



Business and social center of the Adil-Bey mosque complex in the Kobilja Glava settlement in Sarajevo by architect Ahmet Hadrovic

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Abstract

The author of this paper created (1996) the “Urban project for the center of the Kobilja Glava Settlement”, which envisaged a series of business, cultural, religious and memorial contents. Also, the author did the projects of all the individual buildings. The main contents of the “Urban Project of the Center of the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo” are: Adil Bey's Mosque with a business and social center, an Elementary School with a sports hall, an extended stay for students of younger grades, the Central Square with a Monument to the Bosnian Martyrs, the Kobilja Glava Cultural Center, Business facilities (department store, bakeries, butchers, cafes, shops, hotel), post office, infirmary, pharmacy. All the listed objects have been realized (except for the hotel, due to the death of the client of the project). The author presented some of these projects to the public through works published in international journals.

The aim of this paper is to present a modern complex-endowment ('vakuf') which continues the tradition of building endowments ('vakuf') in Sarajevo for more than 500 years. With this work, the author expresses his personal satisfaction and honor that he joined this noble tradition with his project.

Keywords: Business and social center, Kobilja Glava Settlement, Vogosca Municipality, Sarajevo

1. Introduction

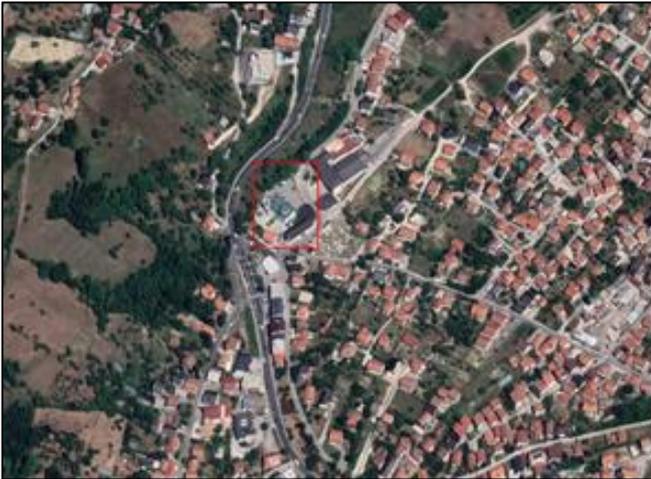
Sarajevo is the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was founded by Isa-bey Ishakovic (1439-1470) in the middle of the 15th century, the second sandzak-bey of the Bosnian sandzak, a province that was part of the then Ottoman Empire. Isa-beg Ishakovic built several of his endowments, among which are the Emperor's Mosque (the mosque he dedicated to Sultan Mehmed Fatih, 1457) and the bridge over the Miljacka River (the Emperor's Bridge). He dedicated these endowments to Bosnia and the Bosnian people in his will (vakufnam from 1462). The city got its name from Isa-bey's palace (saray), (Saray ovasi – field below the palace). After Isa-bey Ishakovic, the new governors continued the construction of many large architectural structures, and Gazi Husrev-beg (1480-1541), Muslihuddin Cekrekci-pasha, Rustem-pasha Hrvatinic (around 1500-1561), Serif Topal stand out among them. Osman Pasha (1804-1874) and Hafiz Ahmed Pasha (the last Ottoman governor in Bosnia, 1878-1878).

Adil-beg Zulfikarpasic (1921-2008) was a Bosnian politician, intellectual, businessman and patron ('vakif'). He is a descendant of the Cengic family, from his father Husein-bey Zulfikarpasic, a landowner and mayor of Foca, and his mother Zahida Cengic. In 1988, Adil-bey Zulfikarpasic founded the 'Bosniaken-Institut in Zürich' as a foundation ('vakuf'). The Bosniak Institute was created as a result of his many years of collecting, classifying and systematizing historical, literary, journalistic, manuscript, archive-documentation and folklore material about Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as about neighboring countries and their peoples. In 1991, a branch of the “Bosniak Institute” was opened in Sarajevo, which also operated during the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina (1992-1995). In 1998, Zulfikarpasic moved the “Bosnian Institute” from Zurich to Sarajevo. The author of this paper (1997) designed the Adil-bey mosque in the Kobilja Glava settlement in Sarajevo^[1, 2, 3, 4, 5], which earned him the honor of being part of the noble efforts of the great vakif Adil-bey Zulfikarpasic. As part of the Adil-bey Mosque, there is also a 'Business and Social Center' as part of the mosque complex, the main purpose of which is to provide financial resources for the maintenance of the mosque, which is in line with the tradition of more than 500 years.

2. Business and Social Center of the Adil-bey Mosque Complex in the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo (2009)

“Business and social center of the Adil-bey mosque complex on Kobilja Glava Settlement” located in the Kobilja Glava settlement, Vogosca Municipality (Geographical coordinates:

43°53'01.56"N, 18°23'05.68"E, elevation: 644), (Figure 1). The site is equipped with complete infrastructure (water supply, sewage, electricity, gas). The building of the Business and Social Center has an 'L' shaped base, the dimensions of which are (ground floor): 41.28 x 22.45 x 9.95 x 12.50 x 25.07 x 9.77 m.



Sources: Google Earth: Accessed: August 31, 2022

Fig 1: Business and social center of the Adil-bey mosque complex on Kobilja Glava Settlement. Location

The building “Business and social center of the Adil-bey mosque complex on Kobilja Glava Settlement” was developed through the basement, gallery and ground floor (Figures 2, 3, 4).

Six business spaces with galleries are organized in the basement (in one part of their foundations). Each office space has its own sanitary facilities and a room with a combi-boiler (for gas central heating). The specific contents of the business part of the building are the result of the interests of potential clients. Currently there are: a cafe-bar, a small grocery store, a textile store, a hair salon, a pharmacy and a (prepared) bank branch area (Figure 2).

Three functional units are organized on the ground floor level: an area for youth, a kindergarten, an apartment for the imam of the mosque and a room for guests ('musafirhana').

The area for youth consists of an entrance area with a windbreak, two classrooms, a room for the supervisor of the building, a sanitary block and an entrance hall.

The kindergarten consists of: a living room for children, a dining room ('space for multiple purposes'), a kitchen, a room for caregivers and a dressing room with sanitary facilities.

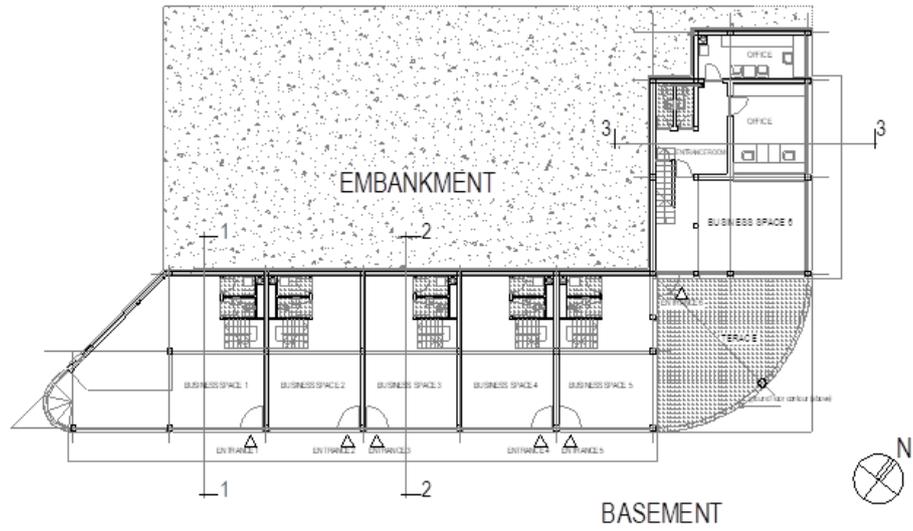
The apartment for the imam of the mosque is designed as a three and a half bedroom, where one room (with a separate entrance and bathroom) is designed as a guest room

('musafirhana').

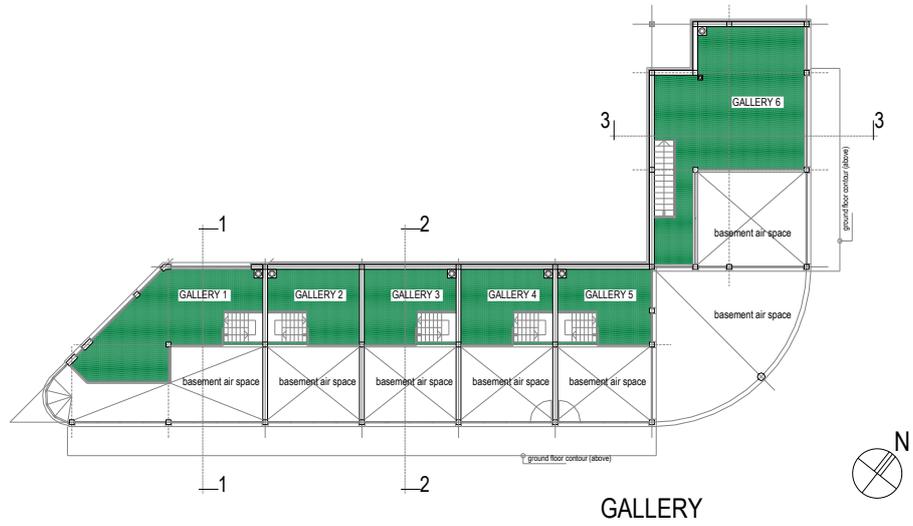
The basic structure of the building consists of a reinforced concrete skeleton with a reinforced concrete slab as a inter-floor structure. The wall facing the embankment is monolithic, made of reinforced concrete. The roof of the building is multi-pitched, constructed in a combination of reinforced concrete flat and slanted beams and wooden construction. The roof covering is a steel sheet in tile profiling. The external walls are filled with brick blocks d 25 cm with thermal insulation 10 cm thick (in accordance with the Bosnian regulations) ^[6] and internal and external final layers (the facade is arranged according to the 'STO system'). Opening elements are mainly locksmith positions (Al-profiles, external positions with broken thermal bridge, internal positions without broken thermal bridge). The internal elements of the opening were, in part, made as carpentry positions.

The floor coverings are made in accordance with the function of the space (stone slabs, ceramic tiles, parquet).

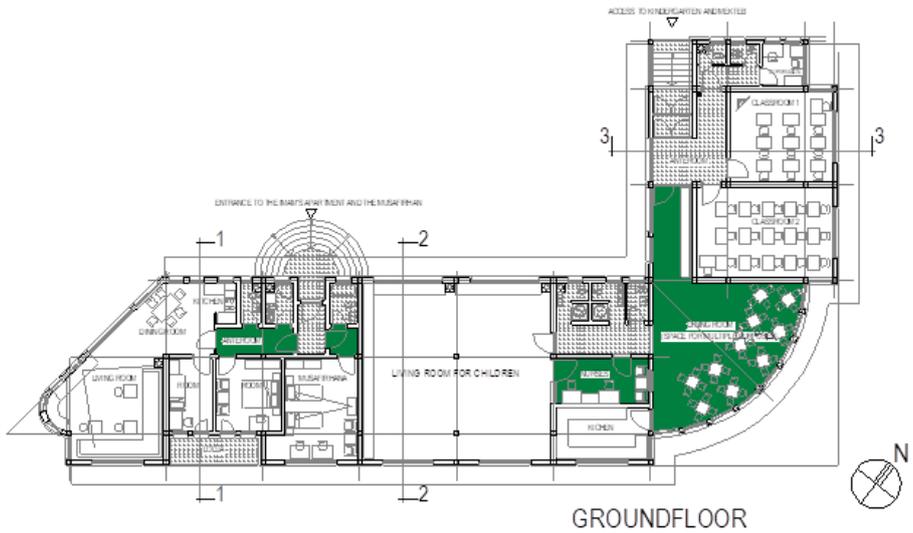
The building is equipped with water and sewerage installations, electrical and mechanical installations. Gas heating is provided (each of the nine separate units has its own combi-boiler; also, each unit has separate water supply and electricity systems, with separate metering).



BASEMENT



GALLERY



GROUND FLOOR



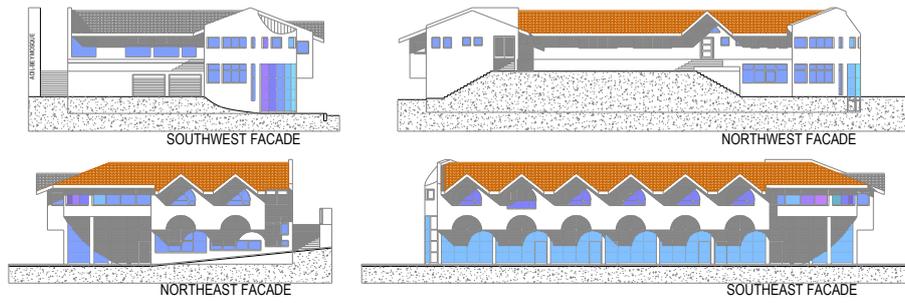
SECTION 1-1



SECTION 2-2



SECTION 3-3

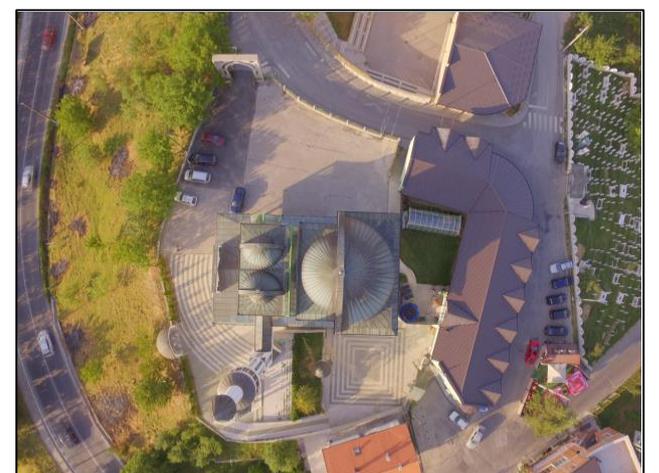


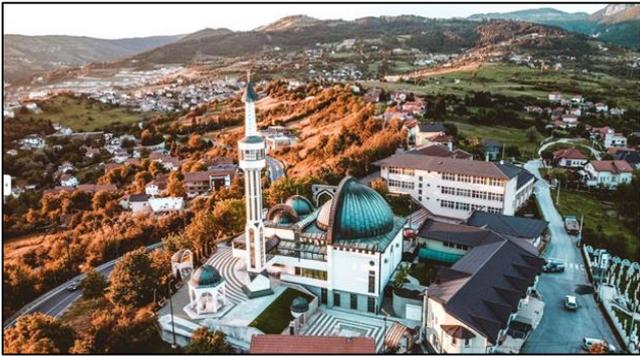
Source: Author (Project, 2007)

Fig 2: Bussines and Social Center of the Adil-bey Mosque Complex in the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo



Fig 3: Bussines and Social Center of the Adil-bey Mosque Complex in the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo





Source: From top to bottom: Author (Juli 15.2017.), Author (August 17, 2022), Vladimir Obradovic (July 24, 2017), Vladimir Obradovic (July 24, 2017), Vladimir Obradovic (July 24, 2017), Vladimir Obradovic (July 24, 2017).
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8tNX5WCxoCQ>, Accessed: August 31, 2022

Fig 4: Bussines and Social Center of the Adil-bey Mosque Complex in the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo. Photographs

Conclusion

The “Bussines and Social Center of the Adil-bey Mosque Complex in the Kobilja Glava Settlement in Sarajevo” follows the tradition of building endowments ('vakuf') in Sarajevo (and in Bosnia and Herzegovina) for more than 500 years. The main purpose of this center is to provide financial resources for the maintenance of the main object of the endowment - the Adil-bey Mosque, by servicing a wide range of needs of the residents of the Kobilja Glava Settlement: a youth center, a kindergarten, various services (store, cafe-bar, pharmacy, bank, hair salon). The project was done flexibly, which allows the use of business premises to be changed, depending on the interested clients ^[7].

By presenting this center publicly, the author of this paper wishes to express his satisfaction that he was given the honor to design this center and thereby join (at least as designer) the long and rich construction of endowments ('vakufi') in Sarajevo.

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