



The Glavicno village in the Krivaja River valley

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Abstract

The Glavicno village (Geographic coordinates: 44°10'35.85"N, 18°31'49.28"E, Elevation 708 m) is located in a gentle bay and on an east-facing slope below the Borje forest. The village is 1.5 km from Solun on the Krivaja river (the center of the local community), and 6.7 km (by air) from Olovo (the center of the municipality). The area of the village, on its western side, is bordered by the Borje forest (the slopes of the Velika glava mountain), on the eastern side by the area of the Kovacici, Hadre and Solun villages, on the north side by the area of the Kovacici village, and on the south side by the valley of Solunski potok (Solunski stream). The Glavicno village is accessed by an asphalt road from Solun (via the Hadra village), and also by the road to Kovacici (from the Hadrovsko cemetery), which separates from the Olovo-Zavidovici regional road near Banje (Spa). According to the 2013 census, 233 people lived in Glavicno, which is significantly less than the number of inhabitants (351), according to the 1991 census. It is interesting that out of all the villages of Kriva Rijeka, only the Glavicno village has residents of the same surname - Muminovic. However, since the village is quite old, the current generation is already 'several knees' away from the first generations, so cases of marriages within the same surname began to appear. The area of the Glavicno village used to include the area of the Hadre village, until around the middle of the 19th century, when the Hadar family (now Hadrovic) moved from Mostar and bought a property (now the area of the Hadre village) in the area of the Glavicno village. It is interesting that the relations between these two villages have remained particularly close to this day, which can be seen, among other things, in the many marriages between girls/young men from these villages.

Keywords: Krivaja river, Kriva Rijeka, The Glavicno village, water, fields, orchards, forest

1. Introduction

The Glavicno village (Geographic coordinates: 44°10'35.85"N, 18°31'49.28"E, Elevation 708 m) is located in a gentle bay and on an east-facing slope below the Borje forest. The village is 1.5 km from Solun, and 6.7 km from Olovo (by air). The area of the village, on its western side, is bordered by the Borje forest (the slopes of the Velika glava mountain), on the eastern side by the area of the Kovacici, Hadre and Solun villages on the north side by the area of the Kovacici village, and on the south side by the Solunski potok valley. The Glavicno village is accessed by an asphalt road from Solun (via Hadre), and also by the road to Kovacici (from Hadrovsko cemetery), which separates from the Olovo-Zavidovici regional road near Banje (Figure 1). According to the 2013 census, 233 people lived in Glavicno, which is significantly less than the number of inhabitants (351), according to the 1991 census ^[1, 2]. It is interesting that out of all the villages of Kriva Rijeka, only the Glavicno village has residents of the same surname - Muminovic. However, since the village is quite old, the current generation is already 'several knees' away from the first generations, so cases of marriages within the same surname began to appear.

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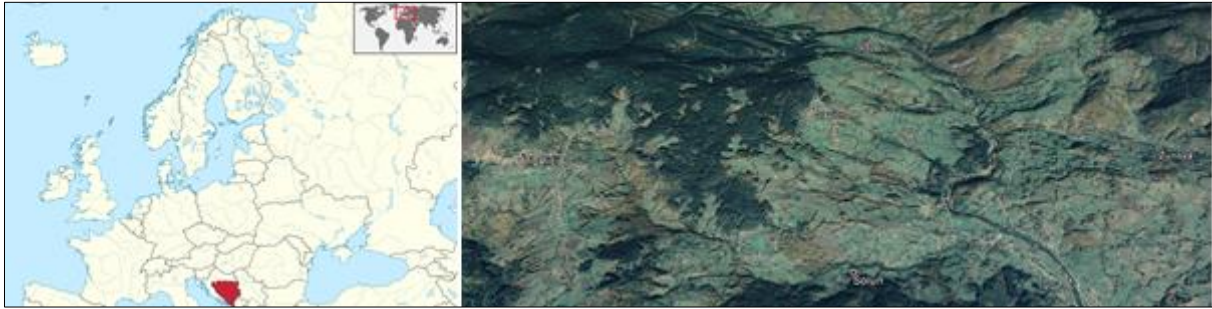


Fig 1: The Glavicno village. Location

Left: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/88/Bosnia_and_Herzegovina_in_Europe.svg, Accessed: August 11, 2023
Right: Google Earth, Accessed: August 11, 2023

2. Environment

We consider the environment to be every potential possibility in the space in which a person can realize his existence^[3]. When we talk about the environment, we don't mean only those givens 'in themselves' provided by nature; here we also mean all the results of human work and presence in a certain place: built settlements, cultivated terrain, infrastructure, and cultural tradition, socio-economic relations, forms of consciousness (philosophy, science, religion, morality...). Different environments place different demands on an architecturally defined space, which results in a practically unlimited number of aspects in which it can appear. The environment is a fundamental feature of Architecturally Defined Space (ADS). As a complex expression of human struggle, architecture is simultaneously a strictly defined empirical phenomenon that is always realized in a concrete

natural environment in which it must survive as a physical structure, resistant to more or less aggressive natural influences. At the same time, many inputs from the social environment give architecture the characteristics of a concrete society in the historical-time period context.

2.1. Natural environment

By 'natural environment' we mean all those features provided by nature, on which man (mostly) has not achieved his influence: geographical location, geomorphology, watercourses and water reservoirs, flora and fauna, available soil, climate^[3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12].

The most important resources of the village of Glavišno are: Duboki potok, gardens with water sources in the village itself, fields and meadows in the wide area of the village, pastures, Borje forest (Figures 2-15).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 2: View of Glavicno from the road to Voznici and Martinovici (in the background you can see the Milankovici village and the Kruskovicica mountain peak)



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 3: View of the Glavicno village from Voznici



Source: Author (July 25, 2021)

Fig 4: View of Glavično from the locality of Lokva, above the Hadre village



Source: Author (September 2, 2018)

Fig 5: View of Glavicno from Dren's head (above Bukovo Do)



Source: Author (September 2, 2018)

Fig 6: View of Glavicno from Bijeli vrh



Source: Author (September 2, 2018)

Fig 7: View of Glavicno from the Mladosevac pass (above the Milankovici village)

The main resources of the Glavicno village are fertile orchards and gardens, extensive fields and meadows, and pastures, most of which are clearings (zurpacije), in the Borje forest above the village. Although the main Studenc spring is abundant and has exceptionally high quality drinking water, it is disadvantageous that it is located below the village, where bringing water from it to the houses by water supply would require a huge investment and a technical solution with the construction of a reservoir above the village and water pumping with pumps. For this reason, the inhabitants of Glavicno decided to bring water from several sources from

the zurpaci and the slopes of Velika glava mountain. An important public fountain and the main watering place for cattle in Gornje Glavicno is located along the Glavicno-Voznici-Martinovici road (Figure 2). Of the springs and fountains in the Burja forest, the one called Hatidžina korito, which is located along the Glavicno-Ligatici pedestrian path, is particularly well-known. Several springs (which were recently captured, and their water was taken to houses in Solun) were located throughout the fields and meadows south of Glavicno.



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 8: Studenac source (once the main public fountain in the Glavicno village)



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 9: Public fountain in the Glavicno village (on the site of a former well). On the wall of the water fountain as a resting place, there is a stone tablet with carved names of the martyrs of the Glavicno village from the 1992-1995 war

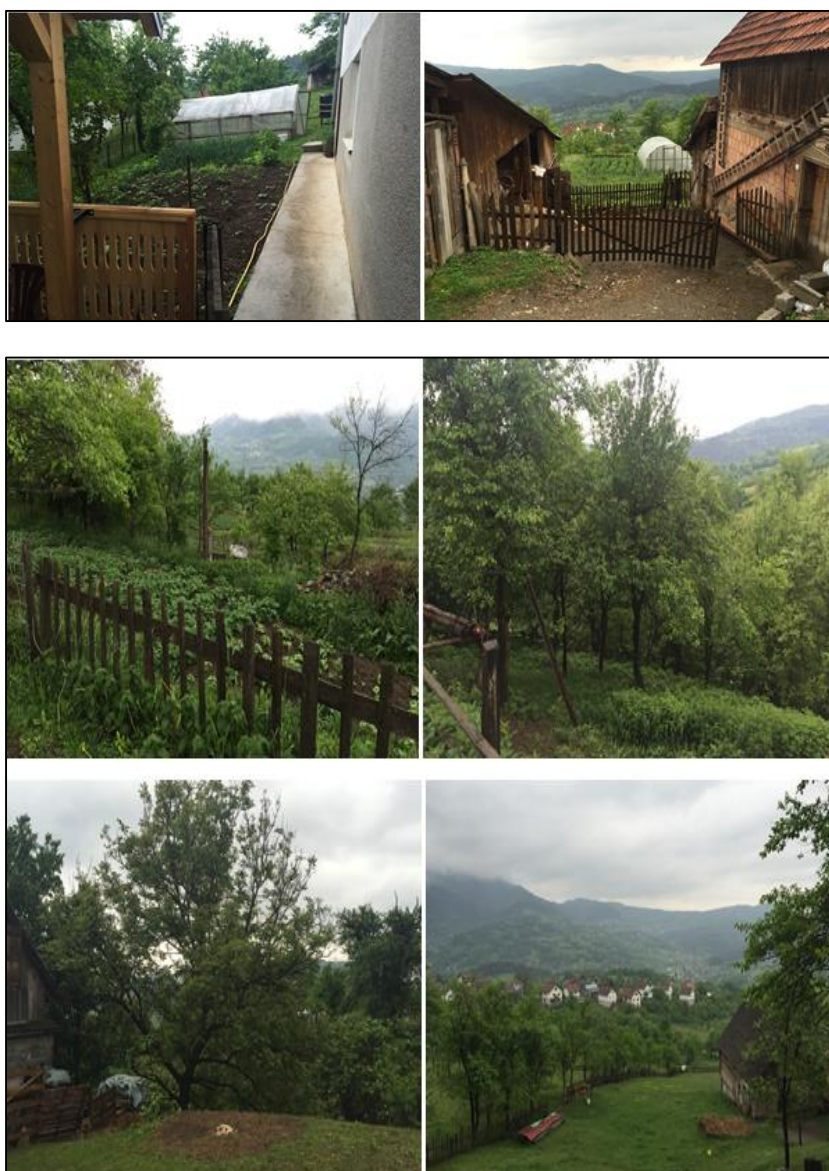


Fig 10: A fountain with a trough for cattle by the road to Voznici and Martinovici



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 11: A fountain and watering hole for livestock along the Glavicno-Voznici-Martinovici road (near Voznici)





Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 12: Gardens and orchards right next to the houses









Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 13: Fields and meadows of the Glavicno village





Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 14: Pastures in the Glavicno village

The forest at the top of Borja and Velika glava mountain is a huge resource of construction wood, not only Glavicno, but the entire area of Kriva Rijeka, including the municipality of Olovo. Within the village area, there are larger and smaller private forests of white pine (Figure 15), which were also used as building material (oak, maple), material for making

furniture (beech) and as firewood (hornbeam). One of such private forests is Bukvic, east of the settlement. In Bukvic there is also a field of very high-quality limestone, where the stone was 'quarried' for the construction of houses in Glavicno (and partly in Hadre).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 15: Forest in the Glavicno village

2.2. Social environment

The social environment (society) is a group of individuals involved in a more or less permanent social interaction or large social group sharing the same geographic or social territory, usually subject to the same political authorities and dominant cultural expectations. Societies are characterized by patterns of relationships (social relations) among individuals who share a characteristic culture and institutions. A given society can be described as the sum of such relationships between its constituent members. In the social sciences, the larger society often shows patterns of stratification or dominance in subgroups^[3]. According to the Comprehensive List of the Bosna Sandžak from 1604^[13], the village of Glavicno is mentioned as part of Olovo nahija, where a detailed overview of its inhabitants, their income and tax obligations is given^[13].

Over time, the unique the Glavicno village differentiated into its two parts, Gornje and Donje Glavicno, which developed along the village streets connected by the intersection near the 'House of the Eight Sons'. There are close families in Gornje Glavicno, who are still known by their hosts: Halil (with five sons)¹, Smajo (with sons Hasan and Rifet-Fehko), Ibrahim (with sons Hrustem, Mustafa, Sahin, Ibrahim-Ibro and Hamid), Mehmed (with sons Mehmedalija, Avdo and

Sulejman), Pasan and his brother Ahmet and Omer and Nazif. Donje Glavicno was formed by the sons of people from Gornje Glavicno and from the area of the main village crossroads (sons of Osmo², Imam³, Ibro⁴). The space between these two parts of Glavicno is rich in gardens and orchards. The main village spring with a fountain (Studenac) is located on a gentle slope, about a hundred meters below the Glavicno-Voznica road, in a belt of fertile gardens. However, there were several smaller springs in the village (at the foot of the steep slope, above the road-village street) arranged as wells (Figure 9).

In the glade, in the Borje forest above the Glavicno village, there is a locality known as the 'Sacrifice stone'. Every year, since the middle of the 15th century, open-air prayers ('doves') have been held there, where people express respect for God, with a 'request to God for the year of their birth'. On this location there is a large granite stone (which serves as a minaret) from which the call to prayer is called. Also, right next to the open proctor where the prayer is held, there are still graves ('graves') that are regularly maintained and which are believed by the people to be the graves of fallen soldiers (shehids) of Sultan Mehmed II El Fatih (1432-1481) from the time of his conquest of Bosnia^[14] (Figure 16).



Source: Author (June 2, 2013)

Fig 16: Prayer in nature - 'Rain prayer' on the 'Kurban Stone' (for the Glavisno, Hadre and Kovacici villages) near Olovo

3. 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. In other words, man is a being on the way, a being that continuously learns, a being of open possibilities^[3].

According to the Comprehensive List of the Bosna Sandžak

¹ Halil's sons are: Mustafa, Musan, Hasan, Nazif and Omer. Due to the lack of building space, most of Halil's grandchildren built their houses outside Glavično, mostly in the locality of Zabrdje, in Solun.

² Osmo had four sons: Fadil, Zhrid, Ibrahim-Brajko and Mujo.

³ Imam had five sons: Jusuf, Ismet, Emin, Diko and Bećir.

⁴ Ibro je imao četvoricu sinova.

from 1604⁵[13], the Glavicno village is mentioned (p. 281) as part of Olovo nahija, where a detailed overview of its inhabitants, their income and tax obligations is given⁶.

As an interesting historical fact, in Kriva Rijeka it is often mentioned that Josip Broz Tito stayed in Glavicno after the battle on Sutjeska (in 1943) (in the house of Effendi Imam Muminović), and some members of the National Liberation Army (NLA). Supreme Staff in Hadre (in to the house of Ibrahim (Osman-hodza Hadrovic)⁷ However, this fact never had a particular historical force or significance for Glavicno and Kriva Rijeka, since none of the inhabitants of Glavicno and Hadre moved to National Liberation Army (NLA)⁸.

The Glavicno village is particularly famous for its tradition of excellent carpenters, which continues to this day⁹. Earlier, Osmo and Imam Muminovic were known, and they were succeeded by their sons and grandsons. There are also excellent builders: masons, carpenters, tinsmiths, welders, painters... Some of them formed their own construction companies: Hamid and Vehbija Muminovic (in Fojnica), Ahmet (Jusuf) Muminovic with his brothers and relatives, mainly in the area of Sarajevo, Sifet Muminovic (tinsmith, works in the area of Olovo and Sarajevo), Salih and Husein,

as top welders, worked mainly abroad.

4. Boundaries: architecture as a framework of life

Boundaries are places in an environment where the found states are controlled in compliance with all man's concrete needs. States are all those discovered and undiscovered phenomena in space affecting man in a stimulating or degrading way. Boundaries, therefore, have a task to enable the selection of impacts. In an architectural sense, they enclose, but they also integrate man in the states of an environment. Speaking about architecture, experiences always refer to the wall, roof and foundations, i.e. physical barriers set up suitable for the influencing conditions in the experience of life on Earth [3].

Until the 1950s, there were several spacious Bosnian chardaklia houses in Glavicno. The hosts' chardaklia were especially rich: Osmo, Imam, Mesan and Halil. The other chardaklia were smaller. To this day, several houses have been preserved that were created by the reconstruction of the chardaklia, in the period after World War II until the 1960s (Figures 17-20).

⁵ EXTENSIVE LIST OF THE BOSNIAN SANDŽAK FROM THE YEAR 1604, Tomus septimus, Series II, DEFTERI, Book 4, Vol. I/I. BOSNIA INSTITUTE ZURICH - SARAJEVO DEPARTMENT ORIENTAL INSTITUTE IN SARAJEVO (MONUMENTA TURCICA HISTORIAM SLAVORUM MERIDIONALIUM ILLUSTRANTIA). Edited by: Adem Handžić, Sarajevo, 2000.

⁶ 163. The village of Glavicno, belongs to Olov:

Kurd, Jusuf Ahmedov; Alisah, Timura; Beshir, Jafera; Memihan, Balije; Atlu, Uvejsa; Memi, Ferhada; Osman, Balije; Latif, Husejna; Mustafa, Worked - on heritage; Behram, Mustafa; Yusuf, Gazanfera; Husejn, Hamze; Timur, Alije; Mustafa, Memije; Yusuf, Pirie; Berrak, Pirie; Hasan, Pirie; Bayezid, Alije - instead of his father; Haidar, Dzafera - instead of his father; Ali, Pir-Alije; Abdurrahman, Jusufa - on the heritage of Hasan; Pervane, Timurhana - on his father's heritage; Nesuh, Pirie; Behram, Ibrahim - on his father's inheritance; Ferhad, Ibrahim - on his father's inheritance; Kurd, Uvejsa; Mustafa, Ibrahim - on the heritage of Nesuha; Jahja, Alije - on his father's inheritance; Behram, Alije; Ejnehan, Alije - on his father's inheritance; Hasan, Syria - on his father's inheritance; Sulejman's inheritance, in the possession of the inhabitants of the village, now in the possession of Bayezid, son of Mustafa; The heritage of Radovan, in the possession of Firuz, now in the possession of Velija, son of Mustafa; Heritage of Miloš, in the possession of Timur Ahmed, now in the possession of his son Kurd; The inheritance of Radovan, in the possession of the inhabitants of the village, now in the possession of Pirija, the son of Kurdo; Heritage of Bozidar, owned by Murad Radkov, in the possession of his son Osman; The heritage of Tvrdko, in the possession of Juraj, now in the possession of Velija, Mehmed's son; The heritage of Radosav Juraj, in the possession of Ibrahim, son of Šaban; Heritage of Bratovčić, in possession Ibrahim, now in the possession of Ferhad, son of Timur; Heritage of Cvito, in the possession of Alija Vukić, now in the possession of Ejnehan Aliji; Heritage of Radivoje and Bekir - in the possession of the inhabitants of the village; Heritage of Martin, owned by residents village, now in the possession of Memija, son of Mustafa; Heritage of Vukosava, in the possession of Mahmud Marko, in the possession of Osman Timur; The heritage of Radivoje, in the possession of Vlajko, now in the possession of Firuz; Heritage of Vukomir, owned by Hamza Radovanov; The estate of Vukomil, in the possession of Hamza, now in the possession of his son Pervane; Husejn Abdullah's Chitluk, the heritage of Radosav and Grgur, now in the possession of Ferhad - a pair; Mustafa, Mahmuda; Memi, Abdullaha, m; Balaban, Mehmeda - on heritage in Radosava; Šahman, Mahmuda - on

the heritage of Radenko; Hurrem, Balije, m; Šahman, Memije - on the heritage of Vladek; Shiri, Širmerda; Ibrahim, Osmana, m; Mehdi, Ferhada, m; Abdurrahman, Pirie, m; Sefer, Ferhada, m; Mezd, Nesuha, m; Bešir, Timurhana, m; Turhan, Alije - on Mihovil's heritage; The heritage of Vukas, in the possession of Vlajko, now in the possession of Firuz; Muslims with heritage 53, unmarried 10;

Income:

resmi cift, bennak and mujerred in 1286

wheat, 50 bushels, amount 1100

mixed race, size 51, amount 663

oats, kajla 40, amount 280

wider, medri 8, amount 56

ushur of vegetables, white and red onion 72

linen cord 90

hay bales 150

beehive rush 90

ushur from fruit 15

2 mills, fee 60

badihava, mladjarina, poljačina and deed tax on land 310

330.00 per year on the samovina and ushur made of iron, on the river Čolevina

Total: 4500

⁷ This was told to the author of this book by his father, Mustafa (Ahmet) Hadrovic (1925-2010), grandson of Ibrahim (Osman-hodza) Hadrovic (1860-1953).

⁸ To the surprise of the author of this paper at this fact, his father explained to him: "The organization, equipment, ideas (especially "disbelief in God") did not give the impression that the People's Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, led by the communists, was a force that could to win". In this connection, the opinion of Ibrahim (Osman-hodža) Hadrovic (1860-1953) is interesting, which he communicated to a certain Mazalović, the chief of the militia in Kladnje, and to his question: "Grandfather, you have experienced and survived various times and countries; which is the best"? Ibrahim answered: "Austria-Hungary is the best, the Kingdom of Yugoslavia is weak, and this new one... looks like... nothing"! The author was informed about this by his father, Mustafa (Ahmet) Hadrovic (1925-2010).

⁹ In daily communication at the level of Kriva Rijeka, you can hear: "Osmina's sons" (referring to Fadil, Zehrid, Osmo and Muja), "Imam's sons" (referring to Jusuf, Dika, Ismet and Bećra).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 17: House of Mešan Muminović



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 18: The house of the Halil Muminovic family ('House of Halil's sons') in Glavicno



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 19: Houses in the Glavicno village built before World War II (as Bosnian chardaklia houses), and reconstructed and adapted after the war



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 20: House of Omer Muminovic

Young people born shortly before the Second World War (or during the war), in the 1960s build their new houses by 'dividing' from the once large family communities (Figures

21-23). At that time, a new settlement arose (which some call Donje Glavicno).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 21: The house of Mustefa (Mesan) Muminovic



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 22: The house of Mujo (Osmo) Muminovic



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 23: Houses in the Glavicno village built in the 1960s. Delic family house in Voznici

Most of the houses that were built in the last thirty years were built 'according to the project', with a modern layout and design that is common for the entire area of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the wider region (Figure 23). Since there are people in the village of Glavično who found their jobs all over the former Yugoslavia, in the construction of their houses in

Glavična they 'bring architecture' from those regions, which, for the most part, has nothing to do with the architecture of Glavicno and Kriva Rijeka. This architecture is a good example that explains the Social Environment and Man in Architecturally Defined Space components.



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 24: Houses in the Glavicno village built from the 1980s until today

Cattle sheds are an integral part of the physical structure of the village and, after the house, they were the most important

built structures of every household. They were built near the house, but also along the road for practical reasons of

functioning within the family economy (Figure 25).





Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 25: Stables and auxiliary facilities in the Glavicno village

In the Glavicno village there are several cemeteries that are located outside the physical structures of the village (Figure 26).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 26: Delić family cemetery in Voznici

Immediately after the end of the war (1992-1995), a mosque was built in the Glavicno village, on a gentle slope open to the Krivaja valley, in Donje Glavicno. The mosque is situated

(not far) above the main village cemetery in the localities of Lokva and Vinjista (Figure 27).



Source: Author (May 20, 2020)

Fig 27: Mosque in the Glavicno village

5. Conclusion

The existence of relatively abundant natural resources in the Glvicno village near Olovo generated the life of people in the past, sustains it today with promising prospects in the future. In the case of the Glavicno village, the social environment has changed throughout history, with individual localities of the settlement and already built architectural structures changing their significance. After the war (1992-1995), there was a change in the social system in Bosnia and Herzegovina, where the system of self-management (and social property) was replaced by capitalism. In that process, many social enterprises were 'privatized', after which many of them failed. Such was the situation in the municipality of Olovo, where the former companies, „SIP Stupčanica“ above all, employed the largest part of the working-age population - failed. Similar to other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina (and other

countries of the Western Balkans), an increasing number of young people graduate from university and stay to work and live in cities. Despite the natural resources, the number of people who stay in the Glavicno village is small. The emigration of young people to the Glavicno village began in the 1970s, mainly in Vogosca near Sarajevo. Three younger families moved to Fojnica and organized their private construction business there. This process continues even today, even more intensively. Thanks to the fact that the Glavicno village is located along the regional road Olovo-Zavidovici, that it has the river Krivaja (on which rafting regattas have been held in the last few years) and that it is only 38 km from Sarajevo (by air), the Glvicno village lives today as 'residential settlement' where people come for weekend and annual vacations and where they use the fields and orchards that their ancestors planted.

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