

Kulturno-historijsko naslijeđe

Cultural and historical heritage

Nacionalni park Una National park Una



www.nationalpark-una.ba



Ambijentalno uklopljeni kulturni spomenici, kule, tvrđave i gradovi daju dodatnu vrijednost cijeloj dolini rijeke Une duž većeg dijela Nacionalnog parka. Područje Nacionalnog parka je nedvojbeno nastanjeno još od prahistorije, preko antičkih vremena i srednjeg vijeka pa sve do današnjih dana. O tome svjedoče brojna arheološka nalazišta, ostaci brojnih utvrda, gradina kao i do danas postojeći srednjovjekovni gradovi. Najbrojniji su prahistorijski lokaliteti (bronzanog i željeznog doba). To su u pravilu visinska naselja i gradine, smještene na istaknutim geostrateškim položajima (iznad Une, kao značajne prometnice), s vizuelnom komunikacijom i pozicionirane u blizini vode. Takva su naselja imala odbrambene zidine s teško pristupačnim prilaznim putevima i ulazima, tako da su relativno lako prepoznatljive i na pojedinim mjestima uočljive i danas, ako kameni materijal nije raznesen ili upotrijebljen u druge svrhe. Na iste upućuju i brojni, do danas sačuvani toponimi, grad, gradina, gradac i sl. Takve utvrde su predstavljale siguran način tadašnjeg života jer su bile sigurne, opasane debelim zidovima od potencijalnih neprijatelja.



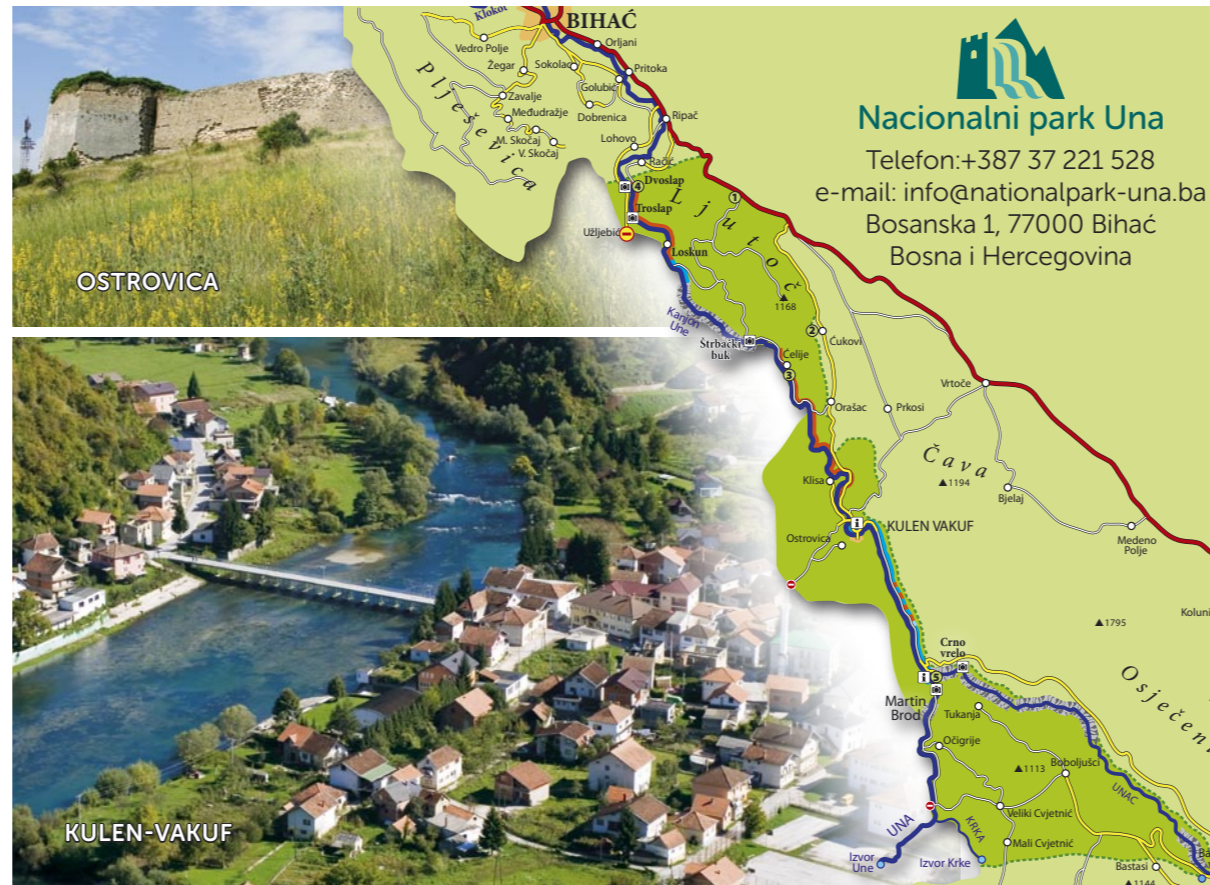
HAVALA



ORAŠAC



Ambientally embedded cultural monuments, towers, fortresses and cities add a value to the whole valley of the river Una along the greater part of the National Park. The area of the National Park is undoubtedly inhabited since prehistoric times from the ancient times and Middle Ages until the present day. This is evidenced by numerous archaeological sites, the remains of numerous forts, ruins and still existing medieval cities. The most numerous are the prehistoric sites (Bronze Age and Iron Age). These are, in general, altitude villages and ruins, located in privileged geostrategic position (above Une, as a major road), with visual communication, and positioned near the water. Such settlements had defensive walls with hard-to-access roads and entrances so that they are relatively easily recognizable and visible in some places even today, if the stone material is not blown away or used for other purposes. Numerous surviving placenames, city, fort and similar, were a safe way of life then, because they were safe, surrounded by thick walls as a protection from the potential enemy.



STARI GRAD BJELAJ





Kraljevski grad Ostrovica izgrađen je na istoimenom brdu i lijevoj obali Une iznad Kulen-Vakufa. Prvi put se spominje 1407. godine kada je ugarsko-hrvatski kralj Ladislav potvrdio tvrđavu kao vlasništvo vojvode Sandalja Hranića. Tvrđavu je dobio kao miraz po svojoj ženi Katarini Vukčić Hrvatinić koja je bila porijeklom iz bosanske porodice Hrvatinića. Pod osmansku vlast Ostrovica je došla 1523. godine. Grad je bio sjedište Ostrovičke kapetanije, osnovane početkom 18. stoljeća u kojoj su još pripadali utvrđeni gradovi Orašac, Havalala, Kulen-Vakuf, te palanke Čovka i Donji Lapac. Tvrđava je imala četiri kule i dvije tabije, a glavni ulaz se nalazio na južnoj strani bedema.

The royal city Ostrovica is built on the hill of the same name and on the left coast of Una above Kulen-Vakuf. It was first mentioned in 1407 when the Hungarian-Croatian king Ladislav confirmed the fortress as the property of duke Sandalj Hranić. The fortress was given to him as a dowry for his wife Katarina Vukčić Hrvatinić, who was originally from Bosnian family Hrvatinić. In 1523, Ostrovica fell under the Ottoman rule. The city was the seat of Ostrovica authority, established in the early 18th century, to whom the fortified cities Orašac, Havalala, Kulen-Vakuf and palanka Čovka and Donji Lapac, also belonged.



Leži na rijekama Uni i Uncu, koji se neposredno ispod sela spajaju. Pravoslavni manastir Rmanj posvešten 1443. godine. Narodna tradicija pripisuje ga zadužbini Katarine Branković, kćeri despota Đurađa Brankovića i supruzi grofa Ulriha II Celjskog. Pretpostavlja se da je ime manastira povezano sa imenom njihovog sina Hermana. U novije vrijeme uz manastir je izgrađen i konak. U selu je nekada postojalo preko 60 vodenica od kojih je danas u funkciji svega nekoliko.



Sits on two rivers Una and Unac, which come together just below the village. There is an Orthodox monastery Rmanj in the village, which was consecrated in 1443. National traditions attributed it to a bequest of Katarina Branković, daughter of despot Đurađ Branković and wife of Count Ulrich II of Celje. It is assumed that the name of the monastery is connected with the name of their son, Herman. In recent years, a house was built next to the monastery. There was once over 60 water mills in the village, but only a few are still functional.



Prvi put se spominje u pisanim izvorima 1495. godine, a ime je dobio po bjelini kojom se isticao iznad Bjelajskog polja. Cijeli kompleks je smješten na platou dugačkom oko 850 m. Na južnom kraju sjeverne polovice nalazi se Velika gradina praistorijski lokalitet iz bronzanog i gvozdene doba, a na sjevernom Mala gradina. Bjelaj ima dva dijela: južni srednjovjekovni i sjeverni osmanski dio. Srednjovjekovni grad ima tlocrt nepravilnog pravougaonika dužine preko 40 m, a širine oko 35 m. Od kule na zapadnoj strani počinju ostaci velikog obora koji je dograđen uz srednjovjekovni grad u osmanskom dobu. Stari grad Bjelaj se nalazi u kontakt zoni sa Nacionalnim parkom "Una", a 2007 godine proglašen je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.



It was first mentioned in written sources in 1495, and was named after the whiteness by which it stood out above Bjelajsko field. The whole complex is situated on a plateau about 850 meters long. On the south end of the northern half there is a Great fort, a prehistoric site from the Bronze and Iron Age, and on the north end there is a Small fort. Bjelaj has two parts: a medieval southern and northern Ottoman part. The medieval town has a ground plan of irregular rectangle over 40 m long and a width of about 35 meters. From the tower on the west side is the beginning of the remains of a large pen that was added along with the medieval city in the Ottoman period. Old town Bjelaj is located in the contact zone with the National Park "Una", and in 2007 it was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.