

The Guns of June: Sarajevo and the Beginning of the 20th Century



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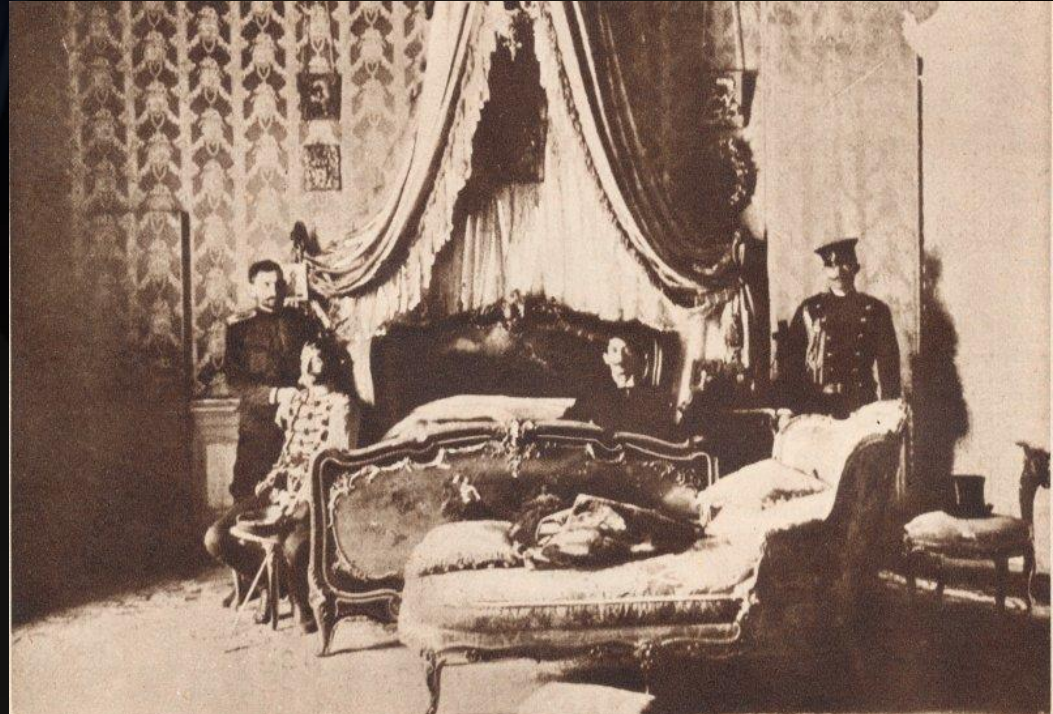
Every story needs a beginning, especially the story of the 20th century. As good a place as any to start would be the spectacular Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles, the residence of the last King of France before the French Revolution. It was in this hall, on 18 January 1871, the 58th anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig, that King Wilhelm Friedrich Ludwig I of Prussia was proclaimed Kaiser Wilhelm I of the German Empire after the Franco-Prussian War. The defeated French were not amused and would not forget.

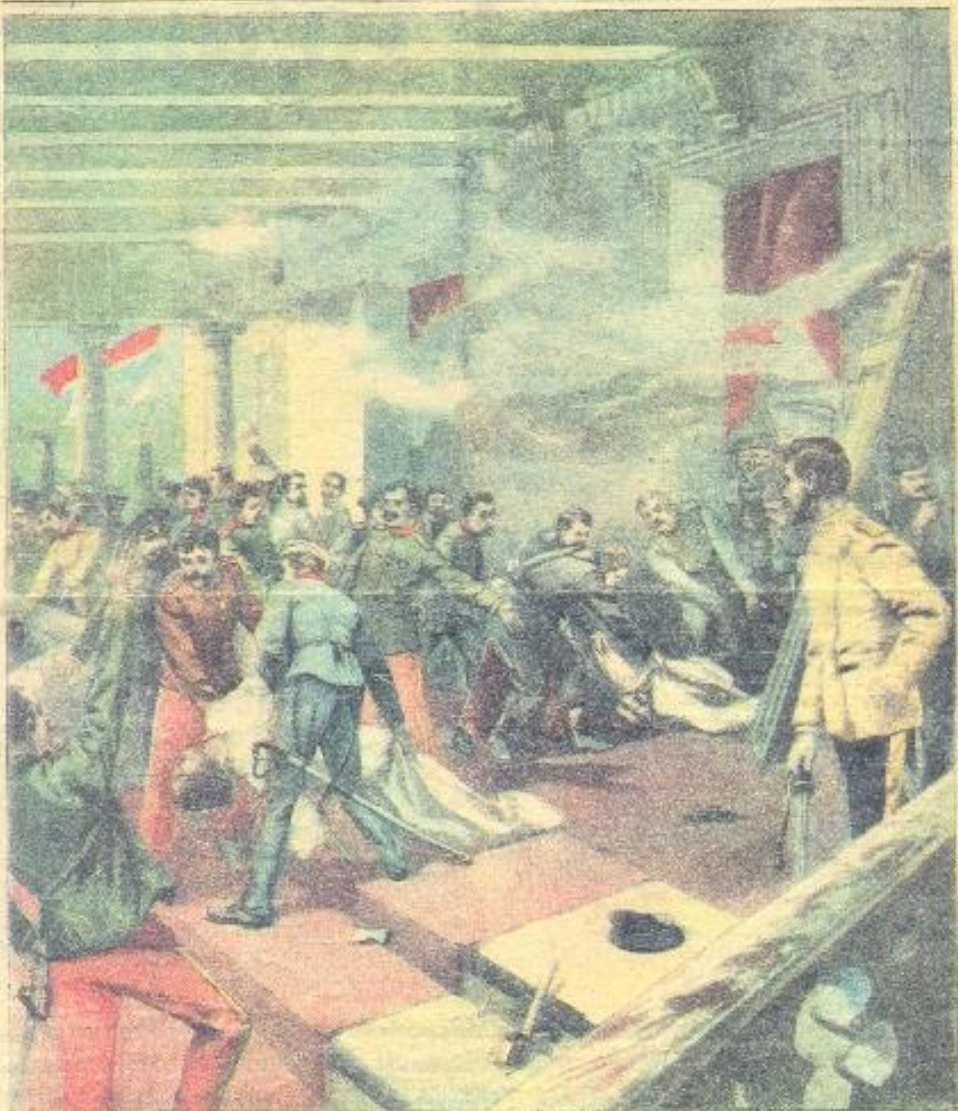


In the Balkans in 1889, King Milan of Serbia unexpectedly abdicated and withdrew to private life, proclaiming his son Alexander king of Serbia under a regency until he should attain his majority at eighteen. His mother became his regent.

In 1893, King Alexander, aged sixteen, arbitrarily proclaimed himself of full age, dismissed the regents and their government, and took the royal authority into his own hands. His action won popular support, as did his appointment of a radical ministry.

In May, 1894, King Alexander arbitrarily abolished King Milan's liberal constitution of 1888 and restored the conservative one of 1869. In the summer of 1900, King Alexander suddenly announced his engagement to the widowed Madame Draga Mašin, formerly a lady-in-waiting to his mother and 12 years his senior. The projected union initially aroused great opposition.





LES ÉVÉNEMENTS DE BELGRADE. — APRÈS LE DRAME

King Alexander tried to reconcile political parties by unveiling a liberal constitution of his own initiative, introducing for the first time in the constitutional history of Serbia the system of two chambers (skupština and senate). This reconciled the political parties but did not reconcile the army which, already dissatisfied with the king's marriage, became still more so at the rumors that one of the two unpopular brothers of Queen Draga, Lieutenant Nikodije, was to be proclaimed heir-presumptive to the throne.

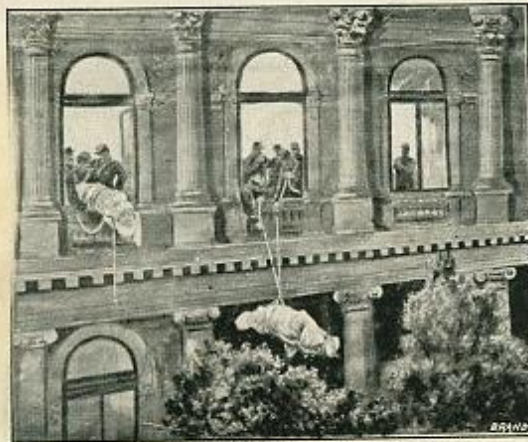
Meanwhile, the independence of the senate and of the council of state caused increasing irritation to King Alexander. The King then suspended (March 1903) the constitution for half an hour, time enough to publish the decrees by which the old senators and councilors of state were dismissed and replaced by new ones. This arbitrary act naturally increased the dissatisfaction in the country.

Apparently to prevent Queen Draga's brother being named heir-presumptive, but in reality to replace King Alexander Obrenović with Peter Karadjordević, a conspiracy was organized by a group of Army officers. The royal couple's palace was invaded and they hid in a cupboard in the Queen's bedroom. The conspirators searched the palace and eventually discovered the royal couple and murdered them in the early morning of May 29, 1903. King Alexander and Queen Draga were shot and their bodies mutilated and disemboweled and, according to eyewitness accounts, thrown from a second floor window of the palace onto piles of garden manure. Peter I was elected as the King of Serbia by the Serbian Parliament and Senate. He was crowned King of Serbia on 21 September 1904 in St. Michael's Cathedral and anointed on 9 October 1904. After 45 years in exile, the Karadjordjević dynasty had regained the leadership of Serbia from the rival House of Obrenović.





In Memoria mării: cadavrele Familiei Regale din Serbia
In seplea de 28 Mai 1903



Aruncarea cadavrelor Regelui și Reginei prin ferestra
Palatului în Grădina în seplea de 28 Mai 1903



Evenimentele din Serbia
Inmormântarea Fraților Reginei Draga în seplea de 28 Mai 1903



In Memoria mării: Reginei Alexandru și Draga al Serbiei
In seplea de 28 Mai 1903



Autopsia Cadavrelor Regelui și Reginei Serbiei



Predarea cadavrelor Regelui și Reginei de către ofițeri,
Clerului spre înmormântarea lor

A set of post cards was even created to commemorate the assassination.



Ritual cross of The Black Hand

Dragutin Dimitrijević, also known as Apis, was a Serbian colonel. He personally organized and participated in the coup that killed King Alexander and his wife Queen Draga, though he was not present when they were killed. Apis saw someone escaping down the stairs, thought it was the King, and ran after him. It was one of the King's loyal guardsmen and Apis was wounded with three bullets to his chest, surviving because of his strong constitution. He was also the leader of the Black Hand group (“Unification or Death!”), later responsible for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand.



Vojin Tankosić, known as the Duke Tankosić, was a Serbian army major, a Chetnik leader, one of the founders of the Black Hand, and participant of the most important historic events in Serbia from the May coup in 1903 to the Sarajevo assassination. He commanded the firing squad that executed the queen’s brothers.



Born on 25 July 1894, Gavrilo Princip was only 9 years old when this happened and had no idea how these events would shape his life, begun in the tiny village of Obljaj in western Bosnia. He was one of nine children, six of whom died in infancy. He was named Gavrilo at the insistence of a local Serbian Orthodox priest, who claimed that naming the sickly infant after the Archangel Gabriel would help him survive.



Despite his father's opposition, Princip first began attending primary school in 1903, aged nine. He overcame a difficult first year and became very successful in his studies, for which he was awarded a collection of Serbian epic poetry by his headmaster. At the age of 13, Princip moved to Sarajevo, where his older brother Jovan intended to enroll him into an Austro-Hungarian military school.



Graffiti left by Gavrilo Princip in the garden of his home in Obljaj: his initials, in Cyrillic, and the year, 1909





Sarajevo, now in Bosnia and Herzegovina, is a fascinating city. It is a mixture of old and new, of Ottoman and Hapsburg, of spires and minarets – and far too many cemeteries.



By the time Princip reached Sarajevo, Jovan had changed his mind after a friend advised him not to make Gavrilo "an executioner of his own people". Princip was enrolled into a merchant school instead. After three years of study, Gavrilo transferred to a local gymnasium. In 1910, he came to revere Bogdan Žerajić, a Bosnian Serb revolutionary who attempted to assassinate Marijan Varešanin, the Austro-Hungarian Governor of Bosnia and Herzegovina, before taking his own life. In 1911, Princip joined Young Bosnia (Serbian: *Mlada Bosna*), a society that wanted to separate Bosnia from Austria-Hungary and unite it with the neighboring Kingdom of Serbia. Because the local authorities had forbidden students from forming organizations and clubs, Princip and other members of Young Bosnia met in secret. In 1912, he was expelled from school for being involved in a demonstration against Austro-Hungarian authorities. A student who witnessed the incident claimed that "Princip went from class to class, threatening with his knuckle-duster all the boys who wavered in coming to the new demonstrations." He left Sarajevo shortly after being expelled and made the 170 mile journey to Belgrade on foot.



In Belgrade, Princip volunteered to join the Serbian guerrilla bands fighting the Ottoman Turks, under the leadership of Major Vojin Tankosić. At first, Princip was rejected at a recruitment office in Belgrade because of his small stature. Enraged, he tracked down Tankosić himself, who also told him that he was too small and weak. Humiliated, Princip returned to Bosnia and lodged with his brother in Sarajevo. He spent the next several months moving back and forth between Sarajevo and Belgrade. In Belgrade he met Živojin Rafajlović, one of the founders of the Serbian Chetnik Organization, who sent him (alongside 15 other Young Bosnia members) to the Chetnik training centre in Vranje of “*Ujedinjenje ili smrt!*,” the Black Hand.

There they met with school manager Mihajlo Stevanović-Cupara. He lived in Cupara's house, which is today located on Gavriilo Princip Street in Vranje. Princip practiced shooting, using bombs and the blade, after which training was completed and he returned to Belgrade. There he met with Trifko Grabež and Nedeljko Čabrinović, seen here sitting with him in a park. All three suffered from tuberculosis and were later joined by four others in Sarajevo to assassinate the Archduke Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie.

Franz Ferdinand was born on 18 December 1863 in Graz, Austria, the eldest son of Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria (younger brother of Franz Joseph and Maximilian) and of his second wife, Princess Maria Annunciata of Bourbon-Two Sicilies. In 1875, when he was only eleven years old, his cousin, Duke Francis V of Modena, died, naming Franz Ferdinand his heir on condition that he add the name Este to his own. Franz Ferdinand thus became one of the wealthiest men in Austria. In 1889, Franz Ferdinand's life changed dramatically. His cousin Crown Prince Rudolf committed suicide at his hunting lodge in Mayerling. This left Franz Ferdinand's father, Karl Ludwig, as first in line to the throne. Karl Ludwig died of typhoid fever in 1896. Henceforth, Franz Ferdinand was groomed to succeed to the throne.

In 1894, Franz Ferdinand met Countess Sophie Chotek at a ball in Prague. To be eligible to marry a member of the Imperial House of Habsburg, one had to be a member of one of the reigning or formerly reigning dynasties of Europe. The Choteks were not one of these families. They kept their relationship a secret. Deeply in love, Franz Ferdinand refused to consider marrying anyone else. Finally, in 1899, Emperor Franz Joseph agreed to permit Franz Ferdinand to marry Sophie.





Emperor Franz Joseph agreed to permit Franz Ferdinand to marry Sophie on condition that the marriage would be morganatic and that their descendants would not have succession rights to the throne. Sophie would not share her husband's rank, title, precedence, or privileges; as such, she would not normally appear in public beside him. She would not be allowed to ride in the royal carriage or sit in the royal box in theaters.

The wedding took place on 1 July 1900, at Reichstadt (now Zákupy) in Bohemia; Franz Joseph did not attend the affair, nor did any archduke, including Franz Ferdinand's brothers. The only members of the imperial family who were present were Franz Ferdinand's stepmother, Princess Maria Theresa of Braganza, and her two daughters. Upon the marriage, Sophie was given the title "Princess of Hohenberg" (*Fürstin von Hohenberg*) with the style "Her Serene Highness" (*Ihre Durchlaucht*). In 1909, she was given the more senior title "Duchess of Hohenberg" (*Herzogin von Hohenberg*) with the style "Her Highness" (*Ihre Hoheit*). This raised her status considerably, but she still yielded precedence at court to all the archduchesses. Whenever a function required the couple to assemble with the other members of the imperial family, Sophie was forced to stand far down the line, separated from her husband.



They were very deeply in love and doted on their three children (another was stillborn), Princess Sophie of Hohenberg (1901–1990), who married Count Friedrich von Nostitz-Rieneck; Maximilian, Duke of Hohenberg (1902–1962), who married Countess Elisabeth von Waldburg zu Wolfegg und Waldsee; and Prince Ernst of Hohenberg (1904–1954), who married Marie-Therese Wood.

In 1938, following the *Anschluss*, the family was arrested. Having previously spoken at pro-monarchist meetings and publicly opposed *Anschluss*, Maximilian and Ernst were arrested by the Nazis and interned in Dachau concentration camp, where they were chiefly employed in cleaning the latrines. They did so cheerfully and maintained comradely relations with fellow prisoners. Maximilian was released after six months (Ernst was transferred to other concentration camps and released only in 1943) and was then imprisoned at Artstetten Castle; the Reich authorities also expropriated the family's properties in Austria.



Ferdinand had a passion for roses. Thousands of rose beds stretched out in a maze-like pattern over the grounds of his estate at Konopischt. According to “Archduke of Sarajevo,” guests often lost their way in “the great floral mosaic” of roses. His daughter Sophie recalled that her father was always studying flowers and pressing them into his books.

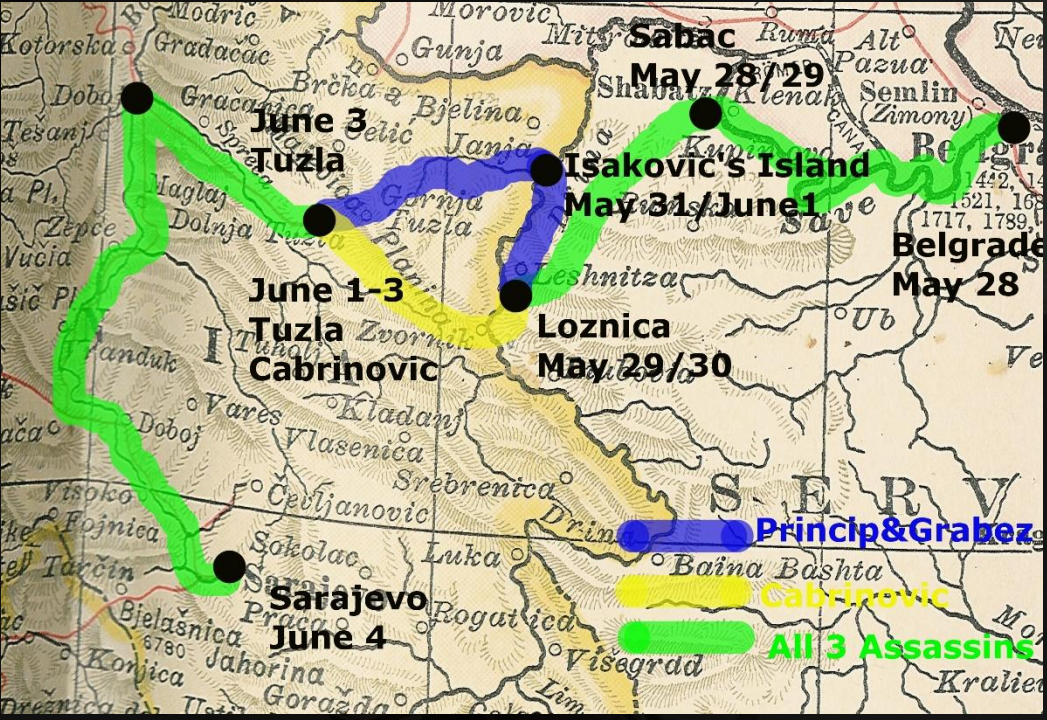
Another consuming passion was hunting. Tigers in India, kangaroos, emus, and wallabies in Australia, and stag and deer in the forests of Austria all met their demise at the end of the archduke’s rifle. His personal record was reportedly 2,140 kills in a day. Franz Ferdinand tallied his kills in a massive journal. The grand sum of pheasant, partridge and ground game that he shot was 272,511. Emperor Franz Joseph described his nephew’s hobby as mass murder, while others considered it a mania.



He was described as "a man of uninspired energy, dark in appearance and emotion, who radiated an aura of strangeness and cast a shadow of violence and recklessness ... a true personality amidst the amiable inanity that characterized Austrian society at this time," and "he was not one who would greet you ... he felt no compulsion to reach out for the unexplored region which the Viennese call their heart." His relationship with Franz Joseph was volatile. Franz Ferdinand showed very little warmth to anyone but his wife and three children. In a letter, published in "Archduke of Sarajevo," to his stepmother, Archduchess Maria Theresa, after the birth of his second son in 1904, Franz Ferdinand wrote "By far the cleverest thing I ever did in my life was to marry my Sophie. She is everything for me: my wife, my doctor, my advisor — in a word my whole happiness. ...And then our children! They are my whole pride and joy. I sit with them all day long in amazement that I can love them so much. And then the evenings at home when I smoke my cigar and read my papers. Sophie knits and the children tumble about, knocking everything off the tables. It's all so cozy and precious...."

In 1913, Emperor Franz Joseph commanded Archduke Franz Ferdinand to observe the military maneuvers in Bosnia scheduled for June 1914. Following the maneuvers Ferdinand and his wife planned to visit Sarajevo to open the state museum in its new premises there. A.J.P. Taylor observed that Sophie “could never share [Franz Ferdinand's] rank ... could never share his splendors, could never even sit by his side on any public occasion. There was one loophole ... his wife could enjoy the recognition of his rank when he was acting in a military capacity. Hence, he decided, in 1914, to inspect the army in Bosnia. There, at its capital Sarajevo, the Archduke and his wife could ride in an open carriage side by side ... Thus, for love, did the Archduke go to his death.” It would be a nice 14th anniversary present for her. Duchess Sophie, according to their oldest son, Duke Maximilian, accompanied her husband out of fear for his safety. The date itself was not propitious. The day of the assassination, June 28, is the feast of St. Vitus. In Serbia, it is called *Vidovdan* and commemorates the 1389 Battle of Kosovo against the Ottomans, at which the Sultan was assassinated in his tent by a Serb; it is an occasion for Serbian patriotic observances.



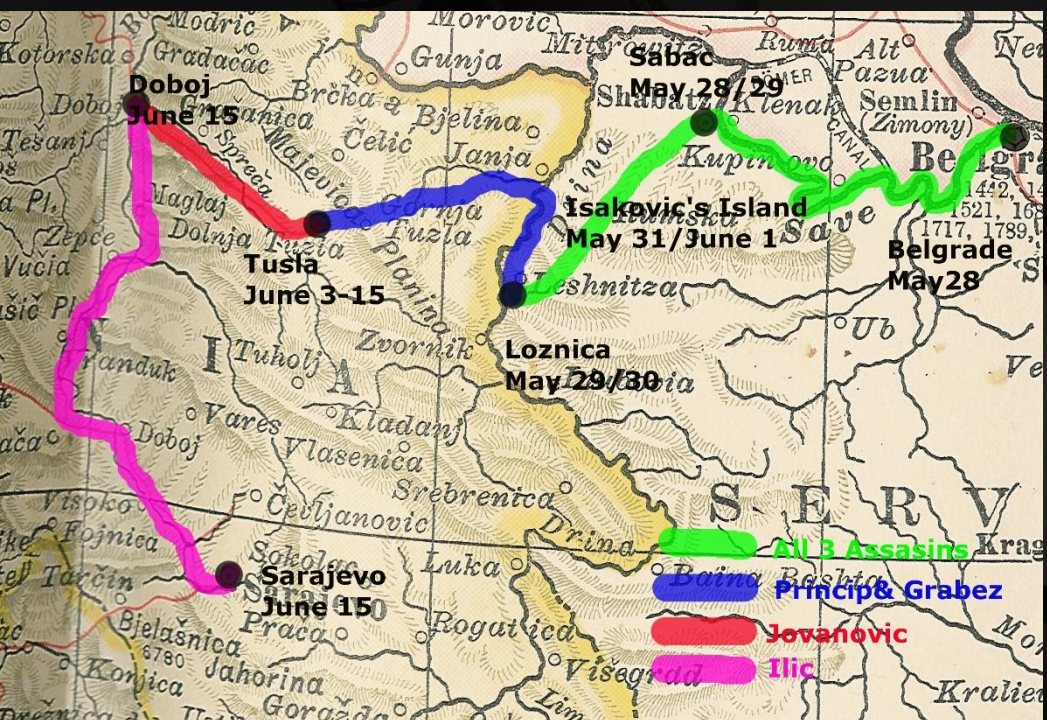


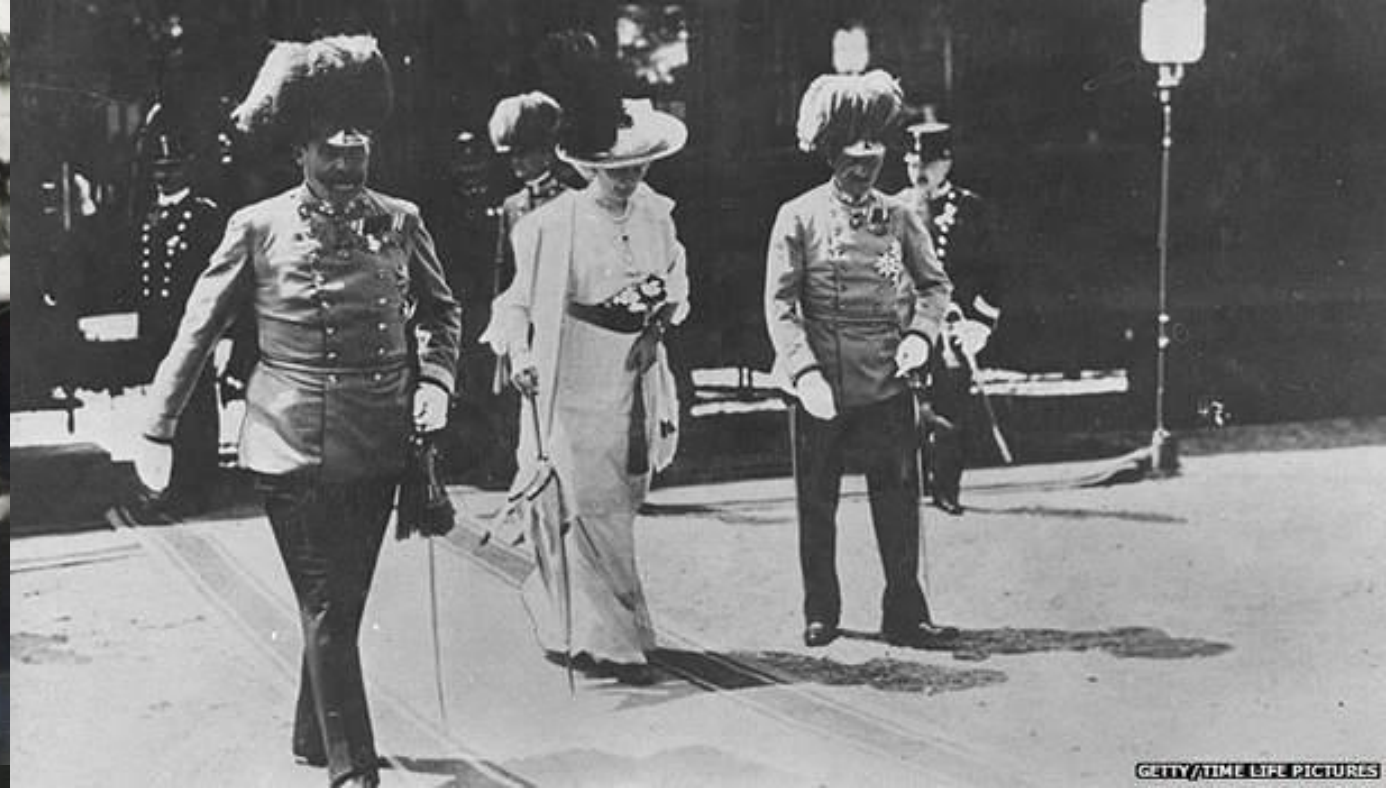
Princip, Grabež, and Čabrinović left Belgrade by boat on 28 May and traveled along the Sava River to Šabac where they met Captain Popović of the Serbian Border Guard. Popović, provided them with a letter to Serbian Captain Prvanović, and filled out a form with the names of three customs officials whose identities they could assume and thereby receive discounted train tickets for the ride to Loznica, a small border town.

When Princip, Grabež, and Čabrinović reached Loznica on 29 May, Captain Prvanović summoned three of his revenue sergeants to discuss the best way to cross the border undetected. While waiting for the sergeants to arrive, Princip and Grabež had a falling out with Čabrinović over Čabrinović's repeated violations of operational security. Čabrinović handed over the weapons he was carrying to Princip and Grabež. Princip told Čabrinović to go alone to Zvornik, make an official crossing there using Grabež's ID card and then go on to Tuzla and link back up.

In Tuzla, Čabrinović met one of his father's friends, Sarajevo Police Detective Ivan Vila. By coincidence, Princip, Grabež and Čabrinović boarded the same train for Sarajevo as Detective Vila. Čabrinović inquired of the detective the date of Franz Ferdinand's visit to Sarajevo. The next morning, Čabrinović passed on the news to his fellow assassins that the assassination would be on 28 June.

Arriving in Sarajevo on 4 June, Princip, Grabež, and Čabrinović went their separate ways. Princip checked in with Ilić, visited his family in Hadžici and returned to Sarajevo on 6 June taking up residence at Ilić's mother's house with Ilić.





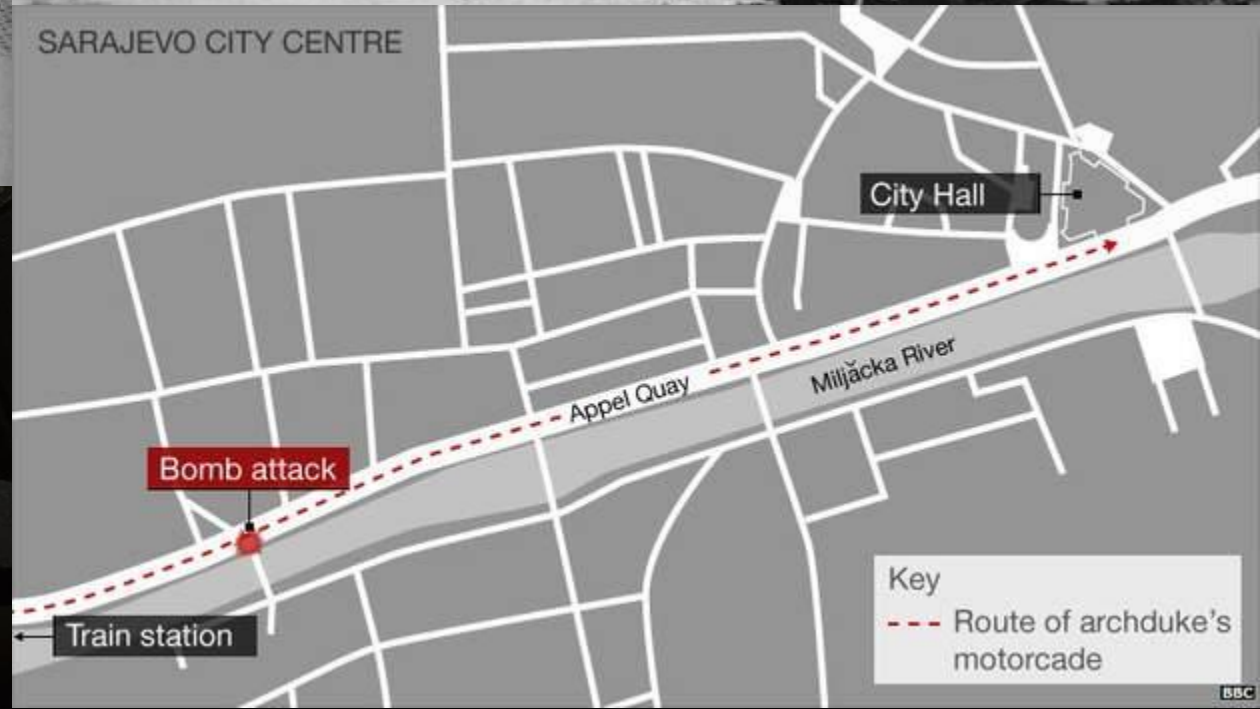
Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Sophie left the Hotel Bosna in Ilidza, about 6 miles west of Sarajevo, and boarded the train at about 9:30 am, to arrive at about 9:50. The party was met by General Oskar Potiorek, Military Governor of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Sarajevo's Mayor Fehim Effendi Curcic. Gavrilo Princip and the other conspirators were either already in place or arriving. Princip had made a last visit to his brother and the grave of Zerajic.

They were greeted by a ceremonial guard of honor and the band of the 15th Army Corps performed the Austrian national anthem. The archduke was dressed in the uniform of a general of the Hussars, wearing a blue tunic and a black helmet with distinctive green peacock feathers. He had to fulfil his military duties and inspect the garrison.





At about 10:00, they got into an open-top car, a 1911 Gräf & Stift 28/32 PS Double Phaeton, with their escorts General Oskar Potiorek, the governor, and Count Franz von Harrach, who owned the car. Amid cheering crowds lining the road, it was the second vehicle in a six car motorcade, about 50 yards apart, up the Appel Quay, built in 1896, on the northern bank of the River Miljacka, which had been canalized to control flooding and erosion. At 10:10, Nedeljko Čabrinović threw a grenade at the archduke's car from the river side of the street, but it bounced off the folded-down top and exploded under the third car. The motorcade stopped as the dozen or so wounded were attended to.



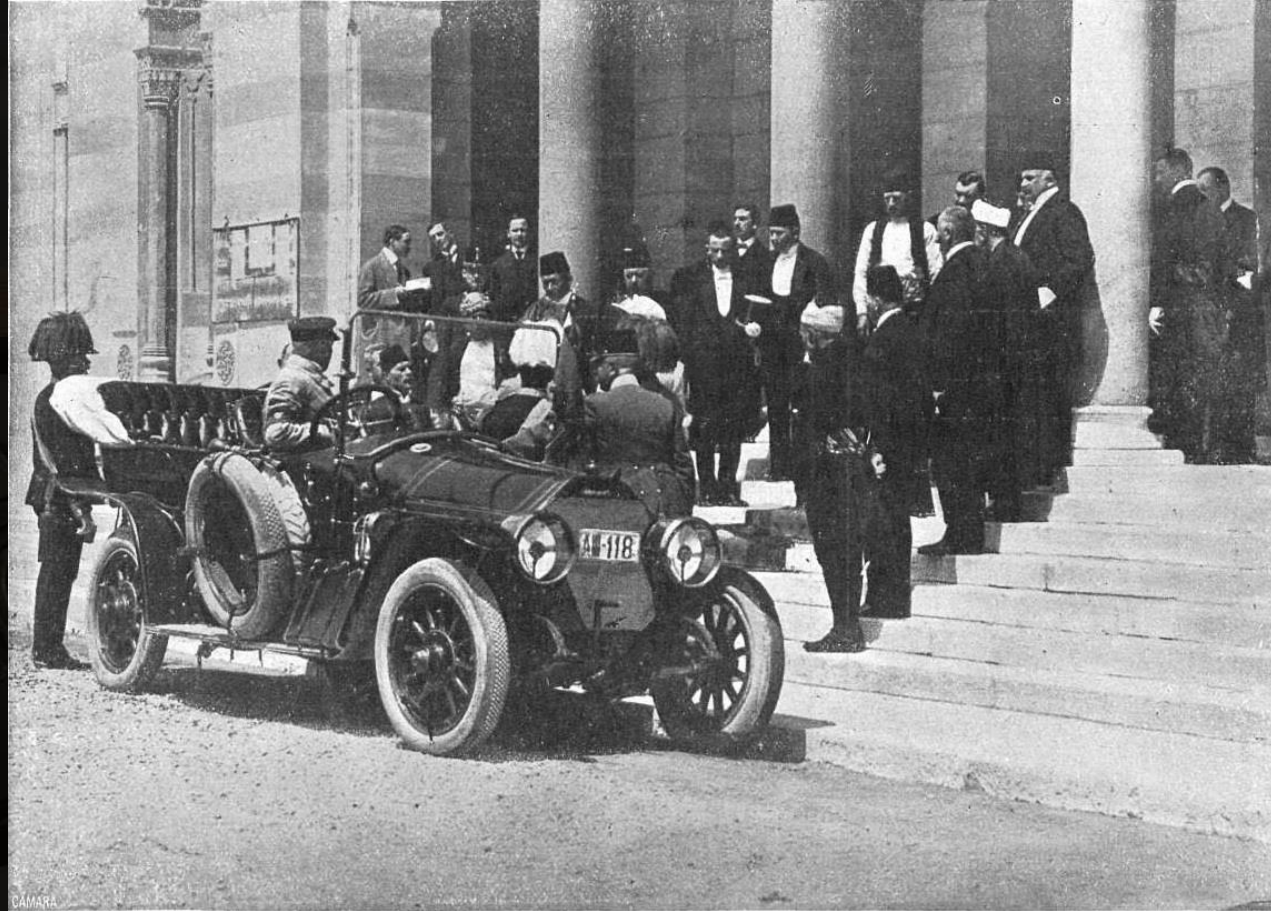
Čabrinović, 19, took the cyanide pills he had been issued but it only made him vomit. He jumped into the river below, but the dry summer made the water low. The police dragged him out and arrested him, rescuing him from a severe beating by the crowd. The archduke said “Come on. That fellow is clearly insane. Let us proceed with our program,” and they drove to the City Hall for the reception.



The motorcade arrived at City Hall at about 10:30. The cannons from the forts above the town, the White Bastion and the Yellow Fort, have been firing a salute as the motorcade approached.



The White Bastion and the Yellow Fort today. Both are noted for their scenic overviews of the city, but while the Yellow Fort is a popular park, the White Bastion is an abandoned hulk, still bearing the modifications and the scars of the last war.

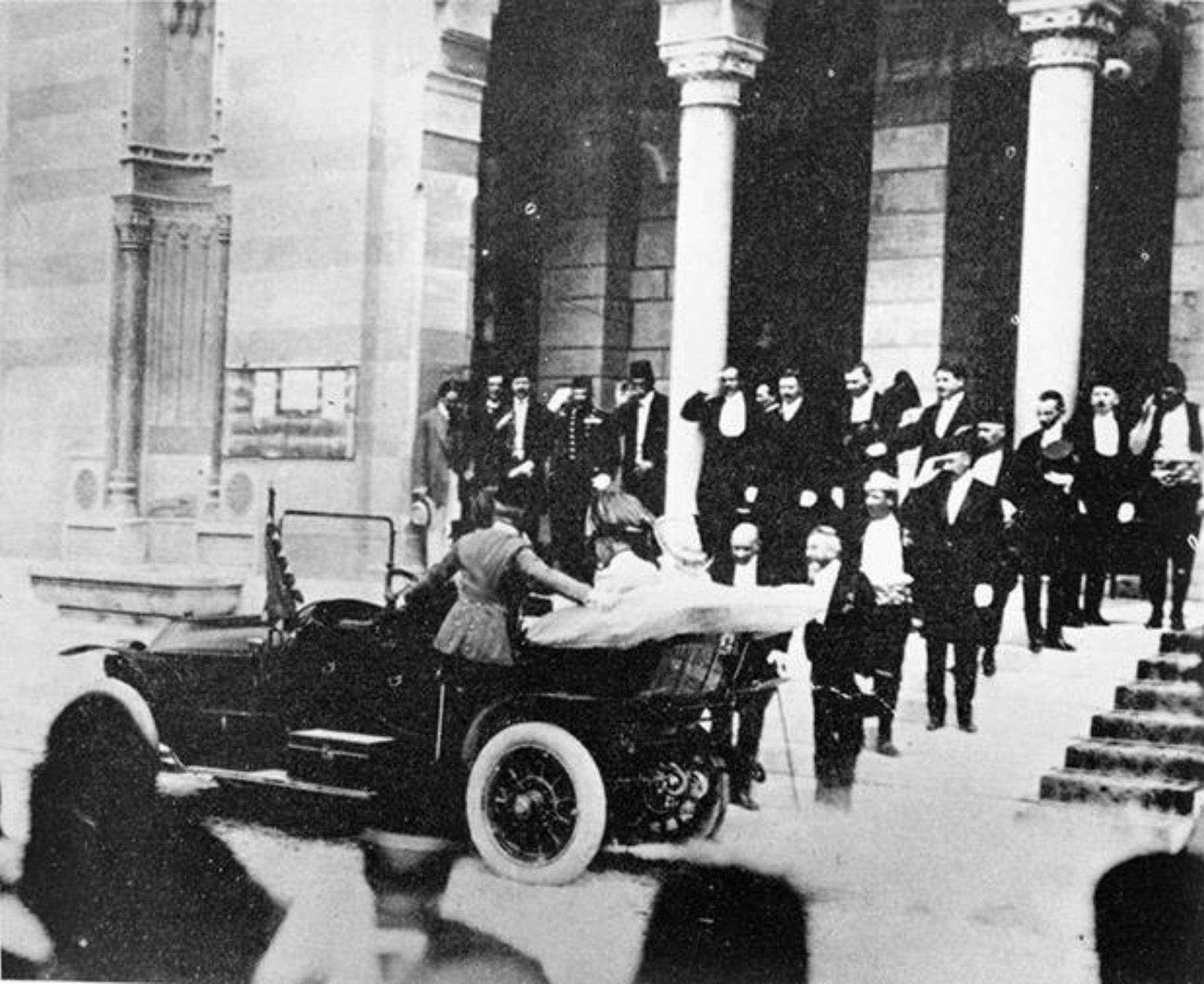


When they arrived and alighted, the mayor, who had been in the first car, began his prepared greeting. Outraged, the archduke bellowed, “I come here as your guest and you people greet me with bombs! This is outrageous!” Sophie, whose cheek had been slightly cut by a piece of pavement blown up by the explosion, quickly whispered in his ear. He regained his composure and said, “Very well. You may speak.” Franz Ferdinand’s own written prepared reply was wet with the blood of the officer wounded in the third car. He finished with, “I think you cordially, Mr. Mayor, for the resounding ovations with which the population has received me and my wife, the more so as I see in them an expression of pleasure over the failure of the assassination attempt.”



Having regained his poise, the couple separated, with Sophie going to meet delegation of Muslim women while he met members of Sarajevo's Muslim, Christian, and Jewish communities.. The archduke dictated a telegram to the emperor reassuring him that all was well. It was decided that instead of turning onto Franz Joseph Street past the Ottoman bazaar and on to the national museum, , they would instead go to the hospital before leaving town and visit the wounded.





By now the car had been turned around. Since the previous attack had come from the river side of the Appel Quay, Governor Potiorek stood on the running board on that side to shield them from any further attacks. When the archduke had asked him about the possibility, he had replied that he “hoped not, but that even with every possible security measure, one could not prevent such an undertaking launched from close quarters.” They left to the salutes of the assembled dignitaries. It was 10:55.

† Ort, wo das Attentat vom 28. Juni 1914 verübt wurde.

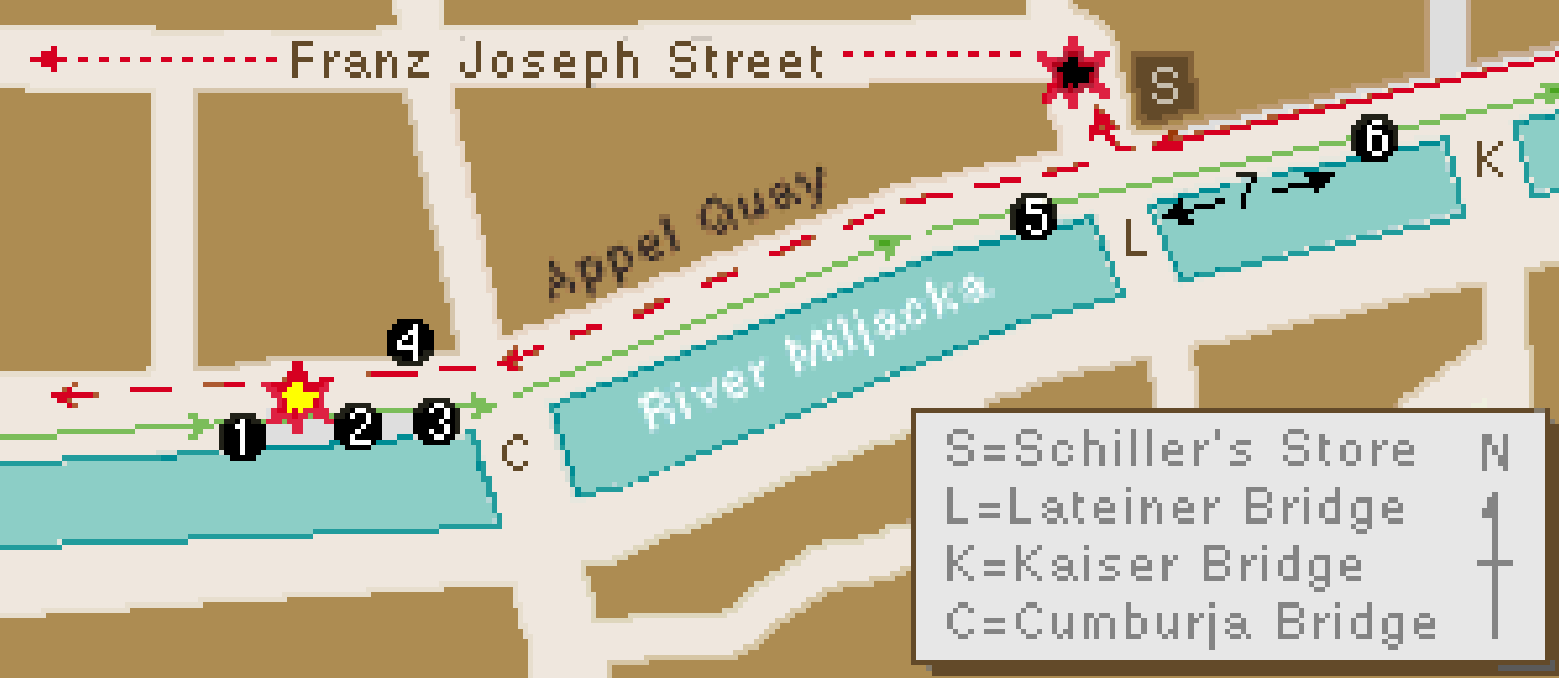


SARAJEVO — Ecke der Franz-Josef-Straße und Appel-Quai

Although Moritz Schiller's delicatessen stood on the corner of the Appel Quai and Franz Josef Ulica, Princip did NOT stop there for a sandwich – a dish then unknown in Sarajevo. The procession was scheduled to go by here, and neither Princip nor the Archduke's driver had heard about the change of route.

This remarkable photo was taken just moments before the assassination. The front tires can clearly be seen turning to the left, about to make the fateful corner.





Positions of Sarajevo Assassins

- 1 = Mehmedbašić
- 2 = Čabrinović
- 3 = Čubrilović
- 4 = Popović
- 5 = Princip
- 6 = Grabež
- 7 = Ilić, no fixed position
- Yellow star = Čabrinović's Bomb
- Red star = Princip's Shots
- Green arrow = Route to City Hall
- Red dashed line = Original Return Route
- Red dash-dot line = Altered Return Route

That final drive was not long. When the driver was told that he had made the wrong turn, he had to come to a full stop before he could back up out of Franz Josef Street. It didn't take long, but it took long enough. It took the rest of Ferdinand and Sophie's lives. But while there was no photograph of the shooting, illustrators filled the demand with a variety of inaccuracies.





ASSASSINAT DE L'ARCHIDUC HÉRITIER D'AUTRICHE
ET DE LA DUCHESSE SA FEMME A SARAJEVO

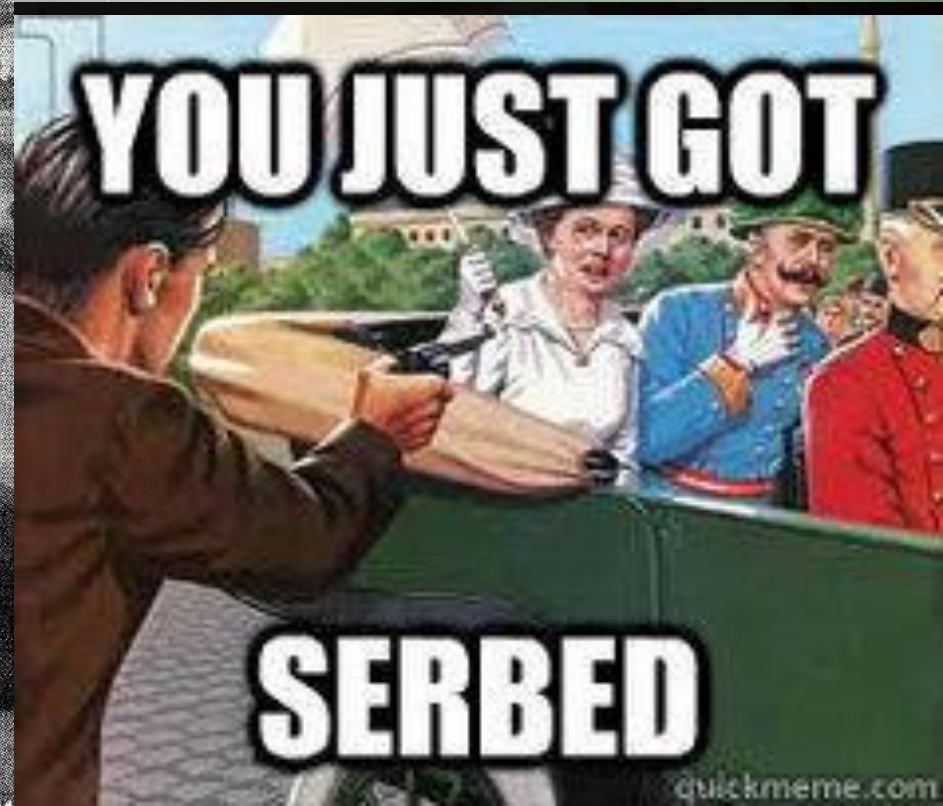
The first shot hit Ferdinand in the throat at 11:00. Princip's arm was struck by a bystander and the second shot went through the side of the car, striking Sophie in the abdomen. They remained motionless until the car sped up and Sophie collapsed against Ferdinand. He said "Sophie, don't die! Stay alive for our children!" When Potiorek asked if he was all right, he said, "It is nothing. It is nothing," then spewed blood and passed out. Both were pronounced dead by 11:30.





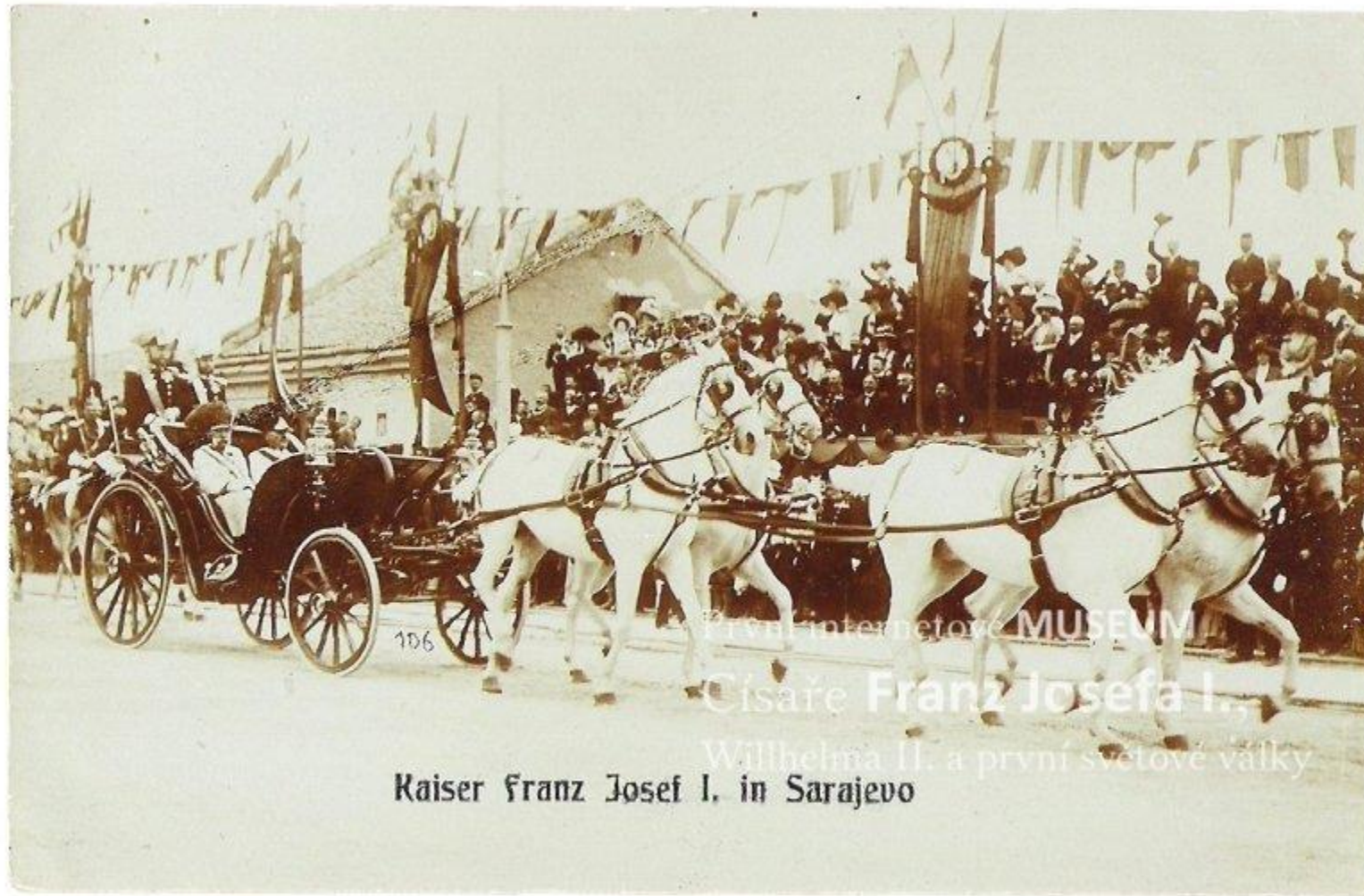








This may or may not be a photograph of Princip being arrested. Many were arrested for questioning that day, but Princip was arrested on the spot. This appears to be on the Appel Quay heading towards the City Hall. His FN Model 1910 pistol was knocked from his hand as he tried to shoot himself, as was his cyanide packet. The police recued him from the mob, which was kicking him and beating with their walking sticks and probably saved him from being lynched on the spot.



Kaiser Franz Josef I. in Sarajevo

Technology played a large role in at least two parts of this tragedy. The new technology of the self-loading, or automatic pistol, meant that Princip was able to fire two shots, while with a revolver it might only have been one, sparing Sophie. The other change was the automobile. When Franz Joseph had visited Sarajevo, he did it in a horse-drawn carriage – with cavalry escort. That escort, which might have stopped Princip, was not possible with the new-fangled horseless carriages.



Die wegen ihrer Jugend zur höchst zulässigen Kerkerstrafe verurteilten Attentäter von Sarajevo Princip (rechts) und Gabrinovic werden, nachdem das Urteil in Rechtskraft erwachsen ist, gefesselt unter militärischer Eskorte in die Strafanstalt abgeführt.

Nach einer photographischen Aufnahme.

Austro-Hungarian authorities arrested and prosecuted the Sarajevo assassins (except for Mehmedbašić, the Muslim, who had escaped to Montenegro and was released from police custody there to Serbia) together with the agents and peasants who had assisted them on their way. The top count in the indictments was conspiracy to commit high treason involving official circles in the Kingdom of Serbia. Conspiracy to commit high treason carried a maximum sentence of death which conspiracy to commit simple murder did not. The trial was held from 12 October to 23 October with the verdict and sentences announced on 28 October 1914.

The adult defendants, facing the death penalty, portrayed themselves at trial as unwilling participants in the conspiracy. The examination of defendant Veljko Cubrilović (who helped coordinate the transport of the weapons and was a *Narodna Odbrana* agent) is illustrative of this effort. Cubrilović stated to the court: "Princip glared at me and very forcefully said 'If you want to know, it is for that reason and we are going to carry out an assassination of the Heir and if you know about it, you have to be quiet. If you betray it, you and your family will be destroyed.'" Under questioning by defense counsel Cubrilović described in more detail the basis of the fears that he said had compelled him to cooperate with Princip and Grabež."

Cubrilović explained that he was afraid a revolutionary organization capable of committing great atrocities stood behind Princip and that he therefore feared his house would be destroyed and his family killed if he did not comply and explained that he knew such an organization existed in Serbia, at least at one time. When pressed for why he risked the punishment of the law and did not take the protection of the law against these threats, he responded: "I was more afraid of terror than the law." In order to refute the charge, the conspirators from Belgrade, who because of their youth did not face the death penalty, focused during the trial on putting blame on themselves and deflecting it from official Serbia and modified their court testimony from their prior depositions accordingly. Princip stated under cross examination: "I am a Yugoslav nationalist and I believe in unification of all South Slavs in whatever form of state and that it be free of Austria." Princip was then asked how he intended to realize his goal and responded: "By means of terror." Cabrinović, though, testified that the political views that motivated him to kill Franz Ferdinand were views held in the circles he traveled in within Serbia. The court did not believe the defendants' stories claiming to hold official Serbia blameless.



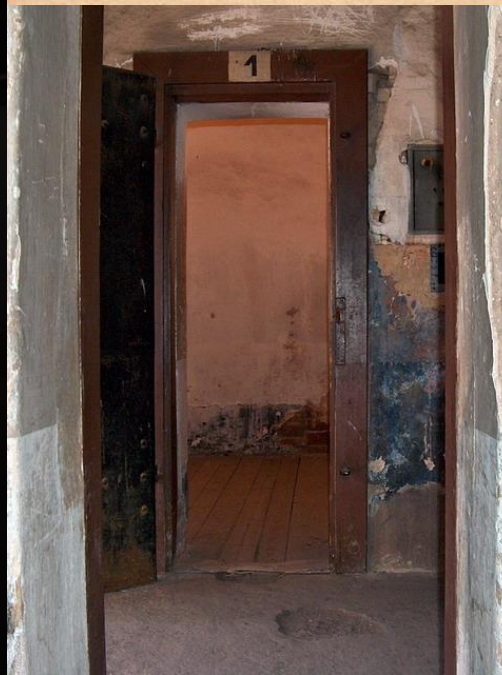


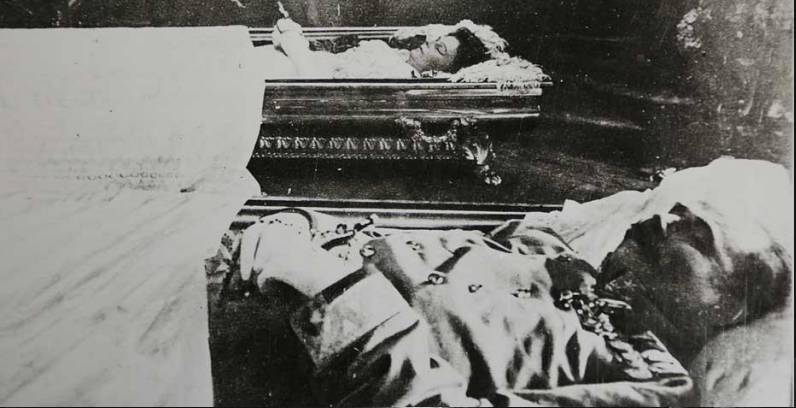
Those under the age of 20 years at the time of the crime could receive a maximum sentence of 20 years under Austrian-Hungarian law. The court heard arguments regarding Princip's age, as there was some doubt as to his true date of birth. A local priest testified that he had been born in July, not June, and so it was ruled that that Princip was under 20 at the time of the assassination, and so he went to Terezin.

The fortress of Terezín in the north-west region of Bohemia was constructed between the years 1780 and 1790. Terezín was named for the mother of the emperor, Maria Theresa of Austria, who reigned as archduchess of Austria in her own right from 1740 until 1780. By the end of the 19th century, the facility was obsolete as a fort; in the 20th century, the fort was used to accommodate military and political prisoners. Princip was put into Cell #1 in what would be known as the Little Fortress when it was used as a Nazi ghetto.



† Гаврило Принцип
† Gavril Princip





Even though most foreign royalty had planned to attend, they were pointedly disinvited and the funeral was just the immediate imperial family, with the dead couple's three children excluded from the few public ceremonies. Neither Franz Josef nor the German Kaiser attended the funeral. The officer corps was forbidden to salute the funeral train, and this led to a minor revolt led by Archduke Karl, the new heir to the throne. The public viewing of the coffins was curtailed severely and even more scandalously, Alfred, 2nd Prince of Montenuovo, and Franz Joseph's chamberlain, tried unsuccessfully to make the children foot the bill.





Franz Ferdinand knew that he could not be buried together with his beloved wife in the Imperial Crypt. In order to spare the Countess such ignominy - at the Viennese court she was reminded at every opportunity of her inferior status – he pre-empted the situation in 1910 by setting up a family crypt below the choir of the *Schlosskirche* in the Artstetten Palace, which he had inherited from Carl Ludwig, who passed it on to his eldest son in 1889.



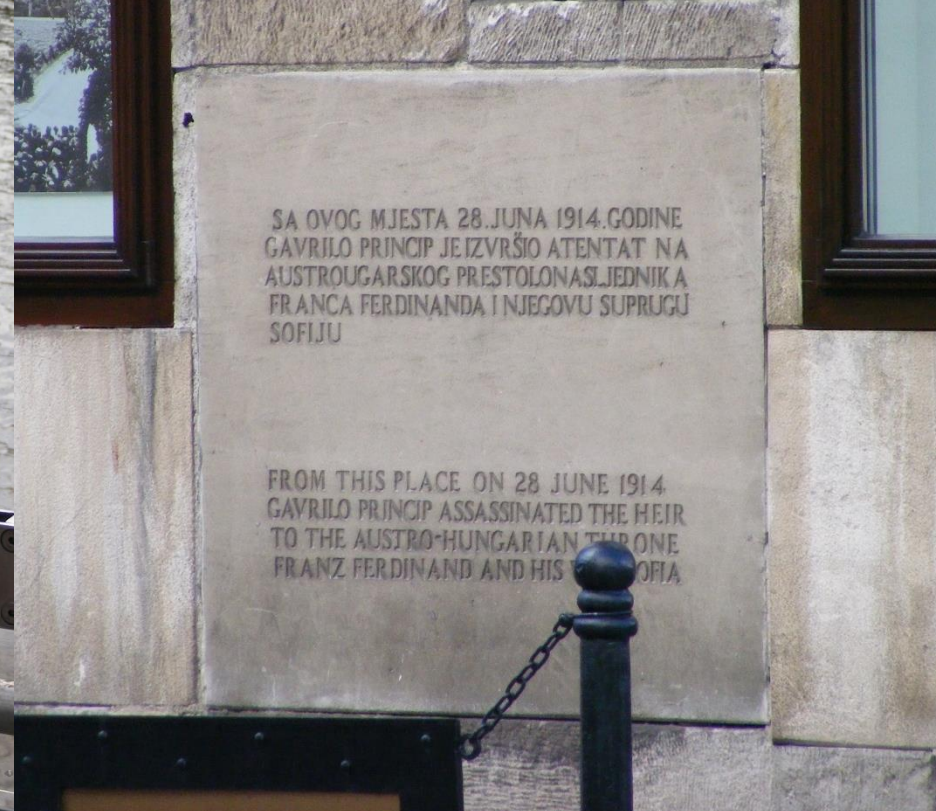
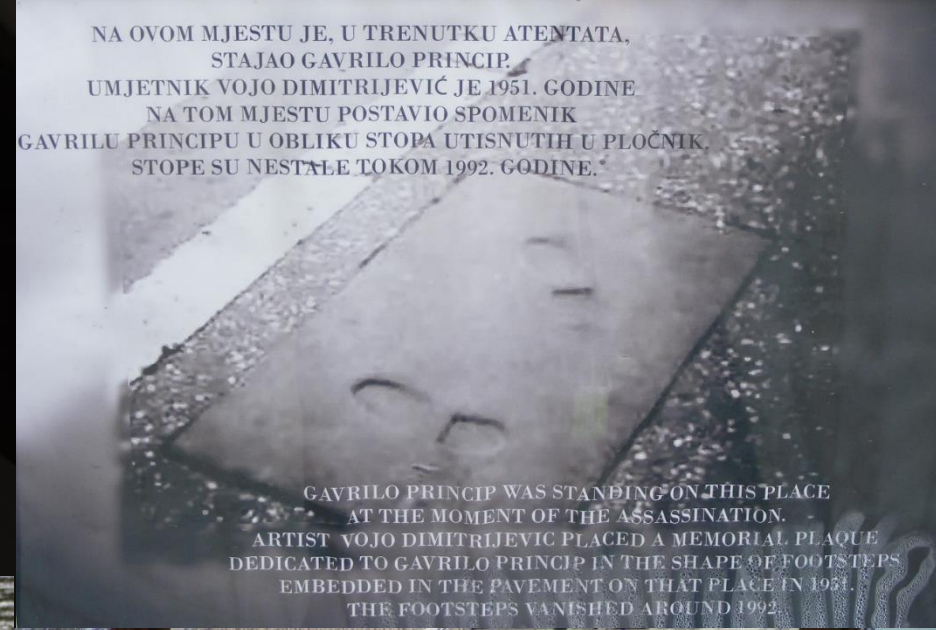
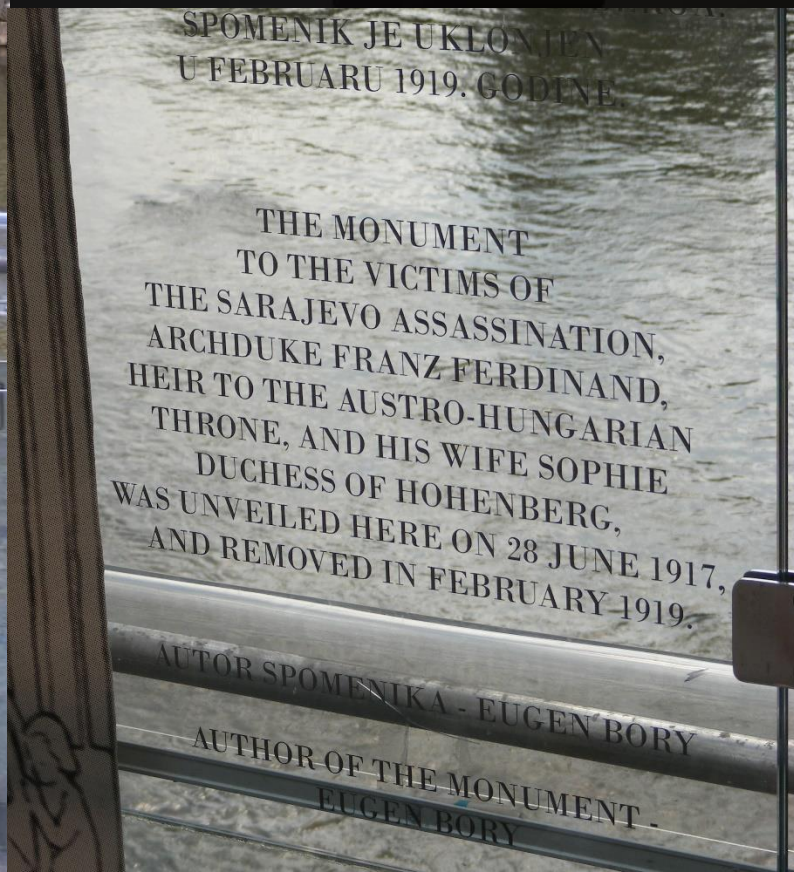
Princip was held in harsh conditions which were worsened by the war. He died on 28 April 1918 at Terezín. At the time of his death, Princip, weakened by malnutrition and disease, weighed around 88 pounds. His body had become wracked by skeletal tuberculosis that ate away his bones so badly that his right arm had to be amputated. Fearing his bones might become relics for Slav nationalists, Princip's jailers took the body in secret to an unmarked grave, but a Czech soldier assigned to the burial remembered the location, and in 1920 Princip and the other "Heroes of Vidovdan" were disinterred and brought to Sarajevo, where they were buried together beneath a chapel "built to commemorate for eternity our Serb Heroes" at St. Mark's Cemetery.

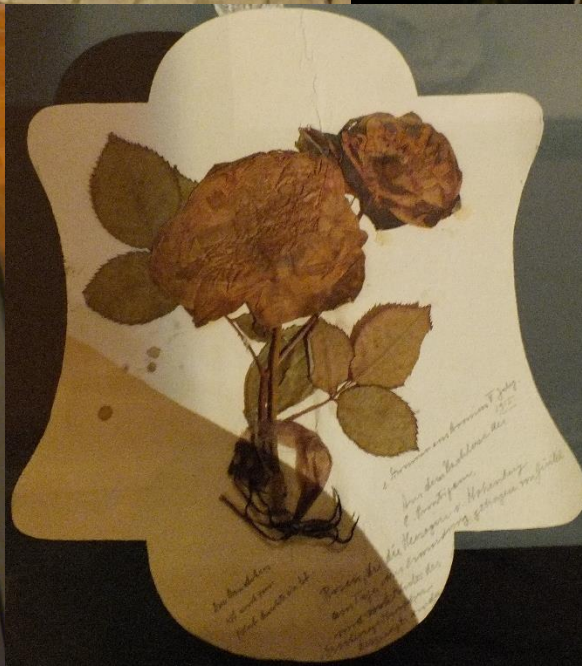
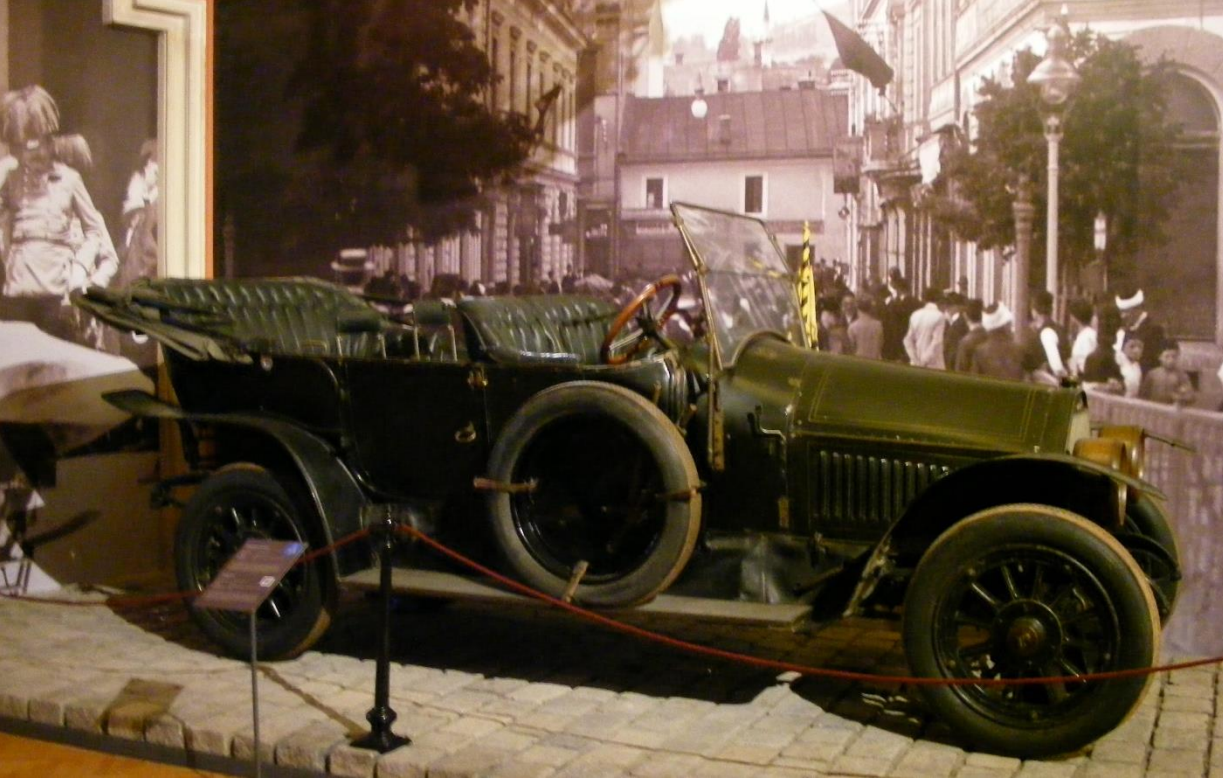


In 1917 the Austro-Hungarians erected a giant monument at the assassination site. Nearly two years later it was ripped down by the new Yugoslav authorities—though strangely a large central medallion from the monument, bearing the image of Franz Ferdinand and his wife, survives to this day in the basement of another Sarajevo gallery. In 1930 a plaque was put up to celebrate Princip. In 1941 it was torn from the wall and given to Hitler for his 52nd birthday. After the Second World War, Princip was claimed by the communists. Not only was the museum at the corner opened but the assassin's fateful footsteps were set in the pavement. In 1992 they were destroyed and the museum shut: Princip had to go—Bosnian Muslims and Croats saw him as a Serbian hero. In 2004 a new plaque was unveiled, but it simply states the facts of what happened in 1914.



There is an illustration of the original Austro-Hungarian monument, along with a description – which is difficult to read against the background of the river. There is a plaque on the wall next to the assassination location, and a double-sided sign – not water-proofed – on the curb at the site showing the footprints that once were there.





In the *Heeresgeschichtliches* Museum in Vienna the car, the pistols, the grenades, Ferdinand's boots, hat, gloves, saber knot, bloody uniform, bloody undershirt, the couch he died on, and a rose carried by Sophie are preserved almost like a reliquary.

**The
Corner – a
century
later.**





**City Hall –
a century
later.**



NA OVOM SU MJESTU SRPSKI ZLOČINCI
U NOĆI 25/26 8 1992.GODINE ZAPALILI
NACIONALNU
UNIVERZITETSKU BIBLIOTEKU
BOSNE I HERCEGOVINE

U PLAMENU JE NESTALO VIŠE OD 2 MILIONA
KNJIGA, ČASOPISA I DOKUMENATA

*Ne zaboravite,
pamtite i opominjite !*

ON THIS PLACE SERBIAN CRIMINALS
ON THE NIGHT OF 25th-26th AUGUST, 1992, SET ON FIRE
NATIONAL AND
UNIVERSITY'S LIBRARY
OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA
OVER 2 MILLIONS OF BOOKS, PERIODICALS
AND DOCUMENTS VANISHED IN THE FLAME

DO NOT FORGET,
REMEMBER AND WARN!



“Tell the innocent visitor from another world that two people were killed at Serajevo, and that the best that Europe could do about it was to kill eleven million more.” *Peace with Honour*, 1934 A.A. Milne 1882 – 1956



And so the story ends where it began – in the Hall of Mirrors in Versailles. Georges Clemenceau insisted the treaty of 1919 be debated and signed there because of 1871. Coincidentally, with all of the debate, compromises, and hesitations of the German government, the Germans finally signed the document on 28 June 1919 – five years to the day after the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and his wife, Sophie.



But the story, of course, did not end there. On the date ominously hinted at by the license plate of the death car, 11/11/18, the Armistice was signed in the woods near Compiègne in a French railroad car. The car then became the presidential car until it was retired.



In a reprise of Clemenceau's plan, when France surrendered on 22 June 1940, Hitler had the car brought back to the Armistice Clearing, sat in Ferdinand Foch's seat, and forced France to surrender in the same spot as Germany had. He then demolished the memorial – except for the statue of Foch, so he could look over the desolation. The car was taken back to Germany as a trophy but was destroyed at the end of the war. This car is a reproduction.



But that is another story.