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Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection, August and September 1875

Remembered chiefly for his archaeological discoveries in Crete, Sir Arthur John Evans (1851–1941) was also highly respected as an expert on the Balkans, an area then little known. Evans describes 'a land and people among the most interesting in Europe', and in 1875 he was visiting for the third time. This trip found him witnessing the outbreak of the revolt that saw Austria-Hungary take control of Bosnia. Here, however, Evans explores Bosnia's rich heritage with detailed ethnographic and anthropological observations, alongside descriptive impressions of its people and natural beauty. He returned in 1877 as a correspondent for the *Manchester Guardian*, which resulted in his *Illyrian Letters* (also reissued in this series). First published in 1876 and reprinted the following year, the present work offers background not only to the revolt in that country, but also to the later deadly conflicts that would shake all of Europe.



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Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection August and September 1875

With an Historical Review of Bosnia, and a Glimpse at the Croats, Slavonians, and the Ancient Republic of Ragusa

ARTHUR JOHN EVANS





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BOSNIA AND THE HERZEGÓVINA



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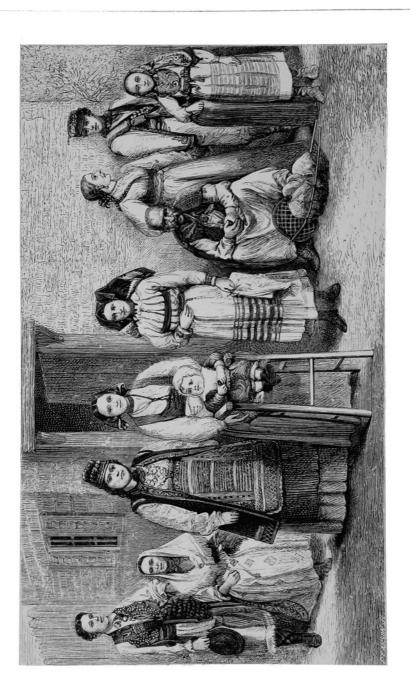
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Arthur John Evans

Frontmatter

More information

Prontispiece.



MAN FROM NEAR AGRAM. LITTLE GIRL FROM DOROPOLJA.

SIZSEK. VLACH MAN FROM SLUIN,

BOATIAN TYPES.

N WOMAN AND CHILD FROM DRAGANIC.

PROM

ST. IVAN, 2.



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THROUGH

BOSNIA

AND THE

HERZEGÓVINA

ON FOOT

DURING THE INSURRECTION, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER 1875

WITH AN

HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA

AND

A GLIMPSE AT THE CROATS, SLAVONIANS, AND THE ANCIENT REPUBLIC OF RAGUSA

BY ARTHUR J. EVANS, B.A., F.S.A.

WITH A MAP AND FIFTY-EIGHT ILLUSTRATIONS
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND SKETCHES BY THE AUTHOR

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PREFACE.

THE TOUR described in this book was not in the slightest degree due to the Insurrection in Bosnia and the Herzegóvina. It was planned before the outbreak, and was first suggested by the interest which previous visits to other South-Sclavonic lands had led me to take in the branch of that race still under the Sultan's dominion, and owing to a special curiosity to see a race of Sclavonic Mahometans. My desire of visiting Bosnia was further whetted by a day spent a few years ago beyond the Bosnian border, and by the interesting problems suggested by the history and present state of Illyria. While I and my brother, Lewis Evans, who accompanied me throughout, were preparing for our journey, the Insurrection in the Herzegóvina broke out, so that it was undertaken rather in spite of than by reason of that event. During our walk through Bosnia that country also burst into insurrection; and as we heard many accounts from trustworthy sources as to the origin of the outbreak, both in Bosnia and the Herzegovina, I have ventured to give some particulars in the story of our itinerary.

We were armed with an autograph letter from the



vi PREFACE.

Vali Pashà, or Governor-General of Bosnia and Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish forces, and owing to this were able to accomplish our tour without serious molestation, though it must be confessed that we underwent some risks. With a few short breaks we made our way through the country on foot, which is perhaps a novelty in Turkish travel. Our only impedimenta consisted of the knapsack and sleeping gear on our backs, so that we were entirely independent; and being able to use our legs and arms and sleep out in the forest, we were able to surmount mountains and penetrate into districts which, I think I may say, have never been described, and it is possible never visited, by an 'European' before.

If this book should do anything to interest Englishmen in a land and people among the most interesting in Europe, and to open people's eyes to the evils of the government under which the Bosniacs suffer, its object will have been fully attained. Those who may be inclined to 'try Bosnia' will meet with many hardships. They must be prepared to sleep out in the open air, in the forest, or on the mountain-side. They will have now and then to put up with indifferent food, or supply their own commissariat. They will nowhere meet with mountains so fine as the Alps of Switzerland or Tyrol, and they will be disappointed if they search for æsthetic embellishments in the towns. But those who are curious as to some of the most absorbing political problems of modern Europe; those who delight in out-of-the-way revelations of antiquity, and who perceive the high his-



PREFACE.

vii

toric and ethnologic interest which attaches to the Southern Sclaves; and lastly, those who take pleasure in picturesque costumes and stupendous forest scenery; will be amply rewarded by a visit to Bosnia. There is much beautiful mountain scenery as well, and the member of the Alpine Club who has a taste for the jagged outlines of the Dolomites and the Julian Alps, in spite of a certain amount of attendant limestone nakedness, may find some peaks worthy of his attention towards the Montenegrine frontier. It would not be difficult to mention routes of greater natural attractions than that we followed, and I may observe that the falls of the Pliva, which we did not see, must be reckoned among the most beautiful waterfalls in Europe

The first two chapters, written mostly while delayed in Croatia, refer rather to the borderland of Bosnia, and may not be of general interest, dealing much in costumes and antiquities. The last, which describes the old Republic of Ragusa, may serve to show that the Southern Sclaves are capable of the highest culture and civilisation. In the Historical Review of Bosnia I have attempted to elucidate and emphasise a most important aspect of Bosnian history—the connection, namely, between that till lately almost unknown land, and the Protestant Reformation of Europe, and the debt which even civilised England owes to that now unhappy country.





CONTENTS.

| HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA | • | • | • | • | • | • | • | XiX |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|---|--|---|--|-------------------------------------|-----|
| CHAPTER I. | | | | | | | | |
| AGRAM AND THE CROATS. | | | | | | | | |
| Slovenization in Styria—Regrets of vonic Features, Hero, Art, and Art place—Croatian Costume—Prehis Oriental Art—South Sclavonic Costruments—Heirlooms from Trajar tia—Croatian Gift of Tongues—Colony—On to Carlovatz—The Wateristics—Carlovatz Fair—On the | chitectoric rocker or H Lost | ture- Orns y, Je leracl in th of Cr | –Flo imen ewelr lius? e Fo oatia | wers of t and y, and —Ver orest— | of the Infli Infli Musice as -A B oatian | Mark nence sical nd Cr nd Cr dulgan Char | ket- e of In- roa- rian | |

CHAPTER II.

THE OLD MILITARY FRONTIER, SISCIA, AND THE SAVE.

The Military Frontier, its Origin and Extinction—Effects of Turkish Conquest on South-Sclavonic Society—Family Communities—Among the House-fathers—Granitza Homesteads—The Stupa—Liberty, Equality, Fraternity—Contrast between Croats of Granitza and Slovenes—The Advantages and Defects of Family Communities—Larger Family Community near Brood—A little Parliament House—Croatian Brigands—A Serb Lady—Turkish Effendi and Pilgrim—Sizsek—Roman Siscia; her Commercial Importance—Her Martyr—Remains of ancient Siscia—Destiny of Sizsek—Croatian Dances and Songs—Down the Save—New Amsterdam—South-Sclavonic Types—Arrive at Brood—Russian Spies!—A Sunset between two Worlds—Marched off—Bearding an Official—A Scaffold Speech—In Durance vile—Liberated!



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X CONTENTS.

CHAPTER III.

THROUGH THE BOSNIAN POSSÁVINA AND USSORA.

CHAPTER IV.

THE PILGRIMAGE ON THE FOREST MOUNTAIN.

Through the Forests of the Black Mountain—The Flower of Illyria—A Mysterious Fly-Enchanted Ground-The Fairy Mountain-Great Christian Pilgrimage—The Shrine on the Mountain-top—Christian Votaries in the Garb of Islam—The Night-encampment—How the Turks dance-Anacreontic Songs-An Epic Bard, Poetic Genius of Bosniacs-Insolence of Turkish Soldiers and their Ill-treatment of the Rayahs-Types at the Fair-Aspect and Character of Men-Chefs-d'œuvre of Flint-knapping-Christian Graveyard and Monastery -Dismiss our Zaptieh -- Night on Forest-mountain of Troghir --Wrecks by Wind and Lightning-Scene of Forest Fire-Timber Barricades—Summit of Vučia Planina—A Bon-vivant—Steep Descent -Night in a Hole-Almost impassable Gorge-Egyptian Rocks-Repulsed from a Moslem Village-Tombs of the Bogomiles-Arrive at Franciscan Monastery of Guciagora-Fears of a Massacre-Relations of Roman Catholics with the Turks-Austrian Influence in Bosnia—Aspirations of the Bosnian Monks

CHAPTER V.

TRAVNIK AND FOINICA.

A Turkish Cemetery—Arrive at Travnik—Taken for Insurgent Emissaries—The ex-Capital of Bosnia—New Readings of the Korân—Streets of Travnik—Veiling of Women in Bosnia—Survivals of old Sclavonic Family Life among Bosnian Mahometans—Their Views on



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CONTENTS.

хi

PAGE the Picturesque-Their Dignity, oracular Condescension, and Laissez Aller-Hostile Demonstrations-Bashi-Bazouks-'Alarums Excursions!'-Insulted by armed Turks-Rout of the Infidels-Departure of Mahometan Volunteers for Seat of War-Ordered to change our Route-A Turkish Road-Busovaz-Romish Chapel and Bosnian Han-The Police defied-Our Mountain Route to Foinica-Ores and Mineral Springs-Dignity at a Disadvantage-Turkish Picnic-The Franciscan Monastery at Foirica—Refused Admittance—An 'Open Sesamé!'- 'The Book of Arms of the Old Bosnian Nobility'-Escutcheon of Uzar Düshan-Shield of Bosnia-Armorial Mythology of Sclaves-The Descendants of Bosnian Kings and Nobles-The Ancient Lords of Foinica-The 'Marcian Family' and their Royal Grants-A Lift in the Kadi's Carriage-Traces of former Gold Mines - Mineral Wealth of Bosnia-A 'Black Country' of the future-Why Bosnian Mines are unworked-Influence of Ancient Rome and Ragusa on past and present History of Bosnia, and on the distribution of her Population-A fashionable Spa-Kisseljak and-Beds! . 185

CHAPTER VI.

THE PANIC IN SERAJEVO.

Outhreak of the Insurrection in Bosnia-Roadside Precautions against Brigands-Panorama of Serajevsko Polje-Roman Bas-relief of Cupid -Roman Remains in Bosnia-Banja and Balnea-'The Damascus of the North': first Sight of Serajevo-Her History and Municipal Government-Fall of the Janissaries-Dangerous Spirit of the Mahometan Population of Serajevo-Outbreak of Moslem Fanaticism here on building of the new Serbian Cathedral-We enter the City through smouldering Ruins-Hospitable Reception at English Consulate-Great Fire in Serajevo-Consternation of the Pashà-Panic among the Christians-Missionaries of Culture: two English Ladies -Causes of the Insurrection in Bosnia: the Tax-farmers: Rayahs tortured by Turks-'Smoking'-The Outbreak in Lower Bosnia-Paralysis of the Government, and Mahometan Counter-Revolution-Conjuration of leading Fanatics in the Great Mosque—We are accused before the Pashà by forty Turks-Consular Protection-The Fanariote Metropolitan and Bishops of Bosnia-Their boundless Rapacity, and Oppression of the Rayah—A Bosnian Bath—Mosques and Cloth-hall of Serajevo-Types of the Population-Spanish Jews, and Pravoslave Merchants-Bosnian Ideas of Beauty!-Opposition of Christians to Culture-Extraordinary Proceedings of the Board of Health-The Zaptiehs-Continuance of the Panic-Portentous atmospheric Phenomenon-The Beginning of the End . .

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xii contents.

CHAPTER VII.

FIRST GLIMPSE OF THE HERZEGÓVINA.

Talismans and Phylacteries-Connection between the Geology f Illyria and her Cabalistic Science-Roman Gems and Altar of Jove the Thunderer-Amulets against the Evil Eye-On our Way again-The Gorge of the Želesnica-Pursued by Armed Horsemen-Sleep under a Haystack-Chryselephantine Rock-sculpture-Wasting her Sweetness on the Desert Air!-Mt. Trescovica-The Forest Scenery of Mt. Igman—Transformations of the Herb Gentian—Reminiscences of the Karst-No Water !-- A Race against Night-Strange Bedfellows - A Bosnian-Herzegóvinan House - We encounter Bashi-Bazouks-Cross the Watershed between the Black Sea and Adriatic -First Glimpse of the Herzegóvina-Signs of a Southern Sky-Coinica, the Runnymede of the Old Bosnian Kingdom-Great Charter of King Stephen Thomas-Our Host: the Untutored Savage-Absence of Nature's Gentlemen-Democratic Genius of Bosniacs and Southern Sclaves-The Narenta and its treacherous Waters-Iron Bridge - Entertained by Belgian Engineer - Murder of Young Christian by two armed Turks-Trepidation of our Host and Preparations for Flight-Touching Instance of Filial Affection !-A Village of Unveiled Mahometans — Rhododactyls: Darwinianism

CHAPTER VIII.

refuted at last!—The Tragic Lay of the Golden Knife—Magnificent Scenery of the Narenta Valley; Amethystine Cliffs and Emerald

Pools—A Land of Wild Figs and Pomegranates

MOSTAR AND THE VALE OF NARENTA.

Amulets against Blight-A Hymn in the Wilderness-We arrive at Mostar-Our Consul-Anglo-Turkish Account of Origin of the Insurrection in the Herzegóvina-The real Facts-The Giumruk -The Begs and Agas and their Serfs-The Demands of the Men of Nevešinje-Massacre of Sick Rayahs by Native Mahometans begins the War-Plan of Dervish Pasha's Campaign-Interview with the Governor-General, Dervish Pashà-Roman Characteristics of Mostar and her Roman Antiquities—Trajan's Bridge—Ali Pashà, his Death'sheads and Tragical End-The Grapes of Mostar-Start with Caravan for Dalmatian Frontier-A Ride in the Dark-Buna and the Vizier's Villa-Bosnian Saddles-A Karst Landscape-Tassorić: Christian Crosses and interesting Graveyard - Outbreak of Revolt in Lower Narenta Valley-The Armed Watch against the Begs-A burnt Village-On Christian Soil once more-Metcovich-Voyage Down the Narenta Piccola-Ruins of a Roman City-The Illyrian Narbonne-Metamorphosis of Sclavonic God into Christian Saint-The

. 283



Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-06099-8 - Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection: August and September 1875: With an Historical Review of Bosnia, and a Glimpse at the Croats, Slavonians, and the Ancient Republic of Ragusa Arthur John Evans Frontmatter

CONTENTS.

xiii

CHAPTER IX.

RAGUSA AND EPIDAURUS.

Marvels of the Valle d'Ombla-Port of Gravosa-Rocky Coves and Gardens of Ragusa-Ragusa Vecchia; Remains of Epidaurus-Monument of a Roman Ensign-Mithraic Rock-sculpture-Plan of Canale and the Roman Aqueduct-Antique Gems: the Lapidary Art in Ancient Illyria—Epidauritan Cult of Cadmus and Æsculapius -Phœnician Traces on this Coast-Syrian Types among modern Peasants-Grotta d'Escolapio and Vasca della Ninfa-Cavern, and Legend of St. Hilarion and the Dragon-Mediæval Sculpture in Ragusa Vecchia-The Founding of Ragusa-The Roman City on the Rock, and the Sclavonic Colony in the Wood-Orlando saves the City from the Saracens, and St. Blasius from the Venetians-Ragusa as a City of Refuge-Visit of Cœur-de-Lion-Government of the Republic-Sober Genius of Ragusans—Early Laws against Slavery—Hereditary Diplomatists-Extraordinary Bloom of Ragusan Commerce-The 'Argosies'-Commercial and other relations with England-Literature of Ragusa; she creates a Sclavonic Drama-Poets and Mathematicians: Gondola and Ghetaldi-The great Earthquake-End of the Republic-A Walk in Ragusa-Porta Pille-Stradone-Torre del Orologio-Zecca and Dogana-Ancient Coinage of Ragusa-Palazzo Rettorale—A Mediæval Æsculapius—Monuments to Ragusan Peabody and Regulus—Reliquiario di S. Biaggio—Silver Palissyware by a Ragusan Master-Discovery of St. Luke's Arm!-The Narrow Streets of Ragusa: Case Signorili, and Hanging Gardens-A Bird's-eye View of the City—The Herzegóvinan Refugees—A jewelled Ceinture from Nevešinje—The Fugitives taken!—Turkish Influence on Ragusan Costume—Contrast between Ragusan Peasants and 'Morlacchi'-Refinement of the Citizens-Blending of Italian and Sclave—The Natural Seaport of Bosnia—A Vision of Gold and Sapphire—On the Margin of the Hellenic World





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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

FULL-PAGE ENGRAVINGS.

| Groatian Types | | | | F | ron | tisį | piece |
|--|-----|------|----|-----|------|------|-----------|
| TOMB OF CATHARINE, last lawful Queen of Bosnia . | | | To | fac | e pa | ijе | xix |
| BOSNIAN TYPES AT SERAJEVO | | | ,, | | ,, | | 275 |
| Herzegóvinan Refugees at Ragusa | | | ,, | | ,, | | 428 |
| • | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| WOODCUTS IN TEXT | | | | | | | |
| Croatian Clothes-shop, Agram | | | | | | | PAGE 4 |
| Croat Woman in the Agram Market | • | | • | . • | | • | 9 |
| Roman and Croatian Pottery | | • | | • | • | • | 18 |
| Croatian Pottery | • | | • | . • | | • | 19 |
| Outlines of Croatian Musical Instruments | | • | | ٠. | • | • | 22 |
| Outline of Tracery | • | | ٠. | . ' | | | 23 |
| Bulgarian Settlement | | • | | ٠. | Ť | • | 29 |
| Bulgarian Profile | | | ٠. | | | | 31 |
| Sluin Woman | | | | | • | | 35 |
| Croat Man | - | | ٠. | | | Ċ | 37 |
| A Granitza Homestead | | | | | · | | 48 |
| Stŭpa | | | | | | | 50 |
| Homestead of Family Community, near Brood, Slavo | nia | | | | | | 57 |
| Plan of Common Dwelling | | | | | | | 59 |
| Head of Slavonian | | | | | | | 85 |
| View on River Save, looking from Slavonian Brood | tov | varo | ls | the | Bo | s- | |
| nian Shore | | | | | | | 88 |
| Plan of Turbine Mill | | | | | | | 95 |
| Bosniac Girl of the Possávina | | | | • | | | 96 |
| Diagram of Salt-mill | | | • | | | | 1.04 |
| Old Castle of Doboj | | | | • | | • | 105 |
| 'The Old Stones,' near Tešanj | • | | • | • | | • | 112 |



Cambridge University Press 978-1-108-06099-8 - Through Bosnia and the Herzegovina on Foot during the Insurrection: August and September 1875: With an Historical Review of Bosnia, and a Glimpse at the Croats, Slavonians, and the Ancient Republic of Ragusa Arthur John Evans Frontmatter

xvi LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

| | | | | | PAGE |
|---|-------|--------|----|---|-------|
| Castle of Tešanj | | | | | . 114 |
| Turkish Café, Ťešanj | | | | • | . 117 |
| Latin Maiden of Tešanj | | • | | | . 120 |
| Pots from Tešanj | | | • | | . 121 |
| Pilgrims at the Shrine, near_Comušina | | | | | . 132 |
| Types at the Fair | • | | | | . 145 |
| Bosnian Belle | | | | | . 148 |
| Gun-Flint | | | | | . 153 |
| Tree struck by Lightning | | | | | . 158 |
| Rocky Gorge of the Jasenica | | | | | . 169 |
| Mysterious Sepulchres, Podove | | | | | . 171 |
| Ancient Monuments in Zelesnica Valley . | | | , | | . 174 |
| View in Travnik | | | | | . 192 |
| Bosniac Mahometan Woman | | | , | • | . 195 |
| Old Castle of King Tvartko at Travnik | | | | | . 203 |
| Bosnian Armorial Bearings | | | , | | . 218 |
| Bas-relief of Cupid | | | | • | . 237 |
| Arrowhead Charms | • | | , | | . 289 |
| Amulets against the Evil Eye | • | | | | . 289 |
| Mount Trescovica, from South-Eastern Spur of | Mount | t Igma | n. | • | . 295 |
| Mount Bielastica | • | | | | . 296 |
| Plan of Bosnian Han | • | | | • | . 300 |
| First Glimpse of the Herzegóvina | | | | | . 302 |
| View of Coinica | | | | | . 303 |
| Unveiled Mahometan Women at Jablanica . | | • | | • | . 320 |
| Mostar Bridge | | | | | . 344 |
| Christian Monuments, Tassorić | | | | • | . 357 |
| Graveyard at Tassorić | | | | | . 357 |
| Women and Child, Stagno | | | | | . 372 |
| Sculpture of Roman Standard-Bearer at Ragusa | Veccl | nia . | | | . 383 |
| Head of Brenese Peasant | | | | | . 389 |
| Virgin and Child | | | | | . 393 |
| Palazzo Rettorale and Torre del Orologio, Rague | SR . | _ | | _ | . 421 |



Key to the Pronunciation of the Serbo-Croatian Orthography, adopted for Illyrian Names in this Book.

| Serbo-Croatian | Letters | Approximate Sound, |
|----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| ž | = | French j . |
| lj | == | Italian gl. |
| nj | ak | Italian gn. |
| ć | === | like English ch. |
| c | 25. | la. |
| č | # Cq | German tsch. |
| dž | = | like $dsch$. |
| ě | = | like English sh. |



Frontmatter More information



TOMB OF CATHARINE, LAST LAWFUL QUEEN OF BOSNIA.



HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

'Tantum religio potuit suadere malorum.'

ABOUT the middle of the fifth century, when Britain was passing definitely into the hands of the English, and when on the Continent the hordes of Attila were dealing the most tremendous blow that had yet fallen on the Roman Empire, Sclavonic tribes overran Mæsia, Thrace, Macedonia, and Illyricum, and pushed on to the Adriatic shores. From this period the final settlement of the Sclaves in the area of what is now known as Turkey-in-Europe may be safely dated. Their first ravages over, the Sclaves, who from their communal family-organisation were little capable of formidable combination, appear to have easily accepted Roman suzerainty. The new settlers were soon among the most trusted troops of the Eastern Emperor, and at the beginning of the sixth century the Sclavonic colony of Dardania gives Eastern Rome one of its most renowned Emperors and its greatest general. The Sclave Upravda, the son of Istok, is better known as the Emperor Justinian, and Veličaŕ as Belisarius.

Thus were first cemented those peculiar relations between the Sclaves and Byzantium which are still of supreme importance in considering 'the Eastern Question.' The Byzantine government saw itself so capable of dealing with the Sclaves, that when the Avar nomads, at the beginning of the seventh century, devastated Illyricum, massacring alike Sclavonic settler and Roman provincial, and sacking even the coast cities of Dalmatia, Heraclius, as a masterstroke of policy, called in two new Sclavonic tribes from beyond the Danube as a counterpoise

¹ This is not the place to discuss the question of earlier Sclavonic immigrations.



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XX HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

to the Avars; and the corner of the Balkan peninsula between the Save, the Morava, and the Adriatic, was divided among the Sclavonic tribes, the Serbs, and the Croats, who still throughout this area form the bulk of the population.

The account given of this settlement by Constantine Porphyrogenitus is so mixed up with mythical elements that we can only accept the general outlines. As might be expected from the analogy of our own history of the conquest of Britain, the Sclavonic sagas, which seem to form the basis of the Byzantine version, bring into the field certain leaders with eponymic names, but the old family life of the Sclaves asserts itself even in these legends, and we read that the Croats were led to the conquest of the Avars by a family of brothers and sisters.

The Croatian settlement seems to have been the earlier. The Croats came from the countries beyond the Carpathians, and colonized the countries now known as Austrian and Turkish Croatia, and the northern part of Dalmatia. The Save formed a rough boundary to the Croatian nationality on the north, the Verbas on the east, and to the south the Cetina.

The Serbs, then inhabiting a part of what is now Galicia, hastened to imitate the example of the Croats, and took for their share the lands to the east and south of that occupied by their brother race. They occupied the whole, or nearly the whole, of the area now occupied by Free Serbia, Bosnia, Herzegóvina, Montenegro, Old Serbia, and the northern half of Albania, and stretched themselves along the Adriatic coasts from the neighbourhood of Spalato, where the river Cetina runs into the sea, to Durazzo, then still Dyrrhachium. Thus, with the exception of the barren corner called the Kraina, or

¹ De Administrando Imperio, capp. xxx., xxxi., xxxii.

² Chorvat, one of the supposed Croatian leaders, is evidently the eponymus of the whole race of Croats, whose own name for themselves, Charvati or Hrvati, seems to signify 'mountaineers,' and to be connected with the name of the *Carpathian* mountains, and the Carpi of Roman historians. Hilferding points out that of the names of Chorvat's four brothers, as given by Constantine Porphyrogenitus, two are equivalent in meaning to 'Delay' or 'Tarrying,' and Chorvat's two sisters bear the Sclavonic names of 'Joy' and 'Sorrow.' The names are perhaps allegorical of the gradual character of their conquests, and of defeats sustained as well as victories won.



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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

xxi

Turkish Croatia, the whole of what is now known as Bosnia, with which we have particularly to deal, belongs to the Serbian branch of the Sclaves.

For long the history of what later became the Bosnian kingdom is indistinguishable from that of the rest of the Serbs. The whole Illyrian triangle was divided into a great number of small independent districts, somewhat answering to the Teutonic 'Gaus,' called Župy. Župa means 'bond' or confederation, and each Župa was simply a confederation of village communities, whose union was represented by a magistrate or governor, called a Župan. The Župans in turn seem to have chosen a Grand Župan, who may be looked on as the President of the Serbian Federation. We know little about the early Županships of the Bosnian area, but a few of the petty commonwealths of the Serbian coastland, and what later on became the Herzegóvina, are mentioned by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine Porphyrogenitus, who wrote about 950. Here and there we read of a 'Ban' (translated, in Diocleas, by the Latin word 'Dux'), who was rather higher than an ordinary Župan.

These Serbian 'Archons,' as the Byzantine historians speak of them, acknowledged the suzerainty of the Eastern Empire, and even, in some cases (though doubtless to a less extent than the Croats), accepted Byzantine dignities. Thus a Ban of Zachlumia accepted the titles of Proconsul and Patrician. Later on, when Czar Simeon erected the new Bulgarian Empire, Serbia was forced for a while to bow to the dominion of the conqueror of Leo Phocas. In the tenth century the Serbs shake off the Bulgarian yoke, and we now begin to hear of four Grand Župans, whose jurisdictions answer to Serbia proper, Rascia, Dioclea, and Bosnia. The power of the lesser Župans was during this period being diminished for the benefit of these greater potentates, who in Bosnia are generally known as Bans. 'The Bans,' says the contemporary Serbian historian,' 'ruled each of them in his own province, and subjugated the Župans,

¹ This seems to me far more probable than the poetic derivation of Župa from the same word in the sense of 'sunny land.'

² Presbyteri Diocleatis, Regnum Slavorum (in Lucius, De Regno Dalmatiæ et Croatiæ, libri sex. Amst: 1676: p. 291.)



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XXII HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

receiving from them the taxes which beforetime had been paid to the King, i.e. the sole Grand Župan.

During the ninth and tenth centuries, while Bosnian-Serbian history is still so obscure, that of the Croats had achieved some prominence. The settlement of the Croats had, as we have seen, somewhat preceded the Serbian. They bordered on the coast-cities of Dalmatia, where Roman nationality and something of Roman civilization still lingered. Their relations with Byzantium were more defined, and they had also for a moment entered into the system of the renovated Empire of the West Thus the Croats were earlier imbued with Christianity than the Serbs, and external influences were earlier at work to give their too acephalous government greater unity than their inland neighbours, still under the full sway of Sclavonic communism, could attain to. In the year 914 a Croatian Grand Župan, Tomislav, who, in virtue of his relations to the Byzantine government and the Roman population of the Dalmatian cities, had assumed the title of 'Consul,' begins to be known to foreign princes as 'King of the Croats.' The successor of Tomislav is said to have conquered the neighbouring Serbian Banat, which from the principal river within its confines begins about this time to be known as Bosona, or Bosnia, and henceforth, down to the final subjugation of the Croatian-Dalmatian kingdom by the Magyars, Bosnia is a dependency of a Croatian crown.1 became a constitutional principle in Croatia that, when the king died childless, a new king should be elected by the seven Bans of the crown-lands, one of whom was the Ban of Bosnia.2

¹ It must, however, be borne in mind that during the eleventh century the Byzantine Government, after Basil's conquest of the Bulgarians, succeeded in rendering its authority something more than nominal throughout those parts, and introduced Governors, Protospathars, and Generals into Croatia. From about the year 1018 to 1076 the diadem of the Croatian Prince was received from Byzantium. According to the Presbyter of Dioclea, Basil subdued the whole of Bosnia, Rascia, and Dalmatia, including what is now Herzegóvina. This subjection, however, was only temporary.

² See Codex Diplomaticus Regni Croatiæ, Dalmatiæ et Slavoniæ, p. 188 (u Zagrebu, 1874). Sub Anno 1100 The seven Bans appear in the following order:—1, the Ban of Croatia; 2, the Ban of Bosnia; 3, of Slavonia; 4, of Posega; 5, Podravia; 6, Albania; 7, Syrmia.



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HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

xxiii

At the beginning of the twelfth century the Magyars overthrew the kingdom of the Croats, and in 1141 Geiza II. of Hungary completed the conquest of Bosnia, or, as it is generally known in the Hungarian annals, of Rama, from the little river of that name, flowing into the Narenta. The Hungarian dominion does not seem to have been much more than a vague suzerainty at this time. When Manuel Comnenus reduced Hungary to temporary subjection, we learn from his historian Cinnamus a few facts tending to show the comparative independence of Bosnia, and its isolation from the rest of Serbia. 'The Drina,' says he, 'divides Bosthna from the rest of Serbia, For Bosthna is not subject to the Grand Zupan of Serbia, but the people were at that time under their own magistrates and used their own customs.' The same author, however, shows the close relations existing between Bosnia and Hungary when he goes on to say that 'Boritzes,2 Exarch of Bosthna,' aided the King of Hungary against the Greeks. Manuel reduced Bosnia, with Croatia and other parts of Hungary, for a while; but the Magyars were not long in recovering the province, and Bela III. in 1168 made Culin, son of Borić, Ban of Bosnia, who henceforth styles himself Fiduciarius Regni Hungariæ.

The rule of Ban Culin is justly regarded as the brightest period in the annals of Christian Bosnia. Under his auspices and protection the merchants of Ragusa begin to plant their factories in Bosnia, and open out anew the rich mines which had been left unworked since the days of the Romans. Culin is said to have been the first Bosnian prince who struck coins, and the general prosperity was such that to this day 'the times of good Ban Culin' are invoked by the Bosniac when he wishes to express the golden age.

But the patronage which Culin afforded to a religious sect that now becomes prominent in Bosnia makes his rule of still

¹ See p. 315. Perhaps this stream once formed the boundary of Croatia in this direction. Evidently the name must first have been applied to Bosnia by *Dalmatian* borderers. The name Rama at first comprised the territory between this river and the Adriatic.

² The Ban Borić. The passages relating to Bosnia in Cinnamus are in his *Historiar*. lib. iii. c. 7 and 19.



XXIV HISTORICAL REVIEW OF BOSNIA.

greater importance, and leads us to the consideration of a subject which has its bearings even on English history.

The doctrine of the Two Principles of Good and Evil, which had its origin perhaps in the sublime mythology of Persia, and the eternal conflict of Light and Darkness, held its own amongst the various Gnostic sects of Christianity, scattered throughout the Eastern world, while the West was content to slumber in comparative orthodoxy. In Armenia, where these doctrines had certain affinities with the earlier religion, they seem to have taken especially firm root; and here, as in the other border states of the Byzantine Empire, heterodoxy went hand in hand with patriotism. Considering the hostile relations in which both nations stood to Byzantium, it is not at all surprising that friendly communications should have subsisted between the Armenians and the Bulgarian Sclaves whose country lay to the east of the Serbians. Further, it was extremely natural that Armenians, for national as well as sectarian reasons, should view with jealousy the progress of orthodox missionaries among the Bulgarians, and should attempt to counteract it by organising a propaganda of their own Mani-

Such was actually set on foot. How early this proselytism was first commenced is doubtful, but it is certain that the Danubian Sclaves were converted from heathenism pari passu by Manichæan and orthodox missionaries. The Byzantine Emperors, by their transplantation system, gave the Armenians every facility for their work. In the middle of the eighth century Constantine Copronymus, who had perhaps some sympathies with the heretics, transplanted a body of Paulicians from Armenia into Thrace, who we learn, on the authority of Cedrenus, spread the Paulician heresy through those parts, then largely inhabited by the Bulgarian Sclaves. At the end of the ninth century, when the persecution of Byzantium had provoked the Paulicians of Armenia to assert their independence, and when 'the Roman Emperor fled before the heretics whom his mother had condemned to the flames,' and Tephricé became the capital of a free-state devoted to Gnostic Christianity, the missionary efforts of the Armenians among the Sclaves was