

CULTURAL ROUTE PLAY



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4 Imperial mosque

The Imperial Mosque in Plav was built in 1471.

7 Redžepagića mosque

The Redžepagić Mosque was built in 1774.

9 The Shaheed mosque

On August 6, 2008, construction began.

Bilal Bin Rebbah mosque in Korita

11

The foundation stone for the construction of the Bilal bin Rebbah mosque in Koriti was laid on December 1, 2018.

13 Tower of Ramo Demov

In the village of Redžepagić, near the town of Dizdarević, from where the Redžepagićs ruled Gornji Polimlje for almost two hundred years.



14 Šaćir-bega tower

The tower was built in 1899 by Šaćir-bey, son of Hrušid-bey Jusufagić.

16 Durovića tower/ Mehmeda-Meda tower Jakup Ferovog

He built the tower at the end of the 19th century Medo (Jakup) Ferov.

16 Aga Jakup Ferovog tower

The tower was built by Ago Jakup Ferović at the beginning of the 20th century.



19 Church of Saint Nikolai in the Military Village

The foundation of this church is His Eminence.

Church of the Holy Martyrs Kirika and Julita in Velika

20

The foundations of this church were consecrated by His Eminence.



6 Šabovića mosque

The mosque was built in 1900 by Haso Jakup Ferov Šabović and his brothers on Janja Glavica as their own endowment.

Sultanija mosque

Sultanija Mosque was built in 1907 with the funds of Sultan Abdul Hamid II.

Mosque in Bogajiće

9. October 2010.



12 Redžepagić tower

The Redžepagić Tower is the oldest building residential-defense architecture Plav-Gusin region.

Jusuf-beg Redžepagić tower

The tower was built by Jusuf-beg Redžepagić. The dimensions of the tower are 10 x 11 m.

Shilkača tower

The distinctive feature of the traditional architecture of the Plav-Gusin region are the spike towers.

Emina Jakup Ferovog tower

The tower was built at the end of the 19th century by Emin Jakup Ferov.

Hadžimušovića tower

The Hadžimušović Tower was built in Ribarska Mahala, one of the oldest settlements in the Plav-Gusinj Basin, near the Plav Lake.



18 Holy Trinity Monastery in Brezojevica

In the village of Brezojevica, at the foot of Gradac hill.

Church Svete Petke on Murino

The foundations of this church were consecrated by His Eminence.

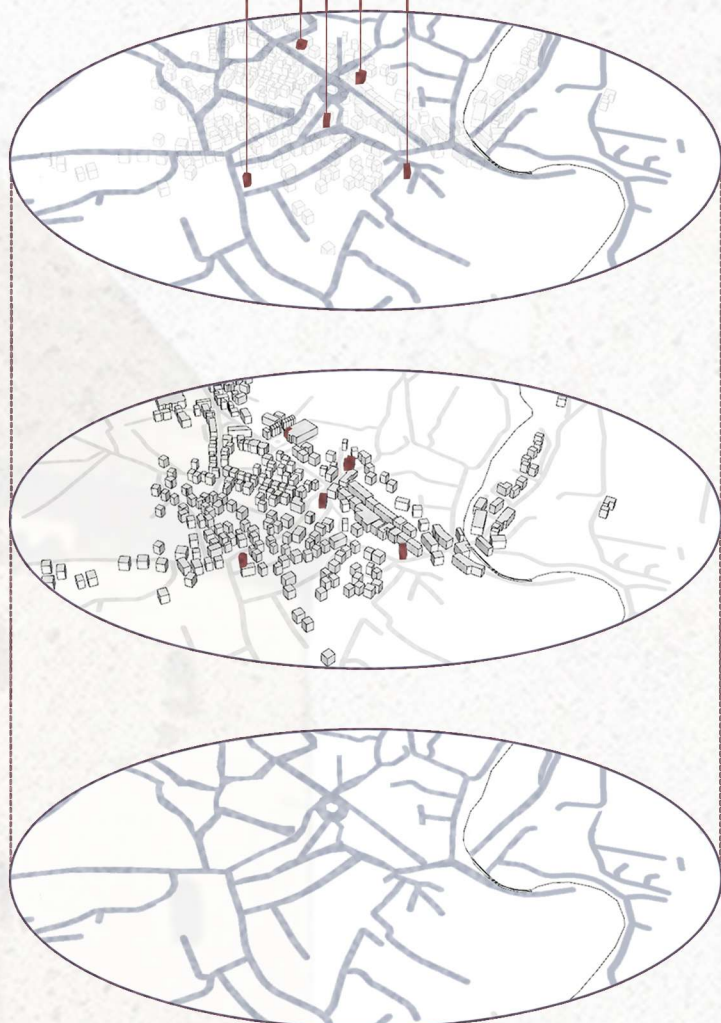
Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Čafa Prijedolska

On Čafa Prijedolska, at an altitude of 1840 m above sea level, the church of "Holy Apostles Peter and Paul" was built.

CONTENTS



ŠABOVIĆ MOSQUE
 TOURIST ORGANIZATION
 IMPERIAL MOSQUE
 SULTANIJA MOSQUE
 REDŽEPAGIĆ TOWER



The publication is intended as a tourist guide, therefore the objects in question are arranged by geographical position, and at the same time follow the story of the beginnings, development and end of a cultural-civilization epoch in Plav. The publication included mosques, towers and churches of cultural and historical importance. The most significant buildings from the Ottoman period in the Plav-Gusinje area are mosques and towers.

The oldest existing building from that period is Imperial, Old or Asker mosque built in 1471, only 18 years after the conquest of Istanbul.

The Plav-Gusinje mosques are of special, characteristic architecture. They were built of stone and had closed wooden sofas that were covered with wooden shingles, while a wooden minaret rose from the roof. All mosques from the Ottoman period in Plav were built in this style, with one exception Sultanija Mosque which was built of hewn stone and had stone minarets. It should be noted that in addition to the existing ones, there were three other mosques that were demolished: The mosque in Novšić,

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built in 1830. burned in 1912. during the occupation of Plav by Montenegro, mosque in Gornja Ržanica, built in 1939. burned down in 1944. Turia mosque/Nizam mosque(for the needs of the army), which was located between Pepiće and Visitor, where the Ottoman military towers were located.

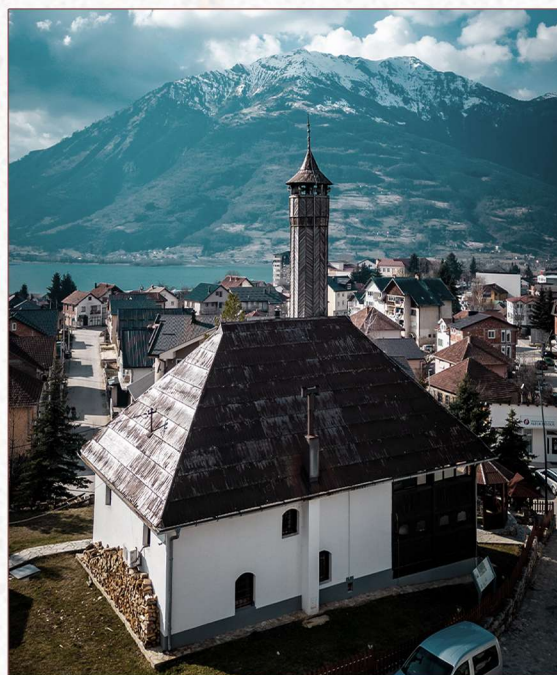
There are five churches in the municipality of Plav. Historically, it is the most significant Monastery of the Holy Trinity in Brezojevice, which dates back to the 13th century. It is treated as the oldest religious building in this area. Other churches are more recent, so the construction is the oldest Church of the Holy Martyr Kirik and Julita in Velika began on July 28, 1994.

Church Svete Petke on Murina was built in 2007.

Church of Saint Nicholas in Vojno Selo, it was consecrated in 2009. while Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul on Čafa Prijedolska (on Mount Mokra), consecrated in 2012. It is worth noting that two more churches are under construction in Ržanica and Novšići. Completion of work on them is expected during this year. All the churches in the area of Plav belong to the Eparchy of Budimlja Nikšić Serbian Orthodox Church.

PLAV MOSQUES

Imperial mosque



Imperial mosque in Plav was built in 1471. in the old town, surrounded by ramparts. It is popularly known as The old mosque. Given that it was built on a conical hill, Meteriza dominates the city with its position. The mosque was part of a fortification complex called Dizdar's city, which consisted of towers for accommodation and weapon stores, surrounded by a wall 3-5 m high. Nearby was the oldest library in these parts, which is believed to be from the same period as the mosque. The mosque was built from winter and wood and as an asker mosque, it was intended for those who came to this region after the establishment of Ottoman rule, and with the kadi at the head, were its bearers, or were stationed as members of regular Ottoman units. The present appearance of

the mosque is from the 18th century. It was renovated in 1869/70, 1970. and 1986. Its base is rectangular, dimension 14×8 m. It consists of a ground floor and a first floor. During the renovation in 1986, the shingle roof was replaced with imitation thermoplastic shingles. The minaret is made of wood. It is 10 m high and rises from the roof. The front part of the mosque, the so-called sofa, was also built of wood. Of particular artistic value are doors with engraved ornaments characteristic of the Plav-Gusinje region.

Above the door there is a tarih - epigraph about the renovation of the mosque from 1869. written in the Ottoman language. It is also the oldest preserved history in the Plav-Gusinje area.

This tarih is characteristic and special for several reasons: while all tarikhs in the Plav Gusinje area are carved in stone, this tarih is engraved in wood. The year of the mosque's reconstruction is indicated by the Hijri calendar in two ways - a number and an abjed (number values of the letters of the Arabic alphabet).



Inside the complex Imperial mosques there is a well and a cannon which even today during the Muslim month of Ramadan marks the time of iftar - the end of the fast.



Tarih:

دمحم لالا

لارا ريمعت يذ

قن س ي ف ر ل ي د ل ي ا ر و ه ش م ي ع م ا ج و ب

1286 قن س خ ي ر ا ت و ف ر غ

Allâh Muhammed

Zī ta'mir ile

bu cami'i meşhur eylediler fi sene

grfv tarih sene 1286

Translation:

Allah Muhammad

With this renewal

They made this mosque famous in the year 1286. (1869-70) date 1286.

Šabovića mosque



Šabović mosque was built in 1900. by Haso (Jakup Ferov) Šabović with his brothers on Janja's head, as his own endowment. It is built of hewn stone, it does not have a wooden sofa, the roof is made of thermoplastic (imitation shingles), and the minaret is made of pine wood. The minaret is 7.5 m high and rises from the roof. The foundation of the mosque is a rectangle, with external dimensions of 8.80×11 m. It was thoroughly renovated in 1964. and 1979. An annex with three domes, measuring 8.30, was built at the entrance ×2.5 m. The mosque has an ablution and a gasulhana. Above the entrance to the mosque there is a tarih - an epigraph about the construction of the mosque, carved on a stone slab measuring 50x60 cm.



Hâzâ min fadli Rabbi
A'mele pâk ve muvaffak olâ yâ Rabb
Es-sahib hâze'l-mescidi'ş-şerîf
El-Mulku'l- husnâ Hasan-ağa ve
Muhammed ve Ömer ve Emîn
Ve Agûş benan el-hâcc Ya'kûb-ağa
şhiden Vefat eden
1318 ve fi sene 1316
Usta Debreli Hamza

Translation:

This is from the charity of my Lord.
O Lord, make this work pure and
successful.

The owner of this holy mosque
The beautiful property of Hasan-aga,
Muhammed, Omer, Emin and Aguš,
the sons of Hajji Yakub, who as a
martyr moved it.

1316. (1898/99)

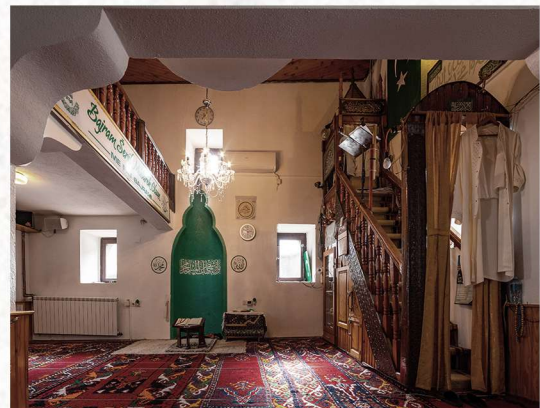
1318. (1900/01)

Master Debranin Hamza.

Redžepagića mosque



As a sign of gratitude to her father Redžep-aga, his daughter Fatima, the wife of the Skadar vizier Mahmud Pasha Bušatlija, built a mosque in her native Plav in 1774, when the vizier also built his own mosque in Gusinje in 1765. The year 1288. Hijri is carved on the facade, which proves that the mosque was rebuilt in 1871. Renovations were carried out in 1870, 1963, 1974, and 1993. There are significantly more minarets than others in Plav. It is 14 meters high and made of high-quality pine. In her harem there is a cemetery, gasulhana, abdesthana and shadrvan. The architectural value and specificity is reflected in the emphasized use of wood, in the interior, wood carving, and the method of installing the wooden minaret.



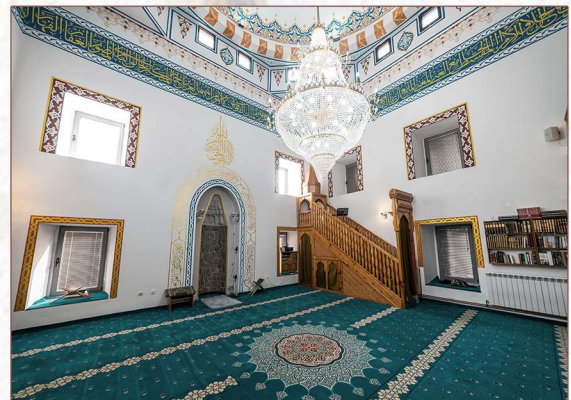
A square plinth was built on the outer wall, as was the conception of the wooden entrance porch. The mosque was built with stone immersed in lime mortar. From the entrance gate, on the wall of the mosque, there is a marble plaque on which is written: "On November 8, 1943, the following were shot by the occupiers: Hajro Šahmanović, born in 1912, battalion commander Bajram Curi and Husni Zaimi, born in 1919." Company commissar and battalion staff member, inseparable from school days until death. Alta's mother endured heroic pain, without tears in her eyes, buried Husnia, and then her son Hajr". Municipal board of SUBNOR Đakovica - Plava.

Sultanija mosque



Sultanija mosque was built in 1907. thanks to the funds of Sultan Abdul Hamid II. Sultan Abdul Hamid II ordered the construction of a mosque as a sign of gratitude and respect to the population of Plav for their loyalty to the Ottoman Empire and courage in the defense of Plav and Gusinje from the Montenegrin army in Fait in Nokšić in 1879. Sultanija mosque is the last built Ottoman mosque in Montenegro. The mosque is located in the very center of Plav bazaar. It was built almost ten years ago from very strong material. It was built by famous builders from Debra. The stone for the mosque was brought from a great distance. This mosque is unique in its construction in our area.

That specificity is reflected in the artistic design, i.e. stone carving, as well as tying stone using a groove, which until then was the case only with wood processing. The stone with the groove was tied with lead, so that this object appeared to be saliva. The slender minaret, as well as the dome of the mosque, were built from the same material and on the same principle. It is assumed that an egg mixture was mixed with the mortar, which gave the object great strength. The walls of the mosque, both external and internal, were decorated with carved verses in the Arabic language, as



well as unique arabesques.

In 1927. the minaret of the mosque was demolished, the mosque was taken from the Islamic community and turned into a school. Then crosses were placed on two corners of the roof. On two occasions in 1933. and 1938. the reisululema of the Kingdom of Yugoslavia unsuccessfully requested that the crosses be removed from the mosque. It served as a school even after the Second World War. In 1959. the mosque was turned into a police station and prison. The

inscriptions in Arabic were removed from the walls of the mosque, the windows and doors were changed, the interior of the mosque was



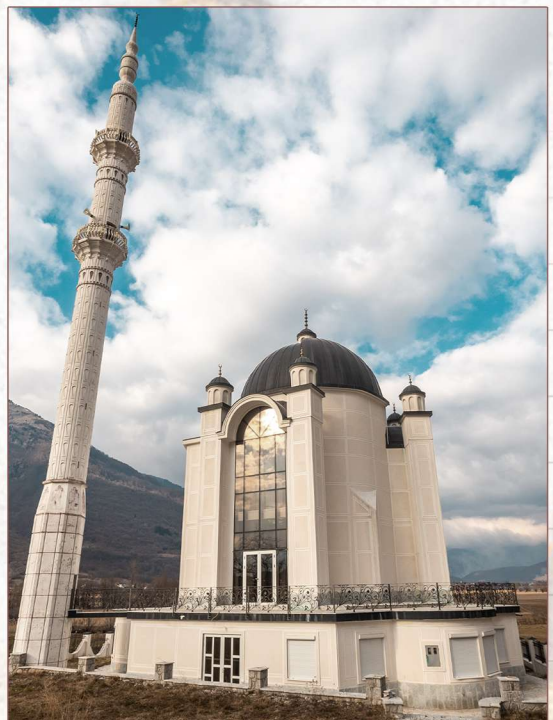
partitioned so that instead of the mihrab, minbar and jurs, prison cells and offices were made.

Based on the request of the mosque of the Islamic community in Montenegro and the discussion with the President of the Republic on this and other issues, the mosque was returned to the Islamic community in 1991. The renovation of the mosque began in 2000. and lasted five years. The renovated mosque was reopened in 2005. In the complex of the mosque there was also a rozdija (Ottoman secondary school with a general education program). As well



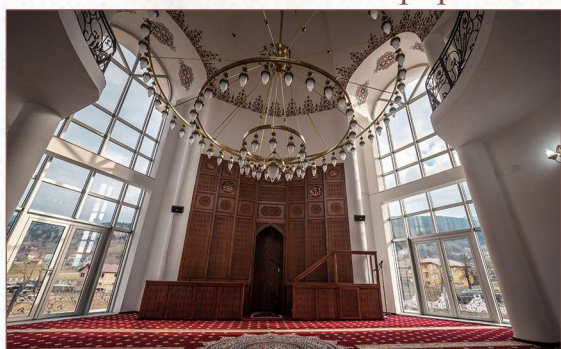
as Sultanija mosque and this building was confiscated. The Military Department was located in it. Today, it is the headquarters of the Majlis of the Plav Islamic community. In front of Sultanija mosque there is a niche, a memorial to the martyrs killed during the violent Christianization of the population of the Plav-Gusinje region, committed by the Montenegrin authorities in 1913.

The Shaheed mosque



With the ceremonial laying of the foundation stone on August 6, 2008. the construction of the mosque

in Vojno Selo near Plav began. The land for the construction of the mosque was endowed by Dr. Mersim Zilkić, who also led the works. The construction of the mosque was mainly financed by the diaspora from the United States and Europe, and the local population



also contributed.

This mosque, to be exact Islamic Cultural Center, is dedicated to all martyrs. The project of the facility is multi-purpose with all the accompanying elements needed by a community, such as: performing religious regulations and obligations from birth to death, holding and celebrating important dates and holidays, seminars and lectures, promotion of social and cultural events with gatherings and planning joint projects, and all with the aim of better and better organization of the life needs of a community, with the intention that in the future the project will be maintained, preserved, strengthened and improved. The opening of the mosque is announced in the summer of 2024.

Mosque in Bogajiće



A foundation stone for construction Mosques in Bogajiće it was solemnly laid on October 9, 2010. The land for the construction of the mosque was endowed by Dževat Canović, and the construction was mostly done financed by Dževat Cecunjanin, while part of the works was financed by the diaspora and the local population. The mosque started operating in 2013.



Bilal Bin Rebbah mosque in Korita



The foundation stone for the construction of the mosque Bilal bin Rebbah in Korita was installed on December 1, 2018. The land for the construction of the mosque was bought by the Mejlis of the Islamic community from Plav, with the help of the diaspora and the local population. The mosque was officially opened on November 8, 2019. The construction of the mosque was financed by the Ihjau'-Turas organization from Kuwait with the help of the Foreign Relations Office of the mosque of the Islamic Community in Montenegro. Due to the efficient dynamics of the works, the mosque was built in only eight months.



The plan is to build an Islamic center that will include a kindergarten, multi-purpose halls, apartments and a library.

PLAV TOWERS

A special feature in the architecture of the Plav-Gusinje region is the construction of a tower. Towers are fortification-residential buildings that were built all over the Balkans. In the Middle Ages until the 20th century, the towers were built of stone, with thick walls. As a rule, square constructions on several floors (in Plav and Gusinje, two to three). They were surrounded by a high wall, inside which there were several smaller houses and buildings, including a mutvak (bakery).

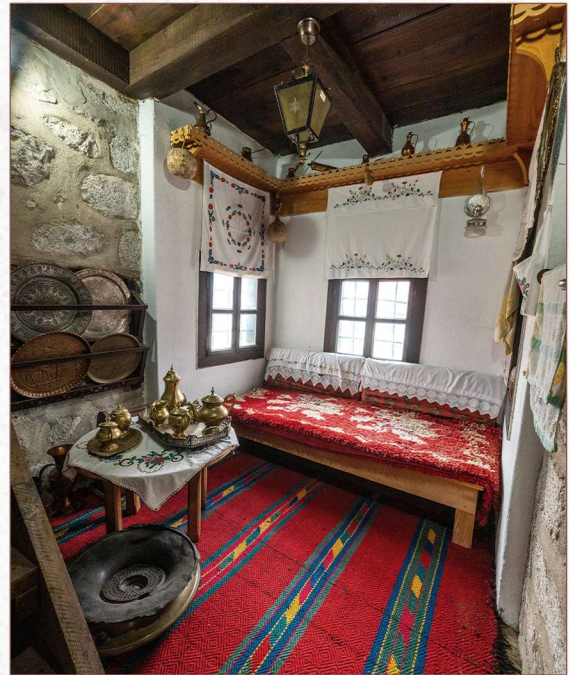
On the higher floors, they had small semicircular windows. There were loopholes on all sides. Until recently, around 55 towers were preserved in Plav and Gusinje. Of the mentioned number of towers, 15 of them have a history - an epigraph about their construction, namely six in Plav and nine in Gusinje. It is one of the oldest and most representative towers in Montenegro Redžepagić tower from the 17th century.

It should also be noted that the largest number of towers was built in the period between the Berlin Congress and the First Balkan War (1878-1912). These are also the most turbulent, the most dramatic and the most exciting years in the history of Plav and Gusinje, a dramatic film story full of twists and turns that should be paid attention to when visiting the city.

Redžepagića tower



Redžepagić tower is the oldest building of residential-defense architecture in the Plav Gusinje region. Afterwards Imperial mosques, it is the oldest building in the Plav-Gusinje area. It represents the true type of feudal fortified dwelling of the Middle Ages. In this sense, this building represents a significant value, as a living model of a category of civil architecture of our Middle Ages, the traces of which are here, completely destroyed. The tower represents a precious value, which far exceeds the limits of local importance and therefore requires all the attention of careful restoration and reintegration into its modern framework. In the middle of the last century, Redžepagić tower is protected by law as a cultural



historical monument of the second category.

Who raised Redžepagić tower with certainty, it has not been determined. It is stated that the tower was built by Hasan-beg Redžepagić in 1671. Although there is a tradition that it dates back to the 15th century when it was built by Ali Muče, a descendant of Ali-bey Redžepagić, for the defense of Plav by Klimenat. The tower originally had two colors/floors of stone walls, over 1 m thick, with observation posts and loopholes and a roof of rough stone slabs. Later, when Redžep-beg's sons split up, the tower belonged to one of the brothers, Bećir-beg, who

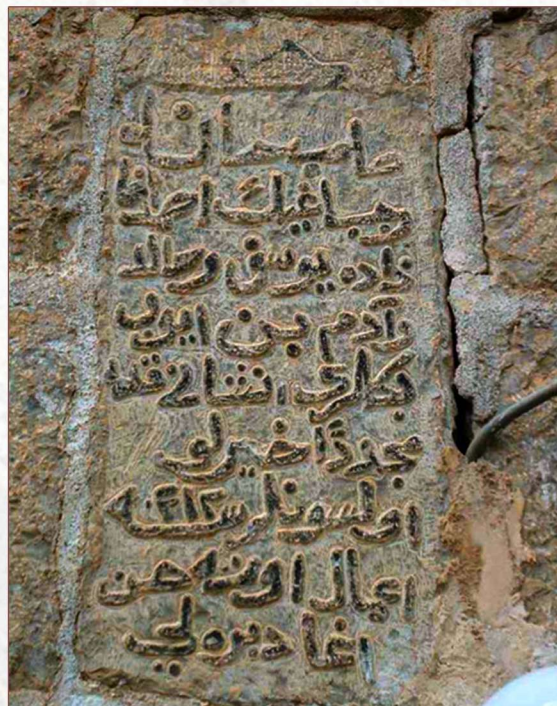
added a third floor, the *čardak*, made of wooden timber, which came from the forest on the nearby Završ hill. During the division, the brothers reserved the right of accommodation in case of attack, blood feud or similar critical situation. In the event of an attack, the families would put their cattle in the ground floor of the tower, barricade themselves and shoot at the attackers from loopholes, which were evenly distributed on all walls of the tower, and throw stones, boiling water and the like from the windows and other openings.



Already Redžepagić tower there were wooden doors with carvings of exceptional beauty. The entrance door was located on the north side of the tower, which was stolen during the Balkan wars. Then Šaban-bey swore that he would never enter that door again. That's why he built that door and opened a new one, on the south side of the tower. Trademark Redžepagić tower are covered wooden balconies raised above loopholes, called the corner. Since 1979 Redžepagić Tower has been turned into a mus-

eum. Thanks to Šučo Redžepagić since 2011. Redžepagić Tower preserves a valuable collection of folk costumes, handicrafts and tools.

Tower of Ramo Demov



In the Redžepagić mansion, near Dizdar's town, from where the Redžepagić's ruled Gornji Polimlje for almost two hundred years, another jewel of the traditional architecture of this region has been preserved. Tower of Ramo Demov Redžepagić. From the inscription on the stone slab built above the entrance door of the tower, we learn that the tower was built in 1894 by Ahmet Bey's sons Jusuf and Halid and Ejup's son Adem. The tower has a ground floor and two floors. It is built with carved and semi-finished stone. The dimensions of its base are 10.30×10 m, and the wall thickness is 80 cm. It was covered with shingles, but was later replaced with tiles.

Bećiragića tower/Šaćir-Bega tower



The tower was built in 1899 by Šaćir-beg, son of Hrušid-bey Jusufagić. During the Balkan Wars, Šaćir-beg Jusufagić sold the tower to Bećiragići, so this tower is popularly known as Bećiragić tower. It was built, like the other Plav-Gusinje towers, by the famous stone masons from Debra. It is built of hewn stone. The tower has a ground floor and two floors. Previously, it also had a fourth part - a veranda, also built with hewn stone. On the shingle roof, it had a small minaret made of wood, which was called a babafinka, as a mark for a Musafir house. The dimensions of its base are 10.3×10 m. Only the front part of the tower is made of hewn stone, as are the corners. This tower had the purpose of a guest house. In it, travelers, travelers, could get lodging and food, without any compensation. Such towers and houses could be recognized by the detail on the roof, which was called babafinka, and represented a small minaret 1.5 meters high, decorated with a wooden apple, painted in



gold or red. On this tower above the door, divided into two parts by a moon and a star, there is a history of the construction of the building. This tarikh is the longest and most beautiful calligraphically arranged tarikh in Plav. In addition to the history itself, there are also ornaments on the tower. The pillars of the entrance door are specially decorated. There are carved sabers on their inner sides. On the inner part of the right pillar of the entrance door Šaćir-beg's tower below the saber symbol, there is a gun symbol facing the ground. Turning the firearm towards the ground sends the message that the occupants of the house lowered weapon, they don't want a fight, but they are ready for it. On the inner part of the left pillar of the entrance door at Šajir bey's tower, under the saber symbol, there is a scissor symbol. The right pillar represents the host, and the left represents the hostess.

Jusuf-beg Redžepagić tower

The tower was built by Jusuf-beg Redžepagić. The dimensions of the tower are 10×11 m. The tower is built with broken and pressed stone, and the corners with finely hewn stone blocks. The thickness of the wall is 80 cm. The shingle roof was replaced with corrugated fiberboard. One golden lira was paid for each carved corner. The superstructure under the roof contains a large number of longitudinal loopholes.

Shilkača tower



Kula Šiljkača (Foto M. Murko, 1912.)

The distinctive feature of the traditional architecture of the Plav - Gusinje region are the Shilkača towers. And those towers are residential-defense type. They have three colors of stone and a hipped roof made of shingles. All four sides of their roof are reduced to one point. From that highest point of the tower emerged a wooden spike, about 1.5 m long, , widened in the shape of an

apple at the top, which was a sign that a traveler could stop by the tower if he needed a place to stay.



Only one shilkaca tower has been preserved in Plav Shilkača Elmas Plavljanin. The tower was built by Elmas Plavljanin in 1899/1900. years. Numerous interventions were carried out on it: shingles were replaced with tiles, windows were widened and new ones opened both on the ground floor and on the first floor, and some windows were closed, doors on the first floor were opened, an external staircase was built, loopholes were closed. This damaged the beauty and authenticity of this tower. In 1913. the military court was located in this tower, with the verdicts of which many residents of Plav and Gusinje were sentenced to death. Gallows hung from its windows, and a number of executions were carried out by hanging, right on this tower.

Durovića tower/Mehmeda-Meda tower Jakup Ferovog



The tower was built at the end of the 19th century by Medo (Jakup) Ferov. After World War II, this tower housed an elementary school. This tower has been thoroughly and very successfully renovated, keeping its authentic form, except for some minor changes to the windows and the addition of a staircase. Across Mehmeda-Meda Jakup Ferovog tower there was the largest tower of Šabović tower of Omer Jakup Ferovo. It was set on fire and demolished during the Balkan Wars.



Emina Jakup Ferovog tower

The tower was built at the end of the 19th century by Emin (Jakup) Ferov. His daughters and sons-in-law sold the tower to Zarija Gojković. The tower, like other towers in Plav, has a square base. It has a ground floor and two floors. It is built of hewn stone. It is one of the most beautiful towers in Plav. It has been preserved in its authentic form, only the windows have been changed. During the expansion of the window, the stone slab with the inscription was removed. There is a well in front of the tower. Emin (Jakup) Ferov was shot on March 5, 1913. because he did not want to convert to Orthodoxy.

Aga Jakup Ferovog tower



The tower was built by Ago (Jakup) Ferović at the beginning of the 20th century. His wife Ema and son Šemso sold the tower to Radomir Lazović. Avdo (Hamo) Canović bought the tower from Milan (Radomir) Lazović. The tower had three floors, but during the renovation of the tower, Radomir Lazović demolished the third floor on which he opened windows, which are not typical for towers. On the facade of the tower, in stone, numerous decorations are carved,

including the mustache of Ago, which makes this tower special. At the entrance to the stone slab was an inscription in Ottoman language, about the owner and the time of construction, but Lazović removed it. However, this did not diminish



the beauty and importance of this object.

Ago (Jakup) Ferov was shot on March 5, 1913. at Racina in Plav, during the violent Christianization of the population of Plav and Gusinje, committed by the Montenegrin authorities, because he did not want to convert to Orthodoxy.

Hadžimušovića tower

Hadžimušović tower it was built in Ribarska Mahala, one of the oldest settlements in the Plav - Gusinje basin, near the Plavs lake. It attracts the attention and admiration of visitors not only with its extraordinary position, but also with



the beauty of its architectural structure. The tower is built of hewn and semi-finished stone, on a square base and has a ground floor and two floors. On the first and second floors, arched windows made of hewn stone are regularly arranged, and there are longitudinal loopholes on the lintel. The shingle roof was replaced with tiles. Wooden stairs start from the ground floor and connect all three floors of the tower. The dimensions of its base are 10×10.20 m. On the stone slab built above the door of the tower there is an inscription in the Ottoman language, which tells us that the tower was built by Zekerija's (Zećo) son Murad in 1897/1898. years. The owners of the tower are Behmen (Abidin) Hadžimušović and Salih (Hilmija) Hadžimušović. After the division of the owners of the tower, another door and windows were opened on the tower on the ground floor (hisby), which was converted into rooms.

CHURCHES AND MONASTERY

Holy Trinity Monastery in Brezjojevice



It is located in the village of Brezjojevice, at the foot of the Gradac hill Monastery of the Holy Trinity. The monastery belongs to the Diocese of Budimlja-Nikšić Serbian Orthodox Church. Records say that the monastery was built on the walls of the old monastery in 1567. Then the monks of Dečani gave an order to hieromonk Nestor and his brothers to build or restore a monastery on the banks of Lim. Tradition says it is Monastery of the Holy Trinity built 30 years before the monastery Visoki Dečani, and that the current shape of the monastery was built on the ruins of the original building



that was destroyed by the Turks when they conquered the Plav parish.

The monastery was built in Byzantine style. It belongs to the type of single-nave buildings with a semicircular apse, a spacious square nave and a chancel. The semi-shaped construction of the ship is supported by the side leaning arches. The church itself has neither a dome nor a bell tower, and the bell tower was subsequently built on Gradac hill, above the church itself. Its



architecture is reminiscent of older churches in the Moravian-Rag style.

Monastery of the Holy Trinity due to its geographical position and proximity, had strong ties with Visoki Dečani Monastery Patriarchate of Peć, as well as The monasteries of Đurđevi Stupovi, Šudikovo, Milesevo, the Morač and Piva monasteries, so they are next to each other Monastery of the Holy Trinity various caravans and imperial roads passed by, transporting various valuables of Serbian rulers and nobles. The nobles gifted this monastery with gold, silver, books, and icons, so culture was at a very high level on Gradac hill where the lords of these regions dined. Copywriting schools were located

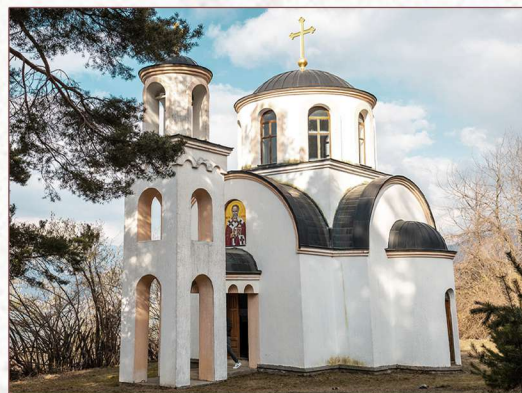
there, literacy and literature spread. However, during the wars, the monastery was burned and destroyed several times (it was recorded that it was destroyed and burned in 1912, 1941. and 1946.). On that occasion, books were also burned and valuables were stolen, so little was saved. The stylistic painting in the entire monastery is the work of one and the same maste. The frescoes



have been largely destroyed, and those that have been preserved are in poor condition and can only be seen in fragments. There are parts of the composition The terrible judgmenton the eastern wall of the chancel, Abraham's hospitality above the front door. saint Nicholasis located on the west wall of the nave, The Virgin with Christ in a niche. It is above them Sergius and Bacchus by the door. To the right of them is a fragment of a fresco Stefan Nemanja, and there is a fresco above the door Assumption of the Virgin which is well preserved It's on the left Birth of the Virgin i Christ. There was also a fresco Archangel Michael. On the wall, in a niche, they are barely visible Chest of Saint Sava. The southern wall guards John the Forerunner, Bust of Saint Sergius and Saint Simeon. With him are also

three church dignitaries, one of whom is probably Saint Sava.

The church of Saint Nikolai in the Military Village



The foundations of this church were consecrated by His Eminence, Metropolitan of Montenegrin Littoral G.G. Amphilochie on June 28, 1993. The competent priest at that time was Father Pavle Kandić. The project was designed by architect Ranko Vukanić, graduate engineer. The foundation of the church is 13.68 m×10.34 m, gross area 71.5 m, and the height with the cross is 13.50 m. The consecration of the church was performed by His Eminence, the Bishop of Budimljansko-Nikšićki G.G. Joanikije on August 13, 2009. The church belongs to the Diocese of Budimljansko-Nikšić, Serbian Orthodox Church, and it was built with the help of the locals who participated in the construction with their donations and work.

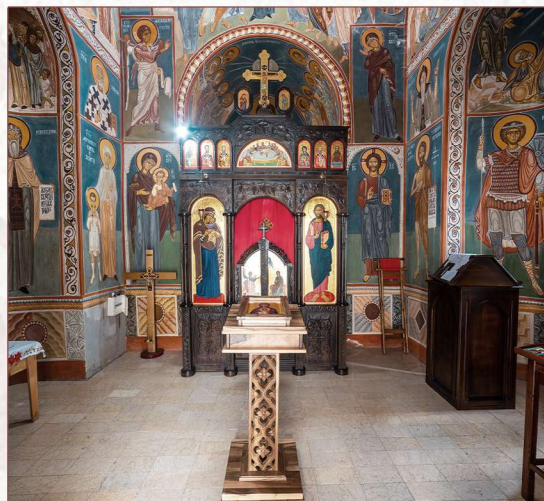
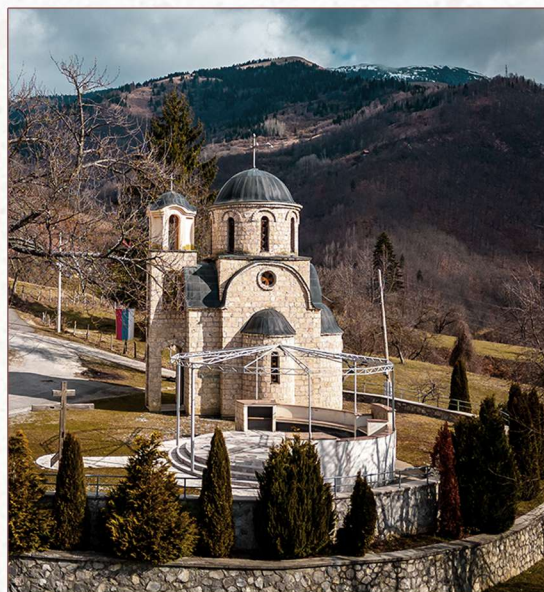
Church Svete Petke on Murino



The foundations of this church were consecrated by His Eminence, the Bishop of Budimlja Nikšić G.G. Joanikije on July 20, 2002. The competent priest at that time was Father Pavle Kandić. The project was designed by architect Ranko Vukanić, graduate engineer. The foundation of the church is 15.40×13.40 m, and the gross area is 120 m. Rough construction works were completed on October 26, 2007. and the consecration of the bells and crosses took place on October 17, 2010. The church belongs to the Diocese of Budimlja Nikšić, Serbian Orthodox Church, and it was built with the help of the locals who participated in the construction with their donations and work.



Church of the Holy Martyrs Kirika and Julita in Velica



The foundations of this church were consecrated by His Eminence, Metropolitan of the Montenegrin Littoral G.G. Amfilohije on July 28, 1994. during the time of the responsible priest, Father Pavle Kandić. The church was built in memory of the victims of the massacre in Velica that took place on July 28, 1944. The project is the work of architect Ranko Vukanić, a graduate engineer. Foundation of the church $9,8 \times 7,8$ m and the gross area is 45 m. The height of the church with the cross is 11 m.

The consecration of the church was performed by His Eminence the Metropolitan of Montenegro and the Littoral G.G. Amfilohije with His Eminence, Bishop G.G. of Buda-Nikšić. Joanikije on July 28, 2001. during the time of the responsible priest, Father Pavle Kandić. The church belongs to the Diocese of Budimlja-Nikšić, Serbian Orthodox Church, and it was built with the help of the locals who participated in the construction with their donations and work.



Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Čafa Prijedolska

It was erected on Čafa Prijedolska, at an altitude of 1840 m above sea level Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul, in memory of the heroes of honor and chivalry who died in 1912. in the battle that took place ten days before the official start of the First Balkan War. The church was built, with the blessing of Bishop Joanikij Mićović, by a large number of benefactors, builders and believers from Velika



and other regions. The church was built next to the cemetery from 1912. where these brave and honorable fighters were buried, to whom monuments were erected between the First and Second World Wars. Consecration of the foundation Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul was performed on September 29, 2007. and the bell and cross were consecrated on september 29, 2010. Joanikije consecrated the church with the clergy on september 29, 2012.

The initiator of the construction of the church, Dragoljub Paunović, received a diploma from Metropolitan Amfilohije of the Montenegrin littoral. He awarded the members of the committee for the construction of the temple with the diploma of Bishop Joanikije.



Fond za zaštitu i ostvarivanje
manjinskih prava



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