

Ova knjiga je posvećena gradu Sarajevu

Dieses Buch ist der Stadt Sarajevo gewidmet

This book is dedicated to the city of Sarajevo



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RIJEČNIK

BEGRIFFSERKLÄRUNG

GLOSSARY

Akademija likovnih umjetnosti.....	Akademie der bildenden Künste.....	Academy of fine arts
At mejdan - konjska pijaca.....	Pferdemarkt (at=Pferd, mejdan=Platz, Markt).....	Horsemarket (at=horse, mejdan=square)
Baščaršija - glavni trg, glavna pijaca.....	Hauptmarkt (baš=haupt, čaršija=Markt).....	Main market (Baš=main, čaršija=market)
Beg.....	Beg - Osmanischer Titel, Befehlshaber eines Sandžaks.....	Bey - Ottoman ruler title, ruler of a sandžak
Čehaja.....	Vorsteher einer Zunft, eines Stadtteils oder einer Stadt.....	Head, Chief, Principal of a guild, district or Town
Čoban.....	Hirte.....	Shepherd
Crkva.....	Kirche.....	Church
Ćumur.....	Kohle.....	Coal
Čuprija.....	Brücke.....	Bridge
Drvo.....	Holz.....	Wood
Dvor.....	Hof, Schloss.....	at Court
Džada, Put.....	Straße, Weg.....	Street, path
Džamija.....	Moschee.....	Mosque
Historijski muzej.....	Geschichtsmuseum.....	Historical Museum
Katedrala.....	Kathedrale.....	Cathedral
Mahala.....	Grätzel, Viertel, Stadtteil.....	District, Neighbourhood
Most.....	Brücke.....	Bridge
Nacionalna biblioteka.....	Nationalbibliothek.....	National Library
Narodno pozorište.....	Nationaltheater.....	National Theater
Sandžak.....	Provinz im Osmanischen Reich.....	Province in the Ottoman Empire
Sebilj.....	Wasserstelle mit Kiosk in der Altstadt.....	Waterplace with kiosk in the Oldtown
Šeher.....	Stadt.....	Town
Sinagoga.....	Synagoge.....	Synagogue
Vijećnica.....	Rathaus.....	Townhall
Zemaljski muzej.....	Nationalmuseum.....	National Museum



1. Likovna Akademija
Akademie der bildenden Künste
Academy of fine arts



2. Sebilj
Wasserstelle
Waterplace

UVOD

EINFÜHRUNG

INTRODUCTION

Bosanski pisac Dževad Karahasan napisao je da se 20. stoljeće desilo između dva sarajevska mosta. Počelo ubistvom austro ugarskog prestolonasljednika na latinskoj čupriji 1914. godine, a završilo 1992. godine ubistvom djevojaka Suade i Olge na Vrbanja mostu. U Sarajevu postoji više od 20 mostova na tri rijeke. Miljacka, jedina koja teče kroz uži grad, Željeznica i Bosna na zapadu grada. U petstogodišnjoj istoriji grada, sagrađeni su bezbrojni mostovi pod raznim vladarima, političkim i društvenim sistemima. Mostovi su vremenom bivali oštećeni, ali bi uvijek bili sanirani, a neki čak i ponovo izgrađeni. Mostovi su od osnivanja grada dio njegovog razvoja, povezuju njegove mahale te svojom istorijom pričaju i istoriju Sarajeva.

Der bosnische Schriftsteller Dževad Karahasan schrieb, dass sich das 20. Jahrhundert zwischen zwei Brücken in Sarajevo abgespielt hat. Es begann 1914 mit der Ermordung des österreichisch-ungarischen Thronfolgerpaares auf der Lateinerbrücke und endete 1992 mit der Ermordung zweier junger Frauen, Suada und Olga, auf der Vrbanja Brücke. In Sarajevo gibt es mehr als zwanzig Brücken über drei Flüsse - Miljacka, die als einzige durch die innere Stadt fließt, und die Željeznica und Bosna im Westen der Stadt. In der 500-jährigen Stadtgeschichte wurden unzählige Brücken, unter verschiedenen Herrschern und Herrschaftssystemen, gebaut. Viele wurden im Laufe der Zeit zerstört und die meisten immer wieder aufgebaut oder durch neue ersetzt. Als verbindende Elemente zwischen den Menschen und Grätzeln erzählen diese Bauwerke mit ihrer eigenen Geschichte auch die Geschichte von Sarajevo.

Bosnian writer Dževad Karahasan wrote that the 20th century started and ended at two Sarajevo bridges. It began at Latin bridge in 1914, with the assassination of the Austro-Hungarian Archduke and ended in 1992 on the Vrbanja bridge with the murder of girls Suada and Olga. More than 20 bridges are located on three rivers in Sarajevo. Miljacka river flows through center of the city while Željeznica and Bosna rivers flow through the western part of the city. During the five hundred years history of the city, countless bridges were built under various rulers, political and social systems. Most of the bridges were damaged in time, but they were always repaired, and some even completely rebuilt. Since the founding of Sarajevo, bridges have been part of its development. While connecting its settlements and streets, their story became the history of Sarajevo.



3. Vijećnica / Nacionalna biblioteka
Rathaus / Nationalbibliothek
Townhouse / National Library



4. Sahat Kula
Uhrturm
Clock tower

HISTORIJA

GESCHICHTE

HISTORY

U predosmanskom periodu, prije sredine 15. stoljeća, na današnjem prostoru Sarajeva postojalo je naselje zvano Vrhbosna i tvrđava Hodidjed. Nakon turske okupacije prvi beg Bosanskog sandžaka sagradio je Carevu džamiju, dvor Saray po kojem je grad dobio ime i jedan most, te sa ta tri objekta osnovao naselje koje će kasnije postati glavni grad Bosne i Hercegovine. Naselje se prvi put pismeno oslovljava imenom Sarajevo početkom 16. Stoljeća. Pored nove kulture i religije Turci su uvezli i kulturu gradnje, pa tako i gradnju mostova. U čitavoj bosanskoj provinciji nastaju impozantni mostovi, od kojih su neki postali bosansko i svjetsko kulturno blago. Most Mehmed-paše Sokolovića u Višegradu, koji spaja obale Drine, donio je Travničaninu Ivi Andriću Nobelovu nagradu za književno djelo „Na Drini ćuprija“. Stari most po kojem je grad Mostar dobio ime i koji je izgrađen po naredbi Sulejmana Velikanstvenog krasio je ovaj grad stoljećima sve do 1993. godine, kada je tokom rata uništen. Učesćem svjetske zajednice obnovljen je 2004. godine. Nakon austrougarske okupacije Bosne i Hercegovine krajem 19. stoljeća počinje vrijeme modernizacije po zapadnom uzoru, uz poštivanje lokalne tradicije. Okupatori nisu misionirali nego podržavali, nisu uništavali nego renovirali i dopunjavali: zakoni, infrastruktura, tramvaj, regulacija Miljacke, vodovod, kanalizacija te osnivanje institucija kao što su Narod-

In der vorosmanischen Zeit, vor Mitte des 15. Jahrhunderts, existierte auf dem heutigen Gebiet von Sarajevo eine Ortschaft namens Vrhbosna mit der Festung Hodidjed. Nach der Eroberung durch die Türken errichtete der erste Beg des neuen Sandžaks Bosnien eine Moschee, die Kaiser-moschee, eine Residenz – türkisch Saray, von der die Stadt ihren Namen hat – und eine Brücke und stellte somit die Weichen für die zukünftige Hauptstadt von Bosnien und Herzegowina, die zu Beginn des 16. Jahrhunderts zum ersten Mal schriftlich als Sarajevo erwähnt wird. Neben der neuen Kultur und Religion brachten die Türken auch ihre Baukultur mit, unter anderem auch den Brückenbau. In der gesamten bosnischen Provinz entstanden imposante Brücken, von denen einige zu Kulturgütern Bosniens und der Welt geworden sind. Die Mehmed-Pascha-Sokolović-Brücke über die Drina in Višegrad diente Ivo Andrić – geboren in der zentralbosnischen Stadt Travnik – als Vorlage für sein berühmtes Buch „Die Brücke über die Drina“, das ihm den Literaturnobelpreis brachte. Stari Most war Namensgeber für die Stadt Mostar, die Suleyman der Prachtige in Auftrag gab und die nach der Zerstörung im Krieg 1993, 2004 wieder aufgebaut wurde. Als Österreich-Ungarn Ende des 19. Jahrhunderts die Hoheit über Bosnien gewann, begann eine Zeit der Modernisierung nach dem westlichen Vorbild, aber mit Respekt gegenüber der

During the Pre-Ottoman period, before the mid 15th century, there was a village in what is present-day Sarajevo by the name of Vrhbosna that housed the Hodidjed castle. After the Turkish occupation, the first bey of the Bosnian Sandžak built the still preserved Emperor's Mosque on the left bank of the Miljacka River and a residence building on the right side. He connected the mosque and building with a bridge that paved the way for the future capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Turkish word for a residence building is "saray" and the word for field is "ova;" so this mosque and residence is what eventually gave the city of Sarajevo its name. The name "Sarajevo" means field or space by the castle, and was first used in writing to refer to the settlement at the beginning of the 16th century. Besides a new culture and religion, the Turks brought with them their construction expertise – particularly their knowledge for building bridges. Many impressive bridges that have now become cultural artifacts of not only Bosnia and Herzegovina, but of the entire world, emerged throughout the Bosnian province thanks to Turkish influence. The Mehmed Paša Sokolović Bridge over the Drina River in Višegrad inspired Ivo Andrić's famous novel, "The Bridge on the Drina." The novel went on to earn Andrić, a native to the central Bosnian city of Travnik, a Nobel Prize in Literature. The Stari Most Bridge, which gave the city of Mostar its name, was



5. Narodno Pozorište
Nationaltheater
National Theater



6. Zemaljski Muzej
Nationalmuseum
National Museum