

The Historical Town Stolac

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Abstract— *Stolac is a town and the center of the municipality. It is located about 32 km south of Mostar, 165 km south of Sarajevo and about 95 km northwest of Dubrovnik (Geographical coordinates: 43°04'59.05"N, 17°57'31.28"E, elevation: 61). The presence of people in this area can be traced back to 16,000 years ago, and the reason is the numerous natural resources necessary for life and the favorable Mediterranean climate. Artifacts about the presence of people in this area, from the Paleolithic era, were found in the Badanj cave. In today's Osanici settlement above the town of Stoca is the town of Daorson, which was built (4th-3rd century BC) by the Hellenized Illyrian tribe Daorsi. The remains of this city still stand today. In the area of Stolac there is a large number of medieval necropolises built by the Bogomils, among which the most famous are: Radimlja, Boljuni, Rotimlja and Vidostak. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared the Historic Area - Old Town Stolac a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The aim of this paper is a 'study on sustainability' on the concrete example of a city in Bosnia and Herzegovina.*

Keywords— *Stolac, Old town-fortress Stolac, Water, Sustainability*

I. INTRODUCTION

Stolac is a town with about 3,816 inhabitants, and the entire Municipality of Stolac has 14,502 inhabitants [1]. It is located in the south of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Geographical coordinates: 43°04'59.05"N, 17°57'31.28"E, elevation: 61). It lies on the banks of the Bregava River, the left tributary of the Neretva River (Figure 1). The presence of people in this area can be traced back to 16,000 years ago, and the reason is the numerous natural resources necessary for life and the favorable Mediterranean climate. Artifacts about the presence of people in this area, from the Paleolithic era, were found in the Badanj cave (Figure 6). In today's settlement of Ošanići above the town of Stoca is the town of Daorson, which was built (4th-3rd century BC) by the Hellenized Illyrian tribe Daorsi. The remains of this city still stand today. In the area of Stolac there is a large number of medieval necropolises built by the Bogomils, among which the most famous are: Radimlja, Boljuni, Rotimlja and Vidostak. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina declared the Historic Area - Old Town Stolac a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Decision No. 06-6-32/03-4 dated January 21, 2003) [2].

In this paper, the author deals with the topic of 'sustainability'. In this sense, he visited the entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina and collected rich material, which he incorporated for the most part into his books [3,4] and scientific works.

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an extremely complex area in terms of the natural and social environment and its population.

The three most numerous ethnic groups (Bosniaks, Serbs and Croats) live here, and thanks to its rich history, numerous people of different origins: Jews, Germans, Poles, Czechs, Italians, Hungarians.



Figure 1. The historical town Stolac. Location

Source:

https://visitmycountry.net/bosnia_herzegovina/bh/index.php/turizam/27-vmc/geografija, Accessed: 7.25.2022., left
Google Earth: Accessed: 7.30.2022., right

The composition of the population changed over time, but the material and spiritual traces of their life on the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina remained. The complexity of Bosnia and Herzegovina is also visible in its architecture. Hence, for elaborating on the topic of sustainability (in this work using the example of the historical city of Stolac), the most suitable scientific methodology [5] was the most suitable, which is covered in his book: Hadrovic, A. (2007). *Defining Architectural Space on the Model of the Oriental Style CityHouse in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Macedonia*, Booksurge, LLC, North Charleston, SC, USA.

II. ENVIRONMENT

By 'environment' we mean every possibility in the space in which man can realize his existence [5].

Natural environment

By 'natural environment', we mean all those features that nature gave, and on which man (mostly) did not exert his influence: geographical location, geomorphology, watercourses and reservoirs, plant and animal life, available soil, climate [5].

The city of Stolac has a favorable Mediterranean climate (the Köppen climate classification subtype for this climate is 'Dfb': warm summer continental climate) [6], (Figure 2).

¹ Solar Energy. This section discusses the total daily incident shortwave solar energy reaching the surface of the ground over a wide area, taking full account of seasonal variations in the length of the day, the elevation of the Sun above the horizon, and absorption by clouds and other atmospheric constituents.

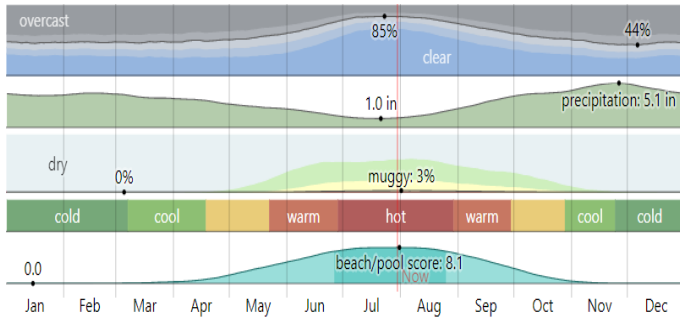


Figure 2. Vrijeme u Stocu po mjesecima

Source: Climate and Average Weather Year Round in Stolac Bosnia & Herzegovina
<https://weatherspark.com/y/82092/Average-Weather-in-Stolac-Bosnia-&Herzegovina-Year-Round>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

Stolac has many natural resources, the most important of which are the basic ones: water, fertile plains and the Mediterranean climate. The abundance of water is confirmed by the river Bregava, while the most famous fields are the Vidovo polje and the Dubrava plateau. Thanks to the Mediterranean climate, early vegetables and vines and various types of fruit are grown here ^[3,4] (Figures 3, 4, 5).



Figure 3. View of Stolac from the direction of Osanici

Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

Social environment

By 'social environment' we mean everything that man has created and that separates him from the world of other living beings ^[5]. It includes both physical structures (various material, more or less ordered products of their activity) and the immaterial world that we know with the intellect (science, philosophy, religion, law, morality) through an ordered system of abstract symbols (letters, signs) ^[5].

Shortwave radiation includes visible light and ultraviolet radiation. The average daily incident shortwave solar energy experiences extreme seasonal variation over the course of the year. The brighter period of the year lasts for 3.1 months, from May 15 to August 19, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter above 6.4 kWh. The brightest month of the year in Stolac is July, with an average of 7.4 kWh. The darker period of the year lasts for 3.6 months, from October 29 to February 17, with an average daily incident shortwave energy per square meter below 2.8 kWh. The darkest month of the year in Stolac is December, with an average of 1.6 kWh.

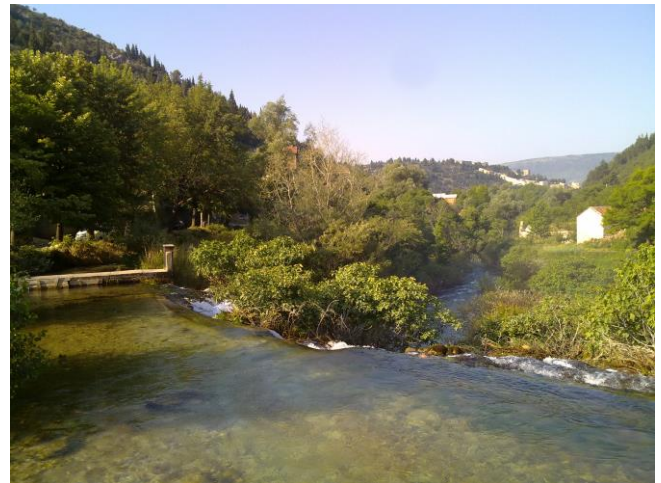


Figure 4. View of the Old Town Stolac from the Bregava river from the Begovina direction

Source: Author (6.15.2013.)



Figure 5. Waterfall on the Bregava river in Stolac

Source: Author (6.15.2013.)



Figure 6. Badanj cave near Stolac

<https://www.tacno.net/uncategorized/pecina-badanj/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

<https://outdoors.ba/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/badanj.jpg>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

History of Stolac. It is assumed that in prehistoric times, life took place in the northwestern part of the Stolac fortress towards Podgrad, in the part of the hill called Setnica. Late antique substructures were discovered on the northern side of the city.

On the site of today's town of Stolac was the ancient Roman municipium Diluntum, and artifacts dating from the 1st to the 4th century were found ^[7,8].

The names Stolac and Vidoski have been constantly intertwined since they appeared in historical sources. Both remained in use almost until the end of the 19th century.

It is assumed that in prehistoric times, life took place in the northwestern part of the fortifications towards Podgrad, in the part of the hill called Šetnica. Late antique substructures were discovered on the northern side of the city. On the site of today's town of Stolac was the ancient municipium 'Diluntum' with findings from the 1st to the 4th century AD and a fortification from the late antique period ^[8].

In the Middle Ages, the area of the town of Stolac belonged to the parish of Vidoš. Vidovo polje appears in 1417 in the Latin translation “Planum Sancti Viti” [9]. The first reliable information about Stolac in the Middle Ages is from the 15th century, i.e. in 1420 “Loco dicto Stolac” in connection with some robbery of merchants [10], and it appears again a few years later in 1436 [9]. The town of Vidoški was mentioned for the first time in a charter dated February 19, 1444, and in a series of charters that followed until 1454, as the property of Stjepan Vukčić Kosača [9,11].

In Dubrovnik sources from 1463, Vidoški grad is also mentioned under the name Stolac, i.e. the fortress of Stolac and the settlement below it. Stolac became part of the Ottoman Sultanate after the conquest on June 13, 1465. During the Cretan (Kandian, 1645-1669) and Viennese wars (1683-1699), the Venetian army attacked Stolac on several occasions (January 1663, 1664; July 30, 1678; 1794 or 1795). After the Peace of Karlovac in 1699, the city was repaired and expanded and an administration led by Dizdar was appointed. Around 1706, the Stolac captaincy was founded.

The occupation of the Ottoman military garrison in the Old Town of Stolac has only been recorded since the 18th century, when the Stolac Captaincy was founded (1706) with a military administration headed by Dizdar [7,11].

Ali-paša Rizvanbegović (1783-1851), who was born in Begova near Stolac, was vizier in Herzegovina (1833-1851).

In 1832, the army of Husein-Captain Gradašćević (1802-1834) besieged Stolac in vain. From 1835, when the positions of captain and dizdar were abolished, until 1878, a smaller crew was kept in the city. In August 1878, the Austrian administration was established. The military commander thoroughly repaired the old town in 1883, and in 1888 he built a modern fortress, located above the one that existed during the period of Ottoman administration.

With the arrival of the Austro-Hungarian administration in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1878), Stolac began to develop rapidly when it acquired a structure and institutions that correspond to a modern European city, the most important of which are the State Hospital and the Court Building.

In the period 1918-1941, Stolac was part of the Kingdom of SHS, as part of the Mostar region (1922-1929), the Primorska Banovina (1929-1939) and the Banovina of Croatia (1939-1941). During the Second World War (1941-1944) Stolac was a part of the NDH, as part of the large Hum parish. From 1944-1992, it was part of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as one of six equal federal units-republics of the FNRJ/SFRJ.

Architectural cultural and historical heritage of the Stolac. A wide spectrum of natural resources attracted people to the area of Stolac as early as the early Paleolithic, when, until today, they witnessed their lives with a rich cultural and historical heritage (Figure 7). Stolac currently has 35 buildings or sites on the list of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina [2].

The old town of Stolac is located on a conical limestone hill, popularly known as Veli-dedino brdo, whose western slope towards the village of Zagrad is called Setnica, the northern one towards the present-day center of the city is

called Carinska strana, and the eastern slope towards the village of Uzinovici is called Krizevac. The old town is located on the left bank of the Bregava, above Stolac, from where there is a view of the settlement, the fertile Vidovo polje, the Bregava river and the surrounding hills: Hrgud in the north, Komanje brdo in the east, Ošaniće in the west and the Basnik hill in the south, at the end of Vidovo fields.

The names Stolac and Vidoški have been constantly intertwined since they appeared in historical sources. Both remained in use almost until the end of the 19th century.

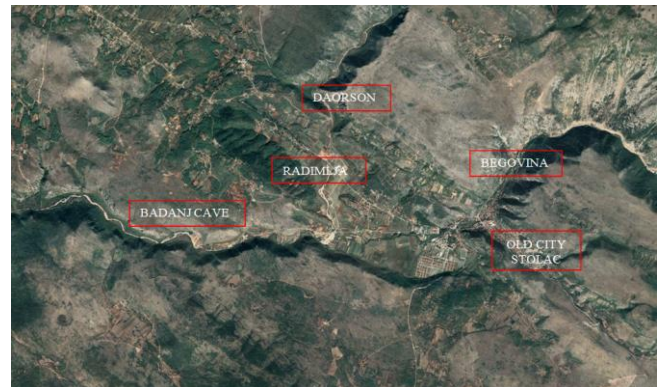


Figure 7. Cultural-historical and natural heritage of Stolac
Source: Google Earth: Accessed: 7.30.2022. (Mapped by Author)

III. MAN

Space acquires meaning only if it stands in some relation to man. This relationship ranges from the relations of the already known dimensions of space, through those that can be sensed, to those that are currently beyond the reach of human imagination. The term 'man' is a huge question, the essence of which he himself tries to decipher within his own limits, within the limits of the Earth and the limits of the Universe [5]. Together with the rest of the living world, it participates in the process of circulation of matter and energy in nature, sharing the same fate with it, being born and dying against its will. Endowed with reason, will and feelings, he is the only one in the living world who can discover the given laws of the organization of nature.

Many exceptional individuals lived in the city of Stolac during its long history and left a deep mark on the 'physical and spiritual being' of the city of Stolac. Among such individuals are: Jazzar Pasha (1720-1804, the Ottoman governor of Sidon, 1776-1804), Ali Pasha Rizvanbegović (1783-1851, administrator of Stolac from 1813-1833), Mustafa Golubic (1889-1941, member of Young Bosnia), Muhamed Mehmedbasic (1887-1943, member of Young Bosnia), Mak Dizdar (1917-1971, poet), Alija Isakovic (1932-1997, writer and publicist), Zdravko Sotra (1933-, film director), Nijaz Durakovic (1949-2012, university professor, founder of Social-Democratic Party of Bosnia and Herzegovina, war-time Bosniak member of rotating presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina).

The works of these people are woven into the overall 'embodied energy' of this city.

IV. BOUNDARIES: ARCHITECTURE AS A FRAMEWORK OF LIFE

'Boundaries' are those places in the environment where the situations encountered are controlled according to very specific human needs. Conditions are all those discovered and undiscovered phenomena in space that have a stimulating or degrading effect on humans. Borders, therefore, have the task of enabling the selection of influences. In the architectural sense, they enclose, but also include a person in the conditions of a certain environment [5] (Figures 8-26).

The Hellenistic Daorson city is located on the site of Gradina and Spa in Osanici. The city consists of three units, the layout of which is adapted to the configuration of the terrain. The central part of the city is occupied by the dominant Acropolis (Gradina), on the south and west sides of which are the suburban terraces on Greben, and on the east side the pre-acropolis area on Banje, which was a residential, workshop-craftsman and commercial part of the Daorson city complex. The Commission for the Preservation of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina has declared the Archaeological Area - the Hellenistic city of Daorson in Ošanići near Stolac as a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina (Decision No. 06-6-563/03-1, dated January 21, 2003) [2]. Archaeological finds from all three parts of the city of Daorson (Acropolis, Banje and Grebena) indicate that the city was abandoned in the middle or second half of the 1st century AD.

No permanent settlement was ever established on the ruins of the city of Daorson. The new center of the Daorsa tribe developed in the part of Vidova polje and today's Stolac at the beginning of the 1st century BC. as municipium Diluntum (Figure 8).



Figure 8. The Hellenistic Daorson city

<http://furaj.ba/daorson-hercegovacka-mikena/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

The old Stolac town is located on a hill above the present-day Stolac town, on the left bank of the Bregava river. In the Middle Ages, it was the area of Hum. Throughout history, the name Vidoški was mentioned along with the name Stolac for this city, until the end of the 19th century (Figure 9).

Within the physical structure of the Old Town of Stolac, segments from different time periods can be observed. Late antique elements were found in the northern part of the city.

The stecaks necropolis of the Radimlja near Stolac is located in Vidovo polje, 3 km from Stolac on the way to Capljina. According to the number of stecaks in one place, the position of the necropolis in the natural environment, the variety of shapes of the stecaks, the variety of decorative motifs on the stecaks, this is one of the largest medieval

necropolises and one of the most valuable monuments of medieval Bosnia [2]. Most stecaks date from the 15th and 16th centuries. According to data from 1967, the necropolis consists of 133 stecaks (Figure 10).



Figure 9. The Old Stolac Town

<https://radiosarajevo.ba/metromahala teme/stari-grad-vidoski-jedan-od-najvecih-gradova-na-prostoru-cijele-bih/364506#>
<https://outdoors.ba/reportaze/destinacije/stolac-najljepsi-grad-u-bih/>
 Accessed: 7.30.2022.



Figure 10. The stecaks necropolis of the Radimlja near Stolac

Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

Orthodox Church of St. Peter and Paul is located in the village of Osanici, 3 km from Stolac. The church was built (1505) as his endowment by Duke Radoje Hrabren, a member of the famous Miloradovic-Hrabren family, who was buried in its chancel [2] (Figure 11).



Figure 11. St. Peter and Paul church

<https://jovanvidakovic.wordpress.com/2016/01/31/crkva-sv-petra-i-pavla-osanici/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

Bregava river flows through the town of Stolac, with its rich water and energy potential. The kinetic energy of its water is the driver of a series of mill systems in many waterworks (Figure 12). In a similar way, the kinetic energy of the Bregava River is used in specially arranged column systems - for the production of coarse 'cloth' ('sukno') made of wool

(Figure 13). There used to be eleven pillars in Stolac, and two at the source of Bregava in Dol. Several families practiced this craft in the city, the most famous of which are: Buzaljke, Elezovici, Turkovici and Rizvanbegovići. These families were also involved in the miller trade, and some also dyers. There were seven pillars from Inat ćuprije to Provali. On Pogleđ, on the left side were the stupas of Ibrahim Elezovic (one badanj), Salkan Turkovic and Alija Buzaljko.



Figure 12. Watermills on Bregava river in Stolac
<https://www.tourguidestolac.com/mlinovi-i-vodnice/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.
https://www.tripadvisor.com/LocationPhotoDirectLink-g303195-d15811004-i394037156-Mlinice_na_Bregavi-Stolac_Herzegovina_Neretva_Canton_Federation_of_Bosn.html, Accessed: 7.30.2022.



Figure 13. Stupe on Bregava river in Stolac. Mills and stupas have been built on Bregava river in Stolac since the 15th century.
 Source: <http://ljubusaci.com/2014/10/16/stolac/>
<https://www.klix.ba/lifestyle/putovanja/mlinice-na-bregavi-najljepsi-spoj-prirode-i-kulturno-historijskih-bogatstava/170722020>
 Accessed: 7.30.2022.



Figure 14. The Charsijska mosque in Stolac
 Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

The Charsijska mosque is located in the center of Stolac, at the intersection of three axes of the city's urban fabric. The mosque is part of a wider architectural complex that, apart from the mosque, includes: a cistern and a cemetery, the area of former buildings (mekteb, musafirhan, han, fifteen shops, kiraethane, gusulhan and Velika tepe with tepica object. The

mosque was built (1519) by Sultan Selim-han which can be read from the two tarikhs above its entrance. After it was demolished (1993) during the war (1992-1995), the mosque was rebuilt in 2003 ^[2] (Figure 14).

Orthodox Church of St. Nikola is located in the Trijebnje village, 15 km from Stolac. The church is a one-nave building with an elongated rectangular base with a semi-shaped roof. On its eastern side is a semicircular apse. The church was built (1534) as his endowment by Duke Radoje Hrabren, a member of the famous Miloradović-Hrabren family ^[2] (Figure 15).



Figure 15. Orthodox Church of St. Nikola in the Trijebnje village
<https://www.flickr.com/photos/137308027@N06/albums/72157663510301376/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

Musafirhana in Stolac. Musafirhana is located in the center of Stolac, on the square in front of the Tsar's (Carsija) mosque. Its vakif (founder) is Silahdar Husein Pasha, originally from the prominent Šarić family from Stolac. The same vakif built ten shops next to this musafirhana, the rent of which provided food for the musafirhana and its maintenance, as well as the salaries of teachers and servants in the nearby school. Musafirhana was built at the end of the 16th or the beginning of the 17th century. After being devastated in the war (1992-1995), the musafirhana was rebuilt in 2016 (Figure 16).



Figure 16. Musafirhana in Stolac
<http://www.tourguidestolac.com/turistickipotencijal/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.
<https://miz-stolac.ba/2019/07/17/petstota-godisnjica-careve-dzamiye-u-stocu-dzamiya-iz-koje-izvire-grad/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.



Figure 17. Hamam on Cuprija in Stolac
<https://www.facebook.com/GoricaKrajsinaStolac/posts/10157013536057306:0>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.
http://old.kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=6&lang=1&action=view&id=2848, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

Hamam on Cuprija in Stolac is located on the southeast side of the road that leads from the city center to the Cuprija mosque. The hammam was built in the late 16th or early 17th century, and was in use until the middle of the 19th century. The hammam was supplied with water from Bregava through a specially designed water supply system ^[2] (Figure 17).

The Spite Bridge ('Inat cuprija') in Stolac was built in 1658. It is considered the oldest bridge on the Bregava river (Figure 18). As the name itself and the legend say, it was built out of spite. The construction of the Inat Bridge began at the end of the 16th and the beginning of the 17th century. It is considered that the Upper Bridge was built immediately after the Lower Bridge in Stolac. It has an asymmetrical appearance, one arch ends on the shore, and the other in the river bed. Legend has it that in this way the builder wanted to take revenge on the then usurper in power in Stolac (a certain Trtak from Ljubinje). According to the legend, "the Donja bridge of the bey of Stolac ended right in Stolac", and then the bey was called from Istanbul because a rebellion had broken out in Anatolia, so that he too could arrive with the people of Stoc and defend it. Evlija Celebija mentions that year and that rebellion in his travelogue ^[7]. Tradition says that "as soon as the bey escaped from Stolac", a certain Trtak from Ljubinje appeared in the city and took power into his hands²...



Figure 18. The Spite Bridge ('Inat Cuprija') in Stolac (17th century)
Source: <https://www.tourguidestolac.com/inat-cuprija/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

² The legend says: „Isah Neimar and his friend Risto were just removing the scaffolding from the bey's bridge, when, damn it, that Trtak came along. Trtak, whom no one alive knew for anything, walks around the bazaar, shows himself with his entourage full and full. It's not a joke, they rose to power. He looked around that rascal with his gang, the new shiny bridge of the absent client. Beautiful was the bey's bridge with five arches, like the eyes through which the waters of Bregava flowed, splashing like silver waterfalls. Trtak is amazed by beauty, because even fools sometimes separate the beautiful from the ugly, so he feels some strange impulse in himself that the people call spite. Trtak yelled at the craftsmen, because a weak government is always loud, to immediately build his bridge on Bregava, even more beautiful than the bey's. Afraid of the consequences, the builders were thinking about what to do while keeping a 'head on their shoulders'. You should also listen to Trtko and not anger the bey because of the unapproved construction. And not to be ashamed of one's actions. Isah Trtko says: „I will build a bridge, but like a wedding ring, half of the wedding ring in the sun, and the other half in the water“. Trtak doesn't even hear. „I want“, he says, „to make sure there are more 'eyes' than beys“. The Argati began to fence ('jazi') Bregava, and Isah and Risto went to the hill to look for a field for stone. They searched for several days and found... They started a bridge, then built it, then built it, then built it, and by God they built it. While they were building - says the legend - they came up with revenge. They made more eyes than in the bey's bridge, but each eye is crooked ('heravo'), some less, some more, and in those at the ends, one 'leg' reaches the water, and the other rests on the hill. Ordered out of spite, done for spite! This legend was written down by the Ottoman travel writer Evlija Celebija in his travelogues.

The clock tower ('Sahat-kula') in Stolac was located next to the building of the former reading room ('kiraethane') about fifty meters east of the Emperor's (Hunkari) mosque. It was built after 1664 because there is no mention of it in Evlija Celebija's travelogues. She worked until before the First World War and told the time 'a la Turkish clock'. The Austro-Hungarian authorities removed the bell from it and used it for war purposes. The tower of the tower was demolished before the Second World War. On February 27, 1769, an unknown resident of Stoča bequeathed 50 groschi and ordered that it be given to interest and the income spent on repairs to this clock tower. Emin-aga Jašarbegović was (in 1791/1792) the guardian of this vaqf who deposited one hundred groschi of the vaqf money in court and stated when and for what purpose the vaqf was established. This is the oldest mention of this clock tower. Hafiz Pasha Rizvanbegović was repairing the tower of this clock tower in 1838, and that's when the bell rang on its clock. Ali-Pasha Rizvanbegovic (1783-1851) procured and installed a new bell on the clock. Today's Stolac Clock Tower is on the temporary list of national monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and its clock is in use again (Figure 19).



Figure 19. Clock tower (Sahat-kula) in Stolac
Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

Podgradska mosque is the first mosque in the Podgrad village, in Mala Charshia, on the left bank of the Bregava, was built (1733) by Salih Buro from Mostar. The mosque building was ruined over time, so Ali-Pasha Rizvanbegovic built his mosque on its foundations (1813). The mosque was mined and demolished (1993) during the war (1992-1995), and the stone from which it was built was thrown into Bregava or taken to a landfill ^[2] (Figure 20).



Figure 20. Podgradska mosque
Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

The Hadzi Alija Hadzisalihovic mosque or Cuprijska mosque was built in 1736, on the left bank of the Bregava river, next to Inat Ćuprija. It was completely destroyed in the 1992-1995 war (in August 1993), and was restored and officially opened on July 24, 2010. By decision of the Commission for the Protection of National Monuments, on January 21, 2003, it was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina ^[2] (Figure 21).



Figure 21. The Hadzi Alija Hadzisalihovic mosque or Cuprijska mosque
Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

Djulhanuma's house is located on the right bank of the Bregava river, opposite the Begovina residential complex, which is connected to it by the Rizvanbegović bridge. The residential complex of Đulhanuma's house consists of a selamluk (musafirhana-konak, ahar, sanitary facilities, sofas, courtyard), courtyards with a fountain towards the harem, and haremljuk (residential building, mutvak and courtyard). This building was built in 1835 and is considered one of the most representative residential buildings from the era of the Ottoman Empire in Bosnia and Herzegovina ^[2] (Figure 22).



Figure 22. Djulhanuma's house

Source:
http://old.kons.gov.ba/main.php?id_struct=6&lang=1&action=view&id=3038,
Accessed: 7.30.2022.

The Begovina residential complex in Stolac was built on the left bank of the Bregava river in the period from 1840 to

1860, which is confirmed by the years engraved (in wood carving) on some elements of the home furniture in this complex. The Begovina complex was built by the four Rizvanbegović brothers.

The complex was connected to the right bank of Bregava, where Đulhanuma's house (Mustajbeg's inn) is located, by the Rizvanbegović bridge (Ćuprija in Begovina). During the war (1992-1995) the complex was set on fire and almost completely destroyed. One of the houses was renovated by Fahrudin Rizvanbegović ^[2] (Figure 23).



Figure 23. The Begovina residential complex in Stolac
<https://yourshot.nationalgeographic.com/photos/10446555/>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.
<https://www.hocu.ba/wp-content/uploads/2020/07/begovina.jpg>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

One of the largest cistern ('catrnja') in Bosnia and Herzegovina is the large 'state' vat built in the village of Osanici near Stolac (1934). Although the building was built 88 years ago, it is still in a perfectly good structural, physical and functional condition. The surface from which water is collected (rainwater) is in the form of a trapezoid (side 22 and 15 m, height 23 m) whose bottom is concreted. The water is collected in a concrete cistern, and from here it is caught with a container (with a chain over the pulley) and poured into the troughs placed on the side for livestock, or poured into containers and taken home.

In case of excess water in the cistern, it flows through precisely arranged openings into stone channels outside the building and freely spills into the open space (Figure 24).



Figure 24. Large ('state') cistern ('catrnja') in the Osanici village near Stolac
Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

Home chapel of St. Elijah (Ilija) served for almost 40 years, from 1865 until the construction of the new church in 1902. Bishop of Mostar and administrator of Trebinje, Fr. Paskal Buconjic, blessed the foundations of the new church of St. Ilija on May 4, 1901, and already the next year, on November 30, 1902, the church was under the roof and in it the parish priest and dean Don Vide Putica celebrated St. Mass with the people. The church fence was built in 1904, and the iron gate in 1905. The altar (a gift from Croatian-Americans) was built in 1910. The portal and bell tower were built in 1912. In 1937, priest Don Marko Zovko acquired (with the help of parishioners and friends) three bells. The organ was installed in 1965 during the service of pastor Don Andjelko.



Figure 25. Catholic Church of St. Elijah (Ilija)

Source: <http://nedjelja.ba/hr/vijesti/bih/ilindanskesvecanosti-u-stocu/682>, Accessed: 7.30.2022.

Tekke ('Tekija') in Stolac is a dervish temple in that town. It is also the seat of the Center for Research and Improvement of Spiritual and Cultural Heritage in Bosnia and Herzegovina (CID). Construction of the facility began in 2010 and was completed in 2015. Tekija was built on a river island ('ada'), around which the Bregava flows. Within its space, the tekke contains everything that the city of Stolac contains; the river Bregava, the bridges on Bregava, the flower and rose gardens. Stolac tekija was built by Sheikh Halil ef Brzina.



Figure 26. Tekke ('Tekija') in Stolac

Source: Author (6.15.2013.)

V. CONCLUSION (PERSPECTIVES)

By the term 'perspectives' (in the framework of the theory of Architecturally Defined Space), we mean "that dynamic relationship that connects now - future, existing - possible, achieved – desired" [5]. The emergence of a settlement

(hamlet, village) or architectural-engineering structure is never accidental, but rather the result of a synergy between the natural and social environment-man [5].

This paper aimed to discover and document these relations. The duration of that settlement, from its creation until today, confirms the strength of these relations. The future of a settlement can be predicted, more or less precisely, based on its past and present.

With the responsible preservation of natural resources, based on science, morality and awareness of nature 'as a common home of all inhabitants of the planet Earth', with cultural and historical heritage, the life perspectives of the city of Tešnja are open to a meaningful future.

In accordance with the factors of the natural and social environment, various economic activities are organized in Stolac: Economic and business zone Hodovo, Metala metal processing plant, Inkos textile industry plants, Interior furniture factory, RMK-TGA Stolac ironworks.

There are numerous cultural manifestations that draw 'embodied energy' from the history of the city of Stolac: Stolac Cultural Spring, a cultural manifestation, organized by the Matica Hrvatska branch, Stolac Mosque Days, Stolačka tarča (an annual medieval fair in which numerous cultural groups from different countries participate and a historical battle in the old town of Vidoško), SMART FEST (cultural and musical event), Advent in Stolac (cultural and musical event), Slovo Gorcina (cultural event based on the work of the poet Mehmedalija-Mak Dizdar), Herzegovinian Fruits of the Mediterranean (agricultural event).

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