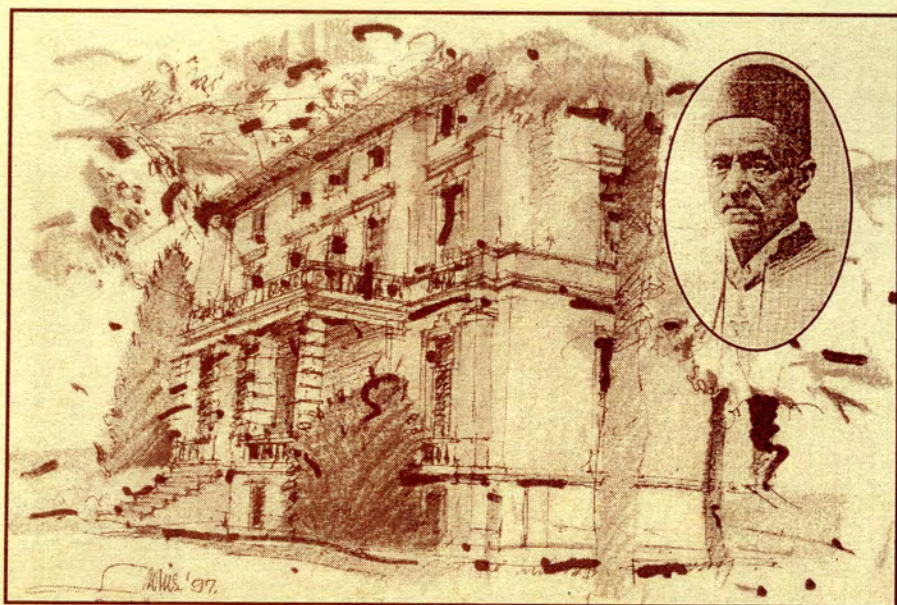


SPOMEN ALBUM

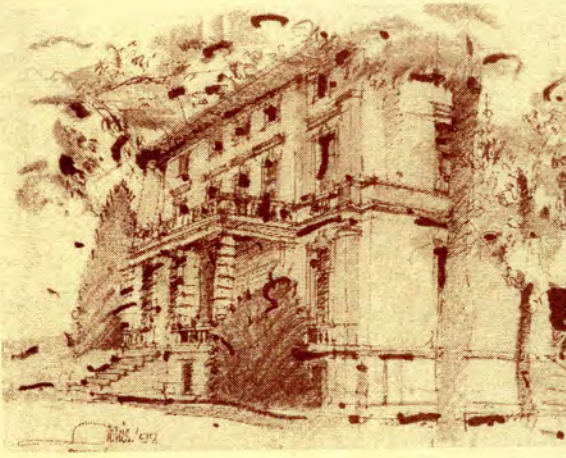


Gradonačelnik Mostara
(1909-1918.)
MUJAGA KOMADINA

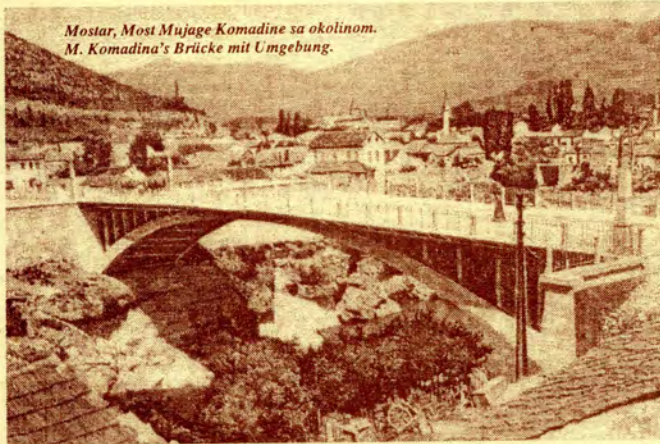
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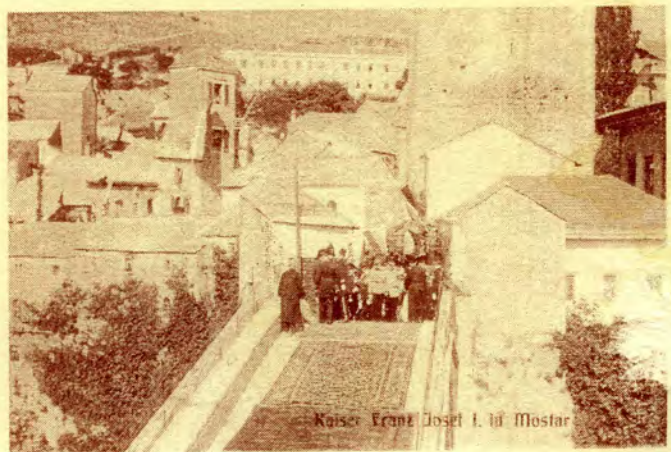
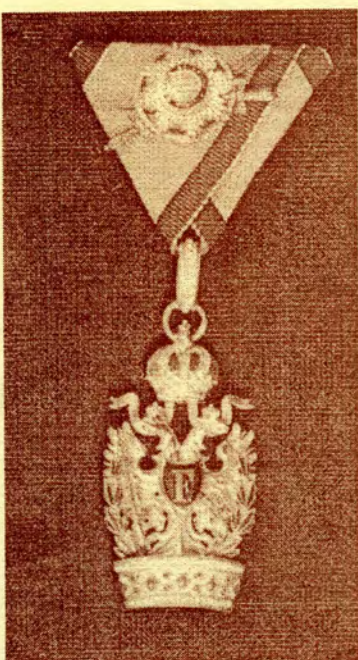
A6-01.003.0006.01-03



Ovrah uok Mostar.
 postroby la Mostar.



Mostar, Most Mujage Komadine sa okolinom.
 M. Komadina's Brücke mit Umgebung.



Kaiser Franz Josef I. in Mostar

A6-01.003.006.01-04

Mostar, 1997.
 tirage: 300

A6-01.003.0006.02-01



MOSTAR
STAMBENO POSLOVNA ZGRADA
MUJAGE KOMADINE U RIČINI

67779

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

Snimio: I. Kapidžić

A6-01.003.0006.02-02



Nov. '97.

A6-01.003.0006.03-01

67779

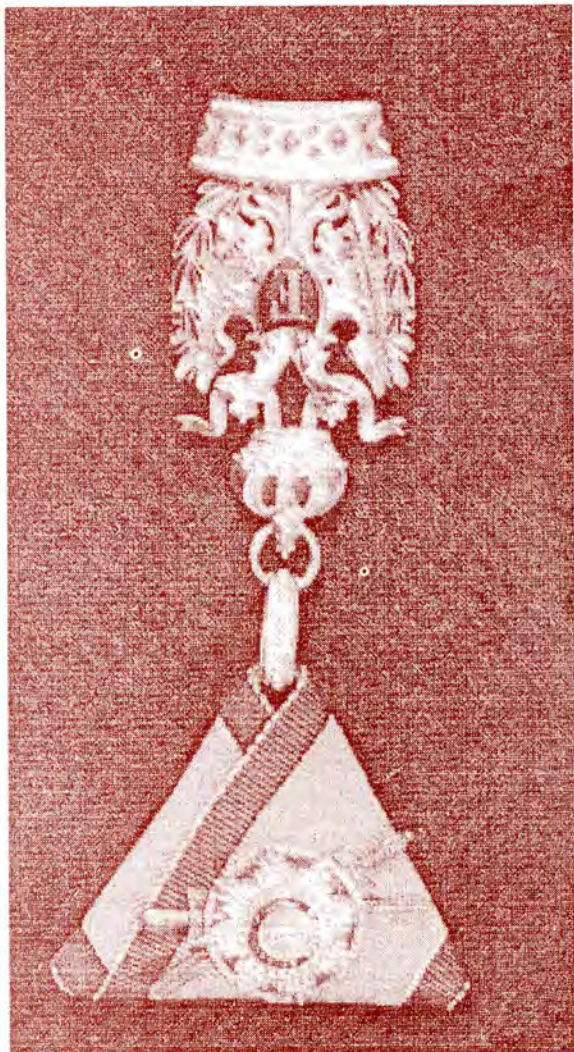
MOSTAR
REPRODUKCIJA - AUTOR: EKREM DIZDAR,
«DVORI MUJAGE KOMADINE», PASTEL, 1997.

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK «MOSTAR» MOSTAR, 1997. god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

A6-01.003.0006.03-02



A6-01.003.0006.04-01

67779

MOSTAR
Orden Cara Franje Josifa kojim je odlikovao
Mujagu Komadinu

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

In memory of
Mayor MUSTAFA MUJAGA KOMADINA
who received the Decoration of the Order of the Iron Cross
together with the title: "Ritter des Oesterreichischen Kaiserlichen
Ordens der Eisenen Krone"
by his Majesty Emporor FRANC JOSEPH I.

U sjećanje na gradonačelnika MUSTAFU MUJAGU KOMADINU
koji je primio veliko odlikovanje reda Željeznog Krsta
zajedno sa naslovom: "Vitez austrijskog carskog
ordena Željezna kruna"
od strane Njegovog Veličanstva Cara FRANC JOSIFA I

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

A6-01.003.0006.04-02



A6-01.003.0006.05-01

67779

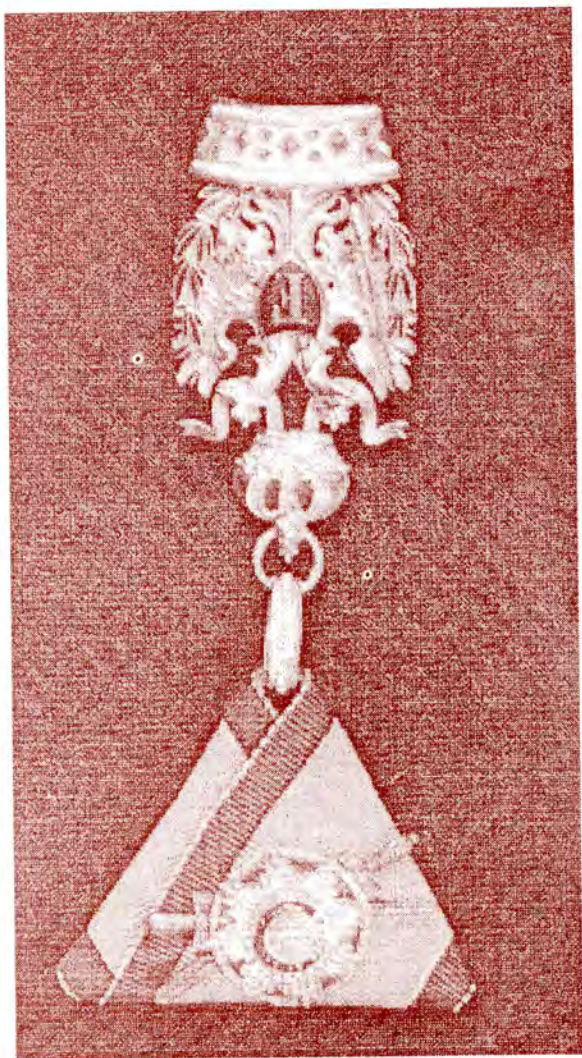
MOSTAR
GRADONAČELNIK MOSTARA (1909-1918.)
MUJAGA KOMADINA (1840-1925.)

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

A6-01.003.0006.05-02



A6-21.003.0006.06-01

67779

MOSTAR

Orden Cara Franje Josifa kojim je odlikovao
Mujagu Komadinu

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

In memory of
Mayor MUSTAFA MUJAGA KOMADINA
who received the Decoration of the Order of the Iron Cross
together with the title: "Ritter des Oesterreichischen Kaiserlichen
Ordens der Eisernen Krone"
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U sjećanje na gradonačelnika MUSTAFU MUJAGU KOMADINU
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ordena Željezna kruna"
od strane Njegovog Veličanstva Cara FRANC JOSIFA I

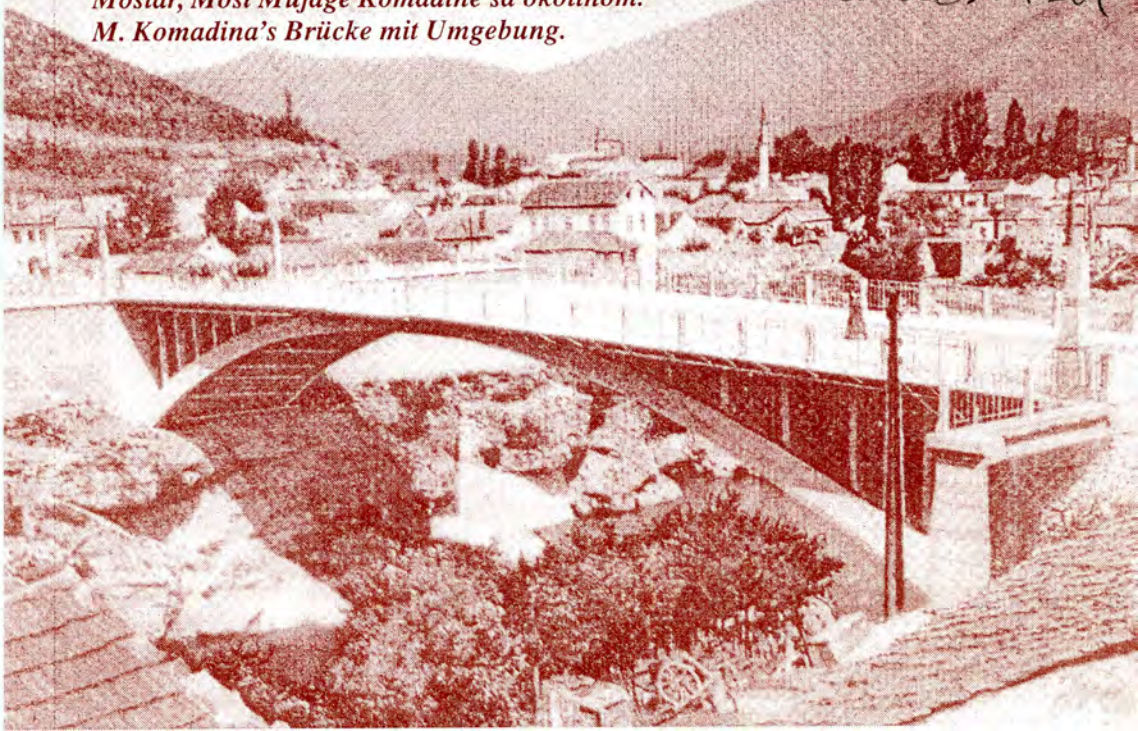
IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

A6_01.003.0006.06_02

*Mostar, Most Mujage Komadine sa okolinom.
M. Komadina's Brücke mit Umgebung.*

A6-01.003.0006.07-01



67779

MOSTAR
MOST "MUJAGE KOMADINE"
LUČKI MOST, 1913.g.

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

Iz zbirke Š.Serdarevića

AG-01.003.0006.07-02

Ab-01.003.0006.08-01



Градска бања
Gradska banja

67779

MOSTAR
GRADSKO KUPATILO - BANJA, 1913 - 1914.

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

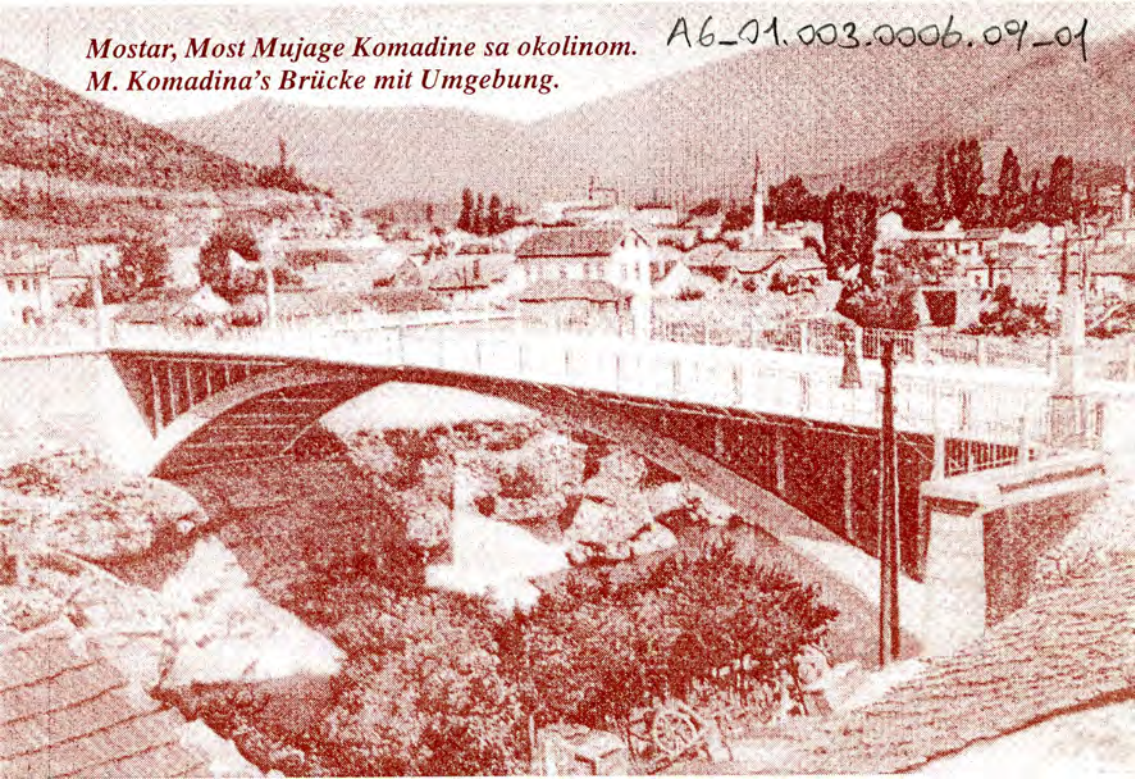
TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

Iz zbirke Š.Serdarevića

A6-01.003.0006.08-02

*Mostar, Most Mujage Komadine sa okolinom.
M. Komadina's Brücke mit Umgebung.*

A6_01.003.0006.09_01



67779

MOSTAR
MOST "MUJAGE KOMADINE"
LUČKI MOST, 1913.g.

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

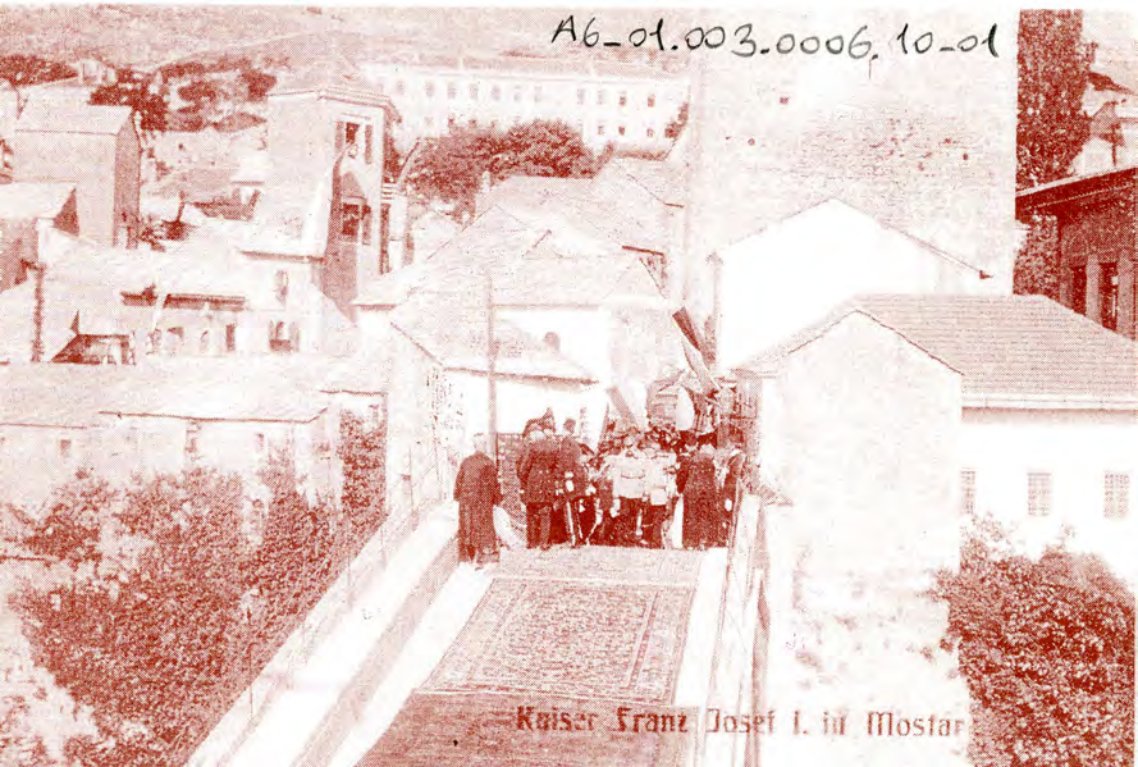
IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

Iz zbirke Š.Serdarevića

A6_01.003.0006.09-02

A6-01.003.0006, 10-01



— Kaiser Franz Josef I. in Mostar

67779

MOSTAR
CAR FRANC JOSEF I NA STAROM MOSTU
U PRATNJI GRADONAČELNIKA
MUJAGE KOMADINE (juni 1910.g.)

CARTE (CS) SOUVENIR

IZDAVAČ: FK "MOSTAR" MOSTAR, 1997 god.

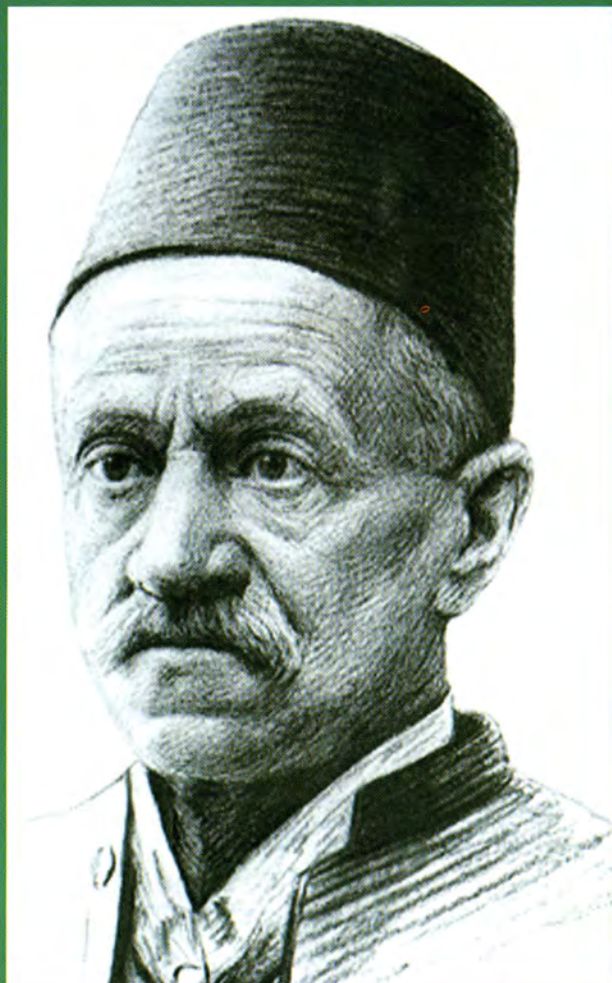
TIRAŽ: 500 kom.

Iz zbirke Š. Serdarevića

A6-01.003.0006.10-02

*Znameniti
Mostarci*

Mujaga Komadina



A6-01.003.0006.11-01

Mostar. Narentabücke. — Mostar. — Мостар.



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Mujaga Komadina

1839 - 1925

U nizu pregalaca koji su za vrijeme Austro-Ugarske uprave mnogo zadužili grad Mostar i okitili ga spomenicima trajne vrijednosti, najvidnije i najzaslužnije mjesto zauzima popularni mostarski gradonačelnik Mujaga Komadina. Njegovom inicijativom sagrađeno je više imponantnih građevina koje su do 1992. godine služile na ponos Mostaru, a tada su, skoro sve, od strane četnika i ustaša, zapaljane ili potpuno srušene.

Među nekoliko sačuvanih bašluka u haremu Lakišića džamije, u mahali Ričina, nalazi se i spomen bašluk od bijelog arandelovačkog kamena na čijem uzglavnom dijelu sa završetkom, u obliku fesa, stoji natpis na turskom jeziku: "On (misli se na Allaha) jeste vječan. Mostarski gradonačelnik Komadina Mustafa-aga, sin Omera. Za njegovu dušu prouči Fatihu. Godina njegovog rođenja je 1256. po Hidžri (odnosno, 1839. po novom kalendaru), a datum smrti 11.ševala 1344. H (što odgovara 5.maju 1925. godine)".

Among many people that did a lot for Mostar city during Austria-Hungary decorate and decorated it with monuments of permanent value, the most worthy is Mujaga Komadina. Under his initiative many stately buildings were made, that were pride of Mostar till 1992, but then, almost all of them were totally destroyed or burned down by chetniks and ustashes.

Among few saved wooden tombstones (bašluk) in cemetery (harem) of Lakišića mosque, in a district (mahala) Ričina, there is a memory wooden tombstone (bašluk), made of white stone from Arandelovac (very precious marble), where is a figure on the top, shaped as a fez, with engraved words: "He (means Allah-God), is eternal. Mostar mayor Komadina Mustafa-aga, son of Omer. Study Fatih (kind of prayer in Islamic religion) for his soul. Birth year 1256, by Hidžra (namely 1839, by new calendar), year of death the 11th of ševala 1344, H (that is the 5th of May, 1925).

Iza ovih skromnih podataka krije se jedan buran život čovjeka koji je ostavio neizbrisiv trag u hronici Mostara. Niti jedan gradonačelnik grada na Neretvi nije ostavio tako duboko sjećanje na vrijeme i djelo stvoreno u njemu kao što je to uspio Mujaga Komadina.

Ta njegova želja da Mostar približi Evropi naročito se osjećala kroz intenzivnu izmjenu miljea grada. Podizao je veleljepne zgrade po uzoru na one koje je viđao u Pešti i Beču, gdje je često odlazio. Sva pulsiranja u onovremenoj arhitekturi rado je prihvatao i prenosio u svoj rodni grad. Krajem turske uprave u gradu postoje dva javna hamama, ali njega oduševljava veleljepno kupatilo u Pešti, što rezultira izgradnjom vrlo sličnih u Mostaru.

Bio je vrlo poslovan čovjek sa urođenim smislom za biznis. Brzo je reagovao kada je trebalo donijeti odluku o ulaganju kapitala u nove objekte. Tamo gdje općina nije mogla investirati, nudio je da to on učini svojim sredstvima.

Beyond these unassuming information is hidden furore life of a man that had left indelible trace in a chronicle of Mostar. Nor one mayor of the city on Neretva river has left so deep memory on time and work made in that city as did Mujaga Komadina.

His desire to make Mostar closer to Europe especially was shown in intensive changing of the city sight. He was building splendid buildings alike to these he could see in Pest and Vienna where he used to go very often. He was accepting all pulsing in the architecture of that time, and consigned them to his birth place. By the end of Turkish directorate there are two public Turkish baths (hamam) but he is impressed with purple public bath in Pest, that results with building very similar ones in Mostar.

He was a businessman with the inborn sense for work. He reacted fast when it was necessary to make a decision about new buildings' investments. Where community could not invest, he offered his own money.

Jedne prilike Mujaga je sjeo po strani stola, iako je kao gradonačelnik trebao zauzeti mjesto u vrhu stola. Jedan vijećnik je to primijetio i zamolio ga da zauzme mjesto koje mu po rangu pripada. Na to je Mujaga uzvratio:

"Nije čelo gdje vi kažete, čelo je tamo gdje ja sjedim".

Once, while having a session, Mujaga took a seat on the sideboard of the table, even his place, as a mayor, was in the forehead of the table. One councillor noticed that and asked him to take his place in the forehead of the table according to his rank. Mujaga replied:

"It is not forehead where you say, forehead is where I am seating."

Poslovna knjiga — Пословна књига

za — за

Ime i prezime
Име и презиме

Nikola Palamović

Zanimanje
Занимање

bravar kalfa

Izdana po
Издана по

gr. poglavaru

U

Mustaru dne *29 septembra*
дне

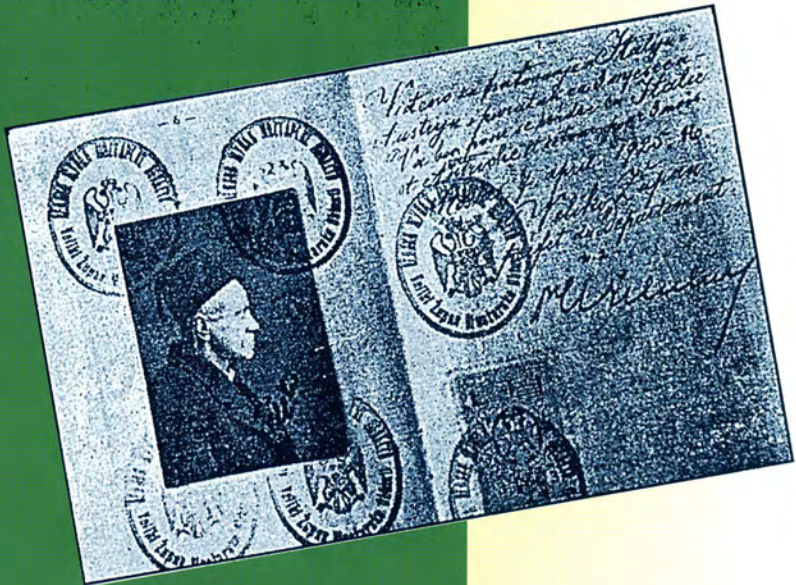


Muhur i potpis vlasti, koja knjigu izdaje:
Мукур и потпис власти, која књигу издаје

gradonačelnik
Mujaga Komadina

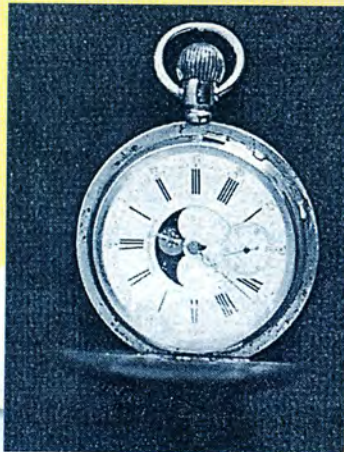
Cijena 24 helera.
Цијена хелера.

Zemaljska štamparija. — Земалска штампарија.
1918.



* Dokument sa potpisom gradonačelnika

* Pasoš Mujaga Komadine



Zlatni sat darovan rukom cara i kralja Franje Josifa

A6-01.003.0006.11-06

Mustafa Mujaga Komadina je rođen u Mostaru 1839. godine u Husein hodžinoj mahali na Carini. Završio je mekteb i medresu, odlično je govorio turski jezik. Dugo vremena u literaturi se provlačio podatak da je on bio nepismen, čime se zlonamjerno željela umanjiti njegova ličnost i svrstati ga u neobrazovane. Uostalom, pouzdano se zna da je imao lijepu biblioteku sa djelima na turskom jeziku.

Kada je 1885. godine osnovano Dobrovoljno vatrogasno društvo, među prvom tridesetoricom osnivača je i njegovo ime. Društvo poklanja 50 forinti na ime glavnice. Iste godine učestvuje u sufinansiranju časničko činovničke kasine na Mejdanu. Pored njega, pozajmice je u iznosu od oko 20.000 forinti priložio izvjesni Hauser iz Trsta.

Rijetke su godine kada u Mostaru vladaju izuzetno hladne zime. Ipak, 1887. godine to se desilo. Zbog velikih nanosa snijega, grad je bio potpuno odsječen od ostalog svijeta. U tim, za siromašno gradsko stanovništvo veoma teškim trenucima, Mujaga priskače u pomoć. Šalje telala da po gradu objavi vijest u kojoj stoji da će dijeliti drva i brašno-besplatno. Vrlo brzo razdijeljeno je 500 tovara drva i 40 vreća brašna. Na ovom primjeru mnogi su uočili njegovu širokogrudnost i jednu specifičnost svojstvenu pravim Mostarcima.

Što se tiče početka njegovog ulaska u politički život grada, može se reći da je bio neuspješan. Na izborima za Gradsko vijeće Mostara 1891. godine, pokušaj da uđe u krug vijećnika nije mu uspio, jer je sakupio samo 302 glasa, što je bilo nedovoljno. Prelom je nastao aprila 1893. godine, kada je kooptiran u Gradsko vijeće, jer je jedno mjesto ostalo upražnjeno. Davanjem zakletve započinje njegova sve veća angažovanost u javnom životu grada.

Mustafa Mujaga Komadina was born in Mostar in 1839, in Husein hodža district (mahala) on Carina. He went to mekteb (Islamic primary school) and medresa (Islamic secondary school) and he spoke Turkish language perfectly. There was for a long time in literature detail that he was illiterate, but that was only the intention to decrease his worth and put him among uneducated people. Withal, it is sure that he had a very good library with works in Turkish language.

In 1885, it was founded Voluntary Fire Brigade Club, and among the first thirty founders there was his name. He donated to Club 50 forint for principal (for loans). He is also present the same year in co-patronage of Officers' casina on Mejdan. Beside him, loans were given also by certain Mr. Hauser from Trieste in amount of about 20.000 forint.

There were not often cold winters in Mostar. But that happened in 1887. Town was totaly cut from the rest of the world, because of big banks of snow. Mujaga was there to help, in that very hard moments for a city pauperism. He sent a messenger through the city to proclaim the news that wood and flour would be dispensed - gratis. Very soon it was partaken 500 bulks of wood and 40 bags of flour. From this example many people noted his generosity and one specific characteristic of real Mostar people.

Concerning his enter into the city political life, it can be said that it was not successful. On the elections for the City Council of Mostar in 1891, he did not succeed to get between councillors, because he collected only 302 votes, that was not enough. Breakpoint was in the April of 1893, when he was accepted into the City Council, because one place stood empty. By taking an oath he is engaged more and more in the public life of the city.

Da bi se na odgovarajući način obilježila 50-godišnjica vladavine cara i kralja Franje Josipa I, mostarska Vlada izašla je sa prijedlogom da je za taj jubilej najprimjerenije početi sa izgradnjom prve osnovne škole. Vlada je za te svrhe izdvojila prilog od 30.000 forinti i za lokaciju je otkupljeno zemljište u vlasništvu Mujage Komadine.

Mujaga Komadina je potpisnik rezolucije Muslimana-Bošnjaka u kojoj se traži vjersko-prosvjetna autonomija. Uz potpis idejnog vođe Ali Fehmi efendije Džabića je i njegov. U kući Mujage Komadine, januara 1907. godine, održana je Skupština muslimanskih predstavnika Hercegovine. Bio je član Centralnog odbora jugoslovenske muslimanske organizacije (JMO), osnivač i predsjednik Hercegovačke banke, član Uprave ujedinjenih centralnih banaka, član upravnog i nadzornog odbora u više privrednih organizacija, te Vakufsko-mearifskog sabora.

Već 1883. godine podiže jednu veću zgradu na dva sprata u Glavnoj ulici. U prizemlju je njegov dućan, a na spratovima sobe za musafire. I danas se na roglju krova nalazi ulemamski znak, a iznad ulaznog portala je na kamenom kvaderu uklesan tekst na turskom jeziku iz koga se saznaje porijeklo zgrade.

Mostar administration decided that the best proposal for denoting of jubilee of 50 years anniversary of reign of the Emperor and King Franc Joseph I, would be building of the first primary school. Administration had spared benefaction of 30.000 forint for that purpose and location was ransomed land from Mujaga Komadina ownership.

Mujaga Komadina signed resolution of Muslim-Bosniacs where was requested religious-education autonomy. His signature is beside signature of notional leader Ali Fehmi Efendy Džabić. In January of 1907, there was the Assembly of Muslim representatives of Herzegovina in a house of Mujaga Komadina. He was a member of Central Board of Yugoslav Muslim Organisation (JMO), founder and president of "Hercegovina" bank, member of Management of the United central banks, member of management and custody council in few economic organisations and Vakuf-mearif parliament.

Already in 1883, he built one bigger building on two floors in the Glavna ulica. In the ground floor there was his store, and on the above floor rooms for guests. There is also in nowadays on the roof angles sign of class (ulema) and above the exit is on the stone square engraved text in a Turkish language that tells the origin of the building.



Dućan Mujage Komadine

A6-01.003.0006.11-09

Za vrijeme jedne od nekoliko posjeta caru Franji Josipu u Beču, po protokolu je bio obilazak grada. Kao kruna obilaska, Mujagi je ponuđeno da razgleda carsku haznu (blagajnu), na što je on rado pristao. Nakon prolaska kroz nekoliko dobro obezbijedenih vrata, pred njima se ukazalo neprocjenljivo blago smješteno u kovčege, ćupove i sehare. Bilo je tu svakojakih ukrasnih i upotrebnih predmeta od plemenitih metala i raznorodnih dragulja. Car, želeći da ga daruje, ponudi Mujagi da sam izabere poklon. Mostarski gradonačelnik je brzo reagovao. Umjesto da nešto uzme, odvezao je svoju kožnu kesu sa novcem, uzeo jedan poveliki "Napoleon" i palcem ga izbacio na gomilu dragocjenosti rekavši: "Nikad se iz carske hazne nije uzimalo, uvijek se u nju donosilo".

During one of few visits to the Emperor Franc Joseph in Vienna, according to protocol, was also city sight-seeing. As a top of routing, it was offered to Mujaga to see the Emperor's safe (hazna), what he accepted with you. After he passed few good kept doors, he saw invaluable treasure placed in chests and jars. There were many different ornaments and helpful objects from precious metals and different jewels. The Emperor wanted to give him a present and asked him to choose one by himself. Mostar mayor reacted quickly. Instead to take something, he opened his wallet, took out one big gold coin "Napoleon", and throw it on the pile of treasure, saying: "It was never habit to take out treasure from the Emperor's safe, but always to bring it in."

Sve do 1896. godine na prostoru ograničenom Glavnom, Srednjom, Hanskom i Telčevom ulicom, nalazio se čuveni Džinovića han. Po njemu je ovaj kompleks zemljišta dobio naziv Džinovina. Upravo taj plac 1898. godine otkupljuje Mujaga i tu podiže impozantnu trospratnicu u kojoj je sve do pred ovaj rat bila Skupština općine, a u prizemlju poslovni prostor ZE-ME. Na pročelju te zgrade, okrenute ka Glavnoj ulici, Komadina je želio staviti reljef bosanskog grba, ali mu tadašnje austro-ugarske vlasti to nisu dozvolile. Kompromis je nađen tako što su ugrađene plastične dekoracije u kojima su njegovi inicijali M.K. Premda je ta zgrada tokom ovog rata u znatnoj mjeri devastirana, ipak se na fasadi uočavaju plastični ukrasi sa njegovim monogramom. Zgrada je rađena u secesionističkom slogu, po projektu Josipa Vancaša.

Časničko činovnička kasina za koju je dao učešće prilikom izgradnje, otvorena je 1885. godine. U njoj je projektovana najljepša plesna sala u gradu. Tu su se održavali balovi, svečane akademije i koncerti.

Svaki novi objekat obezbjeđivao je nove sadržaje, tako da je Mostar postepeno poprimao izgled savremenog grada, po uzoru na evropske centre.

U to vrijeme Mujaga se odlučuje da sagradi jednu džamiju u Gornjoj Drežnici, gdje do tada nije bilo niti jedne muslimanske bogomolje. Na lokaciji Podglavci 1903. godine, podiže džamiju na zemljištu koje je poklonio Mehmed Huseljić. Četvrtasta munara dosegla je visinu od 12 metara.

All until 1896 on the space circled with Glavna, Srednja, Hanska i Telčeva street, was Džinovića han (tavern). By it, this land complex got a name Džinovina. Right this place Mujaga has ransomed in 1898, and then built the three floors stately building, where was sited the Assembly of Community, and in the ground floor is bureau of ZE-MA. Komadina wanted to put on relief of Bosnia coat of arms on the frontispiece of that building, but it was not permitted by Austria-Hungary authorities. Compromise was reached on that way that plastic decorations were put on, with initials M.K. Even that building during this war was very damaged, plastic decorations can be seen with his monogram. Building is made in secessionist manner, projected by Josip Vancaš.

Officers' casina was built in 1885. There is the most beautiful dancing hall in the city. There were balls, assemblies for marking important events, and concerts. Every new object provided new contents so Mostar started to look like modern city, modelling itself as the European center.

At that time Mujaga decided to built one mosque in Gornja Drežnica, where was not any mosque since then. On Podglavci location in 1903, he had built mosque on terrain donated by Mehmed Huseljić. Square minaret had height of 12 m.



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Na izborima za Gradsko vijeće 1903. godine ponovno je osvojio dovoljan broj glasova, te je kooptiran u Komisiju za pregled cjenovnika o ugrađivanju vodovoda i u povjereništvo za donošenje odluke o mjestima za postavljanje javnih česmi. Mujagi treba zahvaliti što se u krugu stare bolnice tada nije napravio montažni paviljon u svrhu proširenja iste, nego je usvojen njegov prijedlog da to bude zgrada od tvrdog materijala. Očito da je mislio kako treba sistematski, a ne privremeno, rješavati neke probleme.

Izbori 1909. godine nagovijestili su njegov puni uspjeh. Njegov protivnik Karlo Pinter, austrijski zaštitnik, inače kotarski predstojnik, živo se zalagao da za gradonačelnika izaberu Ibrahima Kajtaza, a za njegovog zamjenika Dominika Mazzija, doseljenog advokata. Sjednica je nakon burne diskusije prekinuta i tek na molbu Pintera vijećnici su se sakupili u poslijepodnevnim satima i za gradonačelnika izabrali Mustafu Komadinu.

Prilikom dočeka cara Franje Josipa I u Mostaru 1910. godine, Mujaga je nastojao da ga što ljepše i dostojnije ugosti. Tih dana Mostar je bio sav iskićen cvijećem, ćilimima i zastavama.

Na staroj željezničkoj stanici, za tu priliku, napravljen je improvizovani paviljon. Po ulicama su podignuti slavoluci svih konfesija: pravoslavni, muslimana, katolika i Jevreja. Čelični most "Franje Josipa" između hotela "Bristol" i "Neretva" sav je iskićen cvijećem. Najljepši perzijski ćilimi u dužini oko 400 m postavljeni su preko cijele Velike ćuprije, odnosno Starog mosta i dalje Priječkom čaršijom. Na Rondou je postavljen visok obelisk sa carskim oreolom. Pucnji iz topova postavljenih na brdu Hum označili su dolazak cara. Nakon što je primio raport počasnog stroja, car se uputio ka paviljonu gdje ga je dočekao gradonačelnik Mujaga Komadina i kratkom besjedom pozdravio.

On the elections for City Council in 1903, he has won again enough number of votes, so he was elected in a Commission for the inspection of price list for aqueduct building and as a trustee for making decisions about places for placing public fountains. Mujaga has to be thanked that it was not built in a yard of old hospital setting pavilion as it's expanding, but building of hard material. He obviously thought that problems have to be solved systematically, not temporary.

The elections in 1909 signified his plenary success. His opponent Karlo Pinter, the Austrian minion, Head of district, was very engaged that Ibrahim Kajtaz would be elected for mayor, and as his deputy Dominik Mazzy, immigrant lawyer. Session was interrupted after rough discussion and only after Pinter asked them, councillors convened in the afternoon and Mustafa Komadina was chosen.

While welcoming of the Emperor Franc Joseph I in Mostar in 1910, Mujaga tried to meet him as better and worthy as possible. These days Mostar was all decorated with flowers, carpets and flags. On the old railway station, for that purpose, it was made extempore pavilion. On the streets were raised arches of all confessions: Orthodox, Muslim, Catholic, and Jewish. Steel bridge "Franc Joseph" between hotels "Bristol" and "Neretva" was all covered with flowers. The most beautiful carpets 400 m lenght were laid over the whole Velika ćuprija, Stari most and through Priječka čaršija. On Rondo was high shaft with the Emperor aureole. Canon fire, placed on the hill Hum, marked the arrival of the Emperor. After greeting of honour guard, the Emperor went to the pavilion where mayor Mujaga Komadina greeted him with a short speech.

Zatim su sedmogodišnji sinčić Mujage, Edhem Komadina, i mala Fatima Kajtajz ponudili caru na srebrnoj tacni hljeba i soli, a djevojčice Ruža Čokorilo i Milka Smoljan buketiće cvijeća. Edhema Komadinu, sina Mujaginog, car je darivao zlatnim sahatom koji se i danas čuva u porodici Komadina.

Isto tako njegovo ime nalazimo i u spiskovima članova kulturno prosvjetnih društava: "Napretka", "Gajreta", "Prosvjete"... Na osnivačkoj skupštini Muhamedansko-čitaoniočkog dobrotvornog društva (Kiraethani-čitaonici) izabran je za prvog predsjednika. Pod njegovim rukovođenjem u Mostaru je osnovano Muslimansko dobrotvorno društvo za siromašne.

Još dok je bio vijećnik, Mujaga odlazi u Sarajevo da od Zemaljske vlade traži odobrenje za izgradnju Lučkog mosta i povećanje ranga Trgovačke škole u akademiju. Tek kada je postao gradonačelnik, započinje izgradnju ovog, trećeg po redu, gradskog mosta. Armirano betonska konstrukcija je završena maja 1913. godine, kada je most svečano otvoren i tom prilikom podgradonačelnik Smoljan saopštava odluku Gradskog vijeća da se mostu, zbog naročitih zasluga za njegovu izgradnju dadne ime gradonačelnika Mujage Komadine. Novac koji je Mujaga uložio u gradnju mosta vraćen je ubiranjem mostarine.

Paralelno je planirao izgradnju savremene banje, odnosno javnog kupatila. U maju 1911. godine upoznaje Okružnu oblast o učinjenim pripremama. Nacrt je napravio Mostarac Miroslav Lose, upravnik gradskog vodovoda, koga je Vijeće poslalo na studijsko putovanje da, po preporuci Komadine, proučava tamošnja kupatila.

Banja je otvorena 3. juna 1914. godine, a masa Mostaraca je tom prilikom Mujagu nosila na rukama ispred zgrade. Kažu da je tada sa svečane bine održao najkraći govor, rekavši samo ovo: "Narode, evo vam Banje ko ima para, za one koji nemaju, eno Neretve."

Then seven years old son of Mujaga, Edhem Komadina and little girl Fatima Komadina offered the Emperor on a silver plate with bread and salt, and girls Ruža Čokorilo and Milka Smoljan bunches of flowers. The Emperor donated Edhem Komadina, son of Mujaga, with the golden watch, that is still kept in a family Komadina.

His name is also on the lists of members of culture-education clubs: "Napredak", "Gajret", "Prosvjeta"... On the foundation assembly of Muhamedian-reading Charitable club (Kiraethani-reading room), he was elected for the first president. Under his leading in Mostar was founded Muslim Charitable club for poor people.

When he was the councillor he went to Sarajevo to ask from the Zemaljska (Land) Government permission for building the Lučki most and increasing status of Trade School to Academy. Barely when he became a mayor started building of that third city bridge. Armoured concrete construction was finished in May 1913, when bridge was solemnly opened and then vice-mayor Smoljan is announcing decision of City Assembly that, because of great merits for the building of the bridge, it would be named by the mayor-Mujaga Komadina. Money that Mujaga invested into building of the bridge is returned by collecting the bridge toll.

He has planned parallel building of a modern spa, namely public bath. In May 1911, he introduced the Canton authorities about done preparations. Program was made by Miroslav Lose, from Mostar, Manager of City Aqueduct, who was sent by the City Assembly on sketching travelling to Europe, to study yonder baths, following Komadina recommendations.

Bath was opened on June the 3rd 1914, and crowd of Mostar people carried Mujaga on hands in front of the building. It is said that he had the shortest speech, saying: "People, here is a Spa for people who has the money, for those who does not, there is a river Neretva".

Za vrijeme njegovog načelnikovanja započinje izgradnja četvrtog gradskog mosta-Carinskog. Gradili su ga ruski i italijanski zarobljenici. Osnovao je Konvikt za siromašnu muslimansku djecu, koja su pohađala medresu, kao i za gimnazijalce i učenike trgovačke škole. U zgradu lociranu u Brankovcu kod Mitropolije uložio je 80.000 kruna i već 1. septembra 1912. godine u Konvikt je primljeno četrdesetero djece. Ova ustanova bila je jedina ovakve vrste u Hercegovini. Radila je do početka Prvog svjetskog rata 1914. godine.

Iz teksta sačuvane diplome saznajemo podatke o još jednom objektu darovanom od strane Mujage Komadine, a radi se o ženskom mektebu. Mekteb se nalazio u Brankovcu u blizini nekadašnje džamije, na raskršću ulica Brkićeve i Braće Čišića.

Gradska elektrana "Franjo Josip" u Mostaru, sagrađena je 1912. godine, a svečano puštanje u rad, pritiskom na dugme, izvršio je Mujaga Komadina. Umjesto starih fenjera, grad je dobio 630 lampi sa žaruljama.

Njegovo vlasništvo je zgrada nekadašnjeg Opštinskog suda u Cernici, a kasnije ju je prodao sinovima Riste Šaina.

Svoj doprinos imao je u izgradnji još nekoliko zgrada kao što su Viša djevojačka škola, zvana "Kalhana" (ime dobila po nekadašnjem Kalhana hanu), Vojna komanda na Glavnoj ulici, privatna porodična rezidencija u Stefanijinoj aleji, trospratnica na Glavnoj ulici u kojoj stanuju njegovi nasljednici ... Razmišljao je o izgradnji pozorišta, dovodenju vode za piće iz Bune, kao i o izgradnji još jednog mosta od današnje Tepe do Baščina.

I pored silne želje da mijenja izgled grada, da podiže reprezentativna zdanja, ipak, godine su učinile svoje. Iz njegovog pasoša je vidljivo da se na put u Italiju otisnuo 7. aprila 1925. godine, dakle samo 28 dana prije smrti. To jasno govori koliku je imao volju da stvara, ali vrijeme nije radilo za njega.

During his ruling as a Chief of the city, started building of the fourth city bridge-Carinski. It was built by Russian and Italian captives. He had founded School for the poor Muslim children that went to medresa (Islamic secondary school), as well as the gymnasium pupils and pupils from Mercantile school. In the building located in Brankovac near Mitropolija, he invested 80.000 crones and from September the 1st in School was accepted forty children. This institution was the only of that kind in Herzegovina. It worked till the beginning of the First World War in 1914.

From the text of one saved diploma we can get the information about another object donated by Mujaga Komadina, and that is mekteb (girls' Islamic primary school). It was in Brankovac, near old mosque, on the cross-road of Brkića and Braće Čišića street.

City power house "Franc Joseph" in Mostar was built in 1912, and solemnly starting did Mujaga Komadina, pressing the button. Except the old lanterns, city has got 630 lanterns with lamps.

His ownership is building of former Commune Court in Cernica, and later it was sold to sons of Risto Šain.

His contribution was also in building some buildings as Higher school for girls, named "Kalhana" (by former Kalhana hantavern), Military Command Board in Glavna ulica, private family residence in Stefanija avenue, three-floor building in Glavna ulica where his heiresses are living in nowadays... He thought about theatre building, inputting of drinking water from river Buna, as well as building of another bridge from nowadays Tepe to Baščine.

Even he had a long term plans, years passed quickly. It is obvious from his passport that he went to Italy on April the 7th 1925, hence 28 days before his death. It shows how great was his desire to create, but time was not on his side.

Kada su Mujaga pitali nakon razgledanja Beča može li procijeniti njegovu vrijednost, on je lakonski odgovorio:
" Vrijedi kao kad dobra kiša na vrijeme padne u Hercegovini".

When Mujaga was asked, after sight-seeing of Vienna, if he could estimate his value, he gave laconic answer:
" It's value is as a value of a good rain in Herzegovina."



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MOTIV	MUHJAGA KOMADINA	MOTIVE
NOMINALNA VRIJEDNOST	100	NOMINATION
TIRAŽ	200.000	QUANTITIES
AUTOR	NNM, Pepsić	AUTHOR
VELIČINA	36,25 x 50,75	SIZE
PAPIR	CHANCELOR	PAPER, GUMMED
ZUPČANJE	11,34 - 11,12	PERFORMANCE
TEHNIKA ŠTAMPE	offset lithography	TECHNIC
ŠTAMPA	Delo Tiskarna	PRINTING
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