

Chapter 1 : The Bridge on the Drina Quotes by Ivo Andrić

*The Bridge on the Drina* (Serbo-Croatian: *Na Drini Ćuprija*, Serbian Cyrillic: *Đ̣Đ̣ Đ̣Ṇ́Đ̣, Đ̣½Đ̣, Ṇ́Ṇ́fĐ̣, Ṇ́Đ̣, Ṇ́Đ̣*) is a historical novel by the Yugoslav writer Ivo Andrić. The novel revolves around the Mehmed Pašić Sokolović Bridge in Višegrad, which spans the Drina River and stands as a silent witness to history from its construction by the Ottomans in the mid-19th century until its partial destruction.

Create New "So people learned from the angels of God how to build bridges, and therefore, after fountains, the greatest blessing is to build a bridge and the greatest sin to interfere with one, for every bridge, from a tree trunk crossing a mountain stream to this great bridge of Mehmed Pasha, has its guardian angel who cares for it and maintains it as long as God has ordained that it should stand. The Bridge On the Drina original title: Exceptionally able and intelligent Christian prepubescent boys were taken away to Istanbul in order to be trained as Janissaries, the elite corps of the Ottoman army, dedicated to serve the Sultan until death. It is notable for containing countless Story Arcs, written from the perspectives of its huge cast of vibrant characters, of different ethnicities, beliefs and personalities, with the bridge itself being what bridges all of the characters and subplots together. An implicit critic of Balkan nationalism, this novel is considered a must-read for anyone who wishes to truly understand the conflicts still going on in this troubled region. All Jews Are Cheapskates: Subverted with Lotte the hotel manager. She is really stingy and careful with the money, but it is revealed that she actually uses it to help her relatives all around Europe. Most character subplots, as part of a larger Story Arc, eventually weld together. Abidaga, the overseer of the bridge construction, is extremely cruel and ruthless to the locals mobilized into slave labor, in order for the construction schedule to be fulfilled. The icing on the cake is that he embezzles the money Mehmed Pasha meant to be used for paying the laborers. Several rich Muslim families have these. Priest Nikola in his later days. Cruel and Unusual Death: Radisav the saboteur is publicly staked as a warning to other workers. The Ottoman Empire in the first half of the book. Austria-Hungary in the second. Evil Tower of Ominousness: Abidaga, probably the only truly evil character in the book, has one built for him. She is extremely beautiful and smart, which leads to men flocking around her, and she definitely knows it. This makes her much more independent and self-minded than was the norm for young Muslim girls of the time. It eventually leads to her demise, since she cannot reconcile her desire for independence with what society asks of her. Fate Worse than Death: The megalomaniacal Abidaga considers his exile to a backwater province in Asia Minor, after his embezzlement of the money meant for paying the bridge workers had been discovered, to be this. The book ends with its opening days.

*The Bridge on the Drina is a vivid depiction of the suffering history has imposed upon the people of Bosnia from the late 16th century to the beginning of World War I. As we seek to make sense of the current nightmare in this region, this remarkable, timely book serves as a reliable guide to its people and history.*

The introduction of the book tells about a small Serb boy who is separated from his mother. The boy was coming from a Christian family. The mothers could follow the young boys until a river where the children were ferried away. Upon the separation, the children were automatically converted to Muslims. The character under focus is named Mehmed. After turning sixty, Mehmed decided to construct a bridge across the river to mark his separation from the mother Ivo, , pp. The author is using the bridge to portray the power differential between the two divisions. The intent is to reconcile the two parties. However, it becomes clear that the bridge does not achieve its goal as it proves to be a faulty unifier. It is argued in this paper that the modernity process is a daunting experience. The construction work was completed after five years, signifying a crucial link between the Turkish Empire and Bosnia and Herzegovina Ivo, , pp. The completion contributed towards the replacement of the unreliable form of transport boat with alternative ones. The serfs were forced to work during the construction of the bridge. The construction of the railway line is a significant sign of development that depicts the move from the traditional to the modern way of life. It becomes apparent that there was no tension among the various sections of residents in the region. The solidarity of the residents became clear during the times when the Drina River floods. However, it emerges that the initial peaceful co-existence was to be disrupted from time to time. For instance, after a century, Austria conquered Hungary and some parts of Yugoslavia. This signaled the beginning of a crisis in the Turkish Empire. The extensive construction work meant that the bridge stood without repairs for a long time. The initial signs of discontent emerged in the 19th century. At the time, the Serbian uprising in Belgrade took shape. Soldiers from the empire decided to deal with the dissenting Serbs and other potential rebels by beheading them. The Young Turk revolution took place in the Empire, as threats to the integrity were high. The people were agitating for reforms. It was, thus, not surprising that people from all parts supported the revolution when it eventually broke out. Out of the revolution, the then sultan was forced out of office. The exit of the sultan paved the way for the reintroduction of the constitution, which had been suspended by the sultan upon assuming office. With the success of removing the sultan, hopes were high as people expected sweeping changes. In truth, the revolution achieved much since all Balkan ethnicities were included in government as elections were held paving the way for a multi- ethnic parliament. However, the deposed sultan attempted to take power without success. As time passed, the ideas of the Young Turks were replaced by nationalist views. Hence, in the novel, the attack on the bridge by Austria is mentioned as an attempt to destroy the bridge. At the time, the main idea of building the bridge was born out of the pursuit of forgiveness. The author portrays the bridge as a tool that posses the power to bridge the divisions among the people. However, in the end, it became clear that the expectation was elusive. The incorporation of Bosnia into Austria-Hungary was a tremendous frustration for Serbia. However, Serbia was obliged to accept the reality despite agitation to the contrary by the anti-Habsburg Serbian nationalists. In the ensuing scenario, Serbia had to look elsewhere notably, the Old Serbia. Following the victory of Italy in the war against the Turks, the Young Turks lost power. This turn of events gave the Balkans an opportunity to launch attacks on the Ottoman Empire. It was, however, clear that the war against the empire was always going to be difficult since accessing reinforcements could prove a setback. However, it was only Greece that had the capacity to prevent the use of the Aegean Sea. Having realized this condition, Greece and Bulgaria agreed to sign a pact on the issue. The aspects of modernity are also aptly reflected in the novel. The building of the railway, the opening up of university education, an increase in local trade, and the adoption of the Austrian ways of governance equally emerge. Every time a new aspect of life emerged, the reception was mixed. In the case of the Balkans, the new forms of transportation and education were embraced. With the railway in place, the neighboring communities were able to expand their trading capabilities. Similarly, the people from the region were able to move into and out of their original homes. Thus, they were placed in the

world map by the incoming events. During the first revolution, the Serbs from the two sides of Danube conspired against Janisarry leaders. They did this after finding out that the Janisarry leaders had overseen the rounding and murdering of several Serbian noblemen in Valjevo Ivo, , pp. This act outraged the Serbs and prompted them to stage an uprising in Belgrade. The uprising emphasized the need for unity among the Serbs in the pursuit of their freedom. In the views of the Serbs, the Muslim Ottoman Empire was an obstacle that obstructed the realization of their full rights. In this pursuit, the leaders of the revolution asked the Serbs to boycott paying taxes to the Ottoman Empire. The Serb leaders felt that basing the taxes on the Islamic religion was disrespectful of their fundamental rights. The Serbs succeeded in subduing the Turks through incessant attacks across the region. This led to the liberation of the region. The bridge has also contributed towards the understanding of the colonial history. It emerges that the bridge was never stable or determined, upon reading the novel. However, insistence is made regarding the permanence of the bridge. This may capture the identity of the people given the conditions of the residents at the time. In the final episodes of the novel, the Austria-Hungarians destroyed the bridge. This could emphasize the main point of the author regarding how modernity comes up in a moment of destruction. In recounting how goods are scattered and broken, the author brings out the observation that the bridge was no longer tenable or sustainable. In the pursuit of promoting the Serbian nationalism, the revolutionaries referred to myths and issues surrounding the Kosovo battle. The Serbian revolution took the line similar to the French revolution. However, the leaders of the revolution emphasized the role of the Christian religion in the construction of their identity. The appeal to the Christian identity centered on the historical Kosovo battle that saw the killing of a Serbian prince. Famously known as prince Lazar, the Serbs saw the prince as a mythical representation of a god. Hence, by killing the prince, the Turks had killed their god. Although, the Turks were the ones who killed the prince, any person who converted to Islam was also seen as culpable for the tragic event. In brief, conversion from Christianity to Islamic religion was a sign of betrayal. Thus, those who converted to Islam were seen as traitors of both race and religion. Moreover, since the Turks subjected the Serbs to suffering, conversion to Islam was viewed as abetting subjugation and exploitation. Thus, in pursuing their nationalism, the Serbs used religion as a primary aspect. The Bridge on the Drina reflects the process of modernity. It clearly emerges that those people who were the witnesses of modernity faced several hurdles, upon reading the story. Progress is costly and painful based on the recounts of the author. Issues of tradition and reverence also came up as critical aspects that influence the development process of a region. However, as it is seen, power and desire to rule play a crucial role in changing societies. This is established based on the number of revolutions and battles that were fought in the region.

**Chapter 3 : The Bridge on the Drina - Wikipedia**

*It is a sincere hope that The Bridge on the Drina enjoys that privilege. It remains unclear whether I have finished this novel before. Scenes like the impalement and the flood were rooted firmly in my memory.*

Measured from the source of the Tara, its longer headwater, the Drina is kilometers miles long. Navigation[ edit ] The river is not navigable today, but together with the Tara it represents the main kayaking and rafting attraction in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. Earliest written sources of the Drina boats date from the early 17th century. This type of boat is called monoxyl or dugout canoe. He writes that there were thousands of such boats at Zvornik, which navigated all the way to Belgrade, downstream the Drina and the Sava. It is the first one in the Drina valley which was discovered in one piece and in such a good shape. The boat is 7. When dug out, it weighted 2 tons, but after drying out for two years in natural conditions, it was reduced to 1. After being dried, it went through the conservation process in As the local museum in Loznica had no space to exhibit such a big item, a special annex was built especially for the monoxyl. It is estimated that it was made between and from the trunk of an oak that was to years old when cut. Based on the marks on it, this particular boat was most likely used for the transportation of the bulk cargo from one side of the river to another, as it seems to be too massive to be operated by the oars. Cuts and marks on it indicate that it was probably pulled over the river by the horses. It is possible that later, when it went out of service, it was used as the foundation of a watermill. The river receives the Kolunska rijeka and the Osanica as tributaries from the left. In addition, the waters of Drina are used for several fish ponds for the rainbow trout spawning. This distinct geographical feature forms the Osat and Ludmer regions of Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina, which are separated by the river from the Azbukovica part of the Podrinje region of Serbia. This is where the rivers spills in many arms and flows, creating the largest flood plain in former Yugoslavia, which the river divides in half. The variability of the water flow and low altitude resulted in several course changes during history. Characteristics[ edit ] Like the Velika Morava, the Drina is also a meandering river, with a very high meandering ratio The Drina is a very fast river with cold and greenish water, which is from the limestone that underlays the area in which the river carved its bed. The drainage basin covers 19, square km 4. The Drina belongs to the Black Sea drainage basin. Before it was regulated by the several power stations, the Drina used to flood its valley. The most disastrous flood occurred in, which destroyed the town of Ljubovija. Tributaries[ edit ] Major left tributaries: Power[ edit ] The Drina originates at an altitude of meters 1, feet and flows into the Sava at 75 meters feet. The large inclination is not constant because of many gorges and bends, but still more than enough to generate an estimated 6 billion kilowatt-hours of potential electrical power. Also, the discharge steadily grows: However, power capacity is not fully used since only three hydro electrical power stations HE have been constructed so far: Population[ edit ] As a result of the inhospitable terrain and the lack of good railways and major roads, the surrounding territory is sparsely populated. Apart from many small villages, the major settlements on or near the river are:

**Chapter 4 : Divided Core - Fiction - The Bridge on the Drina**

*The Bridge on the Drina is a beautiful, white structure spanning a fast-flowing green ribbon of water. Over centuries, the bridge inspires folk tales. The bridge comes about when a kidnapped ten-year-old Christian boy grows up to be Grand Vezir and, recalling the misery of a ferry crossing, commissions a stone bridge.*

History, at least as it is popularly understood, often influences the character of the future, so this article seeks to illuminate three brief bits of historical meaning. The first involves the intent of the Allbritton cafe now called Espwesso. The second, an old norm of behavior between faculty and students. And finally, the origins of Senior Cocktails, the third. All told, these elements collectively form the tale of a beautiful and normative aspect of Wesleyan society that aged, became tarnished, and eventually disappeared. This bridge serves in analogy for many aspects of Ottoman rule in the Balkans and some of these I will reference later on , but for now its importance lies in the kapia, the widened center of the bridge. The kapia is as central to the society of the town as it is to the bridge itself. So it was to be with cafe space allotted on the bottom floor of Allbritton. Today, we have Pi Cafe and Usdan Cafe during the daylight hours, but these are spaces are not particularly conducive to the same sort of activity and are often noisy and overcrowded besides. We also have Espwesso, but no-one but students and Public Safety is around on campus by the time they open. This was not seen as unusual, or embarrassing, or dangerous, but rather something that contributed the cohesion of campus society and fostered long-term relationships between students and faculty that went intellectually deeper than term papers and letters of recommendation. This time is now long past. Some decades ago, the normative paradigm shifted, and that sort of interaction became a little taboo. Once widely accepted, the practice all-but disappeared. While today not impossibly shun-worthy for those of legal age, such activities are, to my knowledge at any rate, rather uncommon. But there was a time. Which brings me toâ€ Senior Cocktails: In the Beginning Senior Cocktails began with the old paradigm in mind. It was a time for paying tribute to the bonds of the senior class and faculty over the course of their fleeting years at Wesleyan. Well, faculty stopped going and behavior became rowdier. As the old paradigm became obsolete, faculty became less inclined to attend due to time and workload constraints as much as embarrassed unhappiness with the event itself. With fewer and fewer and finally none of the revered faculty in attendance to bear witness, seniors imagined the event more as an outlet for final hurrahs, and realized this imagination with a now-typical lubricated zeal. This is not to imply that everyone, or even terribly many, imagined it as so â€” but loud actions speak loudly. We have no kapia upon which students and faculty may form deeper connections, connections that are then celebrated and furthered in commemorative Senior Cocktails. Yes, we have cafes, but these are more focused on the distribution of food than upon the conversation passing over the drinks. Yes, we have robust relationships with faculty, but these are rarer and, in aggregate, shallower than the might be under other circumstances. Yes, we have had Senior Cocktails, but the flavor of such events trumpet the celebration of a rather different culture. A major theme of The Bridge on the Drina is that of connection. The bridge acts as the transit-point between different worlds; the kapia acts as the epicenter of that borderland. And can we ever rebuild?

## Chapter 5 : Bosnian Timeline

*The Bridge on the Drina is, at its most surface level also on a much more profound one, just what the title says it is: a story about a bridge. This historical novel gives readers the history of.*

As Grand Vizier for almost fifteen years, he plays a crucial role in the imperial expansion campaigns of three sultans. Yet, that initial moment of separation from his mother still haunts him and he decides to order the building of a bridge at a point on the river where he was parted from her. The construction work starts in and five years later the bridge is completed together with a caravanserai or han , signifying a very important link between the Sarajevo pashaluk the territory of present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina and the rest of the Turkish empire, and replacing the unreliable boat transport across the river. The reader learns how serfs are forced to build it and how they variously strike and sabotage the construction site because of poor working conditions. The reader also learns that there are no tensions between the Muslims referred to as Turks throughout the novel , Orthodox Christians the Serbs , Sephardic Jews and the Roma people. Rather, they stand in solidarity with one another during the regular floods of the Drina. About a century later, Habsburg Austria reclaims what is territories of present-day Hungary , Croatia and Bosnia and thus a crisis within the Ottoman Empire begins. Due to lack of state funds, the caravanserai is abandoned, while the bridge project is completed, so well-constructed that it stands for centuries without maintenance. The first nationalist tensions arise in the 19th century when the Serbian Uprising in the neighbouring Belgrade Pashaluk the territory of present-day central Serbia begins. Even so, neighbour never raises a hand against neighbour; instead soldiers from all parts of the Empire establish a guard-point at the gate and behead suspect Serbs and potential rebels. After the Congress of Berlin in , Serbia and Montenegro become fully independent countries while the Austro-Hungarian Empire receives a right to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina and thus turn it into a protectorate. Since the completion of the bridge, time has seemed to stop, and the local people have many difficulties in accepting the numerous changes that come with Austrian rule. A barrack is built at the site of the caravanserai and the town suddenly experiences a substantial influx of foreigners. People from all parts of the Austro-Hungarian kingdom arrive, opening their businesses and bringing the customs of their native regions with them. A narrow gauge railway line is built to Sarajevo and the significance of the bridge is soon reduced, but not completely, as will become apparent subsequently. Thanks to this modernisation, children begin to be educated in Sarajevo, and later some of them continue their studies in Vienna. Another "contribution" to these changes is the crisis of the year , when troubles in Turkey give Austria an excellent opportunity to annex Bosnia and Herzegovina formally. The Balkan Wars of and , when Turkey was almost completely pushed out of the Balkans, do not help to foster better relations between Serbs and Austrians, as they undermine the significance of the middle span of the bridge, with its friendly inter-ethnic relationships and camaraderie. Many young Serbian men pass over it at night and smuggle themselves across the border to Serbia. The reader never learns if the most famous of them, Gavrilo Princip , passes across this bridge, although historically it would have been a possibility. The bridge with the old road to Sarajevo suddenly regains its importance, as the railway line is not adequate to transport all the materiel and soldiers who are preparing for the invasion of Serbia. However, the Austrians are swiftly defeated on their first invasion attempt and the Serbians start to advance towards Bosnia.

**Chapter 6 : The Bridge on the Drina**

*THE BRIDGE ON THE DRINA* By Ivo Andric Translated from the Serbo-Croat by Lovett F. Edwards With an introduction by William H. McNeill Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, from original ISBN #

He rises through the Ottoman military ranks and around the age of 60 becomes the Grand Vizier, a position he holds for the next fifteen years. He remains haunted by the memory of being forcibly taken from his mother and orders the construction of a bridge at the part of the river where the two became separated. Construction begins in 1596, and five years later the bridge is completed, together with a caravanserai or han. The bridge replaces the unreliable ferry transport that was once the only means of traversing the river and comes to represent an important link between the Bosnia Eyalet and the rest of the Ottoman Empire. The bridge is built by serfs, who intermittently stage strikes and sabotage the construction site in protest against the poor working conditions. The Ottomans respond harshly, impaling the one caught saboteur. The bridge is wider across the middle portion, known as the gate or kapija, and this section becomes a popular meeting place. Every important moment in the lives of the local residents comes to revolve around the bridge, with Christian children crossing it to be baptized on the opposite bank, and children of all religions playing around it. As time progresses, legends develop around the history of the bridge. The locals tell of two Christian infants who were buried alive inside the bridge to placate the fairies vile that thwart its construction. About a century later, the Habsburg Monarchy reclaims much of Central Europe and the northern Balkans from the Ottomans, triggering a crisis within the empire. Due to lack of state funds, the caravanserai is abandoned and falls into disuse. The bridge, on the other hand, stands for centuries without maintenance because of how well it was constructed. The partially destroyed bridge, The first nationalist tensions arise in the 19th century, with the outbreak of the First Serbian Uprising in present-day central Serbia. The Turks construct a blockhouse on the bridge, decorating it with stakes on which they pin the heads of suspected rebels. One evening, the blockhouse burns down. In the ensuing decades, as the Ottoman Empire continues to decline, Bosnia is ravaged by plague. After the Congress of Berlin in 1878, Serbia and Montenegro become fully independent countries. Austria-Hungary receives a right to occupy Bosnia-Herzegovina and turns it into a protectorate. A barrack is built at the site of the caravanserai and the town experiences a substantial influx of foreigners. People from all parts of Austria-Hungary arrive, opening new businesses and bringing the customs of their native regions with them. A narrow gauge railway line is built to Sarajevo and the bridge loses much of its strategic importance. Local children begin to be educated in Sarajevo, and some go on to continue their studies in Vienna. Tensions flare following the assassination of Empress Elisabeth of Austria in 1889. In 1908, Austria-Hungary formally annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina, sparking tensions with Serbia, which the Austro-Hungarians come to regard as a serious obstacle to their further conquest of the eastern Balkans. The Balkan Wars of 1912-13 see the Ottomans almost completely forced from the region, and relations between Austria-Hungary and Serbia deteriorate further. The significance of the middle portion of the bridge also becomes undermined, as residents of different ethnicities become suspicious and wary of one another. The bridge with the old road to Sarajevo suddenly regains its importance, as the railway line is not adequate to transport all the materiel and soldiers who are preparing to attack Serbia in the autumn of 1914. Despite this, he remained in contact with his Christian family, and in 1915, convinced the Porte to grant the Serbian Orthodox Church autonomy. He spent much of World War I in captivity, and was only freed in July 1918, after Emperor Charles declared a general amnesty for political prisoners. Throughout the interwar period, he served as an ambassador of the newly created Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes later Yugoslavia. Literary historian Andrew B. Turcizmi, words of Turkish, Arabic or Persian origin that had found their way into the South Slavic languages under Ottoman rule. In the introduction to his English-language translation, Edwards also declined to classify it as a novel, for "its scope is too vast, its characters too numerous, its period of action too long. In place of these there is the bridge, whose birth we attend, whose stability we come to count on. She notes that other scholars have classified it as a "non-fiction novel", a term she considers superfluous. But if we wish for precision, *The Bridge on the Drina* can best be classified as a collection of short stories of peasant life held together by a bridge. Most scholars interpret the

eponymous bridge as a metonym for Yugoslavia, which was itself a bridge between East and West during the Cold War , "partaking of both but being neither". However, at the time of writing, the country did not enjoy the reputation of an inter-civilizational mediator, which was fostered by Tito only after his split with Stalin in 1948. Thus, the novel can be seen as having contributed to the formation of this national self-image. Thus, the bridge is both a symbol of unification and division. Muslim Slavs depicted in the novel, he asserts, fall under three types: On the one hand, it marks the end of traditional Ottoman life in the town and signals the unstoppable oncome of modernity, while on the other, it foreshadows the death and destruction that await Bosnia and Herzegovina in the future.

## Chapter 7 : Drina - Wikipedia

*The Bridge on the Drina* (Serbo-Croatian: *Na Drini Ćuprija*, Serbian Cyrillic: *Дрџина Дрџина, Њџинаџинаџина*, sometimes restyled as *The Bridge Over the Drina*, is a novel by Yugoslavian writer Ivo Andrić.

Visegrad and the bridge on the Drina, Bosnia and Herzegovina : From this bridge spreads fanlike the whole rolling valley with the little oriental town of Visegrad and all its surroundings, with hamlets nestling in the folds of the hills, covered with meadows, pastures and plum orchards, and crisscrossed with walls and fences and dotted with shaws and occasional clumps of evergreens. Looked at from a distance through the broad arches of the white bridge it seems as if one can see not only the green Drina, but all that fertile and cultivated countryside and the southern sky above. We crossed the border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina and headed to the first town on our way – Visegrad. Drina has always been a border river. During Roman times it was the border between the Eastern and Western part of the empire. Nowadays it flows near the border between Serbia and Bosnia and Herzegovina. And Visegrad has always been a borderline town. Here you can pay with Serbian dinars, Bosnian marks and euro. The bridge on the Drina in Visegrad used to be a small settlement before the 16th century, when the bridge was built. Construction of the bridge took place between 1596 and 1608. Since then it is the link between Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia. Once it was on the main road from Sarajevo to Istanbul. Of everything that man erects and builds in his urge for living nothing is in my eyes better and more valuable than bridges. They are more important than houses, more sacred than shrines. Belonging to everyone and being equal to everyone, useful, always built with a sense, on the spot where most human needs are crossing, they are more durable than other buildings and they do not serve for anything secret or bad. We turned away the offer for a boat ride and instead headed to explore the city ourselves. Whoever may have visited Visegrad, was probably left amazed by the wonderful nature, the green hills and the river flowing between them. We stepped on the bridge and started our walk, with the heavy clouds above us. Beautiful and almost eternal, it was erected between 1596 and 1608. The bridge is 100 m long and 6 m wide, featuring 11 arches above the river. There are two terraces in the middle, known as *kapia*. This is the place where any Visegrad citizen could sit for a rest or a coffee, have a chat with the other passers-by or just enjoy the view. On one of the terraces there is also a pillar with a verse saying who and when built the bridge. This was also the place where the important messages were hanged. The bridge survived more than 400 years but not without any damage. During WW1 it was bombed by the Serbians and the Austrian troops. It lost three of its pillars. After being repaired, it received no mercy during WW2 when 5 of its beautiful arches were damaged. The bridge witnessed many terrible events. During the Bosnian war hundreds of Bosnians were killed here. Hundreds of years ago the road used to pass by Rogatica village and not by the Drina river. Now the line is used only for a small tourist train travelling between Mokra Gora and Sargan Vitası village.

## Chapter 8 : The Bridge on the Drina (Literature) - TV Tropes

*A grandson gives his grandfather a vow to go to the city to sell a cow and bring back a wife.*

## Chapter 9 : Visegrad and the bridge on the Drina, Bosnia and Herzegovina

*Ivo Andrić ( - ) wrote the historical novel The Bridge on the Drina. It is an exceptional fiction, spanning over 400 years, with no main characters save perhaps the perennial Višegrad Bridge.*