



MOSTAR 2004

MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP

Mostar, July 2-30, 1997

Jointly organized by

Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) Istanbul
and
Municipality of Mostar

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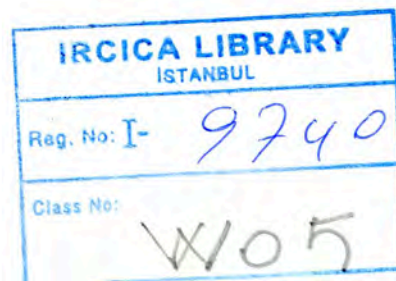
United Nations Development Program, New York

UNESCO, Paris

Aga Khan Trust for Culture, Geneva

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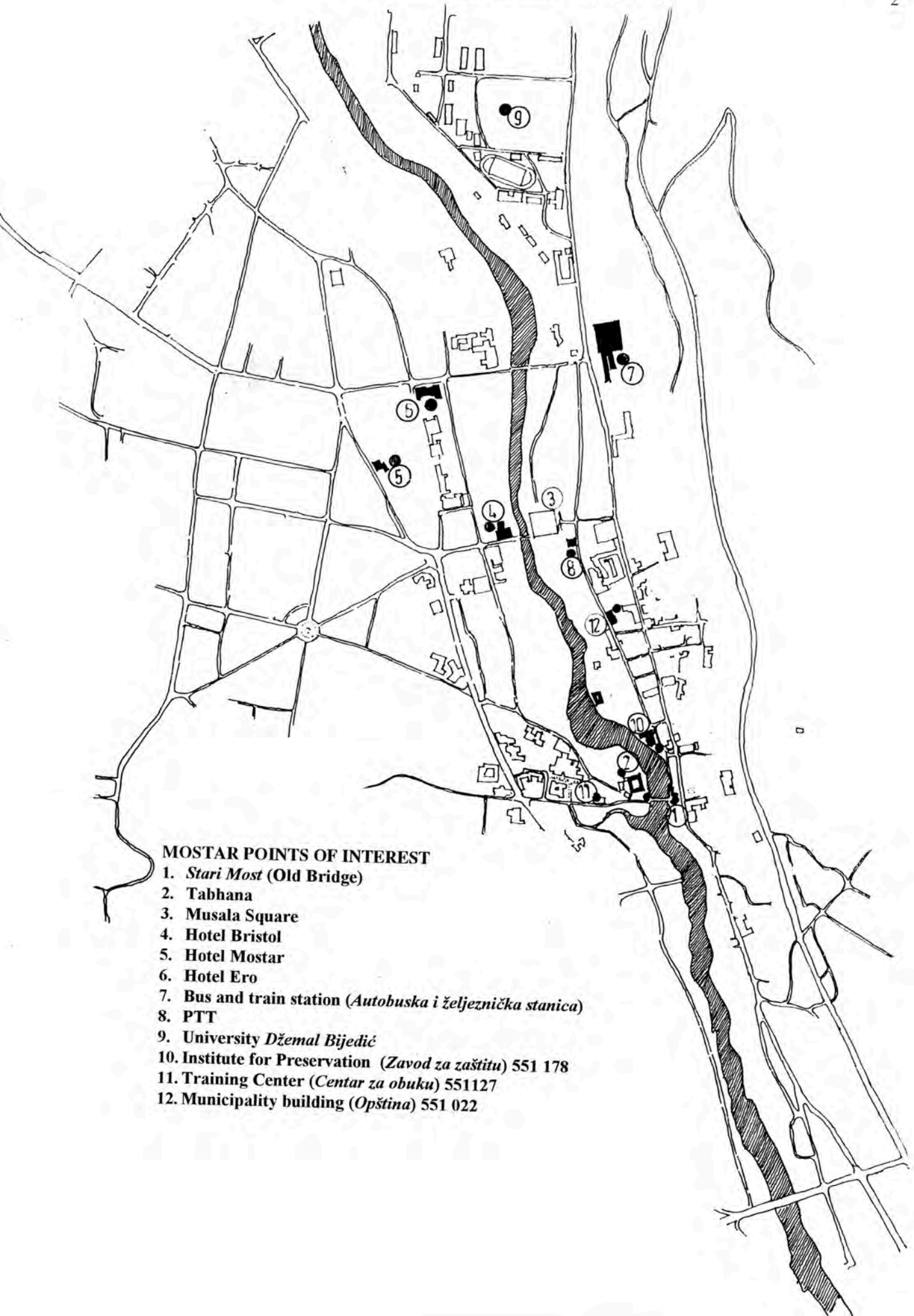
THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE TODAY PROGRAM IN 1997

MOSTAR 2004

WORKSHOP, MOSTAR, JULY 2-30, 1997

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and
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MOSTAR POINTS OF INTEREST

1. *Stari Most (Old Bridge)*
2. *Tabhana*
3. *Musala Square*
4. *Hotel Bristol*
5. *Hotel Mostar*
6. *Hotel Ero*
7. *Bus and train station (Autobuska i željeznička stanica)*
8. *PTT*
9. *University Džemal Bijedić*
10. *Institute for Preservation (Zavod za zaštitu) 551 178*
11. *Training Center (Centar za obuku) 551127*
12. *Municipality building (Opština) 551 022*

IRCICA and MOSTAR 2004

The Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) introduced in 1994 the first Mostar 2004 workshop. Throughout, Yıldız Technical University has served as the academic counterpart for this program.

In 1995 the program was jointly organized with the greater municipality of metropolitan Istanbul, serving as the first step in the establishment of joint work with the municipality concerning different geographical areas of the Islamic world.

Representing the second phase of Mostar 2004, the summer 1995 program was held in Istanbul with 158 participants from 39 universities and 19 countries and formed part of *The Architectural Heritage Today Program*¹. This phase covered 44 working days and two workshops: one on Istanbul and the Süleymaniye area, and a second on Mostar 2004. Participants took part in 64 lectures and 156 studio hours.

The third phase, involving preparatory studio work at six universities, began during the summer of 1996 and continued during the 1996/97 academic year. The main program, *Mostar 2004: Workshop Three* is scheduled for July 1997 in Mostar.

The Architectural Heritage Today (AHT) 1997 Program

As part of the third phase, two workshops have been scheduled during the period between June 9 and July 30, 1997. The first part will take place in Istanbul under the title *Turkish Architecture and Settlements: Common Features and Diversities*, and the second will be held in Mostar, Bosnia and Hercegovina, under the title *Mostar 2004*.

AHT subjects to be discussed:

- Coordination of activities
 - ◊ institutional organization for effective action.
 - ◊ sharing of responsibilities on different levels.
 - ◊ the relationship between public and private sectors.
 - ◊ urban management for the every day problems of the city.
- An active role for educational institutions:
 - ◊ to initiate mutually benefiting programs;
 - ◊ to orient architects/planners towards an awareness of the internal and external forces shaping the environment in which they live;
 - ◊ to be involved in the life processes of society; and especially
 - ◊ to develop educational materials concerning historic preservation for all social groups.

Well preserved historic areas with permanent programs for preservation are very rare in the world. In order to deal with these challenges, the AHT Program will focus on the legal, social, urban, environmental and other considerations central to the preservation and restoration process.

Issues which need proposals (based on report of the AHT95 Report):

1. To establish an independent authority to operate in the historic area.
2. To make an outline of the general legal and institutional provisions.

¹See: *The Architectural Heritage Today '95 Report*, IRCICA, Istanbul 1996.

3. To establish an information and education program to introduce activities to the general public, as well as to solicit the community's active participation. This process should begin with outreach to the media.
4. To establish a program for the permanent study of the historic areas.
5. To choose monumental sites for immediate, emergency programs. The borders of these sites can gradually expand to embrace the entire city fabric.
6. To establish a neighborhood system, based on the traditional *mahala* organization for careful, intensive maintenance and infrastructure (water supply, sewage system, natural gas and power, sanitation) improvement.

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE 1997 MOSTAR WORKSHOP

The Mostar 2004 project proposes an integrated process of rebuilding, based on Mostar's pre-war experience, and supported and energized by an enthusiastic and knowledgeable international network of friends and supporters.

Mostar 2004 is a part of the mission of the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) to assist the Republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina to achieve a higher economic and cultural level, and to maintain security during the post-war reconstruction. The project is based both on an agreement with the government of Bosnia and Hercegovina and on decisions of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, of which IRCICA is a subsidiary organization.

As part of this project, IRCICA has to-date organized three phases of workshops, 26 exhibitions, 72 conferences, and six published books.

As a result of these activities, an international support group has been established, with a number of supporting universities from all over the world. Collaboration on the subject of Bosnian reconstruction was established among leading cultural institutions around the world with the support of political organizations and the Bosnian state.

Mostar 2004 is based on three integrated components:

1. *The preservation of cultural heritage*, as an essence of Bosnian existence.
2. *Integrated planning* as an open framework for all rebuilding needs.
3. *Education*. In initial stages, the goal will be to train experts who are capable of working on real life problems.

The main activities to be discussed during the workshop:

- Campaign for rebuilding the Old Bridge;
- Establishment of a consortium for reconstruction;
- Administrative organization on the city and cantonal levels, including legislation;
- Reconstruction of the economy;
- Set up of education.

The reconstruction of the cultural heritage intends first and foremost to bring together the divided city of Mostar. Promotion of the awareness of Mostar's long multiethnic history is meant to serve as a positive model for the future of a united Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Special attention will be devoted to the architectural design of some of 44 complexes in the Old Town of Mostar, identified during the first workshop in 1994.

The third phase of the Mostar 2004 Project should conclude with a *donors' conference* for the rebuilding of *the Old Bridge at Mostar, with its surrounding historic area*.

TOWARDS THE NEW MILLENIUM : MOSTAR 2004



Architectural heritage is deeply intertwined with a person's sense of identity, existence, and belonging to a particular place and time. One is often not aware of this interconnection until that heritage is destroyed, leaving the psyche rudderless in a disintegrating world. In such a climate the speedy reconstruction of the familiar icons of architecture become essential to the national healing process, signaling the return to a more civilized environment where *self* and *place* can once again be reunited.

Keeping memories alive needs to be supported even before reconstruction begins. In August 1992, while battles still raged on the frontlines and Bosnian settlements were still under siege, and while the idea of rebuilding Mostar started to develop. A cultural frontline was opened: MOSTAR 2004.

Mostar has extraordinary symbolic meaning for all Bosnians, as reflected by its Old Bridge. 2004 was chosen as the celebration year for a rebuilt Mostar. Mostar 2004 is a pilot project for the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Within the international architectural education community there is great interest in assisting the reconstruction of Bosnia whose rich multicultural architectural heritage was a persistent target of the war in Bosnia and Hercegovina. This interest is based on the underlying premise that the speedy reconstruction of Bosnia's architectural heritage is a basic prerequisite to the national healing process. The identification of *self* with *place*, as exemplified by architectural symbols as they existed in times of normalcy --- the village square, the local mosque, church, synagogue, or, for example, the famous bridge over the Neretva river built at Mostar in 1566 --- is an integral part of the human psyche. When such objects of self identity are destroyed, much of human spirit goes with it.

MOSTAR 2004 proposes an integrated process of rebuilding, based on Mostar's experiences before the recent war. This process has been strengthened by an international network of supporters who have moved with coordinated energy and enthusiasm to bridge the cultural void brought on by the war.

MOSTAR IN BOSNIA AND HERCEGOVINA



Bosnia and Herzegovina, 1997

By the time of independence in 1992, and before the devastating events of the war, Bosnia and Herzegovina had reached a significant level of development and seemed ready for major economic advances. Despite all the problems brought on by the former socialist economic system, much of the basic infrastructure was good. Bosnia, located in the center of Europe, had an impressive communications and economic infrastructure and a well trained and educated workforce. The people of Bosnia and Herzegovina could refer proudly to the natural economic and cultural potential of their country.

While much of this social and economic infrastructure and cultural heritage has been damaged, it could, after rehabilitation, provide an excellent foundation for the creation of a new modern state in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in the heart of Europe where it shares a similar history with other Mediterranean European countries.

In the 3rd century B.C., its Illyrian civilisation was replaced by Rome. The process of symbiosis which took place between the Slavic and Roman populations reached its completion in the 7th century AD. There, on the Neretva river, the Roman Empire split into its Eastern and Western components. Five centuries later, Christianity was divided between the Catholic and Eastern Orthodox church. From the 17th century onward, the Neretva river formed the western border of Islam.

Slavic tribal communities gradually underwent transformations which led to the later feudal system. Although Bosnia has been an independent country since the 12th century, Slavs in Bosnia have been religiously divided through most of its history. The dominant component was represented by the so-called Bosnian or Bogumil Church based a religious heresy derived from Christianity. There was also a sizeable Catholic Church in Central Bosnia, and small group of Orthodox along the eastern Bosnian frontier.

From the mid 15th to the end of the 19th century, Bosnia and Herzegovina formed part of the Ottoman state. Although it had much in common with other regions in the empire, its religious and cultural plurality, tolerance, patriotism and influence at the imperial court in Istanbul distinguished it from others. One example: in 16th century grand viziers from Bosnia ruled the empire for 62 years.

Mosques, churches, and synagogues existed side by side, signifying that Catholic Croats with their Western European culture, Eastern Orthodox Serbs with their elements of Byzantine culture, and Sephardic Jews who came to Bosnia after their expulsion from Spain in 1492, continued to live together with the Bosnian Muslims for more than four centuries. During that time, Bosnian Muslims developed a culture of their own, incorporating and assimilating elements of both western and eastern civilization.

Throughout the Ottoman period, justice and tolerance prevailed within this religiously complex community in which people of different faiths were often close relatives. The Ottomans showed an unprecedented and exemplary tolerance towards various Christian denominations all through their centuries long rule. Religious differences did not become grounds for political manipulation until much later.

Architecture in Bosnia, as an integral part of social and cultural life, is representative of the intermingling of pre-Ottoman, Ottoman-Islamic, Christian, and Mediterranean influences. A small group of architectural creations, with monumental characteristics, were built following a pattern developed and standardized in Istanbul and several other centers. A much larger component was made up of shops in bazaars, mosques in

mahalas (neighborhoods), and private houses that share the basic characteristics produced by specific environmental and cultural factors.

Ottoman settlements were organized with a clear differentiation of purpose. Residential areas--*mahalas*--were strictly separated from the business section or bazaar. Christians and Jews lived and worked in the bazaar together with Muslims and shared with them an almost identical life-style.

The main unifying feature of the various types of Ottoman houses found in Bosnia and Hercegovina is reflected in the basic layout of the different functional units. The majority of houses contain the same essential elements of composition, structure, and volume with variables reflecting the social and economic level of the house owner. In Bosnia and Hercegovina, the creative process reflects a constant flow between various cultural influences which, like streams merging into a single river, become much more than a mere total of individual contributing elements. It represents a significant contribution to Bosnia's artistic heritage and is an example of cultural cooperation of people with different histories and traditions.

The transition from Ottoman to Austro-Hungarian rule in 1878, brought an intensification in all areas of construction as well as a reorientation towards West-European building concepts, methods and materials. The new Austro-Hungarian administration used a new eclectic formula to its efforts to modernize Bosnian cities.

Erecting schools, museums and civic institutions they sought to bring their acquired territory into the modern age. Neo-architectural styles flourished, especially Egyptian-Moorish, the architectural results of which may not suit everyone's taste, but which it is uniquely Bosnian in its blend of cultural influences.

After WWI, architecture in Bosnia and Hercegovina followed movements, mostly of West-European provenance: *Moderna* between the two world wars, socialist-realism after WWII, which, under the influence of the Soviet Union, representing the international style of the sixties, was responsible for the large apartment buildings in the suburbs.

While familiarizing themselves with modern developments in architecture, Bosnian architects continued to cultivate the values of the Bosnian building tradition.

In the decades preceding the current war, great work was done on the preservation of all types of monuments in order to preserve Bosnia's multicultural architectural heritage.

During this period, a total of 137 medieval and Ottoman archaeological sites, fortified settlements, and sacred structures, etc., were registered as state protected monuments. These included 76 mosques, 43 Orthodox churches and monasteries, 16 Catholic churches and monasteries, two synagogues, 2 bridges, three housing complexes, one *hamam* (bath) and one caravanserai.

Of all the preservation and restoration activities undertaken in that period, the most important are the large-scale projects undertaken on the Bas-Carsija in Sarajevo and the Old Town in Mostar.



Preservation/rebuilding of the vast cultural heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina is at the essence of Bosnian existence. Mostar, and its historic area, can serve as a case study for the rebuilding of this heritage exemplifying of Bosnia's multicultural history, while serving as an example of the current Bosnian tragedy and of human survival.

Mostar, with its extraordinary symbolic meaning for all Bosnians, as reflected in the Old Bridge, has become the focus of a pilot project for the rebuilding of a multicultural Bosnia and Hercegovina. 2004 is proposed to be the celebration year for the rebuilding of Mostar.

Mostar: Destruction of the city

Obstacles

Obstacles facing Mostar² as a result of the war are as follows:

1. *Political situation: two-faced politicians. Even after all the agreements and elections, the city is in reality still divided. Many individuals who achieved a certain political status during war time, continue to exert their influence without regard for treaty or current law. This disregard can lead to the future destruction of historic sites.*
2. *Physical living problems: 6,101 units or 70-75 % of the housing stock was destroyed, along with basic infrastructure.*
3. *No primary economy, a great number of unemployed.*

Great change has taken place in the composition of the population: around 2,000 killed, 2,500 wounded, 800 handicapped.

Population of Mostar under Bosnian control—53,287 (of which 19,836 or 37% are refugees and 12,501 or 24% are displaced persons).



² MOSTAR, data from the Census in 1991:

Territory of municipality 1.227 km², 57 settlements, Urban area 16.1 km².

POPULATION : 126,620 (central area 75,865 or 59.9% of which 34.2% Bosnians, 28.7% Croats, 18.6% Serbs, 18.5% others); 49.2% male, 50.8% female.

38,452 (30.4%) employed –32,282 (84%) primary economy, 6,170 (16%) secondary.

HOUSING stock:

Municipality: 34,949 families and 37,028 housing units (16,389 -44.3% private, 20,639-55.7% public property).

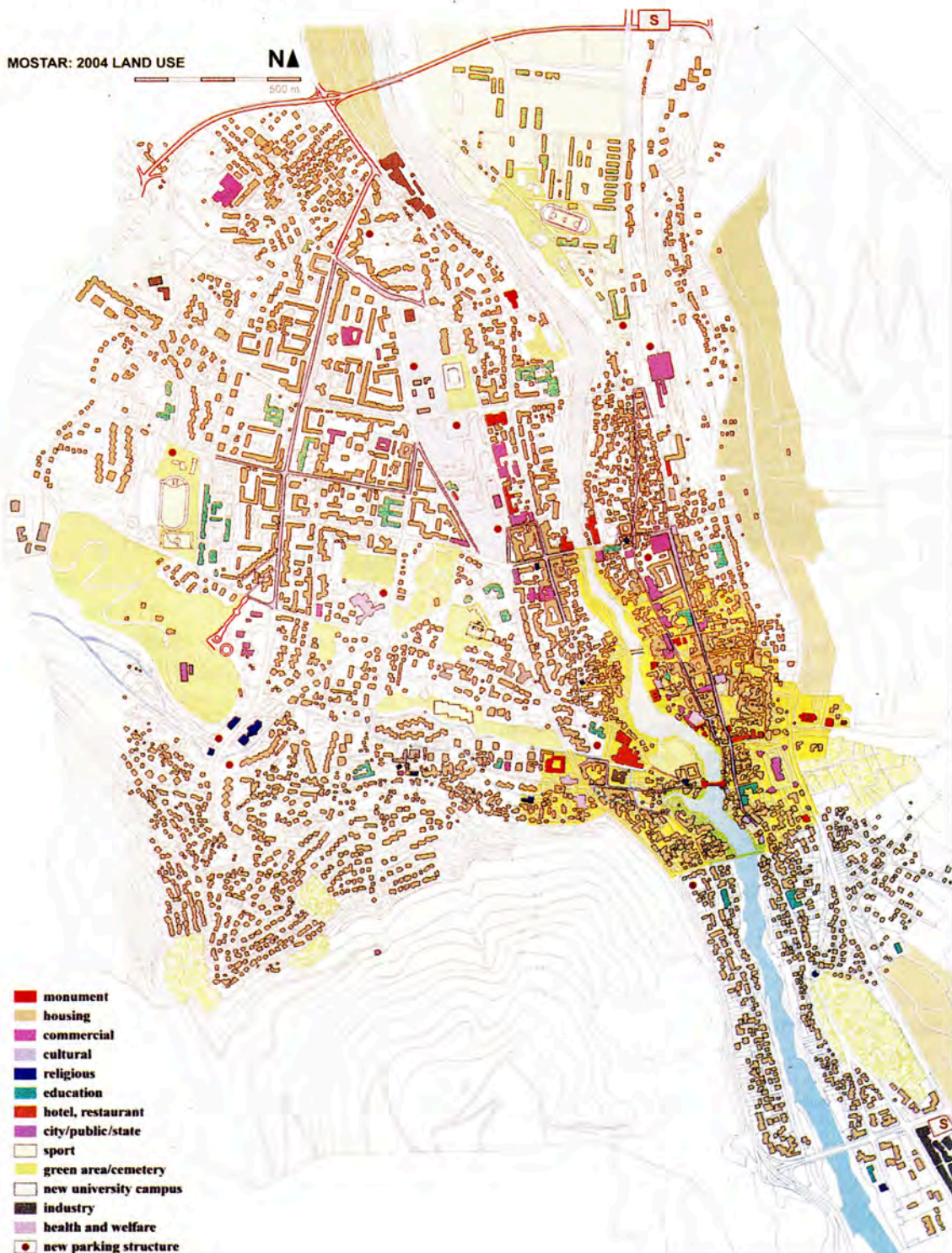
Urban area: 2,439 families and 22,288 housing units (7,091-31.8% private, 15,197-68.9% public property).

The Old Town is integrated into the City of Mostar

Several factors have strengthened our faith in human nature and therefore our belief that Mostar can be rebuilt:

- The spirit of Mostar has been preserved (as reflected in the June 1996 local election).
- The core of the population has been preserved.
- People have a strong motivation to rebuild the city.

The European Union has spent approximately 150 million dollars on projects for infrastructure and shelter in the whole of Mostar.



OLD TOWN IN MOSTAR

Ongoing activities:

- Campaign for the rebuilding of the Old Bridge;
- Establishment of a consortium for reconstruction;
- Establishment of an administrative structure at the Old Town and cantonal levels, including legislation;
- Re-establishment of the city's economy;
- Set up of education.

Principle Objectives

The reconstruction of our cultural heritage is intended first and foremost to bring together the divided city of Mostar. Promotion of the awareness of Mostar's long multi-ethnic history is meant to serve as a positive model for the future of a united Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Institute for the Preservation of Cultural-Historic and Natural Heritage in Mostar is in charge of the conservation of the historic area of Mostar.

This institute is collecting archival material from various sources. A survey of the historic area has been made and buildings have been registered in accordance with international standards. The product of these activities ranges from preliminary studies to implementation projects in the historic area of the city.

This work is being realized in collaboration with the Administration of the EU in Mostar, UNESCO, IRCICA, universities from Sarajevo, Florence, and Istanbul, institutions from Split, Ljubljena and Vienna, especially SISCAM. The Institute operates within the boundaries of the canton, in full collaboration with federal and local institutions, with responsibility for all operations and implementations related to historic heritage.

Recent projects include *The Rehabilitation Plan for Historic Centre of Mostar* with UNESCO, the Mostar 2004 Workshop (Mostar, July 1997) and the preparation for *European Cultural Days* (Sarajevo, October 1997).

One of the main goals of this Institute, composed of young people, is to rebuild the Old Bridge and its surroundings for future generations and to have them included on the *World Heritage List*.

THE OLD BRIDGE

One of the building miracles of 16th-century Europe, the crowning achievement of an extraordinarily creative era of Islamic culture, is gone. The Stari Most (Old Bridge) expressed the meaning and the spirit of all Bosnia and Hercegovina: the essence of the bridge was meeting and joining together; the country, like the bridge, could be divided only by its destruction.

Strategy for rebuilding. The bridge is an integral part of the architectural and urban complex of the Old Town of Mostar. At the very least the area of the bridge with its adjacent towers, functionally related buildings, and the rock mass should be reconstructed.

This would involve the following operations:

(1) Reconstruct the bridge and reinforce the banks around the Old Bridge's anchors. The bridge can be reconstructed by means of the data and documents collected over the last 40 years.

During the consolidation of the river banks, the stone blocks from the river bed should be recovered, identified, and evaluated for possible reuse. During the preliminary work the quarry at Mukosa should be re-established and put to use for the production of stone blocks.

The stone blocks were connected by iron tie bars and plugs. A plug was cemented in the groove prior to installation, and then the upper block was placed on top. The upper block had a suitable groove that fitted the plug. Once the upper block was put into place, the groove was cast in molten lead through a previously excised channel.

The plugs were placed between all of the vault crown stones at about 30 cm from the face of the vault. The same construction methods should be used during the reconstruction. The mortar used in consolidation works in 1963 should also be used, because it has demonstrated its worth. The construction should start in February so that work can be completed in the planned nine months. It is of great importance that a program of intensive maintenance be put in place, once the construction is completed. A stable source of income will be required for this purpose.



Old Bridge, 1991



Old Bridge, 1997

2. The towers Tara and Halebija should be reconstructed and all the elements of the facades salvaged. The slab floors and the stairs should be made of concrete slabs to stiffen the structure and provide fire protection. These elements should be lined on both sides in oak. An elevator should be constructed in the east wall of the Halebija Tower to link all the levels. In it, along with the *Čardak* and the building between the Halebija tower and the bridge (No A4-2, on the Master Plan) will be a permanent exhibition of the items related to the history of the bridge and a place for occasional artistic performances. For the Herceguša Tower, conservation to the pre-Ottoman period is suggested, along with the southern castle wall that links the tower to the Tara Tower.

3. The *Čejvan Čehaja* Mosque and Sultan Selim Masjid complex made up of six buildings -- the mosque (No: A3-92), the masjid (No: A3-69), the museum (No: A3-91), a dwelling complex (No: A3-93) along the southern side, the building between the Tara Tower and the masjid (No: A3-68), and a building between the masjid and the bridge (No: A3-70), should also be reconstructed. The project assesses the volumetric integration with the surroundings (especially from the west side, bordering the Neretva river), and its functional integration with the bridge complex, through building A3-68. Included in the total reconstruction is a porch which existed there until 1895. The complex is walled by a city wall on the south and the project proposes the reconstruction of this wall as well.

4. Other buildings in the complex to be reconstructed are, on the right bank, the *Čardak* (roof pavilion) and the building along the eastern flank of the Halebija Tower, which are to be reconstructed according to plans made before 1991. Functionally, these buildings are linked to the Halebija Tower on both levels.

The mills can be rebuilt by the facsimile method and their original use restored. Along with the mills the adjoining channels of the Radobolja can be restored.

The row of shops along the southern part, next to the bridge's anchorage, can be reconstructed by a facsimile method according to plans made before 1991. They can be used for services, cafes, restaurants, and handicrafts. The row of shops next to the Halebija Tower on the west can be reconstructed by a facsimile method according to plans made before 1991. They can also be used for handicrafts.

On the left bank, the row of the shops next to the bridge on the northeast, along the Neretva river (No: A2-73,74,75,76) can also be reconstructed by a facsimile method according to plans made before 1991. All of the cellars are connected and linked to the building of Sultan Selim Masjid.

The row of shops next to the Tara Tower on the north-east side (No: A3-65) can be reconstructed by a facsimile method according to plans made before 1991. The main phases of operation will be the river bank's consolidation, raising the staging, the bridge reconstruction, illumination, maintenance after reconstruction is completed, construction site scheme, transportation, opening the Mukoša *tenelija*, and the roof stone slab quarrying. Costs will depend greatly on the political and economic situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina at the time of operations.

The Campaign for the Rebuilding of the Old Bridge.

On June 18, 1996, the *Foundation for the Reconstruction of the Old Bridge and Old Town* was established. The president of the foundation is Mr. Alija Izetbegović, president of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Foundation accepted a reconstruction/preservation concept developed through the Mostar 2004 Project: the Old Bridge should be rebuilt on the basis of common (shared) contributions from many donors. Their donations will be tied to only one stone of the bridge and linked in value to cover the cost of reconstruction of one building in the Old Town. This idea was launched by IRCICA during the World Economic Forum in Davos, February 1996.

It is crucial to emphasize that the "Old Bridge" includes not only the vault of 28.7 meters span; its complex is composed of three towers, two mosques and several other structures. The vault--a miracle of 16th century technology--is the most dominant part, with extraordinary symbolic significance. This powerful symbolism was the enemy's main target, and the primary reason for the desire of the Bosnians to rebuild it.

The first phase of the reconstruction of the bridge, including detailed surveys and preparation of the terrain, will cost \$1,000,000 dollars, and is based on a contract of July, 1996, between the Municipality of Mostar and the *Hidrogradnja* company from Sarajevo.

The bridge will be rebuilt as it was before its destruction. The basic materials used in reconstruction should be identical to the original ones. Sufficient technical documentation exists from studies made in the years 1952-1991; these form a solid base for reconstruction of the complex.³ This activity should parallel the preparation of the master plan for the Old Town as a whole.

A *Consortium for Reconstruction* should be established by the *Foundation for the Reconstruction of the Old Bridge and Old Town*.



Old Bridge. 1991

³See for details : Amir Pašić: *The Old Bridge (Stari Most) in Mostar*, IRCICA Istanbul 1995

Administrative Set up

Legislative framework for planning and implementation: The federal parliament and the Mostar City Council should sign legal documents to ensure success in the preservation of heritage. (New federal legislation is in process).

The main topics to be covered should be as follows:

- preparation and implementation of the master plan;
- privatization (or reprivatization in cases);
- economic partnership between the state and individuals, joint stock or cooperative companies which position owners and tenants in economic interdependence;
- granting of authority to institutions dealing with preservation and the establishment of clear relationships between levels of authority;
- provision of possibilities for foreign investment.

To support serious work in the Old Town area, it will be necessary to reinforce the existing Institute for Preservation if it is to be capable of coordinating preparation and implementation of the Master Plan. The Institute should play the role of executive office for the Consortium.

Economic base. Taking into consideration the level of destruction of the housing stock and of industrial and agricultural structures, the first phase of reconstruction will be possible only through a strong financial injection in the form of donations. The European Union administration has already invested around \$150,000,000 US in Mostar for basic infrastructure and repair of houses. But no investment has been made in the primary economy.

The Donors' Conference for the rebuilding of Bosnia and Hercegovina, based on the Dayton accords, represents a great hope for citizens and the state, but for the reconstruction of cultural heritage, direct donations are not proposed.⁴ For the rebuilding of the Old Bridge and its surroundings (the Old Town), a 'Donors' Conference' specific to Mostar should be formed to collect \$36 million in total. In the case of the Old Town of Mostar we want to emphasize that the municipality (state) is the owner of approximately 3/4 of the total value of Old Town lands and properties (including the Old Bridge, the Neretva river, streets and complete infrastructure).

The state as the governing interest holder in the Old Town has the main responsibility for its reconstruction and preservation. This should be made clear in all documents and in every project. The Foundation for Reconstruction should be transformed into the Foundation for Preservation based on both the model of the traditional *vaquf* and that of the modern stock company.

The Old Town, in addition to its cultural-historic value, has major economic value for the city. The commercial potential totals about 200,000 square meters, which should be a sufficiently solid base for the re-establishment of a self financing system under new socio-economic conditions. Reconstruction should provide more than a thousand jobs, with attention given to incorporate the needs of a large population of newly disabled people.

⁴Conference, organized by the UN and the EU (held first in Brussels in December, 1995) should provide approximately US \$5.1 billion in the first three years (in 1996 US \$1.8 billion) but realization of these donations has been slow, dependent primarily on the political situation. Money collected in this way should be invested in major infrastructure and elements of the primary economy, as opposed to earmarked for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Education.

The Consortium for Reconstruction should invest in education on multiple levels to improve general education, assist reconstruction, and to help educational institutions achieve a profitable (self-financing) position.

This particular education program, in development since 1988, and especially during the last three years through Mostar 2004 Workshop activities, is profiled in detail. The first effort will be to develop a graduate program curriculum. Next will come kindergarten programs (e.g. a pilot could be developed for the school in Fejića Street) that will expand naturally towards programs for the primary, secondary and university levels (e.g. inter-faculty programs on economy, law, and civil engineering).

A training center for craftsmen should be affiliated with the graduate program, to develop those traditional crafts greatly needed for faithful reconstruction of the city.

A summer workshop to be organized each year will contribute to the general exchange of people and knowledge.

Communication and promotion at the public level will be developed and implemented separately using existing institutions in the city.⁵

The Institute for Preservation should have a special unit to encourage direct communication with citizens.

Immediately after establishment of the Consortium, it will be necessary to promote the project using a press kit and a brochure on project strategy for institutions and professionals.

Development of the project should include efforts to solicit input from Bosnian intellectuals currently living outside of Bosnia and Hercegovina should it not be possible to attract those individuals to return.

All the above-mentioned activities are needed for a long term integrated process of reconstruction, revitalization and preservation of the Old Town in Mostar.

We continue to hope that all planned activities will give beneficial results and that a celebration of the reconstructed Old Bridge and its surroundings will be held on September 15, 2004, in the united city of Mostar, and in a united Bosnia and Hercegovina.



*Kujundziluk area, January 1997
The Old Bridge and Tabhana, July 1990*

⁵ TV, radio, the Bosnian Youth Center, magazines *Hercegovina*, *Most*, *MM*, *Kabes*, the weekly newspaper *Sloboda*.

MOSTAR: HISTORIC AREA**Land Use 2004
Draft Proposal**

THE MASTER PLAN must be the base document for all interventions in the Old Town of Mostar.

The Old Town Master Plan, 1990, prepared by JP Prostor, Mostar⁶, remains a solid base for a new master plan which should incorporate adequate data on existing changes in city, state and political interests. A new master plan is urgent, but with present documentation and equipment, it would require six months for completion.

The master plan should provide criteria for all participants in reconstruction. Design competitions (local or international) will ensure quality and provide good experience for the participants themselves. Planning for the contact area of the Old Town should include the territory of Mostar as existing in 1918.

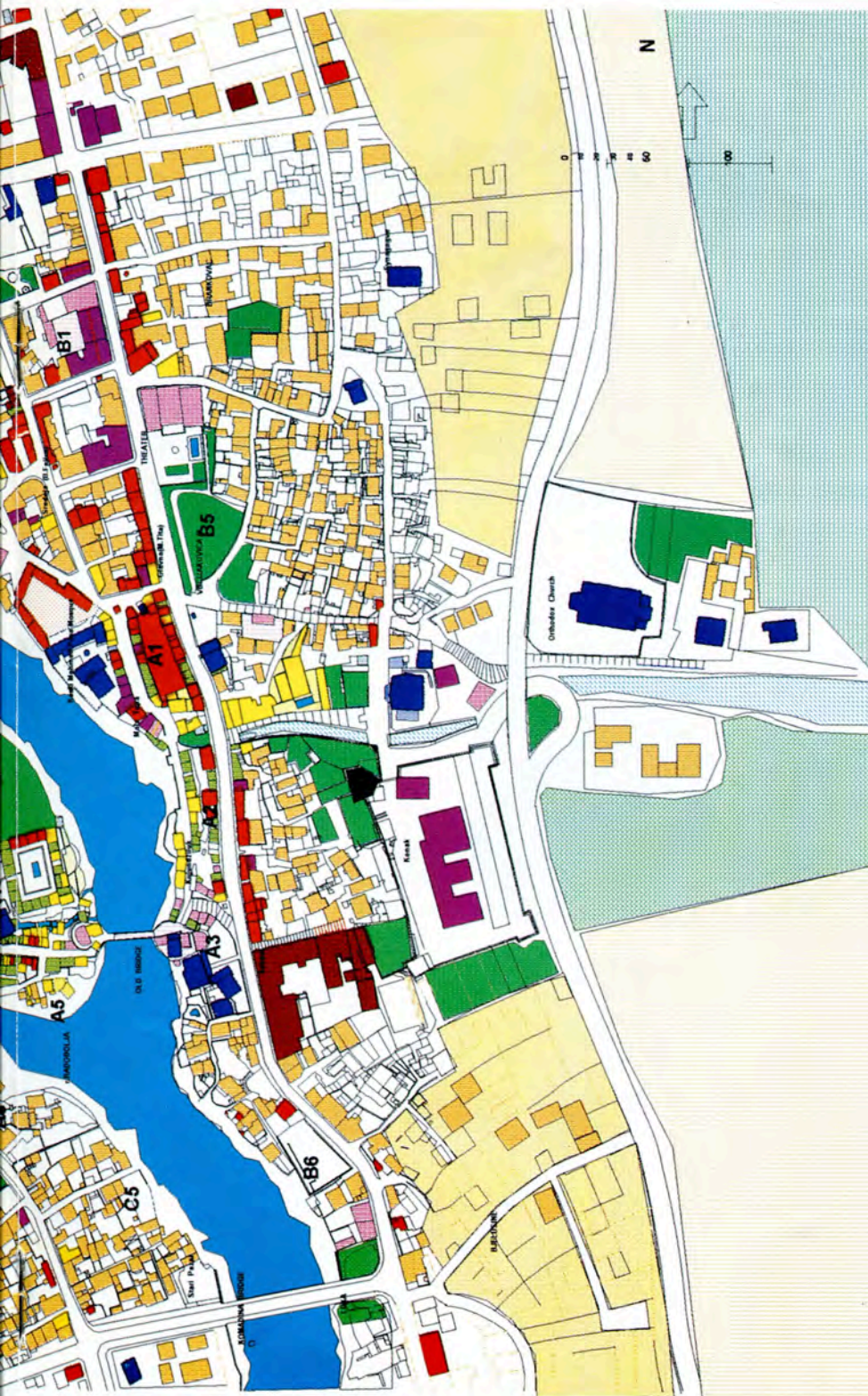
It will also be important to address a repeated question--what we can do with the "mistakes" made before approval of the plan? "Mistakes" should be analyzed and evaluated with the master plan, and corrected (if possible) through implementation.

Implementation should be organized according to groupings of the 45 complexes which together formed the Old Town: the Old Bridge, as the focus, and 44 others structures classified in five groups: bazaar, religious, housing, public, or infrastructure. Projects will be presented at the Donors' Conference organized in accordance with these groupings.

Many organizations will take part in the preparation and implementation of reconstruction, but priority should be given to local organizations, in the effort to provide higher employment and general economic improvement at the local level.



⁶Master Plan 1990 (*Regulacioni plan Starog grada u Mostaru*) author Amir Pašić et al.



Working map (source: *Mostar - Future of the Historic Area*)

MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP IN 1994 SUMMARY PRINCIPLES

1. The reconstructed Mostar shall accommodate a multi-cultural population and respect its history.
2. The historic center of Mostar shall be reconstructed to its pre-war condition in as much as is practicable.
3. Restoration and reconstruction interventions shall respect the attached grading system used for landmarks, components, and public spaces, and shall respect guidelines for restoration and rehabilitation.
4. All new construction, reconstruction, restoration and significant repair activities shall be done with respect to the Master Plan for the Reconstruction and Conservation of Mostar, done in 1990 and with approval of the Mostar Reconstruction and Conservation Office and the Buildings Department of the City of Mostar.
5. A technical advisory group consisting of qualified experts in architectural, engineering, history, and architectural conservation shall comprise the Mostar Reconstruction and Conservation Office.
6. The revitalization of the building crafts tradition in Mostar shall be among the priorities, with training programs and job opportunities first benefiting the local community.
7. The principles and procedures for reconstructing Old Mostar shall respect the Venice Charter of 1964, and other applicable national and local laws.

MOSTAR 2004: 44 PROJECTS

BAZAAR (1-8)

1. City Wall
2. Mala Tepa
3. Kujundžiluk
4. Priječka Čarsija
5. Tabhana
6. Šemovac I
7. Kapetanovina
8. Spile



THE MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP 1994 SUMMARY RECOMMENDATIONS

TIME&SPACE

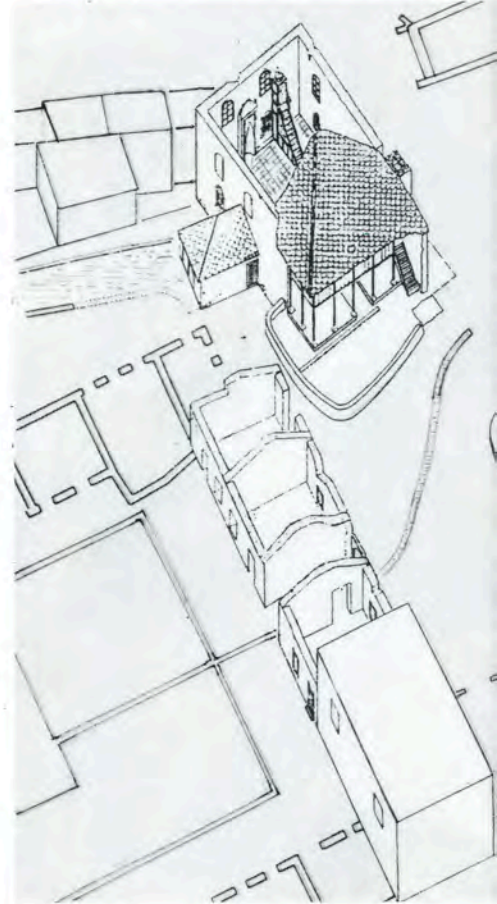
- establish system of categorizing information
- maintain close ties between history of buildings and history of people
- connect all religious complexes, bazaar and bridges by pedestrian lines
- develop new institutional strategies for Mostar to introduce a new municipal image

HISTORIC AREA

- Historic area to be revived as commercial, social and cultural center of Mostar
- Rebuilding to be instructed by design guidelines (governing aspects such as scale, materials, construction techniques, facade proportions, street quality, etc.) without exact replication.
- Use of local craftsmen and techniques in rebuilding effort
- Promote continuation of traditional activities and users as well as buildings
- Focus on rebuilding city core for daily use by local residents in short term. In medium-long term, promote new activities such as tourism.
- Create association of business owners to cooperatively rebuild bazaar area.
- Rebuilding funded through loans and vouchers from local development bank.

RELIGIOUS COMPLEXES

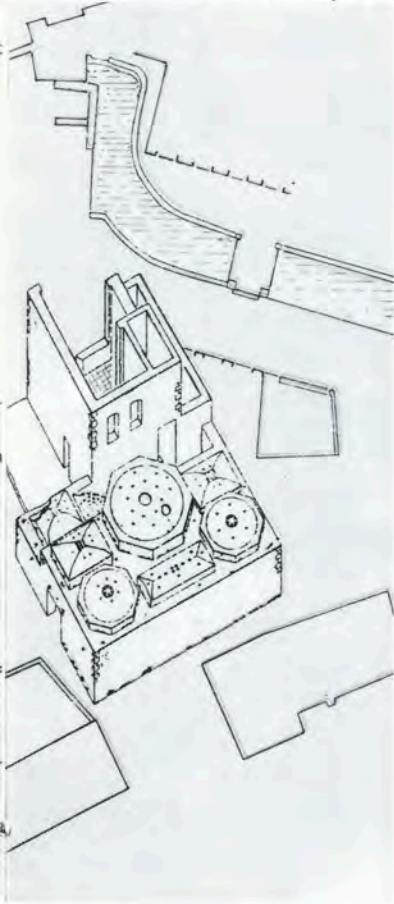
- investigate six different historic religious complexes representing four varying religions
- establishment of an institution which would assist Mostar citizens in rebuilding procedures and encourage ongoing community participation





What to rebuild of Past
 Our proposal for rebuilding is intended to encourage a desire on the part of the residents to reestablish the general character of the old town without limiting growth or potentials for improvement by exact replication of the past. Elements and characteristics of the mahalas which should be preserved include scale, density, façade proportions and organization, use of local materials and construction methods, pedestrian paths, and percentages of gardens and courtyard space.

This could be achieved though a system of loose design guidelines as well as the establishment of system/organizations which would encourage this redevelopment. We propose systems and organizations that would build communities—not just houses. This nature of these communities could take many forms and could easily overlap; they need not to be limited to the boundaries of the mahalas.



Bazaar in Mostar, in 1905
Neziragina Mosque at Spile, in 1905

Buka wattermill, in 1905
Axonometric view on Hamam and Tabačica Mosque, in 1997
Prijecka Čarsija, in 1905

The Koski Mehmed Pašina Mosque and Kujundžiluk, in 1905

PUBLIC SPACE

- strengthen pedestrian links between institutions and monuments
- enlarge green spaces and revitalized pre-war parks
- encourage waterfront development

MAHALAS

- development should be more than facade treatment –focus on rebuilding communities
- re-establish the character of the old town without limiting growth or possibilities for improvement
- establish a system of loose design guidelines
- establish an approach to scale which allows for the preservation of individual and urban scale

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- emphasize links between educational institutions and promotion of multicultural program of rebuilding
- develop strategies for the creation of educational support

ECONOMIC ASPECTS

- ensure that investments for monuments are distributed to surrounding areas and integrated into the overall restoration process (hub & spoke relation)
- develop sisterhood relationships with international cities which have suffered war trauma to historic fabrics and rebounded successfully (Warsaw, Beirut, Hiroshima)
- pursue funding contacts in the Muslim world.
- develop long-range tax incentive systems to benefit local investors in restoration process
- plan annual fundraising events in the historic area such as fairs, walks, sporting events, festivals, etc.
- decentralise economic planning; enable local government

MOSTAR 2004: 44 PROJECTS

**RELIGIOUS STRUCTURES
(9-14)**

- 9. The Karadjozbegova Mosque complex
- 10. The Vučijakovića Mosque complex
- 11. The Koski Mehmed Pašina Mosque complex
- 12. The Franciscan Monastery and Church complex
- 13. The Orthodox Church complex
- 14. The Synagogue complex



*The Karadjozbegova Mosque Complex
Proposal for the restoration (A. Pašić 1995)*

Bazaar in 1905: 11 minarets, the Old bridge with towers, the Clock tower, the new Orthodox church

**PROPOSED GRADING SYSTEM FOR LISTING
ARCHITECTURAL / ARTISTIC / HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE**

Grade A: architectural monuments, components, public spaces, or artistic artifacts of primary artistic and / or historical significance (e.g. the Old Bridge Complex)
 Grade B: architectural monuments, components, public spaces, or artistic artifacts of secondary artistic and / or historical significance (e.g. Fransiscan Monastery)
 Grade C: architectural monuments, components, public spaces, or artistic artifacts of tertiary artistic and / or historical significance (e.g. Hotel Ruza)

Principles for restoration:

- No change
- Building heights
- Levels of the buildings(floor heights)
- Original details
- Proportions and openings of the façade
- Basic material & texture & color



The Orthodox Church complex (1873), in 1905

The Old Orthodox Church (1833), in 1986

Franciscan Church (1866) and Monastery, in 1986

Criteria for Conservation

Conservation does not necessarily mean creating exact replicas for structure. Various aspects of each structure such as post-war conditions, the significance of its location in the urban fabric, and change in population of the supporting community will be studied. The basic concepts on preservation will follow widely-accepted documents such as the Venice Charter of 1964. An example of items included are those concerning consideration of contexts and traditional settings and validity of adopting new technology in restoration. The use of a monumental structure may be altered as long as it remains "socially useful".

The first step in preservation would be to carry out a thorough conditions survey involving architectural conservators, structural engineers, and historians. Depending on the extent of damage, various options for preservation are available. If a structure was slightly damaged (ex. A broken minaret or a collapsed roof), it can be restored back to its original state using historically accurate materials and construction methods. If it was badly damaged (ex. collapsed and gutted interiors), it could be extensively restored, provided that it is structurally sound, back to its original condition or reconstructed using remaining elements in the new structure. If the structure was razed to the ground, new construction would need to be considered. Designs proposed should be based in past heritage while incorporating current and future needs expressing contemporary or historical architectural imagery through representation of the original structure.

Regardless of conditions of the remaining fabric, there are cases where total reconstruction would be the most effective approach for economic reasons. Funding for some monuments, whose symbolic image have become well known as icons of Bosnia and Hercegovina, would be much more obtainable if facsimiles were to be reconstructed. Each case must be considered carefully and handles individually.

Conclusion of the Mostar 2004 Workshop in 1994

Change

Use/function - except monuments

Interior arrangements/setup

Spatial characteristics for the interior

(except for monuments & special cases)

Deteriorated & missing part on the façade

(with indication of change though texture, etc.)



Mostar: Urban fabric

*Muslibegovića kuća, Alajebegovića kuća,
Bišćevića kuća, Kajtazova kuća,
Bakamovića kuća*



MOSTAR 2004: 44 PROJECTS

HOUSING (15-20)

15. Atik mahala
16. The Main street area
17. Brankovac mahala
18. Bjelušine mahala
19. Šemovac mahala
20. Cernica mahala

Conclusion of the Mostar 2004 Workshop in 1994

Principles for new buildings:

- Keeping the scale of existing urban fabric
- Keeping the relationship to street and urban fabric
- Keeping the existing density
- Continuation of existing character involving: streets, walls, vista, etc.
- Various architectural language possibilities
- Conservation of old buildings through phases:
 1. accommodation for urgent needs
 2. new use



MOSTAR 2004: 44 PROJECTS

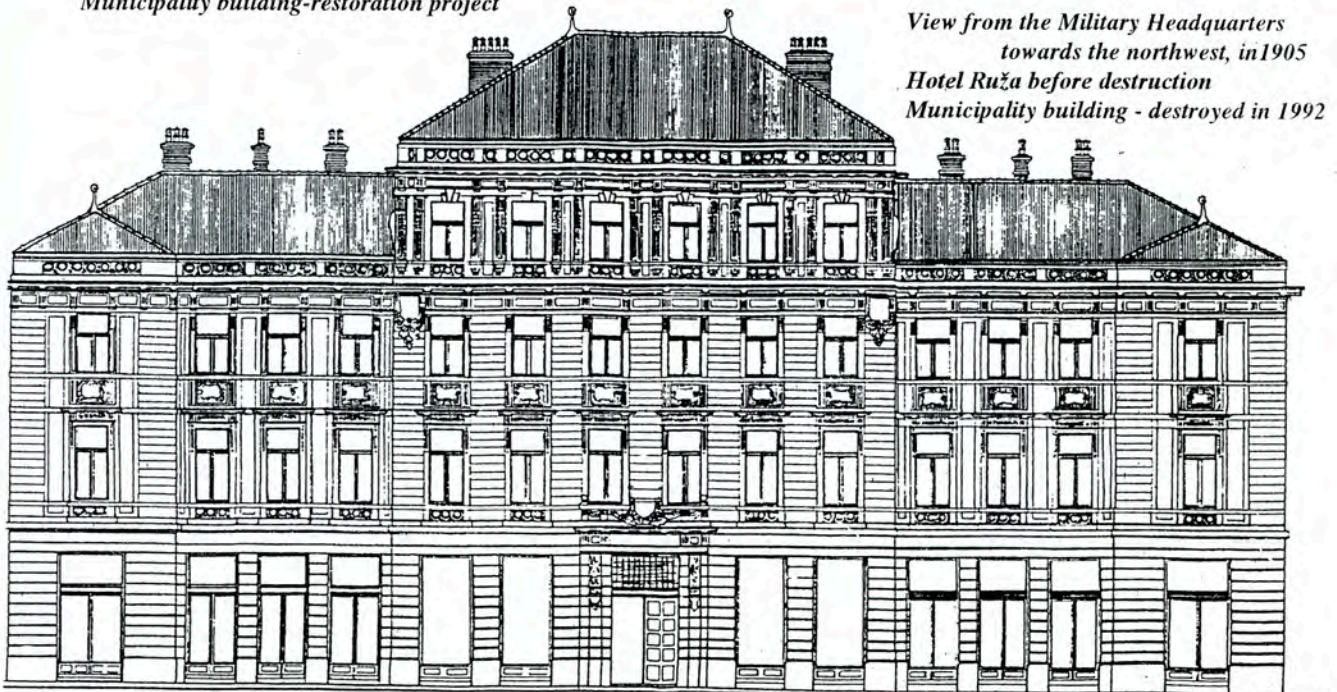
PUBLIC STRUCTURES (21-31)

- 21. Kindergarten
- 22. High school
- 23. Museum area
- 24. City theater
- 25. Civic center
- 26. Municipality hall
- 27. Mayoral residence
- 28. Hotel Ruža
- 29. Hotel Konak
- 30. Komadina bridge
- 31. Mejdan bridge



Municipality building-restoration project

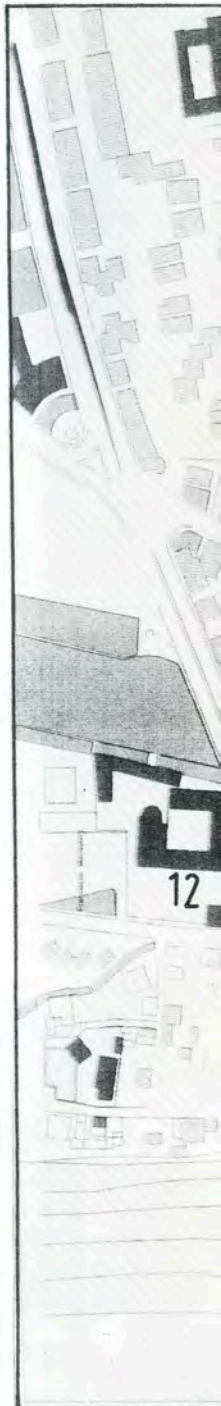
*View from the Military Headquarters
towards the northwest, in 1905
Hotel Ruža before destruction
Municipality building - destroyed in 1992*



MOSTAR 2004: 44 PROJECTS

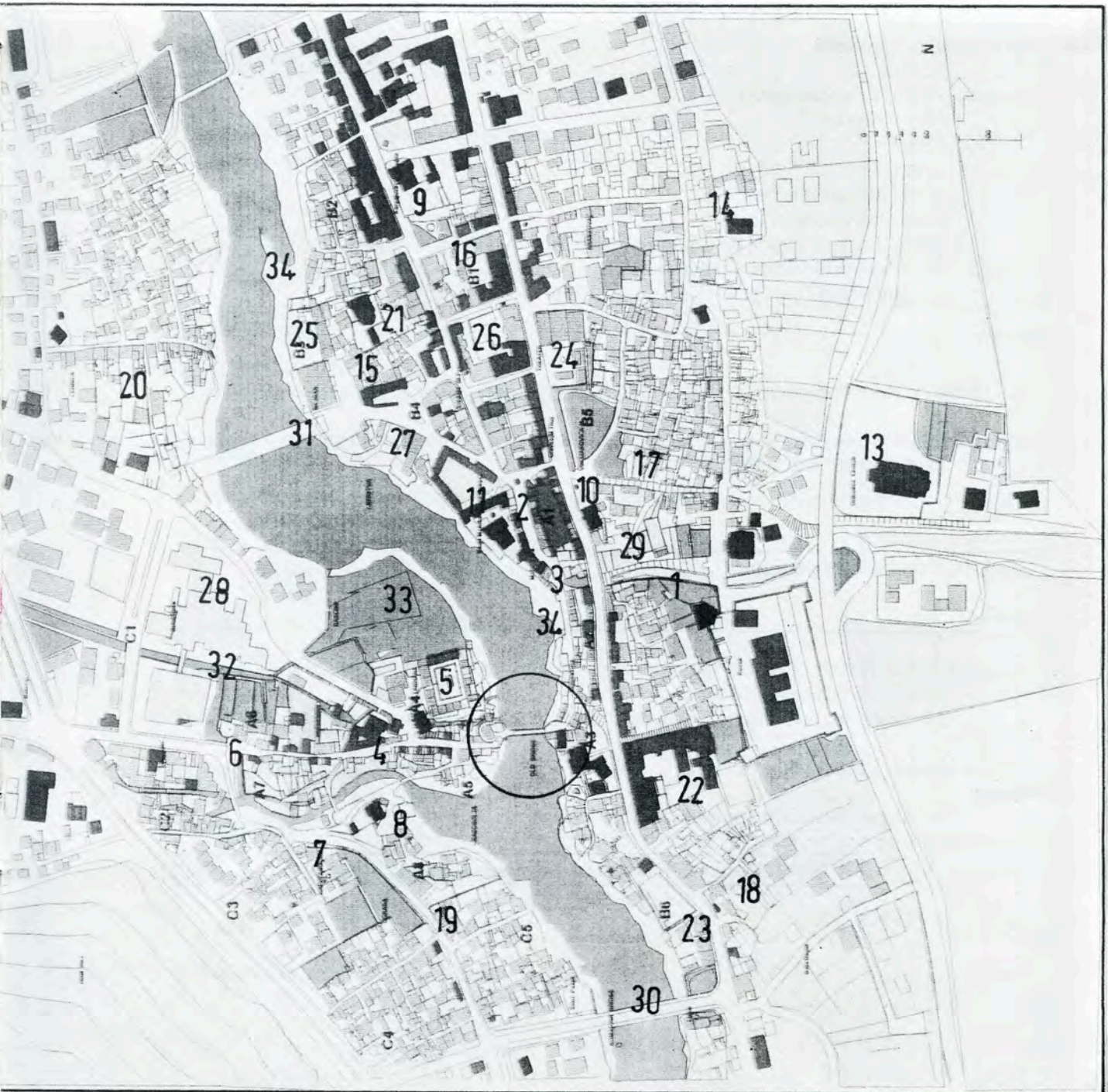
URBAN SCALE PROJECTS (32-44)

32. Regulation of the Radobolja river
33. Baščine garden
34. The Neretva river banks
35. Street lighting and illumination
36. Water supply
37. The fire protection system
38. The district heating system
39. Sewerage
40. Communal hygiene
41. Traffic regulation
42. Parking
43. Telephone and cable TV network
44. Information system for the historic area





Water supply system construction at Mehdan, 1885



Mostar: Historic Area, the numbers denote project locations

Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture (IRCICA) Istanbul
MOSTAR 2004 Project

THE 1997 MOSTAR 2004 WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

Updated June 11, 1997 (tentative subject to change)

Tuesday July 1

Participants' arrival to Sarajevo

Evening dinner for participants

Wednesday July 2

10:00 Opening Ceremony

Keynote speeches by representatives of:

City of Mostar

UNDP

UNESCO

World Monuments Fund

Council of Europe

O.I.C. Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture

Organisation of Islamic Conference

Government of Bosnia and Hercegovina

14:00 Lunch

15:30 Briefing and introductions

19:00 Inauguration Ceremony: *Foundation for Rebuilding of the Old Bridge and its Surroundings.*
Mediator: Mr. Safet Oručević

21:00 Dinner

July 2-10, Introductory seminars

Thursday July 3

Morning seminar: History of Bosnia and Hercegovina and Mostar

Mediator: Professor Halil Inalcik

Lecturers: Dr. Adem Handžić, Dr. Azmi Özcan, Professor Ibrahim Krzović

Evening seminar: Review of the examples of Post War Urban Environment with the specific Focus on Mostar

Mediators: Esther Charlesworth and Jon Calame

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 20:00 Opening exhibition of current and past work |
|---|

Friday, July 4

Morning seminar: Aspects of Structure and Construction in Conservation

Mediator: Professor Mustafa Selimović

Lecturers: Dr. Dario Almesbeger, Professor Muhamed Zlatar,
Klaus Wilhelm and Rainer Wulle

Evening seminar: Economic Aspects of Preservation

Mediator: Professor Safet Krkić

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20:00 Exhibition of works by Mostar artists |
|---|

Saturday, July 5

Morning seminar: Approach to Conservation

Mediator: Professor Nedžad Kurto

Professor Franco Berlanda

Evening: Discussion of Overall Goals

Mediator: Dr. Amir Pašić

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 22:00 Theater Performance |
|---|

Sunday, July 6

VISIT TO SARAJEVO

Famous traditional houses and other important buildings

Monday, July 7

Morning: Group Meeting to refine Workshop Goals and Organization of Subgroups

Bazaar: Professor Amir Pašić

Religious structures: Professor Zeynep Ahunbay,

Housing: Professor Brooke Harrington,

Public structures: Professor Zlatko Ugljen,

Urban scale projects: Professor Richard Plunz.

Evening: Work sessions of subgroups

Tuesday July 8

Group work continues

Wednesday July 9

Morning Seminar: Rehabilitation of the *Mahala*

Mediators: Professor Attilio Petruccioli

Dr. Amir Pašić

Evening Seminar: Urban Conservation

Mediators: Professor Ronald Lewcock,

Professor Muhamed Hamidović

Professor Nur Akın,

Thursday July 10

Presentation and panel discussion:

The UNESCO Rehabilitation Plan for the Historic Center of Mostar

Mediator: Professor Azedine Beschouch

Panelists: Professor Carlo Blasi, Zijad Demirović, Jean Luis Taupin, Edin Batlak,
Dr. Colin Kaiser, Dr. Amir Pašić

Evening: Presentation of SISCAM Technologies

Friday, July 11

Group works continues

Evening: Brief Reports by each Subgroup

Dubrovnik-Split Trip**Saturday, July 12**

6:00 Depart by bus

9:00 Visit Dubrovnik

Sunday, July 13

9:00 Visit Split

6:00 Depart by bus

4:30 Return to Mostar

Monday, July 14 Group work continues

Tuesday, July 15 Group work continues

Wednesday, July 16 Group work continues

Thursday, July 17 Group work continues

Friday, July 18

Morning: Group works continues

Afternoon: Brief Reports by each Subgroup

Saturday, July 19

Morning: Group work continues

BLAGAJ -TEKIJA TRIP

16:00 Bus departure, site visit, dinner at a fish restaurant

Sunday, July 20 Free Day

Monday, July 21 Group work continues

Tuesday July 22 Group work continues

Wednesday July 23

Group work continues

Evening lecture: *Architecture, Identity and Economy* by Jerrilynn Dodds

Thursday July 24

Morning: Group work continues

Afternoon: Preliminary presentation by each Subgroup
Mediator Professor Lance Brown

Friday, July 25 Events

Morning: Group work continues

- | |
|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18:00 Diving Championship from the Old Bridge |
|---|

Saturday, July 26 EXCURSION

National park, Canyon of Neretva river, Glavatičevo area

Sunday, July 27

National park, Canyon of Neretva river, Glavatičevo area

Evening lecture: *History, Identity and Economy* by Professor Ivo Banac

July 28-29

Panel of experts: Discussion and Evaluation of the Workshop Report

Monday, July 28

9:00 Opening remarks by organizers and sponsors

9:30 General introduction of panelists and participants

10:00 A brief overview of the Mostar 2004 Workshops—Past and Present
Professor Judith Bing

11:00 Panel of Experts, Session One:
Bazaar, Housing, Urban scale projects
Mediator: Professor Nedžad Kurto

18:00 Panel of Experts, Session Two:
Religious structures, Public structures
Mediator: Professor Zeynep Ahunbay

Tuesday July 29

9:00 Panel of Experts, Session Three:

The Old Bridge Complex and Urban Preservation of the Old City of Mostar

Mediator: Dr. Said Zulficar

17:30 Evening session: Open Discussion

Mediator: Professor Jerrilynn Dodds

Film on Mostar 2004 by J. Dodds and J. Anderson

20:30 Party for all participants at the Ada of Velagićevina complex in Blagaj

Wednesday, July 30

9:00 CLOSING CEREMONY

Mediator: Dr. Suha Özkan

Comments of panelists and workshop sponsors

Evening departure to Sarajevo Airport (part of participants)

Thursday July 31

Early morning departure to Sarajevo Airport (part of participants)

10:00 The WORKSHOP REPORT GROUP Meeting

Notes

1997 PARTICIPANTS

Tentative, updated June 17, 1997

Opening Ceremony

- H.E. Alija Izetbegović, President of Bosnia and Hercegovina
 H.E. Dr. Haris Silajdžić, Co-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Bosnia and Hercegovina
 H.E. Neven Tomić, Deputy Co-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Bosnia and Hercegovina
 H.E. Carlos Westendorp, High Representative, OHR Sarajevo
 Sir Martin Garrod, Office of High Representative, Regional Office South OHR, Mostar
 Mr. Ivan Prskalo, Mayor of Mostar
 Mr. Safet Oručević, Vice Mayor of Mostar
- Professor Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu, Director General, IRCICA Istanbul
 Dr. Halit Eren, Assistant to Director General, IRCICA
 Dr. Munir Bouchenaki, Director, Cultural Division of UNESCO, Paris
 Mr. Jose Maria Ballester, Head of Cultural Heritage Division, Council of Europe, Strasbourg
 Ms. Bonnie Burnham, President, World Monuments Fund, New York
 Professor John Stubbs, Vice President for Programs, World Monuments Fund, New York
 Hon. Cyrus Vance, Former Secretary of State, Washington D.C.
 Mrs. Marien Freulinghausen, New York
 Mr. Colin Amery, London
 Dr. Fahrudin Rizvanbegović, Member of Commission for National Heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina
 Dr. Miro Palameta, Member of Commission for National Heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina
 Dr. Jela Božić, Member of Commission for National Heritage of Bosnia and Hercegovina
 Professor Emre Aysu, Vice President, Yıldız Technical University Istanbul
 Dr. Azmi Özcan, President, Center for Islamic Studies, Istanbul

Faculty

- Professor Zeynep Ahunbay, ITU, Istanbul
 Professor Brooke Harrington, Temple U. Philadelphia
 Professor Amir Pašić, IRCICA/YTU Program Coordinator
 Professor Zlatko Ugljen, University of Sarajevo
 Professor Richard Plunz, Columbia U. NY

Preparatory team

- Mr. Noman Ahmed, Coordinator of Graduate Program, Dawood College, Karachi, and Rapporteur for the Proceedings
 Mr. Hugh Patterson, Arch Yale, Istanbul, Rapporteur for the Proceedings
 Mr. Jonatan Calame, Projects Coordinator, World Monuments Fund, New York
 Ms. Esther Charlesworth, Senior Planner, Melbourne City Planning Agency
 Ms. Barbro M. Ek, Associate Director, Islamic Legal Studies Program, Harvard Law School

Lecturers

- Professor Halil Inalcik, Bilkent U., Ankara
 Dr. Adem Handžić, Sarajevo
 Professor Ibrahim Krzović, Univ. of Sarajevo
 Professor Mustafa Selimović, Rector, University *Džemal Bijedić*, Mostar
 Professor Muhamed Zlatar, University of Sarajevo
 Dr. Dario Almesberger, Trieste,
 Professor Rainer Wulle, Stuttgart
 Professor Klaus Wilhelm, Stuttgart
 Professor Safet Krkić, Vice-Rector, University *Džemal Bijedić*, Mostar
 Professor Nur Akın, Istanbul Technical University
 Professor Attilio Petruccioli, M.I.T., Cambridge
 Professor Ronald Lewcock, GIT, Atlanta
 Professor M. Azedine Beschaouch, Charge de Mission for the Assistant Director-General for Culture, UNESCO, Paris
 Professor Jean Luis Taupin, Paris
 Professor Carlo Blasi, University of Florence

Researchers

Jennifer Baldwin, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Columbia U., NY
 Gina Cravelo Graduate Program in Historic Preservation, Columbia U., NY
 Hilary Dunne, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Columbia U. NY
 Emily Gunzburger, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Columbia U. NY
 Cas Stachelberg, Graduate Program in Historic Preservation Columbia U., NY
 Senada Demirović, Faculty of Architecture University of Sarajevo,
 Adnan Pašić, Research Assistant, Faculty of Architecture University of Sarajevo
 Nina Ugljen, Research Assistant, Faculty of Architecture University of Sarajevo
 Jasenko Krpo, Faculty of Architecture University of Prague
 Michael Euker, Faculty of Architecture Temple U. Philadelphia
 Heather Freeman, Faculty of Architecture Temple U. Philadelphia
 Ira Jones, Faculty of Architecture, Temple U. Philadelphia
 Birgül Çolakoğlu, Doctorate Program in Architecture, M.I.T.
 Andrew Herscher, Doctorate Program in Architecture, Harvard University,
 Tahire Seniha Koçer, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, ITU Istanbul
 Pelin Özkilic, Graduate Program in Architectural Restoration, ITU Istanbul,
 Burcu Özirlik, Graduate Program in Urban Design, MSU, Istanbul
 Bengü Uluengin, Graduate Program in Urban Planning, YTU, Istanbul
 Susanne Pollmann, Graduate Program in Architecture, Yale University
 Veronica E. Aplenc, Graduate Program in Restoration, University of Pennsylvania
 Ariel Rebecca Krasnow, Graduate Urban Design, Columbia U. NY
 Corinna Giovannoni, Faculty of Architecture, Firenze
 Miro Lukezic, Faculty of Architecture, Firenze
 Ihab Khalid, European University Lefke, Cyprus
 John Anderson, Film maker, New York

Panel of Experts

Professor Işık Aydemir, Yıldız Technical University Istanbul
 Professor Ivo Banac, Yale University
 Professor Judith Bing, Drexler University Philadelphia
 Professor Lance Brown, CCNY, NY
 Professor Jerrylynn Dodds, CCNY, NY
 Professor Muhamed Hamidović, Director of State Institute for Preservation of Cultural and Natural Heritage, Sarajevo
 Professor Nedžad Kurto, Dean, Faculty of Architecture, University of Sarajevo
 Professor Jerko Marasović, MCBH, Split
 Dr. Suha Özkan, AKA, Geneva
 Dr. Said Zulficar, Paris

Participants from Bosnia and Hercegovina

Organization Committee in Municipality
 Nijaz Slipičević, Mayor of the Stari Grad Municipality,
 Mustafa Delić, *Stari Grad* Foundation
 Zijad Oručević, MUP Mostar
 Ms. Enisa Simić, Head of Mayor office
 Ms. Zehra Šantić, Gen. Secretary of Municipality
 Šemsudin Serdarević, Information Center, Mostar
 Dr. Safet Omerović, Medical Center Mostar

Institute for Preservation, Mostar

(Workshop host organization):
 Zijad Demirović, Architect, Director of Institute
 Jasmina Krpo, Graphic Designer
 Zlatko Zvonić, Art Historian
 Sulejman Demirović, Media Arts

Ministry of Federation, Bosnia and Hercegovina:

Ms. Sabira Husedžinović, Counselor to Minister of Culture, Federal Government
 Ms. Amra Hadžimuhamedović, Assistant Minister for Spatial Planning and Environment
 Representatives of B-H Institutes for Preservation: State, and Regional

Representatives of Institutions:

Agency for Rebuilding Mostar
 Planning Institute, Mostar
 University of Sarajevo: Faculty of Architecture and Fine Arts School
 Ministry SPE, Federal Government
 Salko Kolukćija, W.W partner, Mostar
 Tatjana Mičević, Head for Preservation of Cultural Heritage, URBING, Mostar
 Mirza Muhasilović, Kar Holding
 Representative of URBING, Mostar

BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON THE RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ISLAMIC HISTORY, ART AND CULTURE

-IRCICA*

IRCICA, the Research Centre for Islamic History, Art and Culture, was established in 1980 as the first subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference to work in the field of culture. The decision to establish the Centre was taken by the Seventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers held in Istanbul in 1976, upon the proposal of the Republic of Turkey. The establishment statute of the Centre was adopted by the Ninth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers in Dakar, 1978. IRCICA started its activities following the adoption of its first work program by the Eleventh Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers which was held in Islamabad in 1980. The Director General of the Centre is Prof. Dr. Ekmeleddin İhsanoğlu.

The Governing Board of IRCICA is composed of ten scholars and specialists elected from the Member States, the Secretary General of the OIC or his representative, and the Director General of the Centre. The annual activity reports, work programs and budget proposals of the Centre are finalised by the Governing Board before submission to the Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers through the Islamic Commission for Economic, Cultural and Social Affairs acting as the General Assembly of the Centre. The Governing Board held its Thirtieth Session under the high patronage of HRH, Crown Prince al-Hassan Bin Talal, in Amman, Jordan, in November 1996.

The headquarters of IRCICA are in three historical buildings in the Yıldız Palace complex in Istanbul. These buildings, named Seyir Köşk, Çiğ Qsar and Yavran Qsar, were allocated to the Centre by the Government of the Republic of Turkey. The Centre restored them in 1980, 1983 and 1986 respectively, by means of international fundraising campaigns.

The Centre undertook a number of research projects on Islamic culture and civilisation. These projects are carried out by the specialized staff of its different departments. Until now it published a total of forty-five books on history, history of science, arts, history of arts and cultural heritage. It organised hundreds of cultural and artistic activities including academic conferences and art exhibitions.

IRCICA organised a total of twenty-nine international symposia and seminars on its premises and in different countries, on various topics related to its research projects. It hosted one hundred and thirty public conferences, which were given by visiting scholars from around the world. Until now the Centre also organised over one hundred and ten exhibitions of works of art, illustrations and documents. The art exhibitions of the Centre help promote the artists and the various branches of arts and crafts. IRCICA also organized international training programs for the preservation and cataloguing of manuscripts.

IRCICA has a specialized reference library, which contains fifty thousand volumes of books in fifty-four languages, nearly one thousand five hundred periodicals and other materials including microfiches of three hundred doctoral theses in Islamic studies.

The Centre's archives of historical photographs comprise collections of a high historical and documentary value. In addition to the Yıldız Photograph Albums consisting of thirty-six thousand photographs, the archives comprise personal collections which raise the total number of photographs in the collection to sixty-two thousand.

IRCICA was one of the first international institutions to launch an activity program aiming to preserve the cultural and architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina. In this context, the Centre carries out research on various aspects of the history and culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It published books on demographic history, architecture, cultural and social institutions in Bosnia, as well as on the Old Bridge of Mostar, among others. IRCICA also organised exhibitions of photographs, documents and architectural plans related to Bosnia, in order to raise international awareness on the ethnic and cultural genocide committed there. Exhibitions of photographs of Bosnia before, during and after the war travelled to various countries in the Muslim world, Europe and Asia and to the United States. The Centre also carries out a series of international architectural workshops, starting with the first workshop Mostar 2004 which was held in Istanbul in 1994. The objective is to prepare sets of architectural plans and draw guidelines in order to provide a technical background for future restoration activities. The workshops, accomplished with the help of universities and international organisations, are attended by architects, urban planners and other professionals from all over the world. The second workshop took place in 1995 in Istanbul, and the third one is planned to be held in the summer of 1997 in the city of Mostar. The series of architectural workshops will continue in the years to come.

In the framework of the craft development program, the First International Islamic Crafts Festival was organized jointly by IRCICA and the Ministry of Culture of Pakistan in Islamabad in 1994. Two thousand craftsmen and artists from seventy-three countries participated in the festival. Four million people visited the festival area and country stands. After the international seminar on the prospects of development of crafts held in Rabat, Kingdom of Morocco in 1991, jointly with Ribat al-Fatih Association, the Centre organized the international seminar on Traditional Crafts in Islamic Architecture with special focus on Mashrabiya and stucco coloured glass. This seminar was realized jointly with the Ministry of Culture of Egypt in 1995 in Cairo, with the cooperation of MBC. Recently, the seminar on Arabesque in Traditional Crafts of OIC Countries, which took place in Damascus in 1997, was organized jointly with the Ministry of Culture of Syria, with the collaboration of UNESCO and in cooperation with Mashreq International Establishment.

One of the Centre's main research projects is on the history of science. Based on direct sources and historical manuscripts, the research deals with the history of scientific activities, scientific institutions, the works of scholars and scientists from the early centuries of Islam up to the present time, as well as the history of the introduction of modern science and technology to the Muslim world. In addition to publishing a number of reference

works on various topics in a series titled Studies and Sources on the History of Science, the Centre organized until now five international symposia on the theme of Modern Sciences and the Muslim World. The Centre also prepared for publication a biobibliographic compendium on the history of astronomical literature in the Ottoman period.

Another major and large-scale project is related to the history of Muslim nations. Research, publications, symposia and seminars realized in this field cover the history of Muslim nations in Southeast Asia, South Asia, West Africa, Central Asia and the Balkans, and the history of Turkey. Among the many activities accomplished under this project are: the international seminar on Islamic History, Art and Culture in South Asia which took place in Islamabad in 1986; the international seminar on Islamic Civilisation in the Malay World which was held in Brunei Darussalam in 1989 jointly with the Ministry of Religious Affairs of Brunei Darussalam; and the international seminar on the History of Islamic Civilisation in West Africa which was organized jointly with the Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire in Dakar, Senegal, in December 1996. The Centre publishes the proceedings of these meetings as well as other works resulting from research.

The Centre set up a data bank and publishes international directories covering research centres, academic establishments, libraries, museums and other institutions which deal with Islamic history, arts and culture, in order to enhance awareness and cooperation among them.

IRCICA acts at the same time as the Executive Secretariat of the International Commission for the Preservation of Islamic Cultural Heritage which is another subsidiary of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. In this capacity the Centre organizes the international competition for the King Fahd Award in Islamic Architecture, the international photography competition, the international calligraphy competitions and other activities aiming to make known, preserve and promote cultural heritage.

World-wide interest in the Centre's activities is reflected in the high rate of participation in its symposia, seminars, exhibitions and other activities as well as in the demand for its publications. IRCICA Newsletter is published in three languages and distributed all over the world.

IRCICA commemorated its Fifteenth Anniversary with an international ceremony held at its headquarters on 7 November 1995. The ceremony took place under the high patronage and in the presence of the President of Turkey H.E. Süleyman Demirel.

Through its activities IRCICA tries to contribute towards strengthening cooperation among the Islamic countries and promoting dialogue between the Muslim world and other cultures and civilisations, particularly the Western civilisation. Drawing from its accumulated experience and by means of scholarly activities, the Centre aims to better introduce and project the image of the Islamic culture in the world.

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