cultural politics of the local community, which recognized and valued the Library of Hamid Dizdar as cultural goods of national importance.

4.3. Treasure

According to the assessment of the Commission for review and assessment, which was appointed by the Council for culture of the City Council of Sarajevo, formed by: Fuad Cerić, Mahmud Traljić and Branko Čulić, it was determined that library of Hamid Dizdar holds 17,237 books mostly in the field of humanities and arts and collection of periodicals with 898 titles, mostly incomplete journals and newspa-

“Posebnu kategoriju štampanog materijala predstavljaju rariteti, tj. rijetki primjerci knjiga objavljenih kod nas i na strani počev od druge polovine XVIII vijeka pa do danas. Zbirka rariteta broji 1218 knjiga. Od tog broja otpada 321 sveska na bosansku knjigu, 813 na ‘jugoslaviku’, a 84 sveska na stranu literaturu” (Izvještaj Komisije, 1967). Među njima se posebno ističe: *Nedjeljnik dvostruki fra Filipa Lastrića*, štampan u Mlecima 1766. godine, kao i prva izdanja djela Petra II Petrovića Njegoša (*Gorski vijenac*, 1847), Dositeja Obradovića, Jovana Sterije Popovića i Vuka Stefanovića Karadžića.

Značajnu cjelinu biblioteke čine i knjige štampane u Vilajetskoj štampariji u Sarajevu, osnovanoj 1866. godine. Među njima se ističe *Bukvar* iz 1867. godine, kao jedan od prvih udžbenika štampanih na prostoru Bosne i Hercegovine.

Strukturalna analiza fonda pokazuje da je više od 85% biblioteke vezano za nacionalnu kulturu bivše Jugoslavije. Od ukupnog broja publikacija, preko 2.800 odnosi se isključivo na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, više od 12.000 na jugoslavensko književno i kulturno stvaralaštvo, dok oko 1.400 čini literatura na stranim jezicima – dobrim dijelom povezana s Bosnom i Hercegovinom ili jugoslavenskim prostorom. Oko 8.700 publikacija objavljeno je do 1945. godine, dok je približno 8.200 nastalo nakon tog datuma. (Izvještaj Komisije, 1967)

Posebnu vrijednost čine rukopisi značajnih književnika i kulturnih radnika, uključujući Šemsudina Sarajlića, Aliju Nametka, Hamzu Humu i Hamdiju Kreševljakovića, s kojima je Dizdar održavao lične i profesionalne kontakte. Biblioteka je također bogata arhivskom građom dokumentarnog karaktera, koja uključuje izvještaje, pravilnike, propise, kataloge, fotografije i druge vrste dokumenata. Bibliografski kuriozitet predstavlja zbirka knjiga s autorskim potpisima i posvetama, što dodatno naglašava jedinstvenost ovog fonda.

Ovim karakteristikama, biblioteka nadilazi okvir lične zbirke i predstavlja vrijedan izvor za istraživanja kulturne, književne i društvene historije Bosne i Hercegovine, ali i šireg jugoslavenskog prostora. Ona prerasta u dokumentarni spomenik jednog vremena, prostora i kulturnog identiteta

(Brka, 1991). *Bosna, Bošnjak, Sarajevski cvjetnik, Bosanska vila, Nada, Behar, Gajret, Danica, Golubica, Srbsko-dalmatinski magazin* from Zadar, *Vijenac* are just a few of journals and newspapers of exceptional significance for cultural history of Bosnia and Herzegovina, are part of this fund.

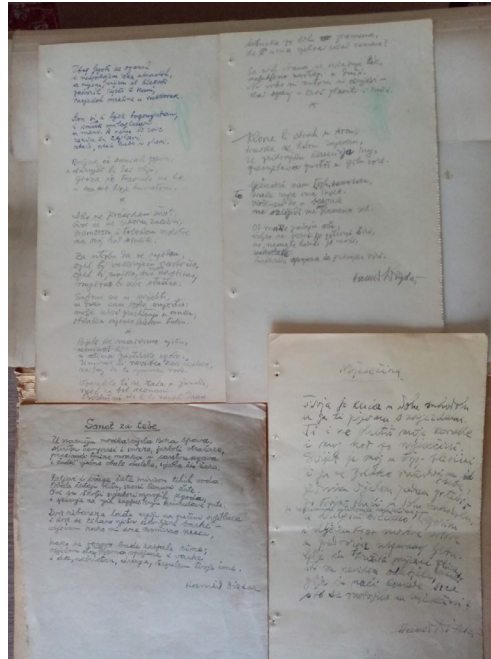
“Special category of printed materials represent rarities, i.e. copies of rare books published here and abroad starting from the second half of 18th century until today. Collection of rarities counts 1218 books. From that number 321 volumes fall to Bosnian books, 813 to ‘Yugoslavica’, and 84 volumes to foreign literature (Izvještaj Komisije, 1967). Among them, particularly are standing out: *Nedjeljnik dvostruki fra Filipa Lastrića*, printed in Venice in 1766, as well as first editions of Petar II Petrović Njegoš (*Gorski vijenac*, 1847), Dositej Obradović, Jovan Sterija Popović and Vuk Stefanović Karadžić.

Books printed in the Vilayet’s Printing House in Sarajevo, founded in 1866, create significant completeness of the library. Among them, *Bukvar* from 1867 stands out as one of the first text books printed on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Structural analysis of funds shows that more than 85% of the library is connected to the national culture of former Yugoslavia. From the total number of publications, over 2,800 applies exclusively to Bosnia and Herzegovina, more than 12,000 to Yugoslav literature and cultural creativity, while about 1,400 consists of literature in foreign languages—largely related to Bosnia and Herzegovina or the Yugoslav area. Around 8,700 publications were published until 1945, while around 8,200 were created after that date. (Izvještaj Komisije, 1967)

Special value is made by manuscripts of significant writers and cultural workers, including Šemsudin Sarajlić, Alija Nametak, Hamza Humo and Hamdija Kreševljaković, with whom Dizdar maintained personal and professional contacts. The library is also enriched by archival materials of documentary character, including reports, regulations, rules, catalogues, photographs and other kinds of documents. Bibliographic curiosity represents a collection of books with author signatures and dedications, which further emphasizes the uniqueness of this fund.

With these characteristics, the library outweighs the frame of personal collection and represents a valuable source for research of cultural, literary and social history of Bosnia and Herzegovina but also the wider Yugoslav area. It grows into a documentary monument of time, space and cultural identity.



Slika 4. Dio Dizdareve rukopisne ostavštine (Arhiva Fond Hamid Dizdar)
Figure 4. Part of Dizdar's manuscript legacy (Archive Hamid Dizdar Fund)

4.4. Biblioteka danas

Posebno je važno istaknuti da su već na samom početku agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu 1992. godine, kako navodi Mirsad Ćeman (2014), zahvaljujući izuzetnoj požrtvovanosti Amira Brke i tadašnjih uposlenika Opće biblioteke Tešanj, poduzete hrabre i odlučne mjere u cilju zaštite knjižnog fonda Biblioteke. Uprkos svakodnevnim ratnim opasnostima i intenzivnom granatiranju, uposlenici su, uz veliki lični rizik i angažman, uspjeli evakuisati najvredniji dio fonda, s posebnim naglaskom na biblioteku Hamida Dizdara. Knjige su premještene u adekvatna skloništa, udaljena od tadašnje zgrade biblioteke, kako bi se izbjegla sudbina kakvu su doživjele institucije poput Nacionalne i univerzitetske biblioteke Bosne i Hercegovine, koja je do 1992. godine bila smještena u zgradi sarajevske Vijećnice, kao i Orijentalnog instituta.

Ovaj čin ne predstavlja samo primjer profesionalne odgovornosti već i kontinuitet višedecenijskog odnosa lokalne zajednice prema očuvanju kulturnog naslijeđa. Dok su prethodne generacije ulagale napore u pribavljanje i očuvanje fonda, generacije bibliotekara tokom rata pokazale su izuzetnu odlučnost u njegovom spašavanju.

Danas je biblioteka Hamida Dizdara u potpunosti sačuvana i funkcioniše kao zasebna zbirka unutar Opće biblioteke Tešanj. Cjelokupan fond je inventarisan i klasificiran, a za približno 80% građe izrađeni su abecedni i stručni katalozi.

Kako je Biblioteka Tešanj punopravna članica sistema COBISS, obrada bibliotečke građe kontinuirano

4.4. Library today

It is important to emphasise that at the very beginning of the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1992, as stated by Mirsad Ćeman (2014), due to the exceptional dedication of Amir Brka and the then employees of the Tešanj General Library, courageous and decisive measures were taken to protect the Library's treasure collection. Despite everyday war danger and intensive shelling, employees, with great personal risk and engagement, succeeded in evacuating the most valuable part of the fund, with special focus on the Hamid Dizdar's Library. Books are transferred in adequate shelters, away from the back then library building, to avoid the destiny experienced by the National and University Library of Bosnia and Herzegovina situated in the building Vijećnica until 1992 and the Institute of Oriental studies.

This act not only represents professional responsibilities, but also continuity of relations of the local community during decades toward preservation of cultural heritage. While previous generations made efforts in procurement and preservation of funds, generations of librarians during the war showed exceptional determination in its saving.

Today, Hamid Dizdar's Library is saved completely and functions as a separate collection within the General Library Tešanj. The entire fund is inventoried and classified, and for almost 80% of materials and alphabetical and subject catalogues are created. Since The Library of Tešanj is a full-fledged member of COBISS system, processing of library materials

se odvija u okviru tog sistema, što u značajnoj mjeri doprinosi unapređenju dostupnosti fonda istraživačima, naučnim radnicima i ostalim korisnicima. Pristup fondu se omogućava u skladu s Pravilnikom o radu Biblioteke, čime se osigurava sistemska, profesionalna i trajna dostupnost ovog kulturnog i naučnog resursa.



Slika 5. Radni sto, stolica i ormar Hamida Dizdara

Figure 5. Hamid Dizdar's work table, chair and wardrobe

5. Zaključak

Primarni cilj ovog rada bio je osvijetliti lik i djelo Hamida Dizdara kroz prizmu njegovog književnog stvaralaštva i izuzetnog doprinosa očuvanju kulturne baštine, s posebnim naglaskom na nastanak i otkup njegove privatne biblioteke. Analizom dostupnih arhivskih izvora, izvještaja komisija, svjedočenja savremenika i stručne literature potvrđeno je da Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara predstavlja jednu od najvažnijih privatnih zbirki knjiga i rukopisa u Bosni i Hercegovini.

Rezultati istraživanja ukazali su na nekoliko ključnih aspekata. Prvo, biblioteka svojim obimom i raznovršnošću građe (više od 17.200 jedinica) nadilazi okvire lične zbirke i prerasta u instituciju od nacionalnog značaja. Osim toga, njena vrijednost ogleda se ne samo u kvantitetu već i u kvalitetu samog fonda. Rijetki primjerci knjiga, rukopisi značajnih bosanskohercegovačkih intelektualaca, periodika i arhivska građa čine je jednim od najrelevantnijih

is carried out continuously within the framework of the system, which to significant extent contributes to improvement of fund accessibility to researchers, academics and other users. Access to funds is enabled in accordance with the Library's Rules of Procedure, ensuring systematic, professional and permanent availability of this cultural and scientific resource.



Slika 6. Dio bibliotečke građe Dizdarevog fonda

Figure 6. Part of the library materials of the Dizdar Fund

5. Conclusion

The primary goal of this paper was to shed light on the person and work of Hamid Dizdar through the prism of his literary creativity and exceptional contribution to the preservation of cultural heritage with special emphasis on formation and purchase of his private library. With analysis of available archival sources, reports of Commissions, testimonies of contemporaries and specialized literature, it is confirmed that Hamid Dizdar's Library represents one of the most important private collections of books and manuscripts in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Results of the research pointed to several key aspects. Firstly, the library with its size and variety of materials (more than 17,200 items) exceeds the scope of personal collection and evolves to an institution of national importance. Moreover, its value is measured not only by quantity, but also by the quality of the fund itself. Rare copies of books, manuscripts of important BH intellectuals, periodi-

izvora za proučavanje kulturne i književne historije Bosne i Hercegovine u 19. i 20. stoljeću.

Drugo, otkup biblioteke 1968. godine od strane Općine Tešanj pokazao je da su lokalne zajednice, iako materijalno skromne, bile spremne prepoznati i zaštititi kulturno naslijeđe od neprocjenjive vrijednosti. Taj čin predstavlja rijedak primjer sinergije intelektualaca, kulturnih radnika i općinskih vlasti, koji su zajedničkim naporima spriječili da nacionalno blago postane predmet otuđenja. U kontekstu tadašnje Jugoslavije, ali i šire, otkup Dizdareve biblioteke može se smatrati pionirskim primjerom institucionalne brige o privatnim fondovima koji čine sastavni dio kulturnog identiteta.

Treće, činjenica da je biblioteka sačuvana tokom agresije na Bosnu i Hercegovinu, zahvaljujući požrtvovanosti bibliotekara i kulturnih radnika, govori da njeno očuvanje nije bio samo čin zaštite knjiga već i čin očuvanja identiteta i kontinuiteta kulturnog pamćenja.

Danas, kao sastavni dio JU Opće biblioteke Tešanj, Fond Hamid Dizdar ima višestruku ulogu: on je naučni resurs, kulturni simbol i inspiracija za nove generacije istraživača i čitalaca. Njegova dostupnost putem sistema COBISS dodatno naglašava njegovu savremenost i otvorenost, dok njegovo trajno prisustvo u Tešnju svjedoči o važnosti lokalnih inicijativa u očuvanju nacionalnog naslijeđa.

Stoga se Biblioteka Hamida Dizdara može posmatrati kao paradigma odnosa prema kulturnom naslijeđu: pokazuje kako pojedinac može stvoriti blago univerzalne vrijednosti, ali i kako zajednica može imati presudnu ulogu u njegovom očuvanju. Njena uloga nije iscrpljena samo u čuvanju prošlosti već i u inspirisanju budućih istraživanja te podsticanju svijesti o značaju knjige i pisane riječi u oblikovanju identiteta.

cals and archival materials make one of the most relevant sources for research of cultural and literary history of Bosnia and Herzegovina in the 19th and 20th centuries.

Secondly, the purchase of the library in 1968 by the Municipality Tešanj showed that local communities, although financially modest, were ready to recognize and to protect cultural heritage of priceless value. This act represents a rare example of synergy of intellectuals, cultural workers and municipal authorities, which with combined efforts have prevented the national treasure from becoming an object of alienation. In the context of then Yugoslavia, but as well as beyond, purchase of Dizdar's library can be considered as a pioneer example of institutional care for private funds which can be considered as an integral part of cultural identity.

Thirdly, the fact that the library was preserved during the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina, thanks to the dedication of librarians and cultural workers, suggests that its preservation was not only an act of protecting books, but also an act of preserving identity and the continuity of cultural memory.

Today, as a component part of Public Institution General Library Tešanj, *Hamid Dizdar's Fund* has a multi-faceted role: it is a scientific source, cultural symbol and inspiration for new generations of researchers and readers. Its availability via COBISS system additionally emphasises its contemporaneity and openness, while its permanent presence in Tešanj testifies to the importance of local initiatives in preserving national heritage.

Therefore, the Library of Hamid Dizdar can be observed as a paradigm of treatment of cultural heritage: it shows how individual can create treasure of universal value, but also how community can have a crucial role in its preservation. Its role is not only exhausted in preserving the past, but also in inspiring future research and raising awareness of the importance of books and the written word in shaping identity.

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