

Sarajevska Hagada



The Sarajevo Haggadah





BOZNA.

The Sarajevo

Jewish Community Sarajevo and
Archive of Bosnia and Herzegovina Sarajevo

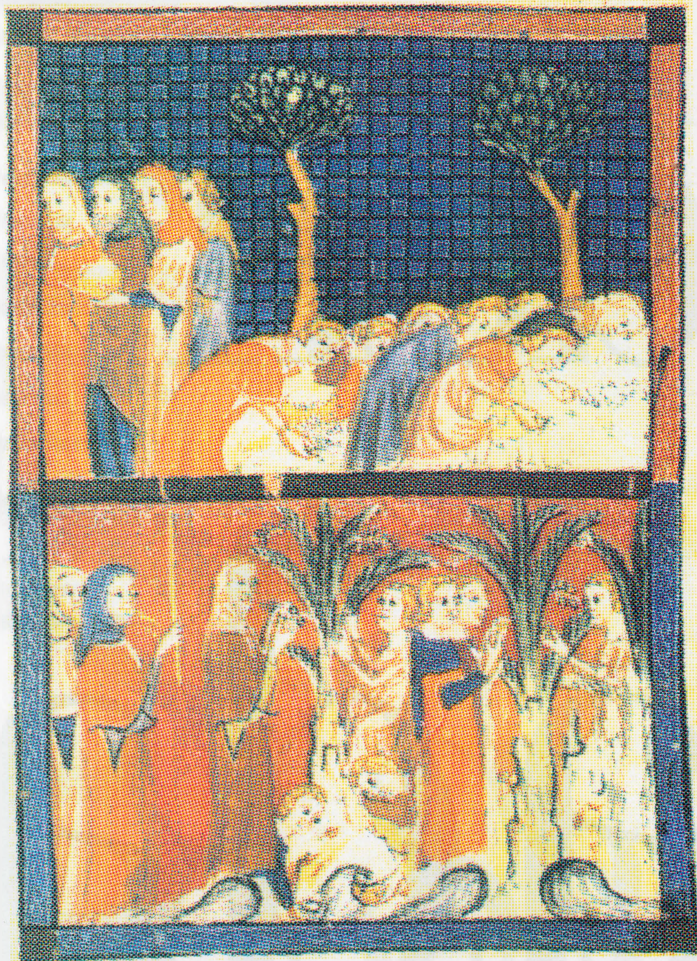
Jevrejska opština Sarajevo i
Arhiv Bosne i Hercegovine Sarajevo

Sarajevska

Haggadah

Haggada

Exhibition

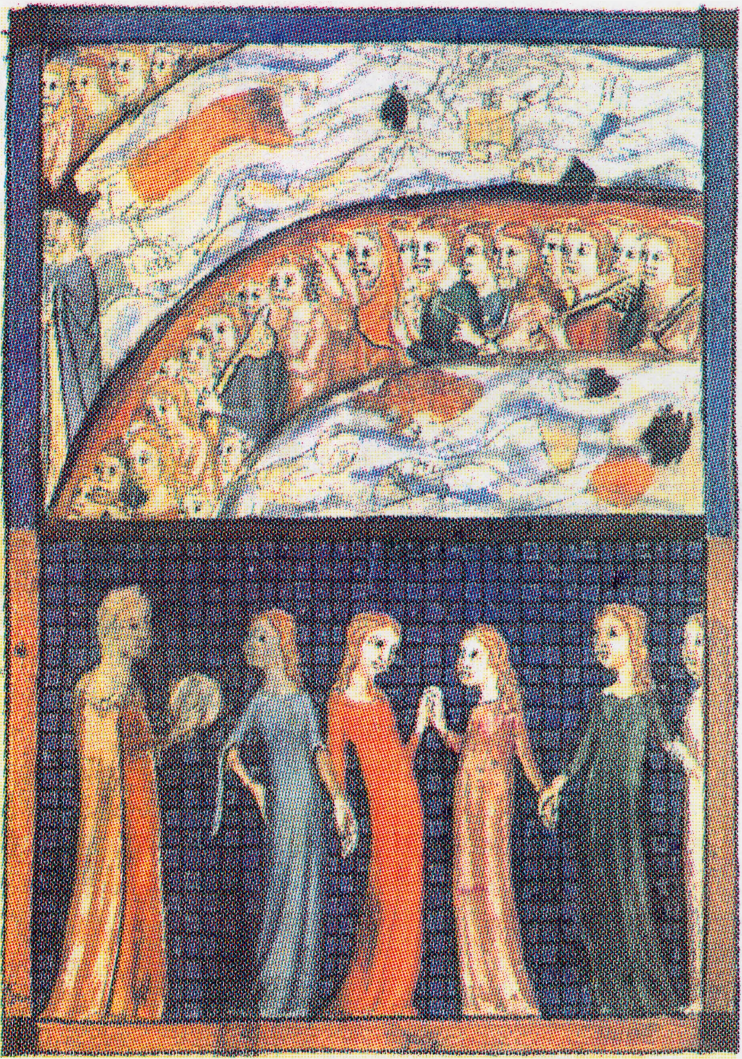


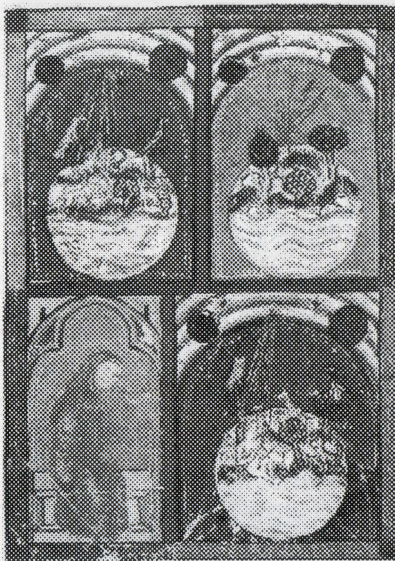
מעשה

כִּלְאֵי עוֹר וְרֵא אֶל עוֹד בֶּן עוֹרִי
 וְרֵעִי כְּאוֹר טַרְפוֹן שֶׁהוּא מְסוּבֵן
 בְּבֵנֵי טַרְפוֹן וְהוּא מְסַפֵּר לָנוּ כִּי צִיָּאת
 מִצִּיּוֹן אֶתְּוֹחַלֵּלְהָ יַעֲקֹב
 תִּלְמִידֵיהֶם וְאָמְרוּ לָהֶם רַבּוֹתֵינוּ
 הָיָה זְמַן קָרִית שֶׁמֵּעֵשֶׁל שְׁחָרִית

אתה

מפירקא טטפין טטא ומזוקחמרא
 אתה י' אהע סלך העו לסכורא
 פרי רופן
 אתה י' אהע סלך העולם אטור
 סורכט ממל' עם ורומכט ממל'
 לשון וקדיטטו במצותנו וזעק לנו י' אהע כאתב
 מיערים לישכחה הנם חסננס לישון אתיזס
 תג חמצות הוזה ומן חיה יתנו באהבה מקרא
 קר שוכר ליצאת מערס כי בט כחדת נאות
 קרית ממל' העמים ומיערי קריתך כשמה
 וכשיטון הנחלתנו סידך אתה י' אהע סלך
 ורומכנס" כרדך אתה י' אהע סלך



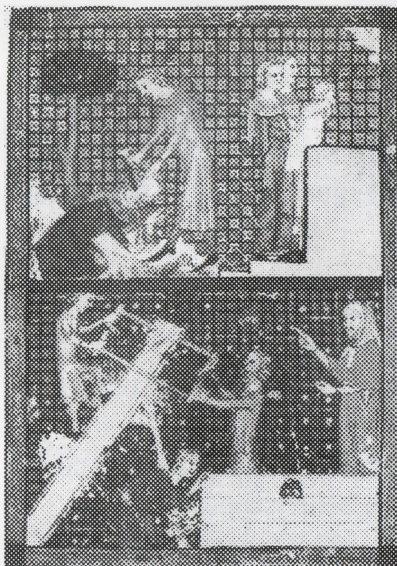


Misterija sarajevske Hagade

Prohujali su vijekovi od onog vremena, sredine XIV stoljeća, kada je, u zlatno doba Španije, nastala čudesna i neprevaziđena "Sarajevska Hagada". Pitanje je hoćemo li ikada saznati pravi datum i mjesto rođenja knjige koja je, kao simbol oslobođenja, postala i simbol Sarajeva. Naime, svake godine, i tako već stotinama godina, Jevreji cijeloga svijeta proslavljaju Pesah, praznik oslobođenja iz egipatskog ropstva, tradicionalnom Seder večerom na kojoj se čita Hagada, knjiga o izbjavljenju. Svaka jevrejska porodica ima Hagadu, a one bogatije su, u to davno zlatno doba Španije, mogle sebi da priušte i luksuzne - posebno izrađene Hagade, kao što je ova naša.

Naravno, pored misterije o datumu i mjestu nastanka, mala je misterija i ko ju je u stvari oslikao? Ako je bio Jevrej, kako se usudio slikati ljudske likove, a ako je bio hrišćanin, ko mu je davao instrukcije? Da li je možda bio musliman, jer su u to doba u Španiji živjeli sa Jevrejima u velikoj slozi i ljubavi, bili su majstori kaligrafije, a i njima vjera brani prikazivanje ljudskog lika? Ko zna, ali i to pokazuje da je misterija koja je tako davno rođena, još do danas neodgonetnuta.

Kada se Hagada otvori, već prva slika zbunjuje. Zamislite u XIV stoljeću prikazati zemlju okruglom! Pa zbog takvog "zločina" Giordano Bruno je 200 godina kasnije gorio na lomači, a naši autori su je uzeli kao gotovu stvar i ponovili u svakom danu Stvaranja.



The mystery of the Sarajevo Haggadah

It has been long time since the middle of the 14th century, the golden age of Spain when the amazing and incomparable "The Sarajevo Haggadah" was created. It still remains unclear whether we will ever learn the date and place of the book's making, the symbol of liberation, which has also become a symbol of Sarajevo. Year after year for centuries the Jews around the world have been celebrating Passover, the holiday that marks liberation from the Egyptian slavery by a traditional Seder dinner at which Haggadah, the book of liberation, is being read. Every Jewish family has a copy of Haggadah and rich families in prosperous Spain could even afford lavishly decorated ones - a specially made Haggadah, as the one we have.

In addition to the mystery regarding the date and place of its making, it is also a mystery as of who painted it. If he was a Jew, how dared he portray a man and if he was a Christian who provided him with the necessary instruction? Could it be that he was a Muslim, as they lived in harmony with the Jews at the time in Spain and who were masters of calligraphy? The Muslim religion also proscribes portrayal of human image. No one knows the answer to these questions and that leaves us with the baffling mystery unsolved to the present day.

The very first image after opening Haggadah leaves us confused. Imagine presenting the Earth as round in the 14th century! Giordano Bruno was burnt at the stake for



Listamo li dalje te sjajne stranice - imamo pred sobom cijeli Stari zavjet, a možete li zamisliti priče koje su uz to pričane? Sigurno su bile na ladino jeziku, jeziku kojim je i Servantes pisao, da bi kasnije bile pričane i na talijanskom, vjerovatno bosanskom ili nekom trećem jeziku. Slike su toliko inspirativne, da nije teško zamisliti kazivača kako svaku stranicu Hagade obogaćuje svojim, uvijek novim tumačenjima, nerijetko povezanim sa svakodnevnom situacijom.

Listajući dalje, dolazimo do poznate stranice, prikazane i na omotu novog reprintsa, gdje se kaže "Ko je gladan, neka dođe i jede, ko je žedan, neka dođe i pije...", rečenica koja se uvijek svečano izgovara uz svaki Seder, rečenica koja poziva nevoljnike i namjernike da nam se pridruže, jer i mi slavimo. I ponovo nekoliko misterija. Na vrhu grb grada Barcelone, ili možda samo nešto što na njega podsjeća. A u dnu, na dvije strane dva grba. Jedan prikazuje ružu, a drugi krilo. Sjetimo se da se na hebrejskom ruža kaže "šošan" a krilo "elazar". Nije li to dokaz da je Hagada urađena kao svadbena dar za vjenčanje pripadnika dvije moćne porodice, Elazar i Šošán, jer ima tragova da su se u to vrijeme te dvije porodice orodile?

Na nekoliko stranica nalazimo mrlje od crnog vina. Naravno, kada se zna da uz Seder treba četiri puta nazdraviti, pa nije čudo, da se koji puta koja kap i prospe. Koje je to vino bilo? Je li bilo košer? Ko je učio pisati koristeći stranice Hagade? Ko je doctavao u praznim prostorima likove ljudi i životinja? Sve to su pitanja na koje vjerovatno nikada nećemo imati egzaktan odgovor.

Nakon 1492, po izgonu iz Španije, vjerovatno 1510. godine Hagada mijenja vlasnika. Zabilješka govori o 18-oj godini nakon izгона, ali nam ne daje imena niti starog niti novog vlasnika. Opet misterija. Je li neko kupio knjigu za bagatelu da bi se prodavac mogao spasiti i prehraniti, ili je neko kupio knjigu kako bi pomogao nevoljniku koji nije

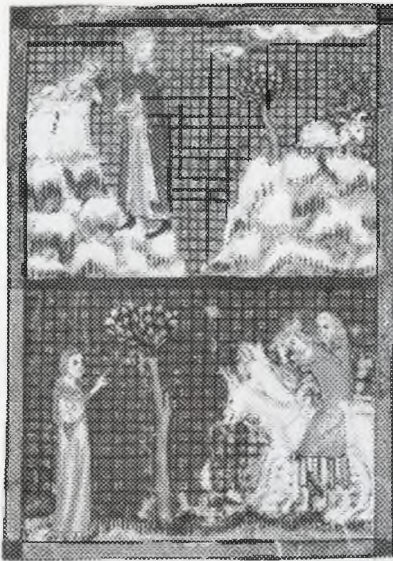


the very crime 200 hundred years later and our authors just took it for granted and repeated it in depicting every single day of the Creation. Browsing through the glorious pages we find the entire Old Testament and one can only imagine all the tales being told in addition to it. They must have been told in Ladino language, the language of Cervantes and later in Italian, probably in Bosnian too or in some other language. The images are so inspiring that it is not at all difficult to imagine the storyteller enriching every page of Haggadah by his always new interpretations often related to everyday situations.

Browsing through the book further, one comes to the well known page used also as the cover for the new reprinted edition which says "Who is hungry should come forward and eat, the thirsty should come and drink...", the sentence being said at every Seder, the sentence inviting wretched and unexpected guests to join us as we ourselves are celebrating. Several more mysteries follow. The coat of arms of the city of Barcelona at the top, or something closely resembling it. And then the two coats of arms at the two corners at the bottom. One depicts a rose and the other a wing. Let us remember that the word for rose in Hebrew is "shoshan" and wing is "elazar". Could it be a proof that the Haggadah was made as a gift for the occasion of marriage of members of two dominant families Elazar and Shoshan, as there is evidence of the two families becoming related by marriage at the time?

Several pages are stained by red wine. Quite normal, taking into account that one has to toast four times at Seder and it is a little wonder that a drop here and there is spilled on the occasion. What sort of wine was it? Was it Kosher? Who was learned to write using the Haggadah pages? Who added images of humans and animals in the empty spaces? We will probably never get a proper answer to all these questions.

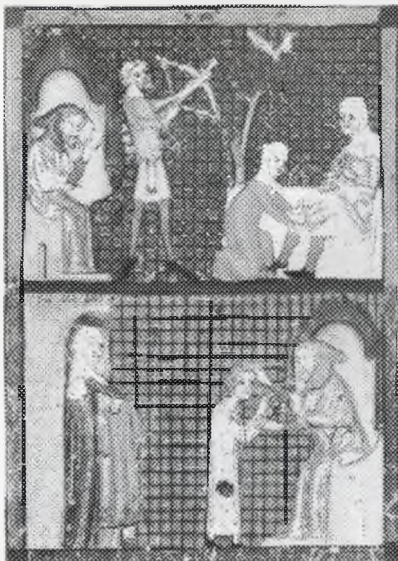
After expulsion of Jews form Spain in 1492, probably around 1510, the Haggadah changes hands. A note mentions the 18th year after the expulsion but does not provide us



imao ništa drugo vrijedno na prodaju, što je i tada, kao i mnogo puta nakon toga, moglo da spasi život.

Konačno pravi trag! Godina 1609. i bilješka da u ovoj knjizi nema ništa protiv crkve. Hagada je amnestirana i neće gorjeti na lomači, na koju inkvizicija stavlja i mnogo bezazlenija djela. A slika sa prve strane? Možda je kontrola počela tek od druge stranice, a možda je i taj kontrolor bio pristalica tada bogohulnih ideja Giordana Bruna.

I nakon toga - duga stanka. Šta je bilo između 1609. i 1894. možemo samo pretpostaviti. Knjiga je, ili kao miraz, ili kao mito, ili jednostavno kao dio imovine onih koji su tražili svoje mjesto pod suncem, dospjela u Bosnu i Hercegovinu, u grad Sarajevo. U tom evropskom Jerusalemu, gdje Jevreji žive sa ostalima od 1565. godine, Hagada je doživjela svoju svjetsku slavu. U ovom gradu je 1892. godine formirano Jevrejsko kulturno prosvjetno i humanitarno društvo "La Benevolencija", a kada je Josef Koen ponudio da društvu proda Hagadu, jednostavno - bila je preskupa. Kolika je njena vrijednost danas? Tko to zna? Cifre idu do nevjerovatnih 700 miliona dolara (vjerovatno nastali kao štamparska greška od procijenjenih 7 miliona dolara), a tada je prodana za 150 kruna, koje danas (a vjerovatno su i tada) vrijede 15.000 maraka. Kupac je bio Landes Museum - Zemaljski muzej, koji je otvoren 1888. i koji je bio u situaciji da otkupljuje vrijedne starine. Cijela priča i prepiska Sarajevo - Beč oko otkupa Hagade nalazi se na panoima ove izložbe, koji govore sami za sebe. Tada se desila još jedna stvar, koja je inače gotovo nezabilježena. Knjiga je poslana u Beč na prvu ekspertizu i, vjerovali ili ne, nakon dvije godine se vratila u Sarajevo. Kako bi danas bili prazni British Museum, Louvre, i drugi svjetski muzeji kada bi svima vratili ono što su odnijeli. Autrijanci su Hagadu vratili u Sarajevo. Da li zato sto je i Sarajevo bilo dio monarhije, ili je to bio gest poštenih profesionalaca, nikada nećemo saznati. Ipak, i nakon stotinu godina - hvala im što danas imamo Sarajevsku, a ne Bečku Hagadu.



with names of either of the owners. Yet another mystery. Did somebody buy the book practically for free so that the desperate owner could save or feed himself or did that somebody buy the book in order to help a miserable man who had nothing else worth selling?

Finally a right track! The year of 1609 and a note that the book holds nothing against the church. The Haggadah was granted amnesty and won't be burnt at the stake, as was the case with so many other books of much more naïve contents during the inquisition. What about the illustration at the first page? Could it be that the inspection was started at page two or that the examiner supported the blasphemous ideas of Giordano Bruno?

Then comes a long pause. We can only presume what happened between 1609 and 1894. The manuscript came to Bosnia and Herzegovina either as a piece of dowry or as a bribe, or simply as property of those who looked for security in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in Sarajevo. The Haggadah lived to see its worldly glory in the European Jerusalem, where Jews have been living with others since 1565. It was in this city that the Jewish cultural - educational and humanitarian society "La Benevolencija" was established in 1892. The Haggadah was far too expensive when Josef Cohen offered to sell it to the society. What is its market value today? Who knows? The figures go as high as 700 million US\$ (which is probably a misprint of estimated 7 million US\$). It was sold for 150 Kruna, estimated today (and probably also at the time) at 15.000 KM. The buyer was the National Museum, the institution opened in 1888 that was financially capable of acquiring worthy antiques. The correspondence related to purchase of this manuscript between Sarajevo and Vienna is presented at this exhibition.

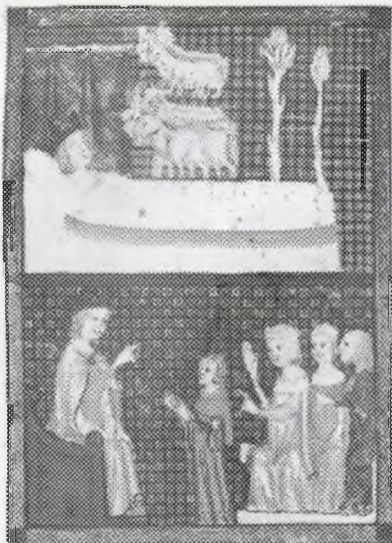
Then a strange thing happened. The manuscript was sent to Vienna for the first expertise and, believe it or not, was returned to Sarajevo after two years. How bleak would



Nikada Hagada nije bila javno izložena. Uvijek se čuvala na posebnom mjestu i bila dostupna samo očima izabranih. Nije se vidjela, ali se za nju znalo, pa je u aprilu 1941, nakon ulaska njemačke vojske u Sarajevo, jedan od prvih predmeta koji su zatražili bila upravo Sarajevska Hagada. Dovitljivošću Joze Petrovića, tadašnjeg direktora, i Derviša Korkuta, kustosa Zemaljskog muzeja, Hagada im nije predata. Oberstrunbanfirer Fortner je ostao zbunjen kada su mu rekli da je neki njemački oficir "upravo bio tu i odnio knjigu... a ko zna kako se zove, kako se to smije i pitati". Uglavnom, knjiga je spašena i onda ponovo misterija? Dok su njeni bivši vlasnici i revnosni čitaoci okončavali život u logorima Jasenovac, Aušvic, Gradiška, Jadovno i desetinama drugih, Hagada je preživjela, a da se još nije tačno utvrdilo gdje i kako. Legenda kaže pod pragom džamije u jednom selu podno Bjelašnice. Druga veli da je bila zakopana pod trešnjom, ili možda orahom. Blizu je razumu da je u stvari bila zavučena među hiljadama drugih primjeraka bogate muzejske biblioteke, jer je svojim neuglednim koricama djelovala tako da ni najlukaviji posjetilac ne bi pomislio kakvo se blago krije iza tih kartonskih korica.

Napokon oslobođenje, 1945. i Hagada je opet u, sada Narodnom muzeju. O njoj počinje kružiti legenda, jer je, za razliku od 6 miliona Jevreja, knjiga preživjela. Pojavljuju se prve studije, a zatim i novo reprint izdanje i naravno spor. Cija je Hagada? Vrhovni sud Socijalističke Republike Bosne i Hercegovine donosi presudu da je Hagada vlasništvo Bosne i Hercegovine, a da je njen držalac Narodni muzej. Time je spor zaključen, a onda se pojavljuju, bilo legalna, bilo "piratska" izdanja reprints u izdanju sarajevske kuće Svjetlost, beogradske Prosvete ili u njihovoj kooperaciji.

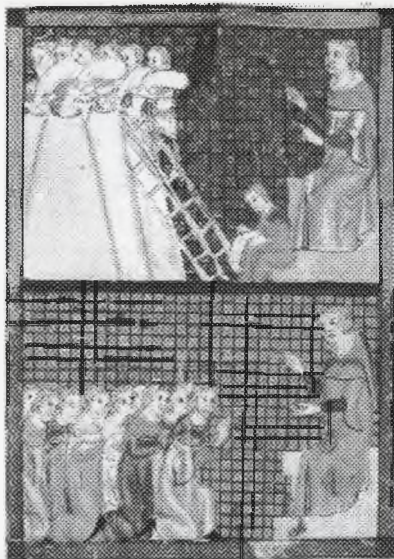
Godine 1966. obilježava se 400 godina dolaska Jevreja u Bosnu i Hercegovinu i formiranja Jevrejske opštine i na kratko vrijeme Hagada se izlaže očima znatiželjnika. Ponovo, 1988, prigodom velike izložbe "Jevreji na tlu Jugoslavije" Hagada se izlaže tek na par sati.



the British Museum, the Louvre and other world renowned museums around the world would have looked today if they returned everything they took from around the world? The Austrians have returned the Haggadah to Sarajevo. We will never find out whether that happened because Sarajevo was part of the Monarchy at the time or if it was an act of honest professionals. Nevertheless, we thank them even one hundred years later for having the Sarajevo Haggadah today and not the Vienna Haggadah.

The Haggadah was never displayed. It was always kept in a special place and was available for viewing only to the selected few. It was not seen and yet everybody knew about it. One of the first relics that the German forces requested after entering Sarajevo in 1941 was the Sarajevo Haggadah. Thanks to ingenuity of Mr. Jozo Petrovic, the director and Mr. Dervis Korkut, the custodian of the National Museum, the Haggadah was not handed over then. Obersturmbanfuierer Fortner was quite puzzled after he was told that a German officer "was here a minute ago and took the book away... His name? How could we dare and ask?" Anyhow, the book was saved and then comes another mystery. As its former owners and enthusiastic readers ended their lives in Jasenovac, Auswitz, Gradiska, Jadovno and dozens of other concentration camps, the Haggadah survived without our knowing where and how. A legend says that it was hidden under the threshold of a mosque in a village at the foot of mountain Bjelasnica. Another says that it was buried under a cherry tree or under a walnut tree. It is probably realistic to believe that it was buried among other titles of the museum's rich library as its nondescript binding prevented even most cunning visitors from discovering the wealth behind the plain cardboard covers.

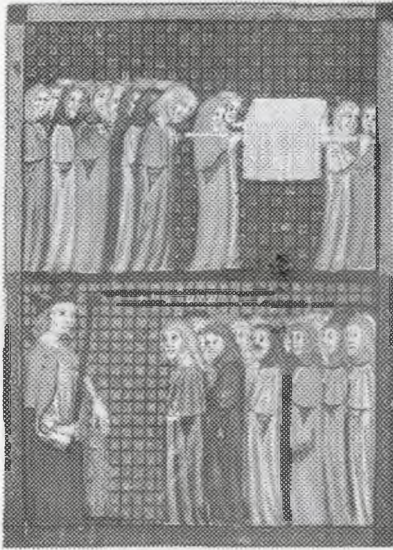
After the liberation in 1945, the Haggadah gets back to the National Museum. The fact that the manuscript survived the times in which six million Jews were not that fortunate made it legendary. First studies come out soon as well as new reprints and dis-



Kada su 1991. počele pripreme za svjetsku manifestaciju "Sefarad 92". obilježavanja 500 godišnjice izгона Jevreja iz Španije, Hagada je pozvana u Madrid na, do tada, najveću izložbu sefardike. Na žalost, ili na sreću, tada je Muzej tražio osiguranje od 7 miliona dolara, na koje je, zbog rata u Sloveniji i Hrvatskoj bila tako visoka premija, da su organizatori odustali od poziva. Tako je Hagada ostala u Sarajevu da 1992. dočeka novi rat i da ponovo bude spašena na misteriozan način. Ovag puta heroj spašavanja je bio dr Enver Imamović, direktor Muzeja, koji je sa nekoliko hrabrih policajaca i pripadnika teritorijalne odbrane izvukao Hagadu iz Muzeja, sa prve linije fronta, u sigurnost trezora Narodne banke.

Nakon mjeseci i mjeseci rata u Bosni i Hercegovini, pojavili su se natpisi u svjetskoj štampi o tome kako je Hagada uništena, pa onda oni o tome da ju je Vlada Republike Bosne i Hercegovine prodala i za te novce kupila oružje - riječju širile su se laži, kao što se to uvijek u ratu dešava. Početkom 1995. Bosna više nije bila glavna tema svjetskih medija. Pustili su nas da krvarimo, a oni su se bavili drugim stvarima. Tada se rodila ideja da se skrene pažnja na Sarajevo i na našu tragediju, a da se za to iskoristi Hagada. Senator Liberman je rekao "Ja bih došao u Sarajevo, ako će za Pesah biti i Sarajevska Hagada na stolu". Predsjednik Izetbegović i premijer Silajdžić su prihvatili ideju i za Pesah 1995. Hagada je, pod neviđenim mjerama obezbjeđenja donesena u Jevrejsku opštinu. Bio je to događaj koji su zabilježili svi svjetski mediji, ne mali broj njih je poslao specijalne izvještače u Sarajevo samo zbog tog događaja, na CNN-u je to bila "Breaking News", a zbog čvrste opsade i zatvaranja aerodroma, Liberman nije stigao.

Svejedno, Hagada je po treći put javno prikazana. Dokazali smo da u ovoj zemlji nismo takvi da obavezno uništavamo sve tuđe vrijednosti samo zato što nisu naše, uspjeli smo da postignemo ono što smo željeli - da skrenemo pažnju svijeta na Sarajevo i na Hagadu.



putes. Who owns the Haggadah? The Supreme Court of Bosnia and Herzegovina rules that the Haggadah is property of Bosnia and Herzegovina and that its proprietor is the National Museum. The dispute is thus closed, followed by both legal and pirated reprints by publishers Svjetlost in Sarajevo, Prosveta in Belgrade or in cooperation of the two publishers.

During the preparations for the global exposition "Sepharad 92" in 1991 to mark the expulsion of Jews from Spain of five hundred years ago, the Haggadah was requested for the largest exhibition of Sephardic art ever organized in Madrid. Unfortunately or rather fortunately, the Madrid Museum required it to be insured for 7 million dollars because of the wars in Slovenia and in Croatia and the organizers had to give up on the idea. So it happened that the Haggadah remained in Sarajevo and awaited the war that lied ahead. Once again, it was saved in a mysterious way. The hero this time was Dr. Enver Imamovic, the director of the Museum, who, along with a couple of brave policemen and members of the territorial guard, took out the Haggadah from the Museum immediately at the front line and moved it to the vault of the National Bank.

During the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina several newspaper articles around the world speculated that the Haggadah had been destroyed or even that the Government of Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina sold it and used the funds to buy arms, which was all-untrue. By 1995 Bosnia was no longer high on the agenda for media around the world. We were left to bleed to death and they dealt with other topics. Then an idea on how to bring back attention of the world to Sarajevo by using Haggadah was born. Senator Lieberman said: "I will come to Sarajevo for Passover if the Sarajevo Haggadah will be on the table." President Izetbegovic and Prime Minister Silajdzic accepted the idea and the Haggadah was brought to the Jewish Community Building for the Passover of 1995 under massive security measures. The event was noted by all news agencies around the world



Naredne godine, emisiju ABC Night line na američkoj televiziji posvećenu Sarajevskoj Hagadi vidjelo je 12 miliona gledalaca.

Pred vama je dio te priče ispričan kroz dokumente Arhiva Bosne i Hercegovine.

Uskoro će pred vama biti i Sarajevska Hagada. Zajedničkim naporima Misije UN u Bosni i Hercegovini, naše Jevrejske zajednice, Zemaljkog muzeja i niza donatora, u Zemaljskom muzeju se uređuje prostor u kome će Hagada biti trajno izložena kako bi je svako mogao vidjeti i uvjeriti se da je misterija stvarna, a ljepota neprolazna.

Vjerujemo i želimo da narednih 650 godina života Sarajevske Hagade protekne u miru i spokojstvu i da njena ljepota nadvlada sve teškoće i probleme.

Sarajevo, mart 2002.

Jakob Finci



and quite a few sent their reporters to Sarajevo especially for the occasion. It was the "Breaking News" for CNN and Senator Lieberman did not make it to Sarajevo because of the tight siege and closing down of the airport.

Nevertheless, the Haggadah was presented to public for the third time. It was proved that us, Bosnians and Herzegovinians, can care for relics other than those of our own milieu and we also succeeded in bringing the attention of the world to Sarajevo and to the Haggadah once again.

Next year 12 million American viewers saw a broadcast of ABC Night Line dedicated to the Sarajevo Haggadah.

A part of the story told through documents from the Archives of Bosnia and Herzegovina is before you.

Soon the Sarajevo Haggadah will also be before you. By joint efforts of the UN Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, our Jewish Community, the National Museum and several donors, a space to permanently exhibit the Haggadah at the National Museum is being prepared so that everybody can see it and prove it to himself and herself that the mystery is real and that beauty is eternal.

We hope and believe that peace and tranquillity will prevail in the next 650 years of existence of the Sarajevo Haggadah and that its beauty will overcome all hardships and problems.

Sarajevo, March 2002.

Jakob Finci

Legende za izložbu "Sarajevska Hagada"

Legends for the exhibition "The Sarajevo Haggadah"

1. Zemaljska vlada u Sarajevu (broj 26445/I. 9. marta 1894) obavještava Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, da je Kosta Horman, vladin savjetnik otkupio za Zemaljski muzej u Sarajevu, hebrejski Kodeks iz XIV-XV stoljeća sa brojnim minijaturama od ovdasnjeg Španijola Josefa Cohena za svotu od 150 forinti. Ovim se Visoko Ministarstvo moli da ovu svotu odobri kao moguće prekoračenje "ovogodišnjeg" muzejskog preliminara. Zemaljska vlada u Sarajevu moli Visoko ministarstvo da odobri naučnu obradu Kodeksa.

/ABH,ZMF, 3271/B.H/ 1894/

1. *The Land Government in Sarajevo (No. 26445/I of March 9, 1894.) informs the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna that Mr. Kosta Horman, the advisor to the government, has purchased a Hebrew Codex dated 14 - 15th century for the National Museum in Sarajevo with numerous miniatures from a local Spaniard named Joseph Cohen for the amount of 150 Forint. The High Ministry is requested to enter this amount as an overdraft from this year's preliminary budget. The Land Government in Sarajevo also requests the High Ministry to approve a scientific study of the Codex.*

/ABH,ZMF, 3271/B.H./ 1894/



2. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, odgovara da je primilo sa zadovoljstvom izvještaj o kupovini hebrejskog Kodeksa iz XIV - XV stoljeća i da dozvoljava da se iznos novca kojim je kupljen Kodeks zavede kao prekoračenje proračuna Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo, što je već učinjeno.

/ABH,ZMF, 3271/B.H/ 1894/

2. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, responds with pleasure that it has received the report on purchase of the Hebrew Codex from 14th - 15th century and that it has approved the requested amount for purchasing of the Codex to be entered as an overdraft from the National Museum in Sarajevo budget, which has been done already.*

/ABH,ZMF, 3271/B.H./ 1894/

3. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće. Stvaranje svijeta.

3. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th century. The Creation of the World.*

4. Izvještaj (8. oktobar 1895) dr Moriza Hoernes, austrijskog prethistoričara i urednika Naučnih saopštenja iz Bosne i Hercegovine, gosp.

Generalnom konzulu, o stanju planirane obrade Kodeksa:

Dr Julius Schlosser, carski i kraljevski kustos historije umjetnosti Dvorskog muzeja, univ. docent, preuzeo je obradu umjetničko historijskog dijela, umjesto ranije određenog prof. Wickloffa, a filološku obradu Kodeksa preuzeo je dr David H. Müller, redovni profesor K. K. Austrijskog univerziteta i upravnik Orijentalnog instituta K. K. univerziteta Beč.

Prema mišljenju dr Moriza Hoernes od procjene ova dva naučnika zavisi porijeklo i sudbina Kodeksa, a zbog njegove rijetkosti i savjesnog rada naučnika, naučna obrada neće biti završena prije godine dana, stoji u izvještaju.

Dr Julius Schlosser namjerava još štampati elaborat kao dodatak u Naučnom vijesniku ili Glasniku, a Kodeks bi trebao biti objavljen početkom 1897. godine.

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./ 1895/

4. *Report (October 8, 1895) of Dr. Moriz Hoernes, Austrian historian and the editor of the Scientific Report from Bosnia and Herzegovina, to the General Consul on planned study of the Codex:*

Dr. Julius Schlosser, the emperor's and king's custodian of history of arts at the Royal Museum, has taken on a job of working on the historical artefact instead of previously assigned Prof. Wickloff. The philological study of the text will be carried out by David H. Müller, full time professor at the K.u.K. Austrian University and the head of the Oriental Institute of the K.u.K. University in Vienna.

According to Moriz Hoernes, the origin and the fate of the Codex depends on the work of the two researchers. Due to the document's rarity and thorough work of the scientists, the scientific study will not be finished sooner than a year, the report states.

Dr. Julius Schlosser plans to publish a report as a supplement to the Scientific Report or the Herald and the Codex should be published early in 1897.

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./ 1895./

5. Dr David H. Müller se zahvaljuje za tri primjerka Naučnog Glasnika (*Wissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina*) u kome je objavljen izvještaj o stanju rada na hebrejskoj Hagadi-Kodeksu Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo.
/ABH, ZMF, 8730/B.H./ 1895/

5. *Dr. David H. Müller thanks for the three copies of the Scientific Herald (Wissenschaftliche Mittheilungen aus Bosnien und der Hercegovina) in which a progress report on the study of the Hebrew Haggadah - Codex was published.*

/ABH, ZMF, 8730/B.H./ 1895./

6. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće. Stvaranje svijeta.

6. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century. The Creation of the World.*

7. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, nakon upoznavanja sa izvještajem dr Moriza Hoernes, preko Generalnog konzula, upućuje pismo (11. novembra 1895) gosp. Juliusu Schlosseru u kome mu se zahvaljuju što je umjesto prof. Wickloffa preuzeo umjetnički i historijski dio obrade Kodeksa.

Dr Juliusa Schlossera u pismu mole da, s obzirom na vrijednost i raritet djela za koje se vjeruje da je najstarije među djelima iste provenijencije, napiše publikaciju o djelu u Glasniku ili Naučnom vijesniku s nadom da će o tome uskoro dobiti odgovor.

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./ 1895/

7. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, after being presented with the report of Dr. Moriz Hoernes, sends a letter through the General Consul (November 11, 1895.) to Mr. Julius Schlosser thanking him for taking over the work on reviewing*

the artistic and historical elements of the Codex.

In the letter, Dr. Julius Schlosser is kindly asked to prepare a review for the Herald or the Scientific Report on the work carried out, considering the fact that the work is among the oldest and most valuable of the kind. The letter concludes with hopes for a positive reply.

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./1895./

8. Pismo (14. novembra 1895) dr Juliusa Schlossera u kome obavještava da će uskoro poslati članak o obradi Kodeksa, koji može biti predgovor Publikaciji za izradu studije, a kako je potrebna prilično podrobna studija rasutog na više mjesta sličnog materijala, što je, također, bezuvjetno potrebno uraditi, to će i rad na obradi duže potrajati.

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./ 1895/

8. *The letter of Dr. Julius Schlosser (November 14, 1895) in which he informs that he will soon submit an article on the study on the Codex, which could also serve as a foreword for a Publication of the study. The study will take a while since it is undoubtedly necessary to perform a thorough examination of similar material scattered at several locations.*

/ABH, ZMF, 12681/B.H./ 1895./

9. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Priča o Noahu.

Gradnja Babilonske kule.

9. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*

Tale of Noah.

Building the Tower of Babylon.

10. Posjetnica: dr Julius Vitez Schlosser, carski i kraljevski kustos na istoriji umjetnosti Dvorskog muzeja i privatni docent istorije umjetnosti Univerziteta u Beču.

Dodatak u rukopisu: slobodan sam željeno saopćenje poslati

Adresa: VIII. Daungasse 2 a.

/ABH, ZMF, 13928 /B.H./ 1895/

10. *Business card: Dr. Julius Schlosser, the Emperor's and the King's Custodian of History of Arts of the Royal Museum and private Assistant Professor at the Vienna University*

Handwritten addition: I take the liberty to inform you of the following

Address: VIII Daungasse 2a

/ABH, ZMF, 13928 /B.H./ 1895./

11. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, šalje (13. decembra 1895) Zemaljskoj vladi Sarajevo, članak dr Juliusa Schlossera o Hagadi koja je vlasništvo Zemaljskog muzeja u Sarajevu, sa osvrtom na njen istorijski značaj, a zbog publikovanja u Glasniku ili Naučnom vijesniku, jer je prema mišljenju Ministarstva, o ovome raritetnom oslikanom rukopisu potrebno obavjestiti stručne krugove o njegovom postojanju i karakteru.

Ovaj predradbeni (prodromus) članak može poslužiti kao predgovor planiranoj Publikaciji na kraju naučne obrade i dostaviće se Zemaljskom muzeju Sarajevo da ga objavi u slijedećoj svesci Glasnika. Uz članak je posjetnica dr Schlosera

/ABH, ZMF, 13928 /B.H./ 1895/

11. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina Vienna forwards the article of Dr. Julius Schlosser on Haggadah, property of the National Museum in Sarajevo, to the Land Government Sarajevo (December 13, 1895) with a note on its historical significance and with instruction to publish it in the Herald or in the Scientific Report since, according to the views of the Ministry, expert circles must be informed about existence and character of this rare illuminated document.*

This preliminary (prodromus) article can serve as a foreword to the

Publication planned on completion of the scientific study and will be submitted to the National Museum to publish it in the next edition of the Herald. The business card of Dr. Schlosser is attached to the article.
/ABH, ZMF, 13928 /B.H./ 1895./

12. Članak dr Schlossera Josipa: Jevrejski rukopis sa slikama iz srednjeg vijeka.
/Glasnik Zemaljskog muzeja BiH, broj VII, 1895, str. 608-610, Sarajevo/

12. *Dr. Josip Schlosser's Article: Jewish Mediaeval Illuminated Manuscript. /The Herald of the National Museum in BH, Number VII, 1895, pages 608-610, Sarajevo/*

13. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Sodoma i Gomora.
Priča o Abrahamu.

13. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Sodom and Gomorrah.
The Tale of Abraham.

14. Izvještaj dr Moriza Hoernesa, austrijskog predhistoričara i urednika Znanstvenih saopćenja iz Bosne i Hercegovine, Zajedničkom Ministarstvu finansija-Odjeljenju za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, o naučnoj obradi Kodeksa sa stanjem 12. februar 1897. godine i Publikaciji Kodeksa. U ovom izvještaju obrazložena je poredba sa dvije njemačke Hagade iz Nirnberga, kao i Hagadom iz Gornje Italije u privatnom posjedu u Budimpešti, te rukopisom iz sjeverne Francuske XIV-XV stoljeća. Upoređuje se pismo i jezik. Zatim se navodi Katalog (Anglo Jevrejske umjetnosti) koji je izašao 1887. godine u Londonu, gdje su registrovane Hagade: italijanska iz XV

stoljeće, njemačka iz XIII stoljeća i dvije minijaturne Hagade u posjedu Lorda Crawforda-privatno vlasništvo. Datum kupovine Hagade u Sarajevu je 1314. godina (kako su pronašli dr Julius Schlosser i dr David H. Müller). Na kraju izvještaja se govori o štampanju Kodeksa u dva dijela (u boji i crni tisak) i uvjerava da će djelo uskoro biti izdato.
/ABH. ZMF, 1738/B.H./ 1897/

14. *Report of Dr. Moriz Hoernes, Austrian pre-historian and editor of the Scientific Reports from Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina Vienna on the scientific study of the Codex as of February 12, 1897 and on the Publication of the Codex. The report compares the document with two German Haggadot from Nuremberg and with Haggadah from Italy found in a private collection in Budapest as well as with a manuscript from Northern France dated between 14th - 15th century. The writing and the language were being compared. The Catalogue of the Anglo - Jewish Art published in London in 1887 is also mentioned, which lists Haggadot: the Italian from the 14th century, the German from the 13th century and two miniature Haggadot owned by Lord Crawford - a private collection. The date of purchase of the Sarajevo Haggadah is 1314 (as determined by Dr. Julius Schlosser and Dr. David H. Müller). The report ends with a recount on printing of the Codex in two sections (coloured and black print) and with assurances that the work will be published soon.*
/ABH. ZMF, 1738/B.H./ 1897./

15. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Abraham žrtvuje Isaka.
Isak i Rebeka.

15. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Abraham Sacrifices Isaac.
Isaac and Rebecca.

16. Izvještaj dr Moriza Hoernesa (22. februar 1897) Zajedničkom ministarstvu finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, o planiranoj obradi Hagade Kodeksa iz Sarajeva, porijeklom iz Španije ranije domovine bosanskih Jevreja (Španjola).

Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, šalje molbu Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova u Beču, da Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova preko Austrijskog poslanstva u Londonu zamoli, uz garanciju povratka, dvije Hagade, koje se nalaze u engleskom privatnom posjedu, a potrebne su kustosu dr Schlosseru i dr Mulleru, profesoru semitskih jezika i književnosti, pri njihovom radu na Hagadi iz Sarajeva.

/ABH,ZMF, 1738/B.H./1897/

16. *Report of Dr. Moriz Hoernes (February 22, 1897) to the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina Vienna, on the planned study of Haggadah from Sarajevo, originating from Spain, the former homeland of Bosnian Jews.*

The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna requests from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna that the Ministry solicits through its representative in London for temporary handover of two privately owned Haggadot, with full guarantees for their return, for a review by the custodian Dr. Schlosser and Dr. Müller, professor of Semitic languages and literature, related to their study of the Sarajevo Haggadah.

/ABH,ZMF, 1738/B.H./1897/

17. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, zahvaljuje se Direkciji njemačkog nacionalnog muzeja u Nirnbergu na ustupanju dva Kodeksa. Kodekse je posudio kustos dr Julius Schlosser posredstvom Ministarstva, a zbog naučne obrade Hagade, koja je vlasništvo Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo.

/ABH,ZMF, 1738/B.H./1897/

17. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina Vienna expresses gratitude to the Directorate of the German National Museum in Nuremberg on handover of two book of codes, borrowed by the custodian Dr. Julius Schlosser through the Ministry, for the purpose of a scientific study of Haggadah owned by the National Museum in Sarajevo*

/ABH,ZMF, 1738/B.H./1897/

18. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Priča o Isaku i Jakobu.

18. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*

Tale of Isaac and Jacob.

19. Dr M. Hoernes podnosi molbu dr Juliusa Schlossera i dr Davida H. Mullera u vezi sa poslovima naučne obrade Hagade.

Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija - Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, obratilo se molbom na Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova u Beču da, za obradu Hagade, vlasništvo Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo, za gospodu dr Juliusa Schlossera i dr Davida H. Mullera, preko Austrijskog poslanstva u Parizu, uz garanciju Ministarstva, dopreme Hebrejske oslikane rukopise (Bilder - handschrift) iz Nacionalne biblioteke u Parizu.

/ABH,ZMF, 3198/B.H./1897/

19. *Dr. M. Hoernes submits the request of Dr. Julius Schlosser and Dr. David H. Müller in relation to the scientific study of Haggadah.*

The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, requests through Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Vienna - Embassy of Austria in Paris delivery of Hebrew illuminated manuscripts from the National Library in Paris for Messrs Dr. Julius Schosser and Dr. David H. Müller's study of the Haggadah, property of the National Museum in Sarajevo, with guarantees of the Ministry provided.

/ABH,ZMF, 3198/B.H./1897/

20. Molba dr Juliusa Schlossera i dr Davida H. Müllera upućena Visokom K. K. ministarstvu finansija Beč. U molbi je obrazložen tok rada na obradi Kodexa. Poduzeli su ispitivanje umjetničke i literarne vrijednosti djela, i upoređivanjem sa sličnim rukopisima ustanovili su da je djelo nastalo krajem XIII stoljeća na području Španije, a put preko Italije do "Adrie" potvrđen je bilješkom Rimskog cenzora (godina je nejasna 1609 ili 1809). Procijenili su da je jedno od najstarijih, a možda i najstariji oslikani rukopis među djelima ove vrste. Da bi dopunili i završili istraživanje, u molbi upućenoj Ministarstvu, mole da se preko K. u K. poslanstva u Parizu, uz garanciju Ministarstva vanjskih poslova, dostave rukopisi biblioteke u Parizu, a Hagade iz Londona su već dobili. Na kraju kažu da će do jeseni vjerovatno završiti naučnu obradu i vjeruju da će zalaganjem Ministra finansija Kallay-a i Zemaljske vlade za Bosnu i Hercegovinu, Hagada možda biti izložena na Međunarodnom orijentalnom kongresu u Parizu.

Dr Julius Ritter von. Schlosser
prof.

K. K. kustos istorije umjetnosti dvorskog
muzeja i univerzitetski docent.

instituta .

univerziteta, Beč

/ABH.ZMF,3198/B.H./1897/

Dr David H. Müller, red.

K.K. Austrijskog uni-

upravnik orijentalnog

K.K.

sentative office in Paris and with guarantees from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They already have received Haggadot from London. In conclusion, they say that they will complete the scientific study by autumn and express their belief that the Minister of Finances, Mr. Kallay and the Land Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina will do their best to organize exhibiting the Haggadah at the International Oriental Congress in Paris.

*Dr. Julius Ritter von. Schlosser
K.u.K. Custodian of History of Arts
of the Royal Museum and Part Time
Professor*

/ABH.ZMF,3198/B.H./1897/

*Dr. David H. Müller, full time prof.
K.u.K. Austrian University and the
Head of the Oriental Institute of
Vienna University*

21. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Jakobovi sinovi prodaju najmlađeg brata Josefa Egipćanima.

21. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*

Jakob's Sons Sell Their Youngest Brother Jozef to Egyptians.

22. Zajedničko Ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, šalje izvještaj gosp. dr Morizu Hoernesu, uz pozdrave i izvinjenje (aktom 2149, od 7. maja 1897) preko K. u K. Ministarstva vanjskih poslova (10. maj 1897), da je nabavljen Hebrejski slikovni rukopis br. 1333 iz Nacionalne biblioteke Pariz. Pariški rukopis preuzeo je 21. maja 1897. godine dr Julius Schlosser uz potpis. Rok povratka je tri mjeseca.

/ABH.ZMF, 5114.1897/

22. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, informs Dr. Moriz Hoernes with greetings and apologies (act no. 2149 dated May 7, 1897) through K. u K. Ministry of Foreign Affairs (May 10, 1897) that the Hebrew illuminated manuscript No. 1333*

was obtained from the National Library in Paris. Dr. Julius Schlosser took over the document on May 21, 1897 against his signature. The document is to be returned in three months.

/ABM,ZFM, 5114.1897/

23. Molba dr Juliusa Schlossera i dr Davida H. Müllera upućena Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova i carske kuće, da im se dobavi Hebrejski oslikani rukopis iz Nacionalne biblioteke Pariz (u Katalogu registrovana pod brojem 1333) koji im je potreban pri radu na naučnoj obradi i publikovanju oslikanih rukopisa bosansko hercegovačkog Zemaljskog muzeja. U prostorijama carske dvorske biblioteke ili u biblioteci Dvorskog muzeja istorije umjetnosti izvršit će se fototisak (svjetlotisak) za umnožavanje minijature. Pozajmljena minijatura potrebna je na dva mjeseca.

/ABH,ZMF, 5114/B.H/1897/

23. Request of Dr. Julius Schlosser and Dr. David H. Muller to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to obtain the Hebrew illuminated manuscript from the National Library in Paris (registered in the catalogue as item 1333), which is needed for their scientific study and publication of the illuminated manuscript of the Bosnia and Herzegovinian National Museum. Filming (photographing) of the miniature will be done at the Royal Library or at the Royal Museum of History of Arts. The miniature is needed for two months.

/ABH,ZMF, 5114/B.H/1897/

24. Ministarstvo carske i kraljevske kuće i Vanjskih poslova Beč, dostavlja (7. maja 1897) Zajedničkom ministarstvu finansija-Odjeljenju za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, Hebrejski traženi oslikani rukopis za dr Schlosesa i dr Mullera, koji je poslan preko Austrijskog poslanstva u Parizu, a posuđen je iz Nacionalne biblioteke u Parizu na 3 mjeseca, a zbog fotografiranja, koje će se obaviti u biblioteci Dvorskog muzeja istorije umjetnosti s napomenom da se poduzmu uobičajene mjere opreza

/ABH,ZMF, 5114/B.H/1897/

24. Ministry of the Royal House and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Vienna, present (May 7, 1897) the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, with the requested Hebrew illuminated manuscript for Dr. Schlosser and Dr. Müller. The manuscript was sent through the Austrian Embassy in Paris and borrowed from the National Library in Paris for three months for the purpose of filming which is to be carried out at the Royal Museum of History of Arts with a remark to take customary measures of precaution.

/ABH,ZMF, 5114/B.H/1897/

25. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Usnuli Faraon.

Josef tumači snove faraonu.

25. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.

Pharaoh Fallen Asleep.

Joseph Interpreting his Dreams.

26. K. u. K. Ministarstvo vanjskih poslova predalo je dvije minijature Hagada Kodeksa, koje pripadaju Lordu Crawfordu, gosp. dr Morizu Hoernesu na uvid sa povratom (Vidio dr Hoernes, 31.maj 1897).

Napomena (10. juna 1897) otpremnoj službi da se materijal vraća uz obavezne izraze zahvalnosti. Rukopisi stižu putem Foreign Office-a, Scontro do 1/8.

/ABH,ZMF,5629/B.H/1897/

26. K.u.K. Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed over the two Haggadah Codex miniatures, property of Lord Crawford, to Dr. Moriz Hoernes for inspection (Witnessed by Dr. Hoernes, May 31, 1897).

Remark (June 10, 1897) to the delivery service that the material is to be returned with obligatory expressions of gratitude. The manuscripts arrived through the Foreign Office, Scontro up to 1/8.

/ABH,ZMF,5629/B.H/1897/

27. Prepis izvještaja K. u K. Poslanstva u Londonu upućenog Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova (10. maja 1897) u vezi traženih (od marta) Hagada iz XIV i XV stoljeća iz privatnog vlasništva Lorda Crawforda. Poslanstvo odgovara da je vlasnik na Cejlonu cijelu zimu i još nije došao u London. Ove Hagade su registrovane u "Katalogu anglo-jevrejske izložbe" London 1897. i to pod br. 2184 Talijanska Hagada, XV stoljeće, a pod br. 2185 Njemačka Hagada, XIII stoljeće.
/ABH,ZMF, 5629/B.H./1897./

27. *Transcript of a report of K.u.K. Embassy in London mailed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (May 10, 1897) in relation to requested Haggadot from 14th and 15th century (in March), which are privately owned by Lord Crawford. The Embassy reports that the owner is spending winter at Ceylon and that he has not yet returned to London. These Haggadot are registered in the "Catalogue of Anglo-Jewish Exhibition", London 1897 as item 2184: Italian Haggadah of 14th century and as item 2185: German Haggadah of 13th century.*
/ABH,ZMF, 5629/B.H./1897./

28. Pismo Lorda Crawforda od 14. juna 1897. godine u kome obavještava da su poslate Hagade (rukopis sa potpisom).
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

28. *Lord Crawford's letter of June 14, 1897 confirming that Haggadot were sent. (handwritten and signed)*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

29. Koncept odgovora na Crawfordovo pismo od 14. juna 1897. godine.
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

29. *A draft of the reply to Crawford's letter of June 14, 1897.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

30. Naslov Hagada: pod 1.) i 2.) koje su tražene, a obje u posjedu Lorda Crawforda.
/ABH,ZMF,7064/B.H./1897./

30. *Haggadot titles requested, both owned by Lord Crawford.*
/ABH,ZMF,7064/B.H./1897./

31. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Josef nadgleda skupljanje žita.
Braća kleče pred Josefom i mole za žito.

31. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Joseph oversees collection of grains.
Brothers kneeling before Joseph and begging for grains.

32. Preuzimanje dvije Hagade Lorda Crawforda dopremljene preko Britanskog poslanstva u Beč. Sada se nalaze u kasi Prezidijalne kancelarije (29. juni 1897).
Kancelarija telefonom obavijestila dr Juliusa Schlossera da dođe preuzeti Hagade u određeno vrijeme.
/ABH,ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

32. *Taking over of the two Haggadot owned by Lord Crawford which were delivered through the British Embassy to Vienna. They are placed in the vault of the Presidial office (June 28, 1897). The office informed Julius Schlosser by phone to come and take Haggadot at a fixed time.*
/ABH,ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

33. Ministarstvu vanjskih poslova-obaveza da će kustos dr Julius Schlosser vratiti Hagade Lorda Crawforda najkasnije do 30. septembra.

(Zapisnik dr Schlossera ostaje u aktu)
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

33. *To the Ministry of Foreign Affairs - commitment that the custodian Dr. Julius Schlosser will return Lord Crawford's Haggadot by September 30th as the latest. (Dr. Schlosser's note remains on file)*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

34. Dopis (koncept) Britanskoj ambasadi Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija - Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu da su primljene dvije knjige rukopisa iz vlasništva Lorda Crawforda.
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

34. *Letter (draft) of the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina to the British Embassy that the two books of manuscripts owned by Lord Crawford have been received.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

35. Koncept pisma Lordu Crawfordu (Beč, 28. juni 1897) o primitku dva manuskripta Hebrejske Hagade s izjavom da će ih, nakon upotrebe, vratiti.
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

35. *Draft of the letter to Lord Crawford (Vienna, June 28 1897) informing him of receipt of the two manuscripts of Hebrew Haggadah and with a commitment to return them after use.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

36. Zapisnik (30. juna 1897) u bosansko-hercegovačkom birou Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija Beč, o posudbi Crawfordovih Hagada dr Schlosseru uz obavezu povratka za tri mjeseca.
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

36. *Record (June 30, 1897) made at the Bosnian-Herzegovinian Office of the Common Ministry of Finances, Vienna on loan of Crawford's Haggadahs to Dr. Schlosser along with obligation to return them in three months time.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

37. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Sinovi nose Jakobljevo tijelo da ga sahrane u grobnicu predaka.
Povratka Josefa sa braćom u Egipat nakon očeve sahrane

37. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Sons carrying Jacob's body to bury him in the crypt of his ancestors.
Joseph returning to Egypt with his brothers after their father's burial.

38. Zajedničko Ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, preko Ministarstva vanjskih poslova, odnosno Ambasade Kraljevine Britanije, vratilo je hebrejske oslikane rukopise Hagada Pariškoj nacionalnoj biblioteci i Lordu Crawfordu, uz izraze zahvalnosti.
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

38. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, returned through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and British Embassy the Hebrew illuminated manuscripts to the National Library in Paris and to Lord Crawford with customary expressions of gratitude.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7064/B.H./1897./

39. Zajedničko Ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, na osnovu dopisa dr Hoernes, šalje saglasnost za isplatu 4 funte sterlinga i 15 šilinga koliko je koštalo fotografisanje rukopisa Hagade Britanskog muzeja, a za potrebe naučnog rada dr Mullera i dr Schlossera.
/ABH, ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

39. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, on grounds of Dr. Hoernes' letter, gives agreement to payment of 4 Pounds Sterling and 15 Shillings for the costs of filming of the Haggadah manuscript by the British Museum, for research work of Dr. Müller and Dr. Schlosser.*
/ABH,ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

40. Pismo dr M. Hoernes (3. juna 1897) Ministarstvu finansija o fotografisanju hebrejskog Kodeksa u Britanskom muzeju za potrebe rada dr Schillossera i dr Mullera sa priloženim računom firme Brooks, Day i sin-Litograf-London i carinskom deklaracijom.
/ABH, ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

40. *Letter of Dr. M. Hoernes (June 3, 1897) to the Ministry of finances about photographing the Hebrew Codex at the British Museum for research work of Dr. Schlosser and Dr. Muller with invoice of company Brooks, Day and Son - Lithographer - London and with customs declaration attached.*
/ABH, ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

41. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Josefova smrt i stavljanje kovčega u Nil.
Priča o Mojsijevom rođenju.

41. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Joseph's death and laying of the coffin in Nile
Tale of Moses' birth.

42. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, o isplati računa Firmi Angerer i Goschl u iznosu 18 forinti i dvije krune, za izradu dvije kopije slika iz Hagade. (prilog dvije kopije)
/ABH,ZMF, 11531/B.H./1897./

42. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, on payment of 18 Forint and 2 Crowns to company Angerer und Goschl for making two copies of illuminations from Haggadah. (Two copies attached)*
/ABH,ZMF, 11531/B.H./1897./

43. Zajedničko ministarstva finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, o isplati računa u iznosu od 13 forinti i 41 krune za 3 kopije slika iz Hagade. (Prilog tri kopije)
/ABH, ZMF, 13620/B.H./1897./

43. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, on payment of 13 Forint and 41 Crowns for 3 copies of illuminations from Haggadah (Three copies attached).*
/ABH,ZMF,13620/B.H./1897./

44. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč. Račun za Firmu Angerer i Goschl u svoti od 16 forinti i 24 krune, za izradu jedne kopije iz Hagade. (Prilog kopija iz Hagade)
/ABH, ZMF, 2568/B.H./1898./

44. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna. Payment to company Angerer und Goschl in the amount of 16 Forint and 24 Crowns - making one copy from Haggadah. (Copy from Haggadah attached)*
/ABH, ZMF, 2568/B.H./1898./

45. Knjižar Alfred Holder podnosi račun o komisijskom izvještaju prodaje djela "Sarajevske Hagade" od Mullera i Schlossera. U prilogu račun i bilješka knjižara Holdera o poklonjenim primjercima prema adresama iz spiska koji je poslao gosp. prof. Muller.
/ABH, ZMF, 6723/B.H./1899./

45. Bookseller Alfred Holder submits report of sales of the Sarajevo Haggadah by Müller and Schlosser. Attached are invoice and Holder's note on free copies presented according to addresses from the list provided by Prof. Müller.

/ABH, ZMF, 6723/B.H./1899./

46. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, dostavlja obračun za 1903. godinu o prodaji knjige "Sarajevska Hagada" Müllera i Schlossera kod K. u K. dvorskog univerzitetskog knjižara A. Holdera. Prema izvještaju Računskog odsjeka Zajedničkog ministarstva u vremenu od 1. januara do 31. decembra 1903, godine. Knjižara Holder prodala je dvije "Sarajevske Hagade" što iznosi 72 krune, a u skladištu je ostalo 216 primjeraka "Sarajevske Hagade". U prilogu je račun knjižare A. Holdera.

/ABH,ZMF, 6983/B.H./1904./

46. The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, submits a financial report for 1903 on sales of the Sarajevo Haggadah by Müller and Schlosser at K.u.K. Royal University bookseller A. Holder. According to the report of the Accounting Department for the Common Ministry, the bookstore Holder sold two copies of the Sarajevo Haggadah between January 1 and December 31, 1903 for the amount of 72 Crowns, 216 copies of the book remain in store. Receipt of the A. Holder's bookstore is attached.

/ABH,ZMF, 6983/B.H./1904./

47. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, podnosi obračun o pojedinačnoj prodaji djela "Sarajevska Hagada" od dr Davida H. Müllera i dr Juliusa R. Schlossera.

Od 214 primjeraka djela "Sarajevska Hagada" u 1905. godini prodan je jedan primjerak za cijenu od 36 K, ostalo je 213 primjeraka.

/ABH, ZMF, 7056/B.H./1906 /

47. The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, submits a report on sales of the Sarajevo Haggadah by David H. Müller and Dr. Julius R. Schlosser.

Of 214 copies of the Sarajevo Haggadah, one copy was sold in 1905 for 36 K, 213 copies remain in store.

/ABH, ZMF, 7056/B.H./1906./

48. Obračun i podaci Univerzitetske knjižare Alfreda Holdera u Beču o prodaji u 1906. godini knjige kodeksa "Sarajevska Hagada". Prema podacima iz prošlogodišnjeg obračuna ostalo je 213 primjeraka i od toga prodato 2 primjerka, te prema tome ostalo je 211 knjiga. Cijena je 36 K. Ukupno 72 K, što se unosi u Kasu. Prilog račun knjižare.

/ABH, ZMF, 7773/B.H./1907./

48. Financial report of Alfred Holder's bookstore and information on sales in 1906 of the Sarajevo Haggadah. According to data, 213 books remained unsold from the previous period. 2 copies were sold with 211 books remaining. Price is 36 K., which makes total of 72 K. deposited to the Cashier. Attached is the invoice of the bookstore.

/ABH, ZMF, 7773/B.H./1907./

49. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Treća pošast - uši, prekrivaju ljude i životinje.

Četvrta pošast - zvijeri, veliki gušter napada faraona.

49. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.

Third Plague - Lice Covering Humans and Animals.

Fourth Plague - Beasts, A Giant Lizard Attacking the Pharaoh.

50. Obračun knjižare Alfreda Holdera u Beču za 1907. godinu. Od pret hodne godine ostalo 211 primjeraka, prodat jedan primjerak za 36 K, što je

unešeno u Kasu. Ostalo 210 primjeraka. Račun za 1907. godinu.
/ABH, ZMF, 7757/B.H./1908./

50. *Final settlement of Alfred Holder's bookstore in Vienna for the year 1907. 211 copies remain unsold. One copy was sold for 36 K., as was deposited with the Cashier. 210 copies remain unsold. Attached is the bookstore invoice for 1907.*

/ABH, ZMF, 7757/B.H./1908./

51. Obračun knjižare Alfreda Holdera za 1908. godinu. Od prethodne godine ostalo 210 primjeraka, prodato 3, a ostalo 207 primjeraka. Za Zemaljsku kasu 108 K. Prilog račun knjižare.

/ABH, ZMF, 8615/B.H./1909./

51. *Final settlement of Alfred Holder's bookstore in Vienna for the year 1908. 210 copies remain unsold. Three copies were sold, 207 copies remain unsold. Amount of 108 K. for the Land Treasury. Attached is the bookstore invoice.*

/ABH, ZMF, 8615/B.H./1909./

52. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Sedma pošast-grad.

Osma pošast-skakavci.

52. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*

Seventh Plague - Hail.

Eighth Plague - Locusts.

53. Iz Glasnika Zemaljskog muzeja Sarajevo o štampanju "Die Haggadah von Sarajevo" von David Heinr. Müller und Julius von Schlosser. Nebs

einem Anhang von Prof. Dr. David Kaufmann. - Wien 1898. Alfred Holder. (Glasnik zemaljskog muzeja za BiH, br. X, 1898. str. 707-708.)

53. *Excerpt from the Herald of the National Museum in Sarajevo on printing of "Die Haggadah von Sarajevo" von David Heinr. Müller und Julius von Schlosser. Nebs einem Anhang von Prof. Dr. David Kaufmann. - Wien 1898. Alfred Holder.*

(The Herald of the National Museum for BH, No. X, 1898. Page 707-708)

54. Bibliografski podaci o Hagadi (Haggadah, 1975, Beograd, str. 45)

54. *Bibliographical data on Haggadah (Haggadah, 1975, Belgrade, page 45)*

55. Spisak lica i ustanova koji su besplatno dobili primjerke novoštampane (1898.) "Sarajevske Hagade" od dr Juliusa Schlosera i dr Davida Mullera.

/ABH,ZMF,6998/B.H./1898./

55. List of individuals and institutions who received free copies of newly printed (1898) Sarajevo Haggadah by Dr. Julius Schloser and Dr. David Müller.

/ABH,ZMF,6998/B.H./1898 /

56. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Sakupljanje mane.

Izvori vode i hurmine palme.

56. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*

*Collection of Manna.
Water Springs and Date Palms.*

57. Joseph R. Cohen iz Sarajeva (raniji vlasnik Hagade, koju je prodao Zemaljskom muzeju) moli Zemaljsku vladu u Sarajevu, da mu pokloni jedan primjerak štampanog djela "Sarajevska Hagada".
/ABH, ZMF. 2407/B.H./1904./

57. *Josef R. Cohen from Sarajevo (the previous owner of Haggadah, who sold it to the National Museum) asks the Land Government in Sarajevo to present him with one free copy of newly printed Sarajevo Haggadah.*
/ABH, ZMF. 2407/B.H./1904./

58. Zemaljska vlada Sarajevo, Zajedničkom ministarstvu finansija Beč, piše o molbi Josepha Cohena u kojoj moli da mu se pokloni djelo "Sarajevska Hagada", koje je štampano u 1898. godini, a na osnovu rukopisa, koji je Josef R. Cohen prodao Zemaljskom muzeju. U djelu je obrada rukopisa sa tablama minijatura.

Molba Cohena (datirana 22. februara 1904. u Sarajevu) u kojoj moli na poklon publikaciju "Sarajevska Hagada", koja je štampana na osnovu originala koju je J. R. Cohen prodao Zemaljskom muzeju Sarajevo. Djelo želi iz pieteta spram uspomeni pok. oca, jer je ova knjiga u njegovoj familiji bila kao amanet.

/ABH, ZMF, 2407/B.H./1904./

58. *The Land Government Sarajevo writes to the Common Ministry of Finances Vienna about the request of Joseph Cohen in which he asks for a free copy of the Sarajevo Haggadah, which was printed in 1898 on the basis of manuscript sold to the National Museum by Joseph R. Cohen.*

Cohen's request (dated February 22, 1904 in Sarajevo) in which he applies for a free copy of the Sarajevo Haggadah, a book that was printed

on basis of the original manuscript that J.R. Cohen sold to the National Museum in Sarajevo. He would like to have the book as homage to his late father since the manuscript was particularly cherished by his family.
/ABH,ZMF,2407/B.H./1904./

59. Josef Cohen iz Sarajeva sa stanom u Tuzlinoj ulici br. 22, uputio je ponovo molbu u 1909. godini (prva molba iz 1904. godine još nije bila riješena) Zemaljskoj vladi u Sarajevu, da mu udovolji i da popust od 50% na knjigu "Sarajevska Hagada" koja je štampana i košta 36 K. Zemaljska vlada Sarajevo traži od Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, da mu se udovolji zahtjevu. Nakon pozitivnog odgovora Zajedničkog ministarstva finansija iz Beča, Zemaljska vlada je odobrila kupovinu knjige u pola cijene.
/ABH.ZMF, 1991/B.H./1909./

59. *Joseph Cohen from Sarajevo, residing at Tuzlina street number 22, re-applied in 1909 (his first application dating from 1904 was not yet answered) to the Land Government to approve him 50% discount to purchasing The Sarajevo Haggadah that was in print and that cost 36 K. The Land Government Sarajevo asks the Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna to view his application positively. After receiving a positive reply from the Common Ministry of Finances in Vienna, the Land Government approved purchase of the book at half price.*

/ABH.ZMF, 1991/B.H./1909./

60. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.

Deveta pošast - mrak za Egipćane, svjetlost za sinove Izraela.

Deseta pošast - pomor prvenaca, faraon poziva Mojsija i Arona da napuste Egipat.

60. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Ninth Plague - Darkness for the Egyptians, light for the sons of Israel.
Tenth Plague - The slain of the firstborn, the Pharaoh invites Moses and Aaron to leave Egypt.

61. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, obaviještava Zemaljsku vladu u Sarajevu da je saglasno da se Josephu Cohenu da za 50% sniženje cijene za Hagadu i da se o tome obavijesti molitelj.
/ABH, ZMF, 1991/B.H./1909./
/ABH, ZVS,šifra 93/35/4-1909./

61. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, informs the Land Government in Sarajevo about its consent that Joseph Cohen is provided with a copy of the Haggadah at 50% of its price and that the claimant is informed accordingly.*
/ABH, ZMF, 1991/B.H./1909./
/ABH, ZVS,šifra 93/35/4-1909./

62. Dodjela jednog primjerka "Sarajevske Hagade" Josephu R. Cohenu u pola cijene koštanja. Zapisnik o tome napravljen je 4. juna 1909. godine kod Vladinog povjerenika za grad Sarajevo, uz izjavu i potpis Josepha R. Cohena. Zapisnik na našem jeziku.
/ABH, ZMF, 7971/B.H./1909./

62. *Award of a copy of the Sarajevo Haggadah to Joseph R. Cohen at half price. A relevant note was made on June 4, 1909 by the Government Representative for the city of Sarajevo, followed by a statement and signature of Joseph R. Cohen. The note is in our language.*
/ABH, ZMF, 7971/B.H./1909./

63. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija aktom 7971/1909 odobrava prodaju u pola cijene Jozefu Cohenu jedan primjerak Sarajevske Hagade od Müllera i Schlossera i o tom obavještava Zemaljsku vladu u Sarajevu da obavijesti molitelja.
/ABH, ZVS, š.93/35/4-1909./

63. *The Common Ministry of Finances approves by its act 7971/1909 selling of a copy of the Sarajevo Haggadah by Muller and Schlosser at half price to Joseph Cohen and asks the Land Government in Sarajevo to inform the claimant accordingly.*
/ABH, ZVS, š.93/35/4-1909./

64. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Izlazak Jevreja iz egipatskog ropstva na slobodu.
Egipatska potjera, Mojsije diže štap prema moru.

64. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Jews coming out of the Egyptian slavery.
Egyptian's pursuit, Moses lifts the staff toward the sea.

65. Obračun za 1909. godinu. Od predhodne godine ostalo 207 primjeraka "Sarajevske Hagade". Prodana jedna i to za pola cijene Josephu R. Cohenu. Državna centralna kasa refundirala je 18 K. za Josepha R. Cohena. Ostalo 206 primjeraka.
/ABH,ZMF, 8987/B.H./1910./

65. Final settlement for the year 1909. 207 copies of the Sarajevo Haggadah remain unsold. One copy is sold at half price to Joseph R. Cohen. The State Central Treasury refunded 18 K. for Joseph R. Cohen. 206 copies remain.
/ABH,ZMF, 8987/B.H./1910./

66. Obračun knjižare Alfreda Holdera u Beču za 1910. godinu. Od predhodne godine ostalo je 206 primjeraka, prodat je jedan primjerak za 36 K. Ostalo je 205 primjeraka. Račun za 1910. godinu.
/ABH, ZMF, 10225/B.H./1911./

66. *Final settlement of Alfred Holder's bookshop in Vienna for the year 1910. 206 copies remained from the previous year, one copy was sold for 36 K. 205 copies remain. Settlement for the year 1910.*
/ABH, ZMF, 10225/B.H./1911./

67. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Prelazak Jevreja kroz Crveno more.
Mirjam (Mojsijeva i Aaronova sestra) i ostale žene slave prelazak preko mora.

67. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Jews Crossing the Red Sea.
Miriam (Moses' and Aaron's sister) and other women celebrate crossing the sea.

68. Zajedničko Ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu Beč, na osnovu dopisa dr Hoernes, šalje saglasnost za isplatu 4 funte sterlinga i 15 šilinga koliko je koštalo fotografisanje rukopisa Hagade Britanskog muzeja, a za potrebe naučnog rada dr Mullera i dr Schlossera.
/ABH, ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

68. *The Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Vienna, on grounds of Dr. Hoernes' request, agrees to a payment of 4 Pounds Sterling and 15 Shillings for filming of the Haggadah manuscript by the British Museum, needed for research work of Dr. Müller and Dr. Schlosser.*
/ABH, ZMF, 6161/B.H./1897./

69. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, Prosvjeta Beograd i Svjetlost Sarajevo, Delo, Ljubljana, 1983.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

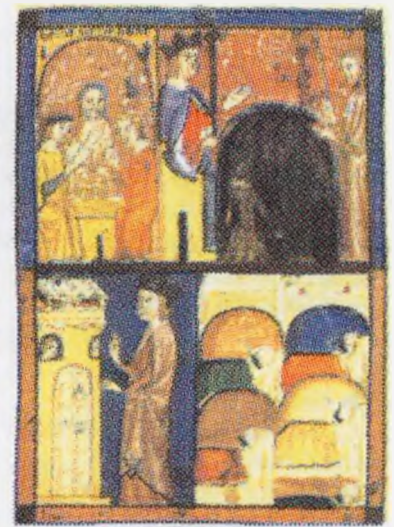
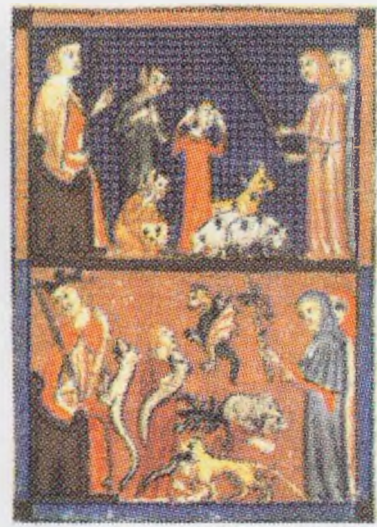
69. *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, Prosveta, Belgrade and Svjetlost, Sarajevo, Delo, Ljubljana, 1983.*
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

70. THE RYLANDS HAGGADAH, Faksimil Sefardskog srednjovjekovnog remekdjela.
Tekstovi: 1988. Thames i Hudson Ltd, London.
Reprodukcije: 1988. Thames i Hudson Ltd, London i The John Rylands University Library of Manchester,
Izdavač: 1988. Steimatzky Ltd, Tel Aviv, Israel
Štampa: Dai Nippon, Japan.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

70. *THE RYLANDS HAGGADAH, Facsimile of the Sephardic Medieval Masterpiece.*
Texts: 1988. Thames and Hudson Ltd., London.
Reproductions: 1988. Thames and Hudson Ltd. London and The John Rylands University Library of Manchester.
Publisher: 1988. Steimatzky Ltd., Tel Aviv, Israel
Printed by: 1988 Dai Nippon, Japan
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

71. 'AGADA - Kazivanje o Prolasku.
Transliteracija hebrejskog i ladino teksta, prevod.
Transkribovao, preveo i bilješkama propratio Eliezer Papo.
Izdavač: The American Jewish Common Distribution Committee uz pomoć Ujedinjene sinagoge Amerike.

כְּבוֹרִים
 יְהוּדָה הִיהֵנְתָּן כְּהַן
ר סִמְנִין דִּצְד
ר עַד שְׁנֵי אַחַב
ר יוֹסֵי
 הַגִּלְגָּלִי אֹמַר מִנֵּן אַתָּה אֵל שִׁלְקוֹ
 חֲמִצְרַיִם בְּמִצְרַיִם עֵטֶר מְכוֹת



Štampa: Jerusalem - 1996.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

71. HAGGADAH - A story About Passing

Transliteration of Hebrew and Ladino text, translation.

Transcribed, translated and annotated by Eliezer Papo.

Publisher: The American Jewish Common Distribution Committee with support of the United Synagogues of America.

Printed by: Jerusalem - 1996.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

72. HAGADA

Beč, 1823, štampao Anton Schmid K.K. priv. i N. Oe. Landschafts 1823.

Faksimil Proex - Beograd.

Štampa: Forum, Novi Sad, 1990.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

72. HAGGADAH

Vienna, 1823, printed by Anton Schmid K.K and N.Oe. Landschafts 1823.

Facsimile Proex - Belgrade.

Printed by: Forum, Novi Sad, 1990.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

73. HAGADA - prevod sa hebrejskog Ildi Ivanji, Đorđe Petrović,

Izdavač: Izdavačka zadruga IDEA,

Štampa: Forum Novi Sad, 1990.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

73. HAGGADAH - Translation from Hebrew by Ildi Ivanji, Đorđe Petrović,

Publisher: Izdavačka zadruga IDEA,

Printed by: Forum Novi Sad, 1990.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

74. HAGADA

Izdavač: Danijel Doron N.Y.C. i Tel Aviv, 1992,

Štampa: Avital Armoni, Terra Sancta, Arts.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

74. HAGGADAH

Publisher: Daniel Doron N.Y.C. and Tel Aviv, 1992,

Printed by: Avital Armoni, Terra Sancta, Arts.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

75. HAGADA ZA PESAH - Prevod i komentar: Rabin Reuven P. Bulka,

Izdavač: Machon PRI HA ARETZ,

Jerusaalem Israel - 1985.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

75. PASSOVER HAGGADAH - Translation and annotations: Rabbi Reuven P. Bulka.

Publisher: Machon PRI HA ARETZ,

Jerusalem, Israel - 1985.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

76. HAGADA, priča za Pesah sa prevodom na francuski - 1903.

Izdavač: J. B. Frumkin.

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

76. HAGGADAH, Passover story with translation to French - 1903.

Publisher: J.B. Frumkin.

/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

77. HAGADA sa prevodom na njemački i ilustracijama,

Beč, Josip Schlesinger - Buchhandlung. (Nema godine izdanja)

/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

77. HAGGADAH with translation to German and with illustrations,
Vienna, Josip Schlesinger - Buchhandlung. (Unknown year of publishing)
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

78. HAGADA ZA PESAH sa prevodom na njemački,
Izdavač: Josef Belf, Beč - 1921.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

78. PASSOVER HAGGADAH with translation to German,
Publisher: Joseph Belf, Vienna - 1921.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

79. HAGADA ZA PESAH sa prevodom na njemački,
Izdavač: Salomon Lichtenfeld - Bratislava, 1921.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

79. PASSOVER HAGGADAH with translation to German
Publisher: Salomon Lichtenfeld - Bratislava, 1921.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

80. HAGADA ZA PESAH, prevod na njemački,
Izdavač: Dr David Caffel, Berlin, 1897,
Vlasnik i izdavač: M. Poppelauers, Knjižar.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

80. PASSOVER HAGGADAH, translation to German,
Publisher: Dr. David Caffel, Berlin, 1897.
Owner and publisher: M. Poppelauers, Bookseller.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

81. HAGADA, prevod na njemački,
Prevod: B. Warskawiak,

Knjižara: Josef Belf, Beč, 1927.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

81. HAGGADAH, translation to German,
Translated by: B. Warskawiak,
Bookstore: Joseph Belf, Vienna, 1927.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

82. HAGADA,
Štampao: A. H. Župnik, Drohobycz (Galizien), 1896.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

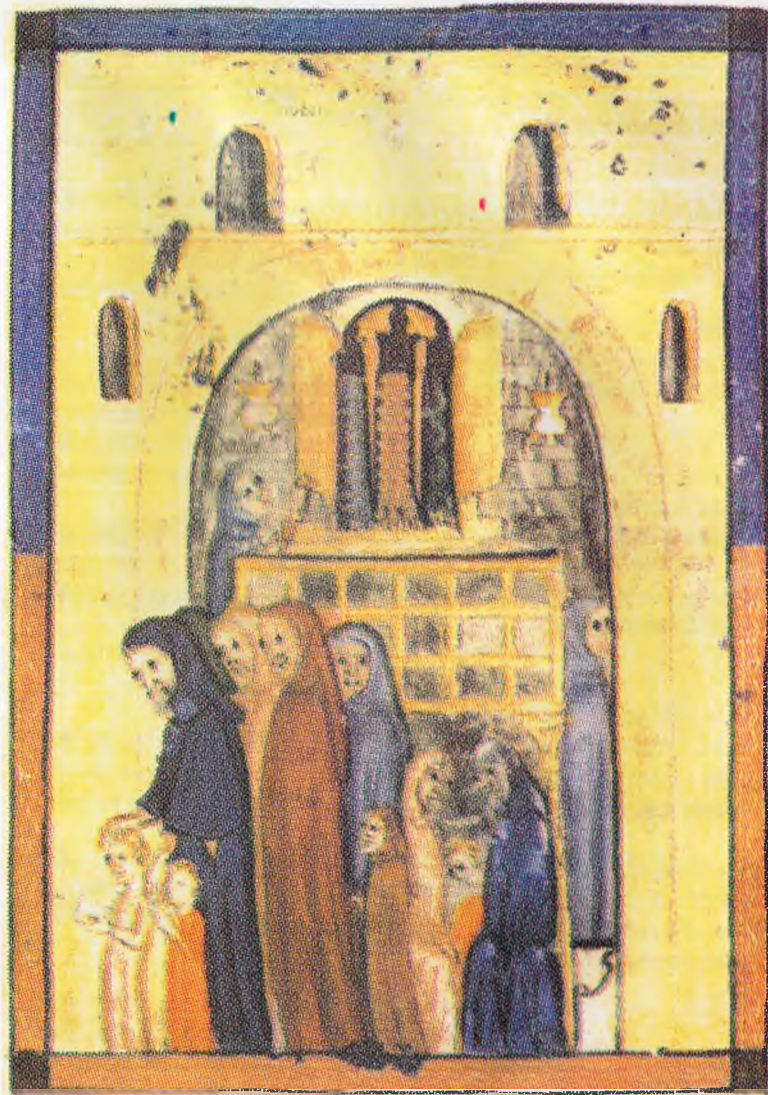
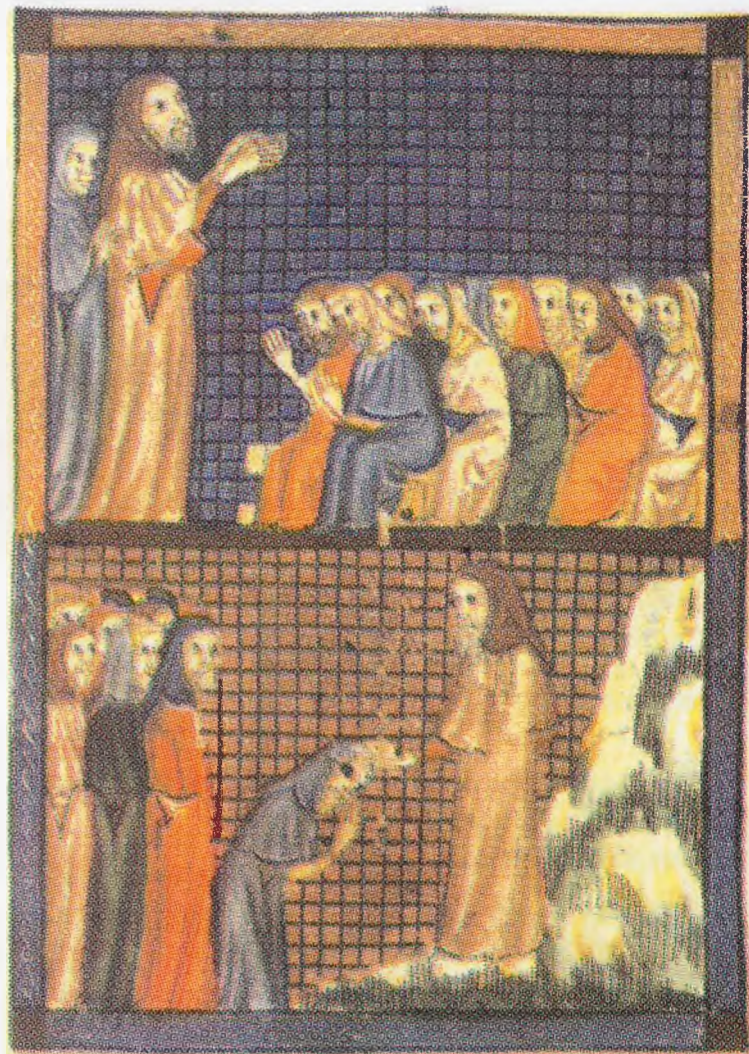
82. HAGGADAH
Printed by: A.H. Župnik, Drohobycz (Galizien), 1896.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

83. HAGADA
Izdavač: Salomon Netter, Beč, 1862.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

83. HAGGADAH
Publisher: Salomon Netter, Vienna, 1862.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

84. TORA - THE TORAH - sa ilustracijama iz Sarajevske Hagade i drugih.
Henry Holt And Company - New York, 1996.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

84. THE TORAH - with illustrations from the Sarajevo and other Haggadah.
Henry Holt And Company - New York, 1996.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/





ויַעֲזֹב אֱלֹהִים אַחֲרָיִם וְאָקָם
 אֶת אֲבִיכֶם אֶת אֲמֵרָהּ מִיָּם
 הַעֲזָר וְאוֹלָךְ אֹתוֹ כִּכְלֵ אֶרֶץ
 כִּנְעַן וְאַרְצָהּ אֶת דֹּרְעוֹ וְאֶתֶן לָו
 אֶת יַעֲקֹב וְאֶתֶן לִיַּעֲקֹב אֶת יַעֲקֹב
 וְאֶתֶן לִיַּעֲקֹב אֶתֶן לִיַּעֲקֹב אֶתֶן לִיַּעֲקֹב
 שִׁיעֵד לְרִשְׁתָּ אֹתוֹ וְיַעֲקֹב וְכִנְעַן
 יִדְוֹמֵרִים הַ



85. ANIMIRANA HAGADA za djecu, hebrejski i engleski,
Izdavač: Scopus Films London, 1985-1994.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/

85. ANIMATED HAGGADAH for children, Hebrew and English,
Publisher: Scopus Films London, 1985-1994.
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/

86. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće,
Stranica ukrašena inicijalima.

86. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.
A page decorated with initials.

87. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Kain ubija Abela.
Noah gradi arku.

87. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.
Kain slains Abel.
Noah builds the ark.

88. HALLEL IZ ZLATNE HAGADE, Španija, XIV stoljeće.

88. HALLEL FROM THE GOLDEN HAGGADAH, Spain, 14th century.

89. Naslovna strana Hagade za Pesah, Moravska, 1730,
Jevrejska nacionalna i univerzitetska biblioteka, Jerusalem.

89. Cover of the Passover Haggadah, Moravska, 1730,
Jewish National and University Library, Jerusalem.

90. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Mojsiju se prikazuje krilo Božije iz grma koji plamti.
Aaronov štap-zmija jede štapove-zmije faraonovih vrača.

90. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.
Moses has a vision of the God's lap in the burning bush.
Aaron's staff snake devours staff snakes of the pharaoh's sorcerers.

91. SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Sveti hram koji će se uskoro izgraditi.

91. The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.
Holly temple which is to be built soon.

92. Privatno pismo dvorskog savjetnika Hormana za dodjelu Hagade za
Muzej češke regije u Pragu.
/ABH, ZMF,2735/B.H./1899/

92. Private letter of the Royal Advisor Hörman in which he pleads to give
Haggadah to the Czech Regional Museum in Prague.
/ABH, ZMF,2735/B.H./1899/

93. Zajedničko ministarstvo finansija-Odjeljenje za Bosnu i Hercegovinu
Beč, obavještava Zemaljsku vladu u Sarajevu o traženju da se dodijeli jedna
Hagada Muzeju češke regije u Pragu.
/ABH, ZMF 2735/B.H./1899/

93. Common Ministry of Finances - Department for Bosnia and
Herzegovina, Vienna, informs the Land Government in Sarajevo about the
request to provide one Haggadah to the Czech Regional Museum in Prague.
/ABH, ZMF 2735/B.H./1899/

- 94.** SARAJEVSKA HAGADA, XIV stoljeće.
Primanje Tore (dvije ploče Saveza sa 10 zapovjedi)
- 94.** *The SARAJEVO HAGGADAH, 14th Century.*
Receiving of the Torah (two tablets of Covenant with ten commandments)
- 95.** Hoernesovo mišljenje (od 6. jula 1898) o dodjeli besplatnih primjeraka Sarajevske Hagade: 1. Kraljevskoj akademiji nauka; 2. Recenzentu dr Josefu Hampelu; 3. Jugoslavenskoj akademiji u Zagrebu i pojedinim licima i institucijama.
/ABH,ZMF, 6998/B.H/1898/
- 95.** *Hoernes' viewpoint of July 6, 1898 on presenting free copies of the Sarajevo Haggadah to: 1. Royal Academy of Science; 2. Dr. Joseph Hampel, the reviewer; 3. Yugoslav Academy in Zagreb and individuals and institutions.*
/ABH,ZMF, 6998/B.H/1898/
- 96.** Proslava Pesaha 15. aprila 1995. godine u sarajevskoj Sinagogi uz čitanje iz originala manuskripta.
- 96.** *Celebration of Passover on April 15, 1995 at the Sarajevo Synagogue by reading from the original manuscript.*
- 97.** Proslava Pesaha 15. aprila 1995. godine u sarajevskoj Sinagogi uz čitanje iz originala manuskripta.
- 97.** *Celebration of Passover on April 15, 1995 at the Sarajevo Synagogue by reading from the original manuscript.*

- 98.** Odluka Vlade R/F BiH o privremenom ustupanju sarajevske Hagade Jevrejskoj opštini povodom praznika Pesah, 15. aprila 1995. godine.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/
- 98.** *Decision of the BH Government on temporary hand over of the Sarajevo Haggadah to the Jewish Community on the occasion of Passover, April 15, 1995.*
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/
- 99.** Zapisnik o preuzimanju i vraćanju originala Hagade iz Trezora Narodne banke Bosne i Hercegovine.
/Jevrejska opština Sarajevo/
- 99.** *The record of take over of the Haggadah and return of the original from the National bank vault.*
/Jewish Community Sarajevo/
- 100.** Članak iz New York Times-a od 16. aprila 1995. godine o proslavi Pesaha u sarajevskoj Sinagogi. Naveden je nevjerovatan iznos od US\$ 700 miliona kao vrijednost manuskripta.
- 100.** *Article from New York Times of April 16, 1995 on celebration of Passover at the Sarajevo Synagogue. A staggering amount of 700 million US\$ is quoted as the manuscript's value.*

Sarajevska Hagada

Organizacija izložbe: Jevrejska opština Sarajevo i Arhiv
Bosne i Hercegovine Sarajevo

Izdavač: Jevrejska opština Sarajevo

Za izdavača: Dragica Levi

Autori Izložbe i Kataloga: Samija Sarić,
Vera Štimac, Dragica Levi

Koordinatori: Samija Sarić, Dragica Levi

Tehnička postavka: Bahrudin Dević

Skeniranje: Bonekilla & MAX

Likovna oprema kataloga i pozivnice: Srđan Ninković

Štampa: GIK "OKO"

Tiraž: 500

The Sarajevo Haggadah

Organization of the Exhibition: Jewish Community
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Sarajevska Hagada



The Sarajevo Haggadah