

Plavske džamije



Nalazite se u središtu nekadašnjeg Dizdarevog grada, u blizini Carske džamije za koju se vjeruje da je prva sagrađena džamija na teritoriji današnje Crne Gore. Smatra se da je podignuta još 1471. godine, kao asker-džamija za potrebe turskih vojnika. Osim Carske džamije u okviru ovog srednjovjekovnog utvrđenja koje je podigao plavski beg Zejnel Dizdar, nalazile su se i kule korišćene za smještaj vojnika, oružja i hrane, kao i prva čitaonica – knjižara na ovim prostorima, podignuta prije više od pet vijekova.

You are standing in the centre of Dizdar's former town, in the vicinity of the Emperor's Mosque, which is believed to be the first mosque built in the territory of present-day Montenegro. It is thought it was built in 1471 as an asker (soldier's) mosque for the needs of the Ottoman Turkish soldiers. Besides the Emperor's Mosque, within this medieval fortress which was built by Zejnel Dizdar, the Bey of Plav, there were also towers used to house soldiers, weapons and food as well as the first reading room/bookshop in this region, built more than five centuries ago.



Od Dizdarevog grada danas su ostali samo tragovi nekadašnjih visokih zidina i Carska džamija kao

Of Dizdar's town, today only traces of the former high ramparts and the Emperor's Mosque, as one of the

jedan od najstarijih i najznačajnijih kulturnih spomenika u ovom kraju. Više puta obnovljena, njen današnji izgled potiče iz 18. vijeka. Carska džamija plijeni originalnom arhitekturom, bogatim duborezom i arabeskama. Prilazni dio – soferluk, tavanica i vitko munare izgrađeni su od drveta, dok je za drugi dio džamije korišćen pritesani kamen pokriven malterom. Na drugom spratu nalazi se prostrana drvena galerija ukrašena umjetničkim duborezom. Sredinom osamdesetih godina 20. vijeka džamija je kompletno restaurirana.

oldest and most significant cultural monuments in this area, remain. It has been rebuilt several times, and its present-day appearance dates from the 18th century. The Emperor's Mosque fascinates with its original architecture, rich wood carvings and arabesques. The access section called the soferluk, the ceiling and a slender minaret were built out of wood, while for the other sections of the mosque cut stone covered with mortar was used. On the second floor there is a spacious wooden gallery decorated with artistic wood carvings. In the mid-1980s



U Carskoj džamiji se čuva i jedan ramazanski top koji je oglašavao početak i kraj ramazanskog posta. Top potiče iz 1909. godine i pretpostavlja se da je pripadao džamiji Sultaniji, najmlađoj i najvećoj plavskoj džamiji.

the mosque was fully restored.

In the Emperor's Mosque a Ramadan cannon, used to announce the beginning and the end of the fast of Ramadan, is also kept. The cannon dates from 1909 and it is assumed that it



Džamiju Sultaniju podigao je sultan Abdul Hamid II 1907 godine i vjerovatno je jedna od poslednjih velikih džamija koje je Osmansko carstvo podiglo na Balkanu. Zidali su je skoro deset godina čuveni majstori iz Debra, primjenjujući

belonged to the Sultanija Mosque, the newest and largest mosque in Plav.

The Sultanija Mosque was built by Sultan Abdul Hamid II in 1909 and it is probably one of the last large mosques which the Ottoman Empire built in the Balkans. It was being built for almost ten years by the famous masons of Debar, who were applying for the first time the technique of stone carving by the use of gouging. This magnificent mosque served as a religious structure for a short period of time. During the 20th century it was used as a school, police station and prison, as well as the building of public utility providers, and social services and the fire brigade. After more than nine decades, in 2005 the mosque was restored and it regained its original purpose. Today it is a large-domed structure with a concrete minaret with a height of 41.5 metres.

The Mosques of Plav

prvi put tehniku klesanja kamena pomoću žleba. Ova velelepna džamija kratko je služila kao vjerski objekat. Tokom 20. vijeka korišćena je kao škola, stanica milicije, zatvor, komunalna, socijalna i vatrogasna služba. Posle više od devet decenija, 2005. godine, džamija je obnovljena i vraćena joj je prvobitna namjena. Danas je to veliki potkupolni objekat sa betonskom munarom visine 41,5 metara.

Notable also is the Redžepagić Mosque, which in gratitude to her father Redžep Aga, Fatima, the wife of Kara Mahmut Pasha Bushatlija, the Vizier of Skadar built in 1774, when, according to a folk story, the vizier built his famous mosque in Gusinje as well. A tall wooden minaret reaching a height of 14 metres and an entrance door with details in wood are some of the features of this mosque, over two centuries old.

Poznata je i Redžepagića džamija, koju je u znak zahvalnosti prema svome ocu Redžep-agi, podigla njegova kći Fatima, supruga skadarskog vezira Kara Mahmut – paše Bušatlije, 1774. godine, kada je prema predanju i vezir podigao svoju čuvenu džamiju u Gusinju. Visoko drveno munare koje dostiže 14 metara i ulazna vrata sa detaljima u drvetu neke su od odlika ove, preko dva vijeka stare džamije.



U blizini Redžepagića kule nalazi se još jedna stara plavska džamija. Ferovića džamiju danas poznatiju kao Šabovića džamiju, podigao je 1880. godine trgovac Haso Ferović kao sopstvenu zadužbinu. Kao i većina džamija iz tog perioda zidana je kamenim klesancima sa munarom od borovine.

In the vicinity of the Redžepagić Tower another old mosque of Plav is located. The Ferović Mosque, today better known as the Šabović Mosque, was built in 1880 by merchant Haso Ferović as his memorial mosque. Like most mosques dating from that period, it was built of carved stone with a minaret of pine wood.

