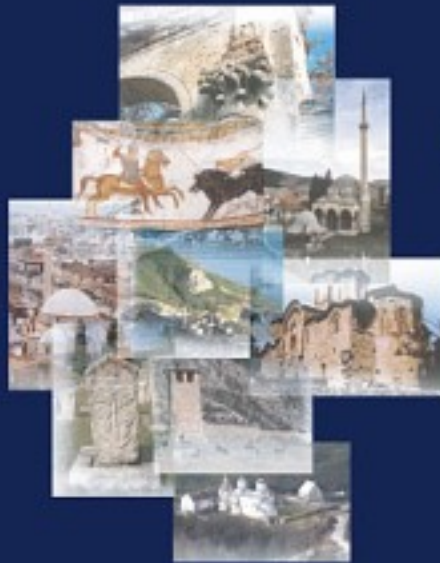


Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan
Survey of the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH)

Regional Programme for Cultural and Natural Heritage in South East Europe

Plan pour la mise en œuvre de projets de réhabilitation intégrée
Evaluation du patrimoine architectural et archéologique (IRPP/SAAH)

Programme régional pour le patrimoine culturel et naturel dans le Sud-Est de l'Europe



Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA)

HUSSEIN – PASHA MOSQUE
Pljevlja
Montenegro
(Serbia and Montenegro)

**INTEGRATED REHABILITATION PROJECT PLAN /
SURVEY ON THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL HERITAGE
(IRPP/SAAH)**

**Regional Programme
for Cultural and Natural Heritage
in South East Europe
2003 - 2006**

**PRELIMINARY TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT
OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
HERITAGE IN SOUTH EAST EUROPE**

Document adopted by
The Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Montenegro
on 17 November 2005

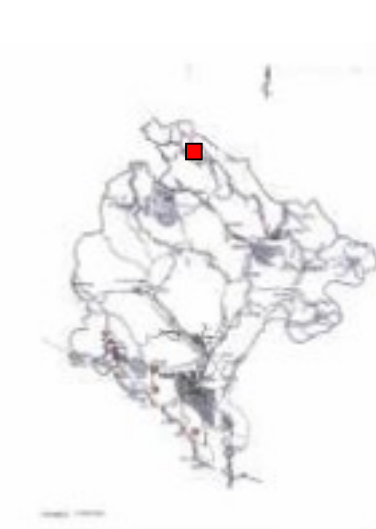
**HUSSEIN – PASHA MOSQUE
Pljevlja
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(Serbia and Montenegro)**

FOREWORD

In the framework of the European Commission/Council of Europe Joint Programme on the Integrated Rehabilitation Project Plan /Survey on the Architectural and Archaeological Heritage (IRPP/SAAH), the present Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was prepared by local experts: Ms. Zorana Milošević, Ms. Aleksandra Kapetanović, Ms Zorica Čubrovič and Ms. Milena Filipovic headed by Ms. Lidija Ljesar, IRPP/SAAH Project Coordinator, in cooperation with the PTA expert group: Leader Dr. John Bold (United Kingdom); Experts: Ms. Emma Carmichael (United Kingdom), Mr. Giorgio Gianighian (Italy), Mr. Andreas Heymowski (Sweden), Mr. David Johnson (United Kingdom), Mr. Pedro Ponce de Leon (Spain), Mr. Alkis Prepis (Greece).

The Preliminary Technical Assessment (PTA) was adopted by the Ministry of Culture and Media of the Republic of Montenegro on 17 November 2005.

1. Introductory page



Site map



Hussein Pasha Mosque
Pljevlja

1.1 Country or Territory:	Montenegro
1.2 Name of organisation compiling the information:	Ministry of Culture and Media
1.3 Contact name:	Lidija Ljesar
1.4 Email address:	min.kulture.rcg@cg.yu lidija_ljesar@min-kulture.mn.yu
1.5 Name and address of building or site:	Hussein Pasha Mosque, Pljevlja
1.6 Inventory reference number(s):	180
1.7 Building/Monument/Site type:	Mosque
1.8 Main dates:	1585 – 1594
1.9 Current use(s):	Mosque

2. Executive Summary: the site and its management

Hussein – Pasha Mosque is located in the centre of Pljevlja, a town in the very north of Montenegro. The mosque was erected in the late 16th century, between 1585 and 1594, by Hussein – Pasha Boljanic, a distinguished official of the imperial court in Istanbul.

The external forms of the mosque and internal decorations have been preserved in their original form. Due to its location, architectural form and decorative elements, Hussein-Pasha Mosque dominates the historic centre of Pljevlja. It is highly representative of, and the best preserved monument of Islamic religious architecture from the second half of the 16th century in Montenegro

Historically, Hussein – Pasha Mosque is a very significant monument dominating the historic development in this area, and is representative of the multicultural and multi confessional character of Montenegrin society. The mosque has not been fully explored and provides a rich source of historical and cultural information of the northern region of Montenegro. It maintains the continuity of culture and life of the Islamic population of Pljevlja from the second half of the 16th century till today.

However, the monument has been slightly modified from its original appearance, and requires immediate conservation and restoration work to preserve and highlight its

architectural, aesthetical and artistic values, as well as its setting within the historic centre of Pljevlja town.

The monument needs to be properly presented for the purpose of the development of cultural tourism and promotion of cultural diversity not just in the north, but in the whole of Montenegro.

3. Administrative information

3.1 Responsible Authorities

The Islamic community of Pljevlja, as the owner of the mosque, has managerial responsibility.

The Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments from Cetinje is responsible for protection of the heritage values of the mosque.

Municipality of Pljevlja has a statutory responsibility.

3.2 Building/Site, Name and Address

Hussein Pasha Mosque, Pljevlja.
Cadastre parcel 2245 K.O. Pljevlja

3.3 Map reference

N/A

3.4 Type of monument

Religious building - mosque

3.5 Ownership

Islamic community of Pljevlja

3.6 Statutory Protection/Constraints

Cultural Monument of the 1st category listed in the Central Registry of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments from Cetinje.

Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments from Cetinje is authorised to issue permits for all kind of interventions on the site.

4. Summary of condition

4.1 Summary of Physical Condition - Poor

4.2 Condition Risk Assessment - D

4.3 Priority for intervention - High

5. Existing information

5.1 Documentary sources:

- Dossier of the Cultural Monument according to the Law on Protection of Cultural Monuments. First Inscription in the Registry was 27 November 1957
- Documentation with drawings from 1960
- Hussein – pasha Mosque, Pljevlja, General Design of Repair, Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monument, Cetinje, 1986. (sig. 1364-1366 i 1998, 1999);

- General design – architectural, building and structural works
- General design – structural repair, eng. Vladimir Stanković
- Project of restoration – arch. Vladimir Vukmirović
- Photo documentation
- Project of present condition with the analyses and recommendations, Civil Engineering Faculty, Podgorica, authors: Radenko Pejović, Radivoje Mrdak, and Goran Radović, 2002 (sig. 2374)
- General design for Repair and surrounding area arrangement, Civil Engineering Faculty, Podgorica, 2002 (sig. 2375)

Indicated documentation is available in the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Cetinje.

5.2 Bibliography:

1. Čelić, Džemal, *Husein Husein pašina džamija u Pljevljima*, Studija restitucije ambijenta, Sarajevo, 1955 (unpublished); extract from documentation of the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monuments in Cetinje.
2. *Pregled spomenika kulture u Pljevljima i okolini*, Home museum in Pljevlja, 1964
3. Sribljanović, V. *Mostovi*, Magazine no 7, Pljevlja, 1970
4. Marković Čedomir, Vujičić Rajko, *Cultural Monuments of Montenegro*, Novi Sad, 1997
5. Agović, Bajro, *Džamije u Crnoj Gori*, Podgorica, 2001

5.3 Fieldwork already conducted:

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2002 | Condition survey and recommendations for consolidation of the building, prepared by the Civil Engineering Faculty in Podgorica. The proposals were: structural repair of the mosque and conservation-restoration works in the interior. |
| 2004 | Survey on the structural condition of the mosque, Commission for Assessment of Immovable Cultural Heritage in Montenegro. The proposal was the same as in 2002. |

5.4 Projects in progress:

- 2002 – to date: Condition survey and recommendations, Civil Engineering Faculty, Podgorica, authors: Radenko Pejović, Radivoje Mrdak, and Goran Radović. Technical documentation on structural consolidation of the building was prepared and approved. The documentation needs to be updated to reflect the architectural significance of the monument and the methodology for its repair.

5.5 Projects already planned:

Projects from 1986, General Repair by the Republic Institute for Protection of Cultural Monument to be revised and works implemented.

5.6 Financial estimates already made:

N/A

6. Scope of the PTA

6.1 Extent/Nature of the assessment:

Lidija Ljesar – Conservator/Restorer, Senior Adviser for Protection of Cultural Monuments, Ministry of Culture and Media of Montenegro, Podgorica

Zorana Milošević, Conservation Architect, Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Kotor

Aleksandra Kapetanović – Conservation Architect, NGO EXPEDITIO, Kotor

Zorica Čubrović – Senior Conservation Architect, Regional Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments, Kotor

6.2 Limitations of the study:

The main limitation is the lack of documentation. Montenegrin institutions dealing with protection of cultural heritage do not have professionals specialised in Islamic art and inscriptions in Turkish. Historical documentation related to the Hussein - Pasha Mosque is poorly explored and it is mainly located in foreign archives. The Republic Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments has initiated archival research related to Hussein Pasha Mosque (State Archive of Istanbul).

7. The PTA

7.1 Background: Form, Function and Evolution

7.1.1 Summary description of the building/site

Hussein-Pasha Mosque is located in the city core of Pljevlja within the main city square formed in the 1950s.

The mosque with minaret is a part of a complex comprising a courtyard with tomb stones, clock tower in the northwest and a fountain in the north in front of the main entrance.

The mosque is characteristic from the 16th century in this area. The building itself is square in plan with a dome. On the north side it has an open porch with pointed oriental arches with three small domes on top. Along the east facade is a minaret of 42 m with a decorative balcony.

The walls and the dome of the mosque and porch are painted with polychrome ornaments – arabesque. Particularly decorative work characterises the *mihrab* (niche for prayer), the *mimbar* (high pulpit) and the *mahvil* (women's gallery). Several manuscripts of the Koran are kept in the mosque.

7.1.2 Summary historic development and evolution of the building or site

Hussein Pasha Mosque is a foundation of Hussein-Pasha Boljanić, vizier from a village near Pljevlja. The mosque was built between 1585 and 1594 when Hussein-Pasha, a distinguished official at the imperial court in Istanbul, came to live in Pljevlja.

In 1910, following a lightning strike, a part of the minaret had to be reconstructed.

A cornice on the porch, built in later phases of building, was removed in 1958. Plaster put on the stone façade of the mosque in later phases, was removed in 1965 and that appearance remains today.

Apart from some minor changes, the mosque has preserved its original appearance in both exterior and interior.

7.2 Significance

7.2.1 Summary statement of significance/historical and heritage importance.

Historically, Hussein – Pasha Mosque is a very significant monument as it documents development in this area. The building of the mosque is related to Hussein-Pasha Boljanić, a very distinguished person in the Ottoman Empire of the second half of the 16th century. He had important duties and was a high official within the tsar court in Istanbul, serving also in Egypt. The mosque has not been fully explored and represents a rich source of historic and cultural information of the northern region of Montenegro from the second half of the 16th century till today.

As a result of its location, architecture and applied forms, Hussein-pasha mosque dominates the historic centre of Pljevlja. It is a representative monument of Islamic religious architecture from the second half of the 16th century. The external forms of the mosque and internal decorations have been preserved in their original form.

This is the best preserved example of the Islamic religious architecture and art in Montenegro and maintains the continuity of culture and life of the Islamic population of Pljevlja from the second half of the 16th century till today.

7.3 Vulnerability/Risk assessment.

7.3.1. Natural factors:

Earthquake zone

Climatic factors and air pollution (caused by the power station and coal mine in Pljevlja) are the main factors for deterioration of stone and plaster, the main building materials.

7.3.2. Development – demographic growth:

Increasing urbanisation since the Second World War has threatened the historic context of the Hussein – Pasha Mosque, and its significance to the community has diminished.

The raising of the road level adjacent to the mosque has increased the potential for moisture penetration into the walls.

7.3.3. Inappropriate interventions as a damaging factor

The works carried out in the period between 1958 and 1977 have altered the appearance of the mosque. These include the removal of the external porch, replacement of the original lead sheet with copper, change of window openings, roof cornice and facades, as well as modification to the original pavement, access paths and terraces below the main porch,. Insertion of an electrical installation damaged parts of the wall decoration.

7.3.4. Structural Destabilisation

Cracks in the support of the dome tambours (caused by horizontal forces and use of inappropriate material) create structural instability of the upper parts of the building.

The Minaret is threatened by oscillations created by the pronounced slenderness and wind. Its structure is damaged. Cracking and detaching of stone blocks is evident in the upper zones of the minaret and there is a risk of collapse.

7.3.5. Resources

There is a lack of financial resources for conservation and restoration of the entire mosque complex.

There are no specialised construction agencies which could take the technical measures for preservation.

The local community have no professional conservationists to manage and lead the works on restoration and supervision.

7.4 Technical condition

7.4.1 The Overall structure

Structural elements on the mosque are damaged. Cracks in the support of the dome *tambours* (vertical walls carrying the vault of the dome) are the most visible and they are caused by instability of the upper parts of the building. The upper part of the minaret is damaged especially the stone construction, staircases and joints. There is a risk of collapse due to cracking and detaching stonework in the upper part of the minaret walls.

It is necessary to take protective measures for the minaret and then a structural repair and conservation-restoration works for the entire building.

7.4.2 Walls

The walls are in a quite good condition.

7.4.3 Ceilings and floors

It is assumed that the floor is in a good condition as it is presently covered by carpeting.

7.4.4 Roof

The existing sheet copper is in a good condition. It is assumed that originally it was a lead roofing, so it is necessary to carry out an architectural survey of the upper parts of the building (dome, porch with three small domes) in order to identify the original roof. If that assumption is confirmed, a roof restoration will be needed.

7.4.5 Doors and windows

The original appearance of the windows had been changed over time. An architectural survey should be carried out to determine the original elements of the window openings and window partitions.

The entrance door of the mosque has preserved its original appearance and should be properly conserved.

7.4.6 Balconies and verandas

The stone elements of the fence of the minaret balcony are damaged and need conservation. Modern lights should be removed from the outside surface of the fence because they do not accord with the architectural arrangement of the fence

7.4.7 Wall plasters and decorations

All internal walls, *tambours* and the dome are plastered and finished with decorative painting characteristic of Islamic religious architecture. However, surveys proved that the colours are vulnerable and have disappeared from some surfaces. Decoration is damaged on the parts through which electrical cables were installed. Surfaces built in stone inside minaret were not plastered.

Repair work should focus on painting and conservation works on all surfaces inside the mosque.

7.4.8 Infrastructure

There is a water and sewage system, electrical installation and lighting conductor which need to be surveyed.

7.4.9 Out-door space/courtyard

Outside the mosque, beside the cemetery which has tomb stones and antique relief objects, there is a fountain with a porch and a clock tower at the northwest of the courtyard. The stone fountain with a reticular supporting vault is in a poor condition. The fence does not reflect the importance of the complex.

Conservation-restoration works need to be carried out on the fountain, while the access path should be paved with original material; seats on the porch should be renewed; and the tomb stones need to be protected from further decay.

7.5 Outline summary of required repairs

The priority must be given to the:

- Consolidation of minaret
- Painting – conservation survey and conservation of the painted layer in the interior and on the porch
- Structural repair of the building
- Roof reconstruction

7.6 Conservation policy and proposals

7.6.1 Vision.

Representation for the purpose of cultural tourism and the promotion of cultural diversity of northern Montenegro.

7.6.2 Conservation philosophy

The significance of Hussein – Pasha Mosque, as an authentic monument of the 16th century built heritage, which over time suffered from certain modification of its original appearance, requires conservation and restoration methods which would preserve and highlight its architectural, aesthetic and artistic value, as well as the values of its surroundings within the historic centre of Pljevlja town.

7.6.3 Level of intervention

The preliminary intention is to carry out conservation-restoration works on the overall building and to bring back the original appearance to those parts of the mosque that have been modified.

7.6.4 Preliminary proposals for appropriate uses.

The monument will continue to have its original function, improved by presentation for the purpose of cultural tourism development.

7.6.5 Opportunities for social uses and sustainable development

7.6.6 Broad assessment of priorities for consolidation/covering, repair, conservation, restoration

See 7.5.

7.6.7 Public access - wholly or partly

As well as the regular religious activities, the monuments will be opened for visitors and a guided service will be provided in the mosque and informative material will be published.

7.7 Finance

7.7.1 Broad assessment of budgetary needs and phasing;

Phases	Amount needed
I. Prevention measures for consolidation of minaret (including scaffolding)	50.000,00 €
II. Architectural survey and programming of conservation-restoration works	10.000,00 €
III. Painting and conservation survey in the interior and on the porch; conservation of painted layer of decorative painting (scaffolding)	45.000,00 €
IV. Proposal for carrying out conservation and restoration interventions on painted decoration inside the mosque, on the porch and on <i>mihrab</i> , <i>mimber</i> , and <i>mahvil</i> (scaffolding)	225.000,00 €
V. Structural repair of the mosque	150.000,00 €
Structural repair of minaret	80.000,00 €
VI. Reconstruction of the roof	60.000,00 €
VII. Restoration of façade elements (window openings, moulded cornices, façade treatment, etc)	80.000,00 €
VIII. Works on the fountain and surrounding of the mosque (tombstones, fence with an entrance gate and paths, etc.)	60.000,00 €
IX. Work on the monograph and informative material (brochures, interpretations, etc.)	22.000,00 €
Total	782.000,00 €

7.7.2 Assessment of possibilities for attracting investments.

None

7.7.3 Assessment of possibilities for recovering investments

None

7.7.4 Have you already tried to raise funds for this site or monument? If so, provide details.

The Islamic community has tried to raise the funds for the structural repair and restoration of the Mosque building through the local authorities and the designs of the Faculty of Civil Engineering. The coal mine of Pljevlja has offered to participate in donation.

7.7.5 Have you already received funds for this site or monument? If so, provide details.

No

7.8 Management

Hussein–Pasha Mosque is a monument which has preserved its original function and therefore its management structure is defined. The Islamic community of Pljevlja, as the owner, is responsible for the management of the Mosque.

In order to include the mosque in the overall cultural and tourism offer of Pljevlja and northern Montenegro, it is necessary to involve local authority and tourist organisations in defining the strategy for use and presentation of this monument.

8. Documentation

CD with ten photos
Plan of Pljevlja
Map of the entire town of Pljevlja

9. Feasibility Studies

All the steps necessary for preservation of the Hussein – Pasha Mosque have been defined. The feasibility study should focus on additional surveys which would define an adequate conservation treatment.

The priority is conservation of minaret. Along with preparation measures (scaffolding) it would be necessary to engage a structural engineer and conservator, perform detailed survey and analyses of minaret (level and cause of degradation, analyses of stone and mortar) so that adequate interventions could be initiated.

The feasibility study should also include a conservation-painting survey in the interior and on the porch of the mosque in order to define an adequate conservation and painting treatment before the works start.

An architectural survey should be included in order to define a proper conservation-restoration programme. It is necessary to revise the relation between the mosque and its immediate surrounding area through existing spatial and town plans so that it could be adequately treated in urban development.

PTA carried out by:

PTA Local Experts Working Group

Ms Lidija Ljesar, IRPP/SAAH Project Coordinator for Montenegro

September 2005, Pljevlja - Montenegro

A joint initiative of the European Commission
and the Council of Europe

Une initiative conjointe de la Commission européenne
et du Conseil de l'Europe



European Commission
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Directorate General for Education and Culture
Direction Générale de l'Éducation
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Schéma de Coopération et d'Échanges Culturels