

Plavske kule



○ Kule Plava i Gusinja jedinstvena su pojava u arhitekturi ovog kraja. Građene u periodu od 16. do početka 20. vijeka, svojim izgledom i strukturom razlikuju se od uobičajenih drvenih kuća. Prilagodene zahtjevima odbrane od napada i stanovanja u toku opsade, ove kamene kule pravljene su bez velikih otvora. Posljednji sprat često se pravio od drveta sa prozorima na sve četiri strane koji su služili kao vidikovac ili stražarnica, dok su se na kamenim fasadama pravile uske puškarne. Kule su predstavljale zaštitu ne samo za jednu kuću nego i za čitavu lokaciju. Bile su ograđene visokim zidom, unutar kog je bilo nekoliko manjih kuća i objekata, među kojima i mutvak - pekara.



The towers of Plav and Gusinja are unique phenomena in the architecture of this region. They were built in the period from the 16th century to the beginning of the 20th century and they differ from the ordinary wooden houses in terms of their appearance and structure. Adapted to the demands of defence from attack and survival under siege, these stone towers were made without large openings. The top floor was often made of wood with windows on all four sides which served as advantage point or a watchtower whereas in the stone façades narrow rifle holes were made. The towers provided protection not only for one house but for the whole location as well. They were encompassed by a tall wall, within which there were several smaller houses and structures including a *mutvak* – a baker's – as well. Most towers in the region of Plav and Gusinja were built by masons from Debar, a town in Macedonia, famous for its stone and wood carving workshops. The stone for its construction was dragged by the bullock cart from Mt. Visitor across the frozen Lake Plav.

Većinu kula plavsko-gusinjskog kraja gradili su majstori iz Debra, grada u Makedoniji čuvenog po radionicama za kamen i drvo. Kamen za njihovu izgradnju dovlačio se volovskim zapregama sa planine Visitor preko zaleđenog Plavskog jezera.

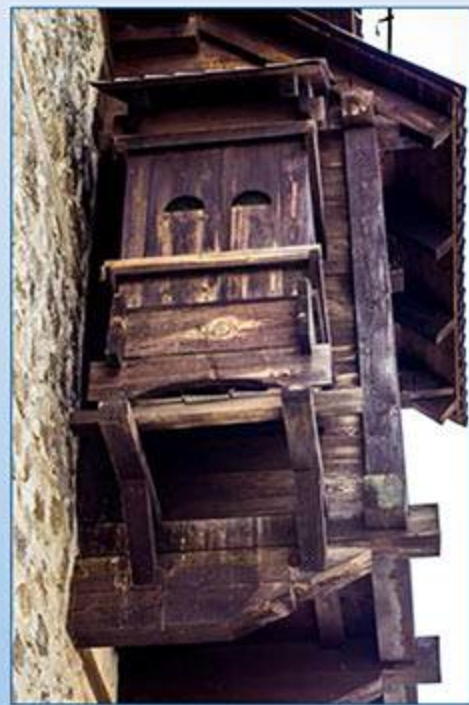
○ Redžepagića kula je najstarija i najljepša kula u Plavu. Smatra se da je ovu impresivnu građevinu sagradio Hasan beg Redžepagić davne 1671. godine, iako postoji predanje da potiče još iz 15. vijeka kada ju je podigao Ali Muče, potomak Ali Bega Redžepagića, radi odbrane Plava od Klimentata. Kula je prvobitno bila podignuta na dva boja – sprata, pokrivena kamenim pločama, da bi kasnije bio dograđen treći sprat od drveta, takozvani *čardak*, a kameni krov zamijenjen je šindrom. Meduspratne kosntrukcije su rađene od drveta, a od prizemlja do trećeg sprata vode drvene stepenice.

The Redžepagić Tower is the oldest and most beautiful tower in Plav. It is thought that this impressive structure was built by Hasan Bey Redžepagić in 1671, although there is a folk tale saying that it dates from the 15th century, when it was built by Ali Muče, the descendant of Ali Bey



Redžepagić, for the defence of Plav from the Kliment clan. The tower was originally built as a two-storey structure, covered with stone slabs, whereas the third

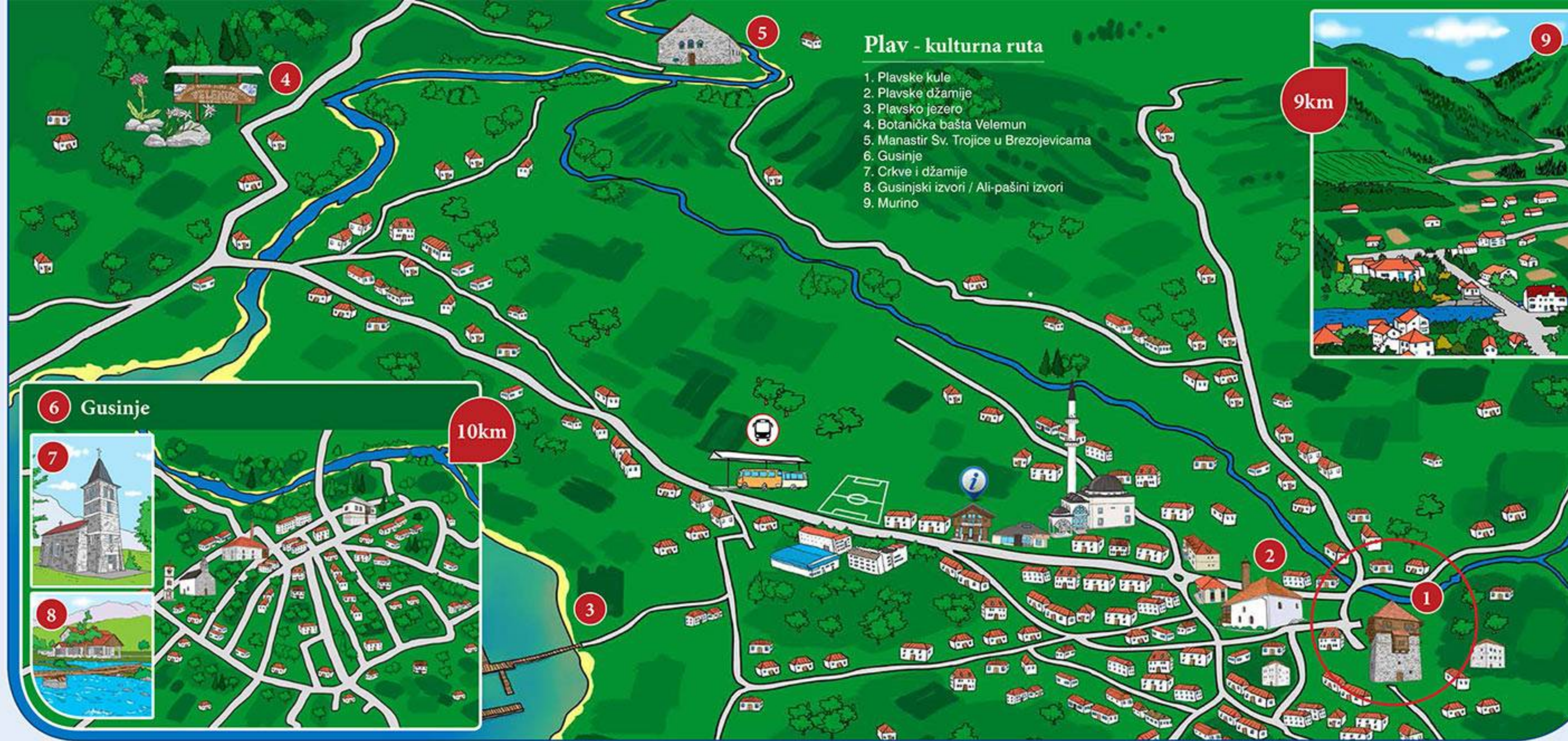
Prizemlje je služilo za smještaj konja i skladištenje žita. Prvi sprat je imao odbrambenu ulogu,



floor of wood, a so-called *čardak*, was added later and the stone roof was replaced with shingle. Inter-storey constructions were made of wood, and there are also wooden stairs leading from the ground floor to the third floor. The ground floor served as stable for horses and a grain storehouse. The first floor had a defensive role, with rifle holes on its north-, east- and south-facing sides. The thickness of the stone walls at certain places exceeded one metre. The second and third floors served as living areas, with a reception room, bedrooms and dining room, which were

sa puškaricama na severnoj, istočnoj i južnoj strani. Debljina kamenih zidova na pojedinim mjestima prelazila je jedan metar. Drugi i treći sprat služili su za stanovanje, sa prostorijama za divane, spavanje i obedovanje, koje su bile bogato ukrašene i opremljene dolapima, minderima, ćilimima i lijepo rezbarenim rafovima. Zaštitni znak Redžepagića kule su natkriveni drveni balkoni podignuti iznad puškarica, nazvani „*čošak*“. Osamdesetih godina 20. vijeka Redžepagića kula je u potpunosti obnovljena.

○ Iako smješten na raskrsnici carskih drumova, ne pamti se da je Plav ikada imao han. Kažu da nije bilo potrebe za tim, jer je čitav grad služio kao han. Skoro svaka kuća u Plavu imala je po jednu, musafirsku sobu, koja je bila najljepše uređena i uvijek otvorena za gosta. Primiti gosta bila je posebna čast, a često se govorilo



The Towers of Plav

da: "Nije dobro za kuću ako obrok ne podijeliš sa musafiro." Zbog toga se u plavskim kućama za svaki obrok kuvalo malo više hrane u slučaju da naiđe neki neplanirani gost. Bogatije kuće mogle su da prime i po nekoliko putnika. To su bile musafirске kuće ili musafirhane, koje su putnici mogli da prepoznaju po karakterističnom detalju na krovu koji se zvao *Baba Finka*. Bilo je to malo munare od 1,5 metara visine, sa drvenom jabukom zlatne ili jarko crvene boje na vrhu. Ovakve kuće podizali su imućni feudali, te su one često bile bogato ukrašavane kaligrafskim natpisima i geometrijskim figurama.



Plav had a guest room which was most beautifully furnished and always open for a guest. To host a guest was a special honour and it was often said that: "It is not good for a house if you do not share your meal with a guest." Therefore in Plav's houses for every meal a little more food was cooked in case an unplanned guest should stop by. Wealthier houses could host several travellers. These were guest houses or guest inns, which travellers could recognise by a characteristic detail on the roof which was called a *Baba Finka*. It was a little minaret, 1.5 metres in height, with a wooden apple in gold or bright red on its top. Such houses were built by prosperous feudal lords, therefore these were often richly decorated with calligraphic inscriptions and geometrical figures.

○ Tipičan primjer takvih kula građenih krajem 19. i početkom 20. vijeka bila je Kula Bećiragića, podignuta na ulazu u Plav. Na ulazu u kulu nalaze se u kamenu islesani geometrijski oblici, dvije sablje, makaze i pištolj, kao i najduži sačuvani kaligrafski natpis na turskom jeziku.

richly decorated and furnished with closets, sofas, carpets and beautifully carved shelves. The trademark of the Redžepagić tower are the roofed wooden balconies built above the rifle holes, called the *čošak* (corner). In the 1980s the Redžepagić Tower was fully restored.



Although located at the crossroads of the emperor's roads it is not remembered whether Plav ever had an inn. It is said that there was no need for that since the whole town served as the inn. Almost every house in



A typical example of such towers built at the end of the 19th and the beginning of 20th century was the Bećiragić Tower, built at the entrance to Plav. At the entrance to the tower there are stone-carved geometrical shapes, two sabres, scissors and a pistol, as well as the longest preserved calligraphic inscription in the Turkish language.