

Violeta Kovačević, *Zapisi o vremenu i ljudima derventskog kraja*. Sarajevo: Svjetlost-BH print, 2023, 331 str.

U Sarajevu je 2023. godine u vlastitoj nakladi autorice Violete Kovačević objavljena knjiga *Zapisi o vremenu i ljudima derventskog kraja*. Rezultat dugotrajnog i upornog rada na istraživanju svega što je zapisano i objavljeno o derventskom kraju u vrijeme osmanske i austrougarske uprave u BiH je ova jedinstvena monografija.

U knjizi o rodnom gradu Derventi, koristeći arhivsku građu pohranjenu u adekvatnim institucijama Turske, Austrije, Mađarske, Srbije, Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine i drugim evropskim institucijama, objavljene stručne i naučne radove, putopise, administrativne izvještaje, novinske članke, fotografije, crteže i drugo, autorica je formirala ogromnu bazu podataka, koju je naučno sistematizovala i podijelila na dva hronološka dijela: Osmanski i Austrougarski period. Autorica je na 350 stranica, uz više od stotinu fotografija i 1300 imena sugrađana koji su različitim djelatnostima doprinijeli razvoju ovog mjesta, predstavila sve značajne događaje iz historijskog, političkog, socijalnog, kulturološkog i svakodnevnog života derventskog kraja u dugom vremenskom periodu od sredine petnaestog stoljeća do kraja Prvog svjetskog rata.

Kako bi postigla vremenski i prostorni kontinuitet, autorica u uvodnom dijelu knjige čitaoca ukratko upoznaje s arheološkom građom i materijalnim ostacima prošlosti na brojnim lokalitetima u okolini Dervente, koji svjedoče o kontinuitetu življenja od prethistorije do savremenog doba. Upoznajući čitaoca s osobnom kartom Dervente, autorica ukratko opisuje nastanak i razvoj malih sela Gornja i Donja Ukrina, iz kojih se protokom vremena razvila kasaba i varoš Derventa. Kratkim crtama

Violeta Kovačević, *Zapisi o vremenu i ljudima derventskog kraja* (*Records about the Time and People of the Derventa region*). Sarajevo: Svjetlost-BH print, 2023, 331 pgs.

The book *Zapisi o vremenu i ljudima derventskog kraja* (*Records about the Time and People of the Derventa region*) region was self-published by the author Violeta Kovačević in Sarajevo, in 2023. This unique monograph is the result of extensive and persistent work on the research of everything that was written and published about the Derventa region during the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The book about her hometown of Derventa, using the archival material stored in adequate institutions of Turkey, Austria, Hungary, Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and other European institutions, as well as expert and scientific works, travelogues, administrative reports, newspaper articles, photographs, drawings etc, the author created a huge database, which she scientifically systematized and divided into two chronological parts: the Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian periods. On 350 pages, along with more than a hundred photographs and 1,300 names citizens who contributed to the development of this place through various activities, the author presented all significant events from the historical, political, social, cultural and everyday life of the Derventa region over a long period of time from the middle of the 15th century until end of the World War I.

In order to achieve continuity of time and space, in the introductory part of the book, the author briefly introduces readers to the archaeological findings and physical remains of the past at numerous sites in the vicinity of Derventa, which testify to the continuity of life

objašnjava okolnosti u kojima se kraljevina Bosna zatekla sredinom petnaestog stoljeća (neorganizirana i razapeta između svjetovne vlasti, pravoslavlja s jedne i katoličanstva s druge strane). Kao takva postala je lagan plijen Osmanlijama, a nakon ubistva posljednjeg kralja Bosne Stjepana Tomaševića (20. juna 1463), prestala i postojati.

U nekoliko poglavlja osmanskog dijela knjige: Stanje i formiranje Bosanskog ejaleta; Bosanski vilajet; Velika istočna kriza, do ulaska Austrougarske vojske kod Broda na Savi, detaljno upoznaje čitaoca sa svakodnevnim životom derventskih žitelja: i muslimana, i hrišćana i Jevreja, te različitim temama iz organizacionog, političkog, vojnog, kulturnog, vjerskog, obrazovnog segmenta življenja kroz istoriju dugu više od 400 godina.

Ovaj dio knjige obuhvata formiranje kasabe Derventa, popis naselja, stanovništva, poreskih obveznika, kmetova, feudalaca, razvoj saobraćaja i izgradnju puteva, karavan-saraja i hanova, razvijanje trgovine, zanatstva, školstva, administrativnih institucija, sudova, izgradnju vjerskih objekata i mnoštvo drugih relevantnih podataka.

V. Kovačević donosi i podatke o kulturi stanovanja, ishrani, poljoprivredi, voćarstvu, kulturi odijevanja, zanatskim funkcionalnim predmetima, praznovjerju i još brojnim drugim segmentima života, kao npr. izvornoj pjesmi, sevdalinci, muzičkim instrumentima itd. Autorica navodi i podatke o migracijama muslimanskog i hrišćanskog stanovništva predvođenog franjevačkim svećenicima. Istovremeno navodi podatke i o namjerama susjeda da se prošire prema Bosni, pa i derventskom kraju, što je uočila i Porta. Iz strateških razloga Osmanlije početkom 18. stoljeća podižu tvrđavu u samom centru današnje Dervente, te formiraju kapetaniju koja je vremenom i ukinuta.

Buran i sadržajan period osmanske vladavine ostavio je značajnog traga u ovom kraju. Kriza Osmanskog carstva, često uslovljena i brojnim ljudskim spletkama, prouzročila je pokret za autonomiju Bosne, što je dovelo i do carskih reformi, Pop-Jovičine bune, do aktivnosti hajduka Kike i Zelića i njihovih jataka. Istaknuta je i uloga Omer-paše Latasa koji je

from prehistory to the modern era. Introducing the reader to a personal map of Derventa, the author briefly describes the founding and development of the hamlets of Gornja Ukrina and Donja Ukrina, from which the village and later the town of Derventa developed over time. In brief, she explains the circumstances in which the Kingdom of Bosnia found itself in the mid-15th century (disorganized and torn between secular authority, Orthodoxy on the one hand and Catholicism on the other). As such, it became an easy prey for the Ottomans, and after the murder of the last king of Bosnia, Stjepan Tomašević (June 20, 1463), it ceased to exist.

Several chapters of the Ottoman part of the book: State and Formation of the Bosnian Eyalet; Bosnian Vilayet; The Great Eastern Crisis until the Entry of the Austro-Hungarian Army near Brod on the Sava, introduce the reader in detail to the daily life of Derventa residents: Muslims, Christians and Jews, as well as various topics from the organizational, political, military, cultural, religious, educational segment of life throughout the over 400 years long history.

This part of the book includes the establishing of the town of Derventa, the list of districts, residents, taxpayers, serfs, feudal lords, the development of traffic and the construction of roads, caravanserais and taverns, the development of trade, crafts, education, administrative institutions, courts, the construction of religious buildings and many other relevant data.

V. Kovačević also provides information on the culture of housing, nutrition, agriculture, fruit growing, clothing culture, functional craft items, superstitions and numerous other segments of life, such as original songs, sevdalinka, musical instruments, etc. The author also provides information on the migrations of the Muslim and Christian population led by Franciscan priests. At the same time, she also provides information on the intentions of the neighbors to expand towards Bosnia, including the Derventa region, which was also noticed by the Sublime Porte. For strategic reasons, at the beginning of the 18th century, the Ottomans built a fortress in the very center of today's

predvodio sultanovu vojsku protiv muslimanskog plemstva, ali i kažnjavanje za neposluh. Npr. begovi iz Bosanskog Broda i Šamca, Orašja i Dervente bili su zaduženi da motre na granicu i na pokrete austrougarske vojske, a kako nisu pravovremeno dojavili o pohodu Eugena Savojskog 1697. godine, pozvani su u Sarajevo na odgovornost, gdje su i osuđeni, te pogubljeni. Prema legendi, ukopani su u Turbetu "7 braće".

U drugom dijelu knjige obuhvaćen je period austrougarske uprave, prezentiran putem poglavlja: Prilike i razvoj derventskog kotara, Aneksija Bosne i Hercegovine, te Prvi svjetski rat, koja su hronološki podijeljena po temama.

Autorica detaljno i precizno dokumentira političke okolnosti koje su dovele do slabljenja vlasti Osmanskog carstva u Bosni, kao i historijske i političke događaje nakon okupacije Bosne i Hercegovine 1878. godine od strane Austro-Ugarske monarhije. Uspostavom austrougarske uprave, nekadašnji kajmakam Abdulah efendija Halilikić postaje gradonačelnik Dervente.

U ovom dijelu knjige autorica prati novu organizaciju uprave, sudsku administraciju, uvođenje katastra i grunta, izgradnju vodovoda, urbanizaciju grada, donošenje trgovačkog zakona, izgradnju željeznice, modernizaciju privrede, zdravstvene zaštite, izgradnju bolnice, unapređenje školstva (vjerskog i svjetovnog), izgradnju vjerskih objekata, osnivanje dobrotvornih društava, rješavanje nacionalnog pitanja, iseljavanje muslimana itd. Osnivanje Direkcije željeznica za Bosnu i Hercegovinu u Derventi dalo je snažan zamah razvoju grada i počecima industrijalizacije.

Isječci iz novinskih članaka i putopisa daju novu sliku Dervente i okoline, koja se razvija pod uticajem zapadne kulture, ali i predstavlja simbiozu istoka i zapada, što se uočava u arhitekturi, običajima, seoskoj i gradskoj odjeći, vjerskim praznicima, osnivanju političkih stranaka i radničkih pokreta, čitaonicama, bibliotekama, pjevačkim i vatrogasnim društvima, prvim fotografskim radnjama (npr. fotograf Jozef Svačko je svojim aparatom zabilježio mnoge značajne trenutke iz života Dervencana, ali i po cijeloj Bosni

Derventa, and formed a captaincy, which was eventually abolished.

The turbulent and eventful period of the Ottoman rule left a significant mark on this region. The crisis of the Ottoman Empire, often impacted by numerous human intrigues, resulted in the movement for the autonomy of Bosnia, which led to imperial reforms, the Priest Jovica's rebellion, the activities of the outlaws Kiko and Zelić and their supporters. The role of Omer Pasha Latas, who led the sultan's army against the Muslim nobility, is also highlighted, as well as the punishment for disobedience. For example, the beys from Bosanski Brod and Šamac, Orašje and Derventa were responsible for guarding the border and monitoring the movements of the Austro-Hungarian army, and since they did not report the campaign of Eugene of Savoy in 1697 in a timely manner, they were summoned to Sarajevo to be held accountable, where they were convicted and executed. According to a legend, they were buried in the 'Mausoleum of seven Brothers'

The second part of the book covers the period of the Austro-Hungarian rule, presented through the chapters: Opportunities and Development of the Derventa Region, Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina; and World War I, which are divided chronologically by topics.

The author provides a detailed and precise description of the political circumstances that led to the weakening of the power of the Ottoman Empire in Bosnia, as well as the historical and political events after the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy in 1878. With the establishment of the Austro-Hungarian administration, former governor Abdulah Efendi Halilikić became the mayor of Derventa.

In this part of the book, the author outlines the new organization of administration, court administration, introduction of cadastre and land registers, construction of the water supply system, urbanization of the town, adoption of commercial law, construction of the railway, modernization of economy, healthcare, construction of the hospital, improvement of

i Hercegovini, a učestvovao je i na izložbi u Parizu, 1900. godine) itd. U ovom periodu je srušena tvrđava, koja je u osmanskom periodu više puta obnavljana. Jedan zid je i danas sačuvan, kao sjećanje na simbol grada.

Autorica nas u ovom dijelu knjige dokumentirano informira o aneksiji Bosne (1908. godine), raspadu monarhije i početku Prvog svjetskog rata. Uz poglavlje o Prvom svjetskom ratu dat je između ostalog i tabelaran spisak ranjenih i poginulih s ovog područja. Dodatak knjizi su kratke zabilješke o značajnim Dervenćanima, koji su svojim aktivnostima obilježili ovaj grad.

Popis literature, manje poznate riječi, indeks imena i popis lokaliteta čine završnicu ove izvanredne knjige, koja odslikava jedan dio naše domovine Bosne o Hercegovine.

Knjiga je promovirana u Derventi i Sarajevu, a Internacionalni međureligijski interkulturni centar (IMIC) iz Dervente simbolično je nagradio autoricu dodijelivši joj godišnju nagradu "Derventsko srce".

education (religious and secular), construction of religious facilities, establishment of charitable societies, solving the national question, emigration of Muslims, etc. The establishment of the Directorate of Railways for Bosnia and Herzegovina in Derventa provided a strong impetus to the development of the town and the beginnings of industrialization.

Clippings from newspaper articles and travelogues show a new picture of Derventa and its surroundings, which developed under the influence of Western culture, but also represented a symbiosis of East and West, which can be seen in the architecture, customs, rural and urban clothing, religious holidays, the founding of political parties and labor movements, reading rooms, libraries, singing and firefighting societies, the first photographic activities (for example, photographer Jozef Svačko used his camera to record many significant moments in the lives of the people of Derventa, but also throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and he also participated in an exhibition in Paris in 1900), etc. During this period, the fortress which was rebuilt several times during the Ottoman period, was demolished. One wall is still preserved today, as a reminder of the symbol of the city.

In this part of the book, the author provides us with documented information about the annexation of Bosnia (in 1908), the collapse of the Monarchy, and the beginning of World War I. The chapter on World War I includes, among other things, a tabular list of the wounded and killed from this region. The book is supplemented by short notes on notable Derventa residents left a mark on the town with their activities.

A list of referenced literature, lesser-known words, an index of names, and a list of localities complete this extraordinary book, which depicts a part of our homeland, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The book was promoted in Derventa and Sarajevo, and the International Interreligious Intercultural Center (IMIC) from Derventa symbolically rewarded the author by awarding her the annual "Derventa Heart" award.