

U etno-kući Marasović, mali etno-postav sadrži dio sačuvanih kućanskih, stočarskih, poljodjelskih i drugih pribora, alata i namještaja, koji nam dočaravaju dio duge, bogate prošlosti, način života, običaje i vjerovanja ljudi ovog kraja.



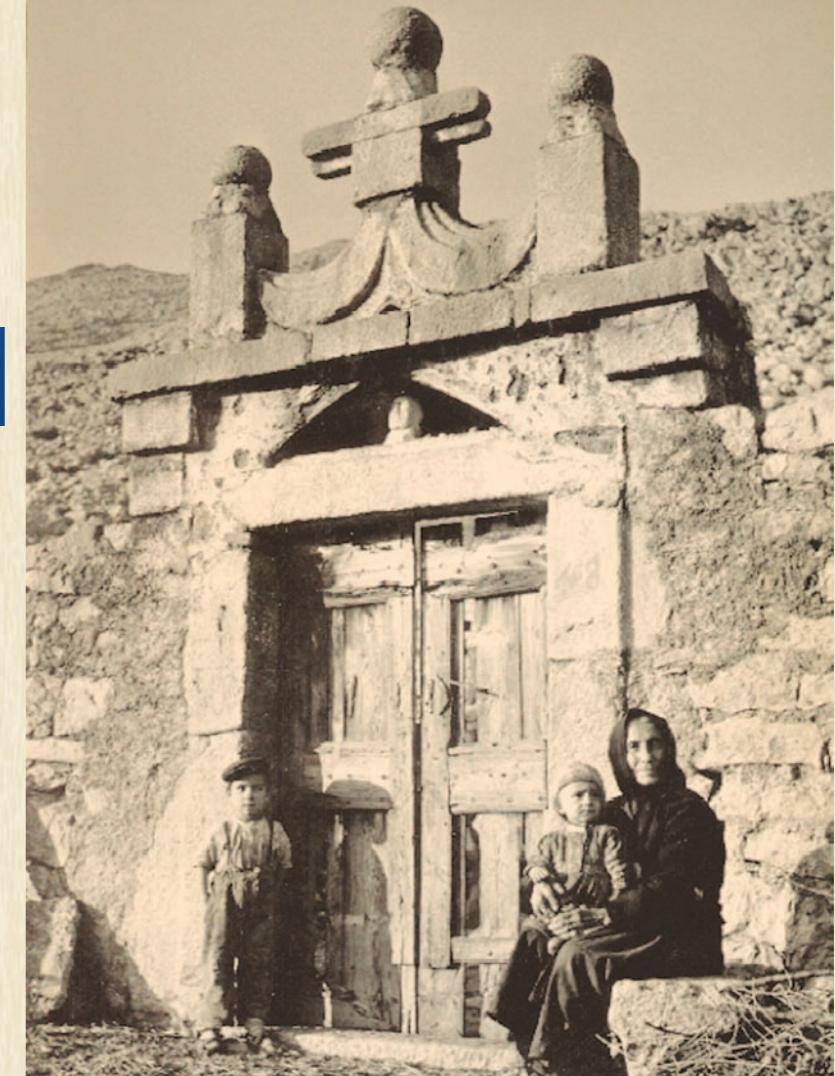
In ethno-house Marasović, there is a small exhibition of household furniture and agricultural tools, representing the long tradition, history, customs and beliefs of people from the Velebit area.



U kući se nalazi i mali info-centar s etno-souvenirnicom.



A small info-centre and souvenir shop is also in the house.



U autohtonom ambijentu konobe etno-kuće Marasović, u gastronomskoj ponudi možete pronaći tradicionalna jela ovog kraja koja, iako skromna i jednostavna, obiluju bogatstvom okusa i mirisa.



In authentic atmosphere of the Marasović ethno-house traditional food of this area can be found - simple food but rich in tastes and aromas.



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Javna ustanova "Nacionalni park Paklenica"

Dr. F. Tudmana 14a, 23244 Starigrad-Paklenica, Hrvatska
Tel.: 00385/(0)23/369-202; 00385/(0)23/369-155; Fax.: 00385/(0)23/359-133;
Uzna receptacija / Entrance: 00385/(0)23/369-803
E-mail: np-paklenica@zd.t-com.hr
www.paklenica.hr

Tekst: Mira Trošelj, Dr. Tomo Vinščak, Jasenka Lulić-Štorić;
Foto: arhiva NPP, arhiva Narodnog muzeja Zadar, Dinko Denona
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Ono što je Olimp Grcima, Mont Blanc Europljanim, Fuji Japancima, Kilas Indijcima i Tibetancima, to je Velebit Hrvatima. Bogata osebujnim biljnim i životinjskim svjetom, ta je krška planina još od pretpovijesti bila temelj ljudskoga opstanka.

Indoeuropljani, Iliri, Japodi, Liburni, Romani, Hrvati... Svi su ti narodi živjeli na velebitskim prostorima i nikada nisu nestali u cijelosti, nego su se uvek jednim dijelom zadržali i assimilirali s doseljenicima, prenosili i preuzimali način privređivanja, običaje, vjerovanja...

Od davnina glavna privredna grana bila je stočarstvo. Način života i privređivanja, uz neznatne promjene, stoljećima je ostao isti, a mijenjati se počeo tek nedavno.

Kada bi ljeti u priobalju ponestalo ispaše, stočari su mnogobrojna stada ovaca i koza izdizali u planinu, gdje bi boravili pet do šest mjeseci. Na planinskim obroncima, uz pašnjake ili vodu, podizali bi pastirske stanove - skromne niske kuće građene suhozidom.

Ljeti je na velebitskim pašnjacima boravilo mnoštvo ljudi, o čemu svjedoče i mnogi manji ili veći sakralni objekti, i to: crkvice, kapelice, mirila, oltari... Velebitom su prolazili i karavanski trgovački putovi. Stanovnici su svoje proizvode, prvenstveno sol, a potom i drvene rukotvorine, smokve i druge poljoprivredne proizvode, na konjima, magarcima ili na ledima nosili u Liku, gdje su ih mijenjali za brašno, pokućstvo i slično. Jedan od takvih putova vodio je kroz Veliku Paklenicu, a u Liku se njime stizalo za desetak sati.

Uz stočarstvo, stanovništvo se bavilo proizvodnjom mlječnih proizvoda (sir), te preradbi vune od koje su žene proizvodile odjeću, prekrivače i druge uporabne predmete - za osobnu uporabu i za prodaju ili razmjenu. Muškarci su se bavili izradbom drvenih predmeta - manjeg pokućstva i alatki. U priobalju je bilo razvijeno i vinogradarstvo, koje se u današnje vrijeme ugasilo, te maslinarstvo koje se ponovno razvija.

Naselja u priobalju su mala i zbijena, većinom mediteranskog tipa. Kuće su bile namještene jednostavno i skromno, a pokućstvo je bilo drveno, domaće izradbe. U prizemlju se nalazio komin (ognjište) i konoba ili pak stoka, a na podu (katu) spavaonica (kamara). Krovi su pokrivani crijevom, a oko početka 20. st., pojavom cementa, postavljali su se bačvasti betonski krovovi bez armature, tzv. krov na kubu. Takav je stil izgradnje krova jedinstven, iako ima sličnosti s krovovima kakvi su se gradili u nekim drugim mediteranskim područjima.

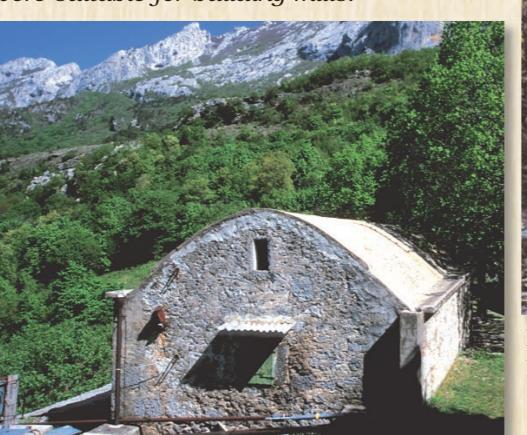
Od polovice prošloga stoljeća, točnije od izgradnje tzv. Jadranske magistrale te pojave turizma i mogućnosti odlaska u veća središta, život se ubrzano mijenja.



Potoci Velike i Male Paklenice pogodovali su izgradnji mlinova.
The streams of Velika and Mala Paklenica were suitable for building mills.



Karavanski trgovački put kroz kanjon Velike Paklenice.
The streams of Velika and Mala Paklenica were suitable for building mills.



Krov "na kubu"
kratki potpis



Mirila
 Pogrebna kamena spomen-znamenja uz velebitske putove. Sastoje se od uzglavnog i uzočnog kamena s popločenjem između njih. Nastajala su u razdoblju od 17. do 20. stoljeća. Mirilo čuva uspomenu na pokojnika preminulog u planini, kojeg se prenosilo do matičnog groblja. Na mjestu za odmor, pokojnika se spuštao na tlo. Na tom je mjestu nastajalo mirilo - pokojnikova mjera (mira), označena uzglavnim i podnožnim kamenom s popločenjem između njih.

Mistični crteži na uzglavnom kamenu, od kojih su najčešći križ i solarni krug, upućuju na kontinuitet umjetničkog ukrašavanja od pretpovijesnih kultura, preko ranog kršćanstva i ikonografije stećaka, dok su natpsi rijetki i pripadaju novijem dobu.

Mirilo
^{"Mirilo"}is a specific type of tombstone that can be found on the side of the mountain paths. It has a head stone, foot stone, and stone pavement on the earth between them. Many of them were built from 17 to 20 century. „Mirilo“ is a memory to a person deceased in the mountain whose body had to be taken to the graveyard in the village. Bearers would need a rest on the way down the mountain so they would lay the corpse on the ground and measure it. These stones remained on the mountain as a kind of a „measurement“ („mirilo“) of the deceased.

Mystic graphic usually decorate the head stone, mostly containing symbols such as a cross and solar circle, representing the continuity of art from prehistoric times to early Christian iconography. Rare inscriptions that can be found on „mirila“ are of the recent origin.



Na ispaši
kratki potpis



Stočarski stan
kratki potpis



Prednje vune
kratki potpis

Crkva Velike Gospe na Velikom Rujnu
 Jedina preostala crkva na Velebitu u kojoj se i danas služi misa za blagdan Velike Gospe (15. kolovoza). Izgrađena je godine 1930. na mjestu gdje se i nekada nalazila crkvica i stari pastirski žrtvenik. Kameni žrtvenik premješten je u dvorište obližnje kuće, gdje se nalazi i u današnje vrijeme, ali je izgubio svaki kulturni značaj. Nekada su se onde okupljali stočari, a u današnje vrijeme ovdje se na blagdan Velike Gospe okupljaju stanovnici priobalnih sela i planinari.

The church of Velika Gospe at Veliko Rujno
 This is the only church on Velebit mountain where a mass is still being held on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary („Velika Gospa“, August 15). The church was built in 1930 at the place where a smaller church and an ancient shepherds' stone altar used to stand. The stone altar was taken to the yard of the nearby house but its cult of sacrifice has been forgotten. Shepherds used to gather at this place and nowadays some villagers from the coastal area and mountaineers come here on the day of the Assumption of the Virgin Mary.



Mount Velebit is for Croatian people what Olympus is for the Greeks, Mont Blanc for the Europeans, Fuji for the Japanese or Kilas for the Indians and Tibetans. Lush with distinctive botanical and animal species, this karst mountain has been enabling the survival of humans since prehistoric times.

Indo-Europeans, Ilirs, Japodes, Liburnians, Romans, Croats... All these peoples who lived around Velebit have never completely disappeared but have remained in the area and assimilated with new settlers, retaining some of their own and accepting new ways of living, customs, beliefs...

Since ancient times cattle breeding has been the main economy. The ways of living and earning have almost remained unchanged for centuries, and they have only started to change recently.

In dry summer months the shepherds used to take their numerous goat and sheep flocks from the coastal areas higher into the mountain, and they would stay there for five to six months. They would build their shelters - modest habitats built of rocks - near the pastures and streams.

Quite a number of people used to spend some time on Velebit during the summer, which can be seen from many remaining sacral structures such as small churches, chapels, "mirila" (tombstones), altars... Merchants and caravans crossed the mountain as well. People from the coast used to load horses or donkeys with their products - primarily salt, handmade wooden artefacts, figs and other agricultural products - and take them over the mountain inland to Lika, where they would exchange them for flour, furniture and other goods. One of the usual crossings was Velika Paklenica and it took about 10 hours to arrive to Lika.

Besides cattle breeding people used to make dairy products (cheese) and wool. Women were using wool to make clothes, blankets and other products, either for their own usage or for sale or exchange. Men carved wood to make some pieces of furniture or tools. In coastal area grape growing was quite developed and more widespread than nowadays, while olive growing is picking up again.

Settlements in coastal areas are small and dense, mostly of Mediterranean type. Houses were modest, with basic, home-made furniture. On the ground floor there was a fire place („komin“) and the room for the cattle or the wine cellar while the bedroom was upstairs. The roofs were covered with tiles and at the beginning of 20 century cement was used to make barrel type roofs without steel structure („krov na kubu“). This style is unique, although there are some similarities to the roofs in other Mediterranean areas.

Since 1950s, or to be more precise, since the main coastal road called „Jadranska magistrala“ had been built, tourism started to develop and connections with the urban centres became easier, the life for the people of Velebit area has rapidly changed.