

MOSTAR — SRCE HERCEGOVINE



MOSTAR — THE HEART OF HERCEGOVINA



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Pojam Mostara i pojam Hercegovine međusobno se prepliću u tolikoj mjeri da gotovo nije moguće govoriti o jednom, a pri tome ne misliti na drugi, i obrnuto. Pričati o Mostaru bez Hercegovine ili o Hercegovini bez Mostara, bilo bi kao pričati o srcu bez tijela ili o tijelu bez srca. Jednoga bez drugoga nema, niti može biti. Svejedno je govorili o njihovoj prošlosti ili sadašnjosti, a također i u budućnosti neće biti nimalo drugačije. Mostar i Hercegovina rođeni su u isto vrijeme, od istoga oca, baš kao i svako tijelo i njegovo srce. S njima je rođena i njihova duša, samo jedna, zajednička.

Prvi tragovi naseljenosti tih prostora sežu u pradávná vremena, 16 tisuća godina prije Krista. Trag koji govori o tim vremenima je ogrlica pronađena u pećini Badanj kod Stoca, a danas se čuva u najstarijem muzeju u Bosni i Hercegovini, u Muzeju Humac u Ljubuškom, koji je utemeljen 1884. godine.

U muzeju u Gorici kod Livna, u muzeju na Humcu, u Franjevačkoj arheološkoj zbirci u Gorici kod Gruda, u riznici Franjevačkoga samostana na Širokom Brijegu, u

Mostar — the Heart of Hercegovina

The term of Mostar and the term of Hercegovina are so interwoven that it is impossible to talk about one and not think of the other, and vice versa. Talking about Hercegovina without Mostar or Mostar without Hercegovina would be like talking about the body without the heart or vice versa. One is not, and can not be, without the other, never mind are we talking about past, present or even future, things will not change. Mostar and Hercegovina were born together, by the same father, just like a body with its heart. Their soul was born together with them, only one, a concord.

The first traces of these regions being populated reach to ancient times, 16 thousand years BC. The evidence witnessing of these times is a necklace found in Badanj cave near Stolac, which is nowadays kept in the oldest Museum in Bosnia and Hercegovina, in Humac Museum near Ljubuški, established in 1884.

In the Gorica Museum near Livno, the Franciscans' Archeological Collection in Gorica near Grude, at Franciscans' Monastery Treasury at Široki Brijeg, at

muzeju samostana Rama Šćit i u Muzeju Hercegovine u Mostaru čuvaju se još mnogi eksponati koji govore o burnim vremenima sve do današnjih dana. Gotovo da i nema europske i euroazijske civilizacije koja na tim prostorima nije ostavila tragove.

Najstariji poznati narod koji je živio na tim prostorima su Iliri, i to plemena Daorsoni, Ardijejaci i Delmati. Tu su se međusobno sukobljavali, ratovali, mirili, pa i bratimili kad im je prijetila zajednička opasnost od nekoga drugog naroda. O njima i njihovu vremenu svjedoče ostatci mnogih gradova, utvrda i gomila. Grad Daorson izgradilo je pleme Daorsoni, a govori o njihovoj kulturi koja nije puno zaostajala za tadašnjom helenističkom kulturom s kojom su imali i intenzivne kontakte. To se može zaključiti po načinu građenja, kovanju novca, ostacima keramike...

Od ostalih gradova iz toga vremena, koji isto tako kao ni Daorson arheološki uopće nisu istraženi, bitno je spomenuti Zvonigrad iznad Pologa kod Širokoga Brijega, Budim u Kočerinu, također u općini Široki Brijeg, Nečajno kod Posušja i Delminijum u tomislavgradskoj općini. Mnogi eksponati iz toga vremena čuvaju se u humačkom muzeju.

Rimljanima su trebale tri stotine godina stalnoga ratovanja do konačnoga pokoravanja ilirskih plemena, nakon sloma Batonova ustanka od 6. do 9. godine poslije Krista i stvaranja rimske pokrajine Ilirik.

Rama Šćit Franciscans' Monastery and Museum of Hercegovina in Mostar, there are many other artefacts kept, witnessing the turbulent times until nowadays. Almost every European and Euro-Asian civilization has left some traces in these areas.

The oldest known people living at the region were the Illyrians, actually the tribes of Daorsons, Ardijeians and Delmats. They mingled in both war and peace, and even in brotherhood when a joint danger threatened from some other peoples. There are numerous remnants of cities, forts and tumuli testifying of them and their times. The city of Daorson, built by Daors tribe, speaks of the culture that was not much behind the then Hellenistic culture with which they were having intensive contacts. It can be concluded out of the manner of building, coins forging, ceramics remnants...

Other cities from the time mentioned, which, just like Daorson, have not been archeologically explored, and are worth mentioning, are Zvonigrad above Polog village near Široki Brijeg, Budim at Kočerina, also Široki Brijeg Municipality, Nečajno near Posušje and Delminium in Tomislavgrad Municipality. Many artefacts from these periods are kept in Humac Museum.

It took Romans three hundred years of permanent warfare to subdue finally the Illyric tribes after breaking down the Baton's uprising from 6th till 9th year AD and form the Roman Province of Illyric.



O tim vremenima i rimskom razdoblju do dolaska Hrvata na te prostore govore mnogi eksponati koji se čuvaju u muzejima diljem Hercegovine, ali isto tako i u Zemaljskom muzeju u Sarajevu, te ostatci mnogih bazilika, vojnih logora, vila rustika i seoskih gospodarstava iz rimskoga razdoblja na cijelom prostoru Hercegovine.

Najveća bazilika na prostoru Hercegovine je ona u Cimcu, sjeverozapadno od Mostara, o čijoj veličini i danas svjedoče sačuvani i konzervirani temelji. Pretpostavlja se da je od IV. do VI. stoljeća izgrađeno čak četrdesetak ranokršćanskih bazilika u Hercegovini, a i danas se mogu vidjeti temelji tih bazilika u Mokrom, Klobuku, Gorici, Kupresu, Žitomisliću, Sutini... Dobro je očuvan i vojni logor Bigeste na Gračinama u Ljubuškom, a postoje ostatci seoskih gospodarstava i vila rustika Mogorjelo i Višići u Čapljini.

Gradovi koji svjedoče o tim burnim vremenima su stari grad Gabela i Mokriskik u Mokrom pokraj Širokoga Brijega koji u svojim spisima spominje i Porfirogenet. Od dolaska Hrvata područje današnje Hercegovine nosi naziv Zahumlje, Humska zemlja ili Hum.

Kroz cijelo naznačeno razdoblje područje Humske zemlje imalo je visok stupanj samostalnosti, a posebice za vrijeme kneza Mihajla Viševića Humskog koji je vladao od 910. do 950. godine. U kasnijem su razdoblju Humskom zemljom uglavnom vladali bosanski banovi

Many artefacts in Museums all over Hercegovina and in the National Museum in Sarajevo testify of the times of Roman period here, as well as remnants of numerous Basilicas, Military forts, Villas Rusticas, Village farm estates from the period mentioned.

The largest Basilica at Hercegovina region is the one at Cim, north-west from Mostar, its size still being testified by the preserved and protected fundaments. It is supposed that about forty early Christian basilicas were built from IV till VI century in Hercegovina, and nowadays their fundaments can be seen in Mokro, Klobuk, Gorica, Kupres, Žitomislić, Sutina... There is also a well-kept military camp Bigeste in Gračani, Ljubuški, and remnants of village estates and villas rusticas in Višići near Čapljina.

The cities testifying of these turbulent times are the old city of Gabela and Mokriskik in Mokro near Široki Brijeg, which is mentioned in Porphyrogenitus' works. After the Croats had arrived into the region of the present Hercegovina, it was named Zahumlje, The Land of Humska or Hum.

All over the period mentioned the region of Land of Humska enjoyed a high level of independence, particularly during the reign of Duke Mihajlo Višević Humski from 910 till 950. In the later period the Land of Humska was mostly ruled by Bosnian Viceroy and

i kraljevi sve do 1435. godine kad je Humom zavladao Stjepan Vukčić Kosača te za svoj stolni grad proglasio grad-tvrđavu iznad Blagaja, koji je po njemu dobio ime Stjepangrad.

Godine 1444. prvi put u povijesti spominje se ime Počitelj čiju su gradnju posebice poticali Dubrovčani zbog zaštite trgovinskih karavana koje su išle iz Dubrovnika i Stona u Bosnu. Iste godine u Dubrovačkom arhivu prvi se put spominje ime grada Ljubuškog kojeg je dao sagraditi Stjepan Vukčić Kosača. Uz njegovo ime veže se gradnja još nekoliko važnih gradova, a osobito Herceg Novog koji je ujedno bio i ljetna rezidencija hercega Stjepana Kosače. Naime, 1448. godine Stjepan Vukčić Kosača proglašava se hercegom. No Hercegovina, kao hercegova zemlja, spominje se prvi put tek šest godina kasnije 1454. u pismu Isabega Ishakovića. Od tada se hercegova zemlja, zemlja hercega Stjepana Vukčića Kosače, i službeno zove HERCEGOVINA.

U isto vrijeme, polovicom XV. stoljeća, herceg Stjepan naložio je gradnju drvenoga mosta preko Neretve na istom mjestu na kojem se nalazi današnji kameni Stari most. Na prilazima mostu stajali su ljudi koji su naplaćivali prelazak preko mosta. Te su ljude prozvali *mostarima*, a naplata prelaska preko mosta dobila je naziv *mostarina*. Po mostarima i mostarini, naselje koje se izgradilo oko mosta dobilo je ime MOSTAR.

Kings until 1435 when Stjepan Vukčić Kosača came to rule and established his Capital in the City-fort above Blagaj, which was named Stjepangrad after him.

The name of Počitelj is for the first time mentioned in 1444, and its building was particularly stimulated by Dubrovnik, for protection of the caravans travelling from Dubrovnik and Ston to Bosnia. In the same year the name of Ljubuški, the city built by Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, is mentioned for the first time in Dubrovnik archives. Building of several other significant cities is related to his name, particularly of Herceg Novi, that was at the same time the summer residence of Herceg Stjepan Kosača. Namely in 1448 Stjepan Vukčić Kosača proclaimed himself a Herceg (Duke). But Hercegovina, as the land of a Herceg, is for the first time mentioned six years later, in 1454, in a letter by Isabey Ishaković. Since then the Herceg's land, the land of Herceg Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, is officially called HERCEGOVINA.

At the same time, by the middle of the XV century, Herceg Stjepan Kosača ordered the construction of the wooden bridge over Neretva river at the same spot where the present stone bridge stands. At the access roads to the bridge the men stood charging the fee for crossing the bridge (most). These men were named *mostari* (the men of the bridge) and the fee charged was called *mostarina* (the bridge fee). The settlement built around the bridge was named MOSTAR, after *mostari* and *mostarina*.





ZONA

U ULICI NIKOLE
ŠUBIĆA ZRINSKOG



S obje strane mosta herceg Stjepan dade izgraditi kule kao štit i mostu i ljudima koji su ga čuvali i branili. Tako je oko mosta, s obje strane rijeke, počelo nicali naselje, u početku samo vojničko, a kasnije i civilno.

Herceg Stjepan Vukčić Kosača tako postade, u isto vrijeme, otac i Mostara i Hercegovine. Utvrda na lijevoj obali Neretve i danas se, po hercegu Stjepanu, zove Herceguša. Zbog važnosti mosta, bez kojega nisu mogli na desnu obalu Neretve, Osmanlije su osvojili Mostar već 1466. godine, nakon što je pao Stjepangrad.

Nakon dolaska Turaka, Mostar se razvija u središte civilnih i vojnih službenika tako da je već početkom XVI. stoljeća postao *kadiluk*, a 1522. godine postaje i sjedište Hercegovačkog sandžaka. Budući da je Kosačin drveni most zbog dotrajalosti bio u vrlo lošem stanju, Mostarci su zamolili sultana Sulejmana Veličanstvenoga da izgradi novi most. Novi se most po nacrtu nemara Mimara Hajrudina, koji je bio učenik čuvenoga graditelja Sinana, počeo graditi 1557. godine. U gradnji je sudjelovalo lokalno stanovništvo iz Hercegovine te klesari i zidari iz Dalmacije. Izgrađen je od kamena *tenelije* koji se vadio u kamenolomu nekoliko kilometara južno od Mostara. Visina mosta na sredini raspona iznad vrha luka iznosi više od 20 metara za vrijeme ljetne razine vode Neretve. Raspon Staroga mosta iznosi 28,70 metara, a debljina samoga luka iznosi oko 80 centimetara. Širina svoda luka je od 392 do 397

On both sides of the bridge Herceg Stjepan had the towers built as the shield to the bridge and the people who took care of it and protected it. Thus the settlement started to emerge on both sides of the bridge, only the military one at the beginning, and later the civilian one as well.

Thus Stjepan Vukčić Kosača became the father of both Mostar and Hercegovina at the same time. The fort on the left river bank is still called Herceguša after Herceg Stjepan. The Osmanli Turks conquered Mostar in 1466, after fall of Stjepangrad, because of the importance of crossing the Neretva river.

After the Turks had arrived, Mostar started developing fast as the central seat of military and civilian officials, and at the beginning of XVI century it became *kadiluk*, (*cadi*, a seat of a minor Muslim magistrate) and in 1522 it became the center of the Hercegovinian region. Since Kosača's wooden bridge was worn out and in a very bad condition, Mostarians pleaded to Suleiman the Magnificent, the Sultan, to build a new one. The new bridge construction commenced in 1557 upon the project of Mimar Hajrudin the builder, who was a disciple of Sinan, the famous builder. The local population of Hercegovina and the stonemasons and builders from Dalmatia participated in the enterprise. It was built of Tenelija stone excavated from the quarry several kilometers south of Mostar. The height of the bridge at its middle arc peak was over 20 meters above the summer level of Neretva river. The span



centimetara. Stari most sagrađen je na najužem dijelu kanjona rijeke Neretve, na mjestu gdje su obje obale rijeke činile okomite litice stijene. Izgradnja mosta završena je 1566. godine.

Nešto prije početka gradnje Staroga mosta, nedaleko od njega na rijeci Radobolji, sagrađena je Kriva ćuprija. Ona je manjih dimenzija, ali svojim izgledom izravno podsjeća na Stari most. Predaja kaže da je upravo po uzoru na Krivu ćupriju i sagrađen Stari most. Kriva ćuprija danas gotovo da i nema nikakvu funkciju, osim što se čuva kao vrlo vrijedan spomenik kulturno-povijesne baštine.

Nadglednik izgradnje Staroga mosta Karađoz 1557. godine dao je izgraditi džamiju koja se smatra najvrijednijim djelom islamske sakralne arhitekture XVI. stoljeća. Gradili su je klesari iz Dubrovnika, a dobila je ime po svom graditelju Karađozbegova džamija.

Osim dvije kule na obalama Neretve, Tare ili Herceguše na lijevoj obali i Halebinovke na desnoj, koja je kasnije dobila ime Čelovina, važno je spomenuti još nekoliko graditeljskih vrijednosti iz toga predosmanskog razdoblja i ranoga osmanskog razdoblja, npr. Čejvan-Čehajina džamiju i Sahat kulu.

Već početkom XVII. stoljeća Mostar je imao 24 mahale, a tijekom XVII. stoljeća dobio je i Čaršiju, Kujundžiluk i Carsku mahalalu koja se nalazila na današnjoj

of the Old Bridge is 28,70 meters, and the thickness of the very arc is about 80 cms. The width of the arc is from 392 to 397 cms. The Old Bridge was built at the narrowest part of Neretva river canyon where both banks are formed of the perpendicular cliffs. The bridge construction was accomplished in 1566.

The Kriva ćuprija (Curved Bridge) had been built just before the Old Bridge construction started, not far from it, over Radobolja river. It is of smaller dimensions, but its appearance reminds doubtlessly of the Old Bridge. The legend says that the Kriva ćuprija served as the model for Old Bridge features. Nowadays the Kriva ćuprija bridge has not got any function, it is only preserved as a very rare monument of cultural-historical heritage.

In 1557 the Old Bridge construction supervisor Karađoz bey ordered the construction of the mosque which is considered to be the most valuable item of Islam sacral architecture of XVI century. It was built by stone-masons from Dubrovnik, and it was named after its builder, the Karadžoz bey's Mosque.

Besides the two towers on the Neretva banks, Tara or Herceguša on the left bank and Halebinovka on the right, that was later called Čelovina, it is important to mention some more building values from this pre-Osmanli and early Osmanli period, e.g. Čejvan Čehajina mosque and Sahat kula (Clock tower).

velikoj tržnici, gdje je bio i središnji trg na kojem su se priopćavale sve važne obavijesti.

Iz XVIII. stoljeća bitno je spomenuti Bišćevića kuću, zatim Kujundžiluk, odnosno stari dio grada na lijevoj obali Neretve od Staroga mosta do tržnice koji je dobio ime po mnogobrojnim zanatskim radnjama smještenim u tom dijelu grada i majstorima koji su u njima radili, a zvali su ih kujundžije, i Kajtazovu kuću.

U XIX. stoljeću izgrađena je Stara pravoslavna crkva 1832. godine, Nova pravoslavna crkva građena od 1863. do 1873. te Katolička crkva u Podhumu iz 1866. godine. Kasnije je, uz crkvu, sagrađen samostan. Samostan raspolaže arhivskom građom od sredine XVI. stoljeća pa sve do današnjih dana te najvrjednijom knjižnicom na području Hercegovine.

U Vukodolu je fra Rafo Barišić 1847. godine izgradio Biskupiju, koja je u početku služila za vjerske obrede, a kasnije kao škola te kao zgrada tiskare koju je utemeljio don Frano Miličević 1872. godine. U Zahumu je još 1533. godine postojao franjevački samostan, ali su ga Turci srušili u potjeri za duvanjskim biskupom Danijelom 1563. godine.

Kaže se da je svaka zvijer najopasnija u trenutcima kada osjeti opasnost po vlastiti život. Tako se i osmanski zulum pojačavao kako mu je moć slabila. Godine 1875. teror nad nemuslimanskim življem, posebice

At the beginning of the XVII century Mostar had 24 City quarters, and in its course of development Mostar got new quarters of Čaršija, Kujundžiluk and Carska mahala that was located at the present big Market place, with the central Square where all the important news were announced.

From XVIII century it is worth to mention Bišćevića house, and Kujundžiluk, namely the old part of town on the left bank of Neretva river from Old Bridge to the Market, that got its name after numerous craftsmen's workshops and the craftsmen called kujundžija that used to work there, and the Kajtaz house as well.

In the XIX century the Old Orthodox Church was built in 1832, the New Orthodox Church from 1863 to 1873, and the Catholic Church in Podhum in 1866. Later the Monastery was built by the church. The Monastery is at disposal of Archive material from the middle of the XVI century till the present day, and the most valuable library in Hercegovina region.

In 1847 fra Rafo Barišić built the Bishopric in Vukodol, which served for the religious rituals in the beginning, and later as the school and the printery facility that was established by father Frano Miličević in 1872. The Franciscan monastery existed in Zahum in 1533, but the Turks tumbled it down in quest for Danijel, the Bishop of Duvno, in 1563.



nad katoličkim i u istočnoj Hercegovini, pojačao se do te mjere da don Ivanu Musiću, župniku u Ravnom, nije ostalo ništa drugo nego podići ustanak. Ustanak je počeo 19. lipnja 1875. godine u selu Dračevu gdje su ustanici, zvali su ih ustaše, zauzeli most na Krupi. Ustanak je trajao sve do mjeseca lipnja 1878. godine kada je 13. lipnja zakazan mirovni sporazum nazvan Berlinski kongres. Njime je dopušteno Austro-Ugarskoj okupirati Bosnu i Hercegovinu.

Nakon što je Austro-Ugarska okupirala Bosnu i Hercegovinu, Hercegovina, pa tako i Mostar, doživljava pravi procvat. Grade se ceste, pruge, škole, otvaraju rudnici boksita, ugljena, vrši se melioracija poljoprivrednoga zemljišta, grade otkupne stanice za duhan...

Prva učionica u Mostaru otvorena je u Vukodolu 1852. godine, prva knjižnica i čitaonica pod Jusovinom 1861., Kulturno društvo *Kosača* 1875., Kulturno društvo *Hrvoje* 1888., Franjevačka teologija utemeljena je 1895. godine i ona je bila preteča kasnijem Sveučilištu u Mostaru.

Mostar je krajem XIX. i početkom XX. stoljeća postao kulturnim sjedištem gotovo cijeloga Balkana. Nabolji su pokazatelji za naznačenu tvrdnju, osim utemeljenja navedenih kulturnih društava, činjenice kako je u Mostaru u tome razdoblju tiskano preko 600 knjiga, pokrenuto je nekoliko tiskovina, a pokrenuo ih je i uređivao don Franjo Miličević: Hercegovački bosiljak 1883. godine, Novi Her-

The saying is that the beast is most dangerous when its life is threatened. Thus the Osmanli terror was growing as their might was weakening. In 1875 the terror on non-Muslim population, particularly on Catholics in Eastern Hercegovina, grew to such extent that father Ivan Musić, the parishioner in Ravno, was forced to organize an uprising. It started on May 19th 1875 in Dračevo village where the rebels, they called them ustaše (those that stood up) overtook the bridge over the Krupa river. The uprising had lasted until June 1878 when, on June 13th the peace agreement was determined under the name of Berlin Congress. It allowed Austro-Hungarian government to occupy Bosnia and Hercegovina.

After the occupation, Hercegovina, and Mostar together with it, started thriving. The roads were being built, bauxite ore mines were opened, coal mines, agricultural land was meliorated, tobacco purchase plants were built...

The first classroom in Mostar was opened in Vukodol in 1852, the first library and reading-room at Jusovina in 1861, the Cultural Association of Kosača in 1875, the Cultural Association Hrvoje in 1888, the Franciscans' Theology College was established in 1895 and was the forerunner to the later Mostar University.

By the end of the XIX and beginning of the XX century Mostar became the cultural center of almost whole Balkans. In that period more than 600

cegovački bosiljak 1884., Glas Hercegovine 1885., Osvit 1889. godine. To je bio pravi narodni i kulturni preporod u Hercegovini. Osim don Franje, među preporoditeljima toga vremena osobito su se isticali fra Petar Bakula, fra Radoslav Glavaš, fra Anđeo Nuić...

Nakon odlaska Turaka, Mostar je i kao grad doživio pravi preobražaj. Od osmanlijske kasabe Mostar se preobrazio u pravi europski grad. Ta preobrazba ogle- da se, ne samo razvitkom komunalne infrastrukture, izgrađenih vodovoda i kanalizacije, elektrifikacije..., nego i europeiziranim izgledom grada, izgradnjom zgrade Gimnazije, hotela *Neretva*, Gradske banje, Ron- doa (današnjega Trga hrvatskih velikana) od kojeg se granalo (i danas se grana) šest ulica u svim smjerovi- ma... Duž ulica posađeni su drvoredi platana od kojih su mnogi sačuvani do današnjega dana, a koji su i danas na određeni način simbol Mostara. U to vrijeme na rijeci Neretvi izgrađena su tri mosta: Carinski most, Most na Musali i Lučki most.

Za vrijeme Kraljevine SHS, odnosno Kraljevine Ju- goslavije, od 1918. do 1945. godine, u Mostaru se u infrastrukturnom i graditeljskom dijelu nije dogodilo ništa posebno. Grad je u svakom pogledu stagnirao. Razlika je jedno bila što je od 1939. do 1941. godine Mostar bio u sastavu Banovine Hrvatske, a od 1941. godine u sastavu Nezavisne Države Hrvatske, u tali- janskoj interesnoj zoni, kao sjedište jedne od 22 župe, župe Hum. Dana 14. veljače 1945. godine partizani su

books were printed in Mostar, several publications were launched, edited by father Franjo Miličević: Hercegovački bosiljak in 1883, Novi Hercegovački bosiljak in 1884, Glas Hercegovine in 1885, Osvit in 1889. It was a true popular and cultural renaissance in Hercegovina. Besides father Franjo, the outstanding figures were fra Petar Bakula, fra Radoslav Glavaš, fra Anđeo Nuić...

After the Turks had left, Mostar underwent a true transformation. From Osmanli backwater little place Mostar turned into a true European city. The transfor- mation is reflected not only in advancement of munic- ipal services infrastructure, water supply and sewer systems construction, electrification... but also in European appearance of the city, construction of new Gymnasium facility, Neretva hotel, City bath, Rondo roundabout, (presently the Hrvatskih velikana Square) from which six roads depart in different directions... Plane-tree alleys were planted, many of which have been preserved till nowadays, and are in a particular way the symbol of Mostar. At that time three bridges were built over Neretva river: Carinski bridge, Musala bridge and Lučki bridge.

During the SHS (Serbs, Croats, Slovenians) Kingdom, i.e. the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, from 1918 to 1945, nothing particular happened in the infrastructural or civil engineering terms. The city stagnated in all terms. The only difference was that from 1939 to 1941 Mostar

ušli u Mostar i taj se dan slavio kao Dan oslobođenja Mostara sve do 1991. godine. Toga su dana partizani ubili sedam franjevacu i bacili ih u Neretvu, a bio je veliki broj civilnih žrtava koji nikada nije u potpunosti utvrđen.

Nakon završetka Drugoga svjetskog rata Mostar se širi i gospodarski razvija. U prilog su išle činjenice da se geografski i infrastrukturno nalazio na važnom mjestu: Mostarska je dolina prva i najveća u kanjonu rijeke Neretve, od izvora do ušća, koja nije bila močvarna i nije plavila ni u vrijeme najviših vodostaja rijeke. Kroz kanjon Neretve prolazile su sve važne prometnice koje su povezivale sjevernu i srednju Europu s Mediteranom. Vrijedi izdvojiti iznimno povoljan cestovni i željeznički promet, povoljnu klimu, prirodna i rudna bogatstva u bližoj i široj okolini, rudnike uglja, rudnike boksita, velike potencijale za poljoprivrednu proizvodnju, velike površine obradive zemlje i velike mogućnosti navodnjavanja tih poljoprivrednih površina zbog brojnih okolnih rijeka i stalnih izvora pitke vode.

Tako je u Mostaru otvoren rudnik ugljena, a u bližoj okolini, u Širokom Brijegu, Čitluku i Posušju otvoreno je nekoliko rudnika boksita. Oni su činili dobar temelj za proizvodnju aluminija i aluminij-skih proizvoda. Otvorena je tvornica nazvana *Aluminijski kombinat*. Nakon toga gradi se i tvornica *Soko* koja je zapošljavala preko tri tisuće djelatnika.

belonged within the Dukedom of Croatia, and from 1941 within the Independent State of Croatia, in the Italian zone of interest, as the seat of one out of 22 parishes, the Parish of Hum. On February 14th 1945 partizans entered Mostar and that day had been celebrated as the Mostar Liberation day until 1991. On that very day partizans killed seven Franciscans and threw them into Neretva river, and there was a high number of civilian victims that has never been precisely identified.

After the end of the World War II, Mostar started a quick urban sprawl and development in the economic terms. The amenities of geographic and infrastructural circumstances were very relevant: Mostar valley was the first one and the largest in the Neretva river canyon, from spring to estuary, that was not a marshland and beyond reach of floods even at highest water levels. Important traffic roads were passing through Neretva canyon, connecting the Northern and Central Europe with the Mediterranean. It is worth to mention the extremely advantageous road and railroad traffic; favourable climate, natural and ore wealth in immediate and wider surroundings, coal mines, bauxite ore mines, large potentials for agricultural production, large surfaces of arable land and great possibilities of watering it due to the vicinity of numerous rivers and permanent springs of fresh water.

Thus a coal mine was opened in Mostar, and in the vicinity, in Široki Brijeg, Čitluk and Posušje, several bauxite mines were opened. They were a solid base for





Poljoprivredno gospodarstvo Hepok gospodarilo je prilikom svoga razvitka s mnogim voćnjacima i vinogradima u bližoj okolini Mostara, ali i u općinama Čapljina, Čitluk i Ljubuški. *Tvornica duhana Mostar* rad je bazirala na tradicionalno kvalitetnoj i količinski velikoj proizvodnji hercegovačkog duhana, tzv. „hercegovačkoga žutog zlata“. U Mostaru se u to vrijeme razvila i tekstilna industrija. Otvorena je *Tvornica prediva* i *Tvornica Đuro Salaj*. Također je 1977. godine u Mostaru utemeljeno i sveučilište. Godine 1992. ono je promijenilo ime u Sveučilište u Mostaru i postalo je prvo, a za sada i jedino, javno sveučilište u Bosni i Hercegovini čiji je službeni jezik hrvatski. Godine 1993. utemeljen je Univerzitet *Džemal Bijedić* tako da danas u Mostaru postoje dva javna sveučilišta. Već krajem sedamdesetih godina prošloga stoljeća počeo se razvijati i turizam. Formirano je Turističko-ugostiteljsko poduzeće *Unis*.

U tih nekoliko desetljeća prije Domovinskog rata, broj stanovnika u Mostaru se praktički upeterostručio tako da je 1991. godine samo na užem prostoru grada živjelo preko 75.000 žitelja.

No kako su se, po nekom zlokobnom povijesnom ciklusu, ratovi na ovim prostorima vodili svakih nekoliko desetljeća, tako se vrijeme toga nesretnoga novog ciklusa devedesetih godina XX. stoljeća ispunjavalo i prijetilo novim ratnim pustošenjem.

production of aluminum. The factory named *Aluminijski kombinat* was opened. After that the *Soko* factory was built, employing more than three thousand workers. The economy estate *Hepok* was opened, managing in its development numerous orchards and vineyards in the nearby places around Mostar, but also in the municipalities of Čapljina, Čitluk and Ljubuški. *Tvornica duhana Mostar* (Mostar tobacco plant) based its work on the traditionally high quality and amount of Hercegovinian tobacco, the so-called “Yellow gold of Hercegovina”. At that time the textile industry also developed in Mostar. *Tvornica prediva* (thread factory) and *Đuro Salaj* were opened. In 1977 the University was founded in Mostar. In 1992 it changed its name into University in Mostar and became the first, and presently the only Public University in Bosnia and Hercegovina whose official language is Croatian language. In 1993 the *Džemal Bijedić University* was established so there are two Public Universities in Mostar nowadays. By the end of the seventies of last century tourism started developing in Mostar and tourism-catering enterprise of *Unis* was established.

In the few decades before the Homeland War the number of citizens actually fivefolded, so in 1991 there were more than 75.000 citizens living in the close city area.

Yet by some ominous cycle the wars break out every few decades in these regions, so a new war cycle overtook the region in the nineties of the XX century threatening with new war devastations.

I dogodilo se neizbježno. Zlo rata bilo je ogromno. Rijetka su bila naselja bez razaranja, još rjeđa bez mrtvih. Mostar je prednjačio i u jednom i u drugom. Grad je doslovce bio razoren, s mnogo civilnih i vojnih žrtava. Većina je stanovništva bila raseljena u druge države.

Nakon stravičnoga četverogodišnjeg rata u studenome 1995. godine je u američkom gradu Daytonu potpisan sporazum između sva tri konstitutivna naroda u Bosni i Hercegovini, Bošnjaka, Hrvata i Srba. Nakon prestanka ratnih aktivnosti u Mostar se počeo polako vraćati život. Stanovništvo se vraćalo u grad, gospodarstvo se počelo oporavljati, a razrušeni grad obnavljati.

Među najteže stradalim objektima u Mostaru bile su zgrade Ratne bolnice koja ni u jednom trenutku tijekom cijeloga rata nije prestajala raditi. U ratu su bili srušeni svi mostovi u gradu na Neretvi. Najprije se 1996. pristupilo obnovi Carinskoga mosta, zatim i ostalih mostova, a obnova je završila izgradnjom novoga Starog mosta 2004. godine nakon čega ga UNESCO stavlja pod svoju zaštitu.

Na mjestu stare Franjevačke crkve sv. Petra i Pavla, koja je u ratu do temelja srušena, izgrađena je nova velika crkva sa zvonikom visokim 107,50 metara (mjerena je kota na vrhu križa s kojim završava zvonik).

Obnovljena je i Katedrala Marije Majke Crkve, koju su pogodile stotine granata, a pored nje izgrađen je zvo-

And the inevitable happened. The evil of the war was huge. Rare were the settlements that did not suffer destruction, even rarer that did not have casualties. Mostar was the sad example of both. The city was literally ruined, suffered many military and civilian casualties. Most of population dispersed to other countries.

After four years of war horror, in November 1995, the Agreement was signed in Dayton, USA, by all the three constitutive peoples of Bosnia and Hercegovina, Bosnians, Croats and Serbs. After the war atrocities in Mostar had ceased, the life started to recur slowly. The population started returning into the city, the economy started recovering, and the ruined city was being renewed.

The facilities of the War Hospital Mostar were among the most ruined ones, yet the Hospital never ceased working. During the war all the bridges within the city were tumbled down. The first one to be reconstructed was the Carinski bridge in 1996, then followed the others, and the renewal was accomplished by the construction of the new Old bridge in 2004 and it was then put under the UNESCO protection.

At the location of the old Franciscan church of St Peter and Paul, that had been completely destroyed during the war, a new church was built with the bellfry 17,50 meters high (the measured elevation point was at the top of the cross with which the bellfry is completed).



nik čija gradnja nije bila dopuštena prije rata u vrijeme socijalističke vlasti. Također su u protekla dva desetljeća obnovljene i mnoge druge građevine, a o obnovi objekata Ratne bolnice bit će riječi u poglavljima koja slijede.

Danas je Mostar moderan europski grad, grad s uređenim ulicama, nogostupima, alejama i parkovima. Naravno, ipak su još uvijek na pojedinim mjestima vidljivi tragovi ratnih razaranja. No Mostar danas ima svoju novu dušu i novi stari izgled. Mostar je opet zauzeo svoje mjesto koje mu pripada na infrastrukturnoj, gospodarsko-turističkoj, kulturnoj i političkoj karti.

Današnji Mostar dobio je novo (staro) svjetlo koje je sa svakim jutrom sve jače. To svjetlo Mostaru vraća onaj stari, a opet nekako drugačiji sjaj. Osim povijesnih, graditeljskih, kulturnih, ljudskih i svih ostalih vrijednosti grada Mostara, koje je teško istaknuti zbog njihove brojnosti, dodatnu atraktivnost i kvalitetu daju mu brojne kulturno-povijesne i prirodne vrijednosti koje se nalaze u njegovoj okolini, u njegovoj Hercegovini. Prilikom pisanja ovoga teksta najvažnije od tih vrijednosti nabrojane su na dvije stranice ovoga poglavlja. I to opet nije bilo sve. Zbog toga su izbrisana njihova imena i nadimci, a da bi se spoznala njihova istinska vrijednost treba doći u Mostar i Hercegovinu i vidjeti ih.

Mostar, grad koji se svija oko Huma, srce je u tijelu zemlje Hercegove. To je grad *mostara* i *mostova*, starih

The Cathedral of Holy Mary Mother of Church, that had been hit by hundreds of grenades, was also restored, and beside it the bellfry was built, whose construction had been banned before the war under the socialists regime. Within the two last decades many other buildings have been restored, and the renewal of the War Hospital facility shall be described in the forthcoming chapters.

Nowdays Mostar is a modern European city, with streets regulated and decorated, with sidewalks, alleys and parks. Of course here and there the signs of war destructions are still visible. But nowadays Mostar has got its new soul and its *new old* looks. Mostar has once again taken its proper place which it deserves in the infrastructural, economic-touristic, cultural and political map.

The present Mostar has got the new (old) light which shines stronger every morning. This light gives Mostar its old, yet somehow different glow. Besides the historical, engineering, cultural, human and all other values which are hard to enlist due to their number, an additional allure and quality is added to Mostar from its numerous cultural-historical and natural values located in its surroundings, in its Hercegovina. While writing this text the most significant of these values were enlisted at two pages of this chapter. And yet it was not all. Therefore their names and nicknames were erased, so in order to comprehend their true values you need to come to Mostar and Hercegovina and see them for yourselves.

i novih, kažu još starijih korijena, grad cvijeća, grad proljeća koje traje i traje, grad sunca na izlasku, ozaren, unatoč svim nedaćama iz prošlosti i sadašnjosti, grad koji čeka novo jutro, svoje novo svjetlije sutra.

Mostar, the city nesting around Hum, is the heart in the body of Herceg's land. It is the city of *mostars* and the bridges, old and new ones, the city of flowers as the saying is from ancient times, the city of spring that goes on and on, the city of rising sun, in spite of all the troubles from the past and present times, the city waiting for the new morning, its new brighter tomorrow.



