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PERSONAL DATA IN ARCHIVES AND THEIR USE: FONDS POPULATION CENSUS IN SARAJEVO IN 1910 – CASE STUDY FROM THE SARAJEVO HISTORICAL ARCHIVES

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Abstract:

In this paper, the archival fonds „Population census in Sarajevo in 1910“ will be presented as a unique example of preserved records in Bosnian archives. It will also be discussed in terms of the implications of processing, presenting and using this fonds, and the direct personal data that are contained within it.

Key words:

personal data, processing, archival fonds, population census

Izvleček:

Osební podatki v arhivskem gradivu in njihova uporaba: arhivski fond Popis prebivalstva v Sarajevu leta 1910 – študija primera Zgodovinskega arhiva Sarajevo

Prispevek predstavlja arhivski fond »Popis prebivalstva v Sarajevu leta 1910« kot enkratni primer ohranjenega gradiva te vrste v Bosni in Hercegovini. Obravnavan je z vidika obdelave ter predstavitve gradiva v fondu, pri čemer je posebna pozornost namenjena dostopu do osebnih podatkov.

Ključne besede:

osebni podatki, uporaba, arhivski fond, popis prebivalstva

1. INTRODUCTION

The tasks of archival institutions are to record, collect, preserve and provide for use the archival material that can vary in terms of its provenance, quantity, preservation, value and significance. Archival material testifies about events or processes in society, community that took place in the past. However, in addition to this function, archival material is often a source of information about people, individuals or families whose life and activities have left a trace in the social community. Such archival material is later studied and explored in order to obtain a more rational understanding of past events and

times. Additionally, archival material sometimes contains information about people, further used for statistical research of the population, its movement and structure, demographic changes and processes that marked a certain place and time of origin. Archival material can provide information on population, its quantity and structure by numerous determinants, which is basically the archival material on population censuses.

A census is a survey conducted on the full set of observation objects belonging to a given population or universe. (Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2005) A census is an entire process of collecting, compiling, evaluating, analysing and publishing or otherwise distributing demographic, economic and social data that relate, at a specific time, to all persons in the country or in a particularly restricted part of the country. (Glossary of Statistical Terms, 2005) According to *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the term *census* is defined as: „an enumeration of people, houses, firms, or other important items in a country or region at a particular time. Used alone, the term usually refers to a population census—the type to be described in this article. However, many countries take censuses of housing, manufacturing, and agriculture. Censuses, being expensive, are taken only at infrequent intervals: every 10 years in many countries, every 5 years or at irregular intervals in other countries.” When it comes to historical censuses, same source states that: „Strictly speaking, the modern population census began to evolve only in the 17th century. Before that time, inventories of people, taxpayers, or valuables were certainly made, but the methods and purposes of such inventories were different from modern ones. The most important difference was that early inventories were made to control particular individuals—e.g., to identify who should be taxed, inducted into military service, or forced to work. Because it was usually not to an individual's interest to be counted or to give correct information for these purposes, the premodern enumerations tended to be inaccurate. A second difference was that early inventories did not seek to count all the people or even a representative sample of them but only those in particular categories, such as family heads or males of military age. Such surveys are known to have been made in ancient Babylonia, Palestine, Persia, China and Egypt. Every five years, the Romans enumerated citizens and their property to determine their liabilities. This practice was later extended to include the entire Roman Empire. After the collapse of Rome the practice was discontinued in the West until the modern period, with certain exceptions. The modern idea of a population census as a complete enumeration of all the people and their important characteristics for purposes of understanding the basic structure and trends of the society rather than for identifying and controlling particular individuals slowly arose in the 17th and 18th centuries.“

The first censuses of population took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina when it was a province of the Ottoman Empire, in years 1851, 1871 and 1876. Since they merely enumerated men or households without further content which would give a complete picture of demographics in Bosnia and Herzegovina, they are not complete.

The first modern and serious censuses in Bosnia and Herzegovina were conducted during the Austro-Hungarian rule. The period of Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina covers the period between years 1878 and 1918. This is a period of a great turnaround in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Sarajevo in all aspects of living. After the centuries-old rule of the Ottoman Empire, there came a period of dominance of an entity belonging to a European civilization circle. The new government brought its perks: political, economic, social, administrative, cultural life and ideas. During the Austro-Hungarian time in Bosnia and Herzegovina, four censuses were conducted: in 1879, 1885, 1895 and 1910. Each of them was developed according to certain methodological principles and with previous preparations, each subsequent being more complete and more relevant than the previous. (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910)

2. CENSUSES IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA DURING THE RULE OF AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN MONARCHY

During the Habsburg or later Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, six general censuses were conducted: in 1857, 1869, 1880, 1890, 1900 and 1910. (Bralić, Ramljak, 2010) Considering aforementioned dates, when the censuses took place in Bosnia and Herzegovina as part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, it is evident that the dates do not match. Namely, when it comes to Bosnia and Herzegovina, only the last Austro-Hungarian census of 1910 was a part of the general census conducted throughout the entire Monarchy; the others were simply interim censuses carried out only in this Austro-Hungarian province due to its specific circumstances.

The first census in 1879 was conducted by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy after the arrival to the new province. The date of the census was set for June 15, 1879. Before conducting the census, houses across the country were numbered by locations and the location identifiers were put. The local population was entered into "house records" and foreigners in "local records". The house records contained names, gender, civil status and religion, as well as profession for men. Additionally, the record for foreigners also contained information on their homeland. An integral part of the records was the so-called "Descriptions of locations". These descriptions included data on agricultural and cultural assets and institutions. The livestock was also enumerated. (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910)

The second census during the Austro-Hungarian rule in Bosnia and Herzegovina was conducted in 1885. It was conducted in an almost the same manner as the previous one, with some additions, but did not contain the livestock list. The census started on May 1 and the deadline for its completion was three months from this date. The data in the forms were marked with dashes, unlike in 1879, when a lot of data was entered in description writing. Sections were added for the age of male population, several different professions and possessions. (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910)

The third census was conducted in 1895 and was considerably more organized compared to the previous two, due to experience from the previous censuses and the previously established basic methodological principles. The complete task was entrusted to the newly established Department of Statistics of the Provincial Government, founded on January 1, 1894. The deadline was set for a month after the start of the census on April 22, 1895. Prior to the census, the audit and supplementation of house numbering and location identifiers was carried out, which also contributed to a greater precision and accuracy of the census. The biggest change in this census, in comparison to the previous one, was the recording of the factual (present) population in a separate way, in so called household records. The foreigners' records and descriptions of locations were left out this time. This census, in comparison with the previous one, was more concise and more accurate. The record still contained only the age data on the age of male members of population, the main religions existing in the country were recorded with dashes in special sections and the sections for the marking of land and / or agrarian relations were especially elaborated (lords, vassals and serfs). (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910)

The fourth census was conducted in 1910. Since the censuses were conducted every ten years, this one should have been done in 1905, but it was postponed until 1910 in order to be conducted simultaneously throughout the Monarchy. The preparations for the census began in 1908. Firstly, the revision of numbered houses was carried out and subsequently deemed unreliable, so there was a need for a new one. Also, in the period from the last census, changes have taken place in the country's territorial organization,

since the 1897 regulations established the organization of the town councils and the regulations in 1907 established rural councils. In such new organization, topographic sites were first identified and then taken as numeration units, and the difference between the locations and the local parts was also specified. This process of numbering houses, the revision of old and conducting new enumeration, was completed by spring of 1910. Due to the lack of a Census Law in Bosnia and Herzegovina, a special Census order was issued, explaining the census process in the baseline. (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910, page 5.-10)

Some of the main determinants of the census were governed by this order. It was thus determined that the census was to be carried out in a month, and besides the population enumeration, the most important livestock should also be enumerated. Additionally, the state of housing was enumerated for the towns of Sarajevo, Banja Luka, Bihać, Tuzla, Mostar, Travnik and Tuzla. Districts, with the assistance of municipal offices, were in charge of managing the census. For this purpose districts were divided into census regions and each formed a census commission, led by the Census Commissioner. In the capital of Sarajevo, the role of the district office was delegated to the Government Commissioner. Special census records were created for this purpose. The fines for providing inaccurate information or the evasion of census were also prescribed, as well as the way of handling filled records. The final census results were compiled by the Department of Statistics. Initially, April 18, 1910, was determined as the kick-off day, but it was postponed for October 10 due to the fact that parliamentary elections were held in the spring of the same year and also because the rural population was working in the fields during the summer. (Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910, page 5–10)

The Implementation order detailed rules for implementing the census and elaborated the way to fill out the printed forms for the census (A, B, C, D and E). It also defined preparatory steps (advertise the census among the population, divide the districts into the census areas, appoint census commissioners and train them to conduct the census, and inform the local commissions). For the purpose of popularizing the list, a declaration was proclaimed to the population of Bosnia and Herzegovina informing and inviting them to participate in the census in the best way possible, not avoiding it or giving inaccurate data, stating that all the information gathered will be kept secret and the population should therefore not be afraid. It underlined the importance of the census and its significance for the country, all while inviting the people to facilitate its implementation by working together. After the census, which was carried out without any major problems, a certain deadline was set for the census commissioners and district offices to draw up interim reviews, each at their own level. The district office then sent all the data on the census collected until December 22, 1910, to the Department of Statistics of the Provincial Government. ((Rezultati popisa žiteljstva u Bosni i Hercegovini od 10. oktobra 1910. godine, 1910, 7–19)

3. THE 1910 POPULATION CENSUS IN SARAJEVO ARCHIVAL FONDS

The Sarajevo Historical Archives, among its administrative fonds, keeps the archival fonds entitled "*Department of Statistics of the Provincial Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina: The population census in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Sarajevo, in 1910.*" under accession number 2.3. SUGO-2. (Guide to archival fonds and collections of the Sarajevo Historical Archive, 2003). Documents are stored in 42 archival boxes, non-standard, because the dimensions are customized to the records they contain. Fonds contains census material from 1910 for the district area (German Kreisbehörde) of Sarajevo; county areas (German Bezirksämte) of Sarajevo, Fojnica, Visoko, Kladanj,

Rogatica, Višegrad, Čajniče, Foča; branch offices (German Exposituren) of Kreševo, Busovača /established under Fojnica/, Vareš /established under Visoko / and Goražde /established under Čajniče/. Additionally, it contains materials for the area of the town of Sarajevo, which, according to the administrative division at that time, represented a special area (precisely bounded territory of the town), had its own statute and was removed from the competences of the district and the county office. This territory was divided into seven counties, namely: I-Čaršija, II-Koševo, III-Bjelave, IV-Kovači, V-Grad (Kastel), VI-Hrvatini, VII-Bistrik – Čobanija. Further division within counties was into neighbourhoods (mahalas) and, within neighbourhoods, into streets. (Alibašić-Fideler, 2016).

The basic record unit of this archival fonds is the printed record/house list (forms A and B). Form A (house list) was foreseen for all towns, except Sarajevo, Bihać, Tuzla, Mostar, Banja Luka i Travnik. The form B was designed for these towns. The difference between forms was the column for the state of housing on the first page of the form B (the information for the state of housing was entered only for the aforementioned towns). The rest of columns for both forms (A and B) were the same. The house list had 36 columns, namely: 1. residence number; 2. current number of people; 3. first name and last name; 4. kinship to the owner of the apartment; gender: 5. male, 6. female; age: 7. for those who can document it and 8. for those who cannot document it; 9. place of birth, political county, country; 10. place of origin, 11. religion, 12. family rank; profession, occupation or earnings: 13. the branch of main profession; 14. position within the main profession; 15. the branch of incidental income; 16. position within incidental income; 17. landlords with serfs; 18. the number of chifliks¹ the landlord owns; 19. landlords without serfs; 20. free tenant; 21. serf; 22. free tenant and a serf; literacy: 23. able to read and write; 24. able to read only; mother tongue: 25. Serbo-Croatian; 26. other languages; 27. foreign taught languages; physical and mental defects: 28. blind; 29. mute; 30. insane; on October 10: present - 31. temporary; 32. permanently; absent - 33. temporary; 34. permanently; 35. usual residence of absentee, municipality, political county, country; 36. remarks. The last page of the forms A and B contained data on the livestock. These columns formed a house list which was, essentially, a large three-page long table proportioned 51x35 cm, with 25 vertical columns on the first page, while the inner two pages contained 5 horizontal (sometimes cut in half) and 36 vertical columns; and 9 horizontal columns. Data was entered in each of these columns, depending on whether or not it exists. Data was entered manually, with black ink, but the manuscript is sometimes very unclear and requires time to be read properly. Also, the data is often written in German. Each house list is specific and indicates one housing unit divided into flats, and listed are all the people present. Data on livestock was entered, depending on whether or not they exist, on the last page. (Alibašić-Fideler, 2016)

The work on processing the fonds started in 2008. It was found that the fonds consisted only of home lists/records, without any other documentation that would refer to the implementation of the census. It was established that the census lists refer to the District of Sarajevo and the town of Sarajevo, which led to the material subsequently being formed as a whole, or grouped, depending on the location. After that, it was decided that all the data would be transferred to the digital database and, later, to create appropriate and dedicated software for their research. Because it was the most practical

¹ Ottoman Turkish: *Çiftlik*; Bosnian: *Čifluk* is a Turkish term for a system of land management in the Ottoman Empire. Before the *chiflik* system the Empire used a non-hereditary form of land management called the *Timar System*. Starting as the Empire began to collapse, powerful military officers started to claim land from the Sultan's holding allowing them to pass the land onto their sons thus creating the *Chiflik* system. This form of land management lasted from the sixteenth century to the collapse of the Ottoman Empire in 1919. (Wikipedia)

and easiest option, which would enable an easy migration of data to different databases, a table was made in *Microsoft Excel* and modelled on the domestic list. In other words, the table, which was used to enter all the data during census, was copied. The lists/tables were organized into following units: street, neighbourhood (*mahala*) and county when it comes to material related to the town of Sarajevo. Namely, every aforementioned unit has a *file* and *folder* in electronic form. During the three-year period, the data related to the town of Sarajevo was entered into the database and the fonds description with an inventory was written in order to make it easier to use the fonds. This informative tool was built in accordance with the international standard ISAD(G), bearing in mind that this is a specific type of material. The part of the material related to the District of Sarajevo is yet to be processed.

4. USER PURPOSES OF THE 1910 POPULATION CENSUS IN SARAJEVO ARCHIVAL FONDS

4.1 The significance of the fonds in the context of research potential

Since the discussed archival fonds holds the only historical census preserved in the archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is a valuable historical source. Other archives possess eventual printed editions with analytical tables, but the originally used lists can be found only here. Such house lists, namely the ones pertaining to the general census of the Monarchy in 1910, represent a curiosity as archival material, as not many of them were preserved. This is also confirmed by the Teibenbacher, Kramer and Göderle (2012), who researched the topic of censuses in Austria from 1857 to 1910, which was also an integral part of the Monarchy. They state where, i.e. in which administrative bodies, the census lists from the Austrian censuses had to be dispatched and stored, and how they were probably lost. Lists of censuses from the 1880 and 1910 were kept in archives at the level of political districts, which were later mostly integrated into provincial archives. A portion of the material has also been destroyed by targeted administrative decisions since the First World War. That is why it is assumed that only a small part of the original material has been preserved to date. (Teibenbacher, Kramer and Göderle, 2012, 4-5) A similar situation occurred with archival material of the Austro-Hungarian period in Bosnia and Herzegovina. In the breaking years, after the First World War, during the interwar period, and even during the Second World War, the material was destroyed or alienated without any control. Often the main culprits for its disappearance and destruction were the institutions of the governmental system after 1918, due to a reckless decision-making on the destruction of documents originating from the previous regime. Such decisions were adopted with the pretence of lacking storage room and the abolition of Provincial and Territorial administration for Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1923 and 1924, when a large portion of the material was distributed to six newly established regions and line ministries of the government of Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in Belgrade. (Zaimović, 2014, 5-7) Taking into account all the above, this fonds occupies a special position in terms of its preservation, use for presentation purposes, as well as for specific research based on the information it contains.

According to the 1910 census, the District of Sarajevo had 288.061 inhabitants, while the town of Sarajevo had 51.919 inhabitants. The picture of Sarajevo's population has changed considerably during the Austro-Hungarian rule. This can be seen especially from the last census from 1910, and, if comparisons with earlier censuses are made, many changes can be observed. During this period, the population was almost tripled; the national image was greatly changed due to the immigrant foreign elements, and was also socially differentiated in the sense of a more pronounced feature of a modern civil

capitalist society. Of course, the specific political and socio-economic changes that occurred upon the arrival of Austro-Hungarians had the main influence on demographic changes in the town, changing the image of its population in terms of its national, religious and social structure. When observing the overall picture of the population and the number of inhabitants in the District of Sarajevo, it is visible that the majority of the population is, of course, concentrated in the town of Sarajevo, it being the centre and the capital. This is one of the reasons why this population census, that is, funds is significant.

The census / house lists used in this census provide the opportunity for detailed analysis of population by different parameters, i.e. according to the columns that were represented in the lists. There is a possibility of an insight into the gender structure of the population, age, marital status, religious affiliation, literacy, vocation, occupation, national affiliation and mother tongue, physical disability, etc. It is interesting to note that data on state affiliation was entered (in fact, these columns in the house lists were 9. place of birth, political county and the country and 10. place of origin, the political county and the country) and according to this principle, the population was divided to: Bosnian-Herzegovinian country affiliated members, citizens of the kingdoms and countries represented in the Imperial council, citizens of the countries of the Holy Crown of Hungary and foreigners. The issue of mother tongue is also very interesting and closely related to the issue of nationality. This column was first introduced for the purposes of 1910 census, so that even in this way, irrespective of religious affiliation, a picture of the national composition of the population would be obtained. However, the authorities had in mind that this could be a sensitive issue for the population, especially for its Muslim part, since the name "Bosnian language" was abolished in 1907 by the decision of the Provincial Government and replaced by the name Serbo-Croatian / Croato-Serbian. Therefore, when formulating the questions, the neutral attitude of the administration was taken care of, so as not to gain the impression that the language issue in the country was prejudicial. In the list that dealt with this issue, the questions were: 25. Serbo-Croatian - Croato-Serbian and 26 other language. As can be seen, Serbo-Croatian or Croato-Serbian language is treated as a single language, only with a separate alphabet. In other cases, the mother tongue is understood as the one being used by the person who is being enumerated, but this was exclusively reserved to foreigners, since none of the local residents have "Bosnian" as their language in the lists. For children who could not speak, their mother tongue was determined by the father's statement.

An essential item in every census, and likewise in the 1910 census, is the ratio of population to religion. The situation and the picture of the population in Sarajevo, on this issue, is greatly determined by the large migrations, that is, the movement of the population, and above all the immigration of a large number of foreigners. In Sarajevo, all the main confessions were represented: Muslim, Orthodox, Catholic and Jewish. The number of members of all confessions, especially Catholics, increased during the Austro-Hungarian rule until the last census of 1910. Numerous changes have happened with great immigration from abroad, except in the case of the Muslim population, where there was no influx from abroad except for a small number of immigrants from Turkey. On the contrary, there was significant emigration of the Muslim population from Sarajevo. Nevertheless, the majority of the population in the capital of Sarajevo was Muslim.

The census of 1910 was the first, according to the doctrines of science of that time, modern census in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Compared to previous censuses, it was the most comprehensive census that has been done in Sarajevo and the whole country. Everything from the original census lists, the way they were formed and the information they contained, as well as the very way of organizing the census and processing the material, offers great opportunities for analyzing the state of the

population in Sarajevo in 1910 by various parameters. This is particularly important when comparing the state of the population with previous censuses.

Fonds on the 1910 census in Sarajevo can be used for various types of research, one of them being historical demography. Population censuses are one of the main sources of study in this area, because they provide plenty of historical data. In addition, it is important for genealogical, economic, social, cultural, geographical, anthropological and other types of research, that is, it can be the basis for different context of analysis of population and opportunities in a given time frame.

4.2 The use of fonds and its data by users in the Sarajevo Historical Archives

When the work on the processing of the *1910 Census in Sarajevo* fonds started, the archives was not quite aware of the interest it will steer in public. Once it was presented to the public, the whole impact could be observed. The first public presentation of this material was during the exhibition based on it and that contributed to intensifying interest. Namely, during 2011 and 2012, intensive preparations were undertaken for the first post-war census of Bosnia and Herzegovina held in 2013, and the Archives used the appropriate moment to prepare an exhibition on the topic of the 1910 historical census. The moment also coincided with the jubilee of its creation, so in 2011, the Archives publicly opened an exhibition entitled "*Hundred Years of Population Census in Sarajevo 1910 – 2011*" whose authors were the same people who processed the material: senior archivist Almira Alibašić and archivist Fuad Obranović. The exhibition was very interesting both for the public and the media, due to the relevant topic, but also certainly due to the valuable archival material. The interest was so great that the Archives decided to repeat the exhibition in 2012, when it was again set for the public, under somewhat changed title and content.

After these exhibitions, a large number of citizens became interested in more details about the fonds. Their questions mostly encompassed the possibilities of research into their family trees, family history, ancestors, their property and estate, relocation, occupation, etc. Initially, the Archives took a stance that, although the fonds were presented through the exhibition, it would not grant access to it, respecting the basic archival principle of not using the fonds while it was being processed. This process has not yet been completed for the City of Sarajevo, so all the inquiries were answered with an explanation of the character of the fonds and why it is impossible to use it at that moment. However, as interest continued, researchers and citizens were still coming or addressing the Archives, therefore it was eventually decided that, after processing some of the material pertaining to the City of Sarajevo, fonds was to be used for the purpose of answering the requests of all interested parties. This was justifiable because it was evident that the final processing would take a certain amount of time, but the portion processed so far still provided a certain basis for answering specific citizens' inquiries and solving their requests. The only problem was the question of how to grant access to the data from the fonds, since the material would be subjected to damage due to manual handling, and the format was not practical for constant manipulation. For these reasons, among other things, an electronic database was created from the fonds. However, the researchers could not be granted access to this database for technical reasons on one hand, and the prevention of misappropriation, on the other hand. Eventually, the mode of answering the applications of the researches regarding this issue was settled: all those who wished to obtain information from the fonds could do so by submitting an official request to the Archives and subsequently, according to the request, an interview was conducted with the applicant where the Archives explained what the fonds provide in the

context of the research or the required data are researched and given in a written response. Granting access in this way, and in accordance with the internal regulations of the Sarajevo Historical Archives, the fonds are being used since 2015. In addition to domestic, there were also foreign researchers, and except for genealogy researchers who mostly used the fonds, there were also those who were interested in them for the purposes of writing certain monographs, newspaper articles, scientific papers, and the like.

5. USE OF THE FONDS AND PERSONAL DATA PROTECTION

The material kept in the fonds contains, above all, personal information about the population. As such, all personal data are sensitive to the use and this aspect of protecting the contents of the fonds has to be respected. For the exhibition, house lists with certain famous people from that period were set up to enrich the contents of the exhibition. On these ground the media inquired about whether the Archives is violating the provisions on personal data protection or whether it had asked the successors for the permission.

The Archives thus acted in accordance with the legislation in force. Archival material kept by of the Archives is of public nature and, as such, available to the public. There certainly are prohibitions or limitations of access, in cases where documents are of sensitive nature. Because the material itself is over one hundred years old, and the people to whom the data relate are no longer alive, this was not the case. Also, archival material is a historical source, first and foremost, and its purpose is to be used for historical research of different kinds, which is why it is preserved in archives and eventually presented.

Regarding the treatment of archival material containing personal data, the Archives Act of the Canton of Sarajevo from 2016 states that: "*Public archival material containing personal data (vital records, personal records, history of disease records and medical records, tax and financial documentation, court and other documentation) is available for use after the expiration of a period of 70 years from the date of its creation, i.e. 100 years from the date of birth of the person to whom it relates.*" Processing of personal data is also regulated by a special law, the Data Protection Act (2006, 2011), which in Article 3 defines personal data as: "*Personal data means any information pertaining to an identified physical person or based on which a person's identity can be identified.*" Article 20 of the same law, in regards to the use and research of personal data, states that: "*after the expiration of the time period necessary to fulfil the purpose for which the data were collected, the data may be processed only for statistical, historical and scientific purposes.*" The same article also states that personal data can be processed only for the purposes of history without the consent of the data bearer.

If the treatment of personal data is perceived in the context of certain international regulations, the latest act regulating this area is certainly the *General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)* adopted by the EU in 2016 which, to date, in detail regulates this area in a most comprehensive way. However, this regulation is not primarily foreseen for historical material that contains personal information, although it indirectly provides a framework for dealing with such personal information. A good review and interpretation of the provisions of the new regulation in the context of the work of archival institutions working with personal data as archival and historical material was carried out in the United Kingdom and their National Archive, which published a special guide which discusses the act in the light of archives. (Guide to archiving personal data, 2018)

6. CONCLUSION

As already emphasized in this paper, archives are institutions that deal with collecting, storing, granting access for use and presenting archival material, which in many cases may contain personal data, dating back to its origin. This is also one of the main purposes of archiving: to gather and retain knowledge of the past in order to use it for different research, understanding the present and providing a better path for the future. That is why this regulation on the use of personal data is also important for archives, since it provides a wider framework for dealing with personal data of living persons, i.e. the documentation of such data which will inevitably become archival material in the future and as such stored at the archives' depot. One of the recommendations for archives and users of archival material that contains personal information, provided in this Guide, is about awareness and responsibility. Specifically, when users in the archives receive copies of certain documents with personal data, they in some way begin to control their use and need to be warned of their nature and possible abuses, and therefore they have to be aware that such use is regulated by certain acts for which they themselves ought to bear the responsibility. Certain formal steps can also be taken to this end, such as signing a certain statement of loyalty prior to the use of documents, which is to be signed by the user. (Guide to archiving personal data, 2018, 35)

Such practice of the British archives, which implemented and adapted this European regulation on the local level, serves as an excellent example of the use of European guidelines which ought to be followed.

POVZETEK

OSEBNI PODATKI V ARHIVSKEM GRADIVU IN NJIHOVA UPORABA: ARHIVSKI FOND POPIS PREBIVALSTVA V SARAJEVU LETA 1910 – ŠTUDIJA PRIMERA ZGODOVINSKEGA ARHIVA SARAJEVO

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Prispevek predstavlja arhivski fond »Popis prebivalstva v Sarajevu leta 1910« kot enkratni primer ohranjenega gradiva te vrste v Bosni in Hercegovini. Obravnavan je z vidika obdelave ter predstavitve gradiva v fondu, pri čemer je posebna pozornost namenjena dostopu do osebnih podatkov.

Prvi sodobni popisi prebivalstva v Bosni in Hercegovini so bili opravljeni v času avstro-ogrsko oblasti. V tem obdobju so izvedli štiri popise, in sicer v letih 1879, 1885, 1895 in 1910. Zgodovinski arhiv Sarajevo hrani arhivski fond z naslovom »Oddelek za statistiko pokrajinske vlade Bosne in Hercegovine: Popis prebivalstva v Bosni in Hercegovini – Sarajevo«, v katerem so ohranjeni dokumenti iz leta 1910. Gradivo predstavlja pomemben vir za zgodovinske, demografske, družbene, ekonomske, kulturne in statistične raziskave tega časa. Hkrati pa vsebuje osebne podatke, ki morajo biti zaščiteni v skladu s trenutno veljavno zakonodajo o varstvu tega segmenta človekovih pravic.

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