

Astrida Bugarski, *Bosanske brvnare: drvo – čuvar najstarijih graditeljskih vještina stanovnika Bosne*. Sarajevo: Zemaljski muzej, 2009.

Astrida Bugarski, “*Bosnian log cabins: wood – the guardian of the oldest construction skills of the people of Bosnia*”. Sarajevo: National Museum, 2009.

Knjiga *Bosanske brvnare: drvo – čuvar najstarijih graditeljskih vještina stanovnika Bosne* autorice Astride Bugarski predstavlja opsežno istraživanje o značaju drvene arhitekture u ruralnim područjima Bosne i sjeverne Hercegovine. Istraživanje obuhvata historijski pregled korištenja drveta kao osnovnog građevinskog materijala, razvoj brvnara u dinarskoj regiji i društveno-kulturne aspekte njihovog nastanka i opstanka.

Bugarski je hronološkim redom izložila podatke iz literature i vlastitih terenskih istraživanja, oslanjajući se na arheološke nalaze i istraživanja istaknutih stručnjaka, kao što su B. Čović i J. Cvijić. Značajan dio knjige posvećen je dinarskoj brvnari, koja se ističe specifičnim arhitektonskim rješenjima, prilagođenosti eksterijera/interijera i izuzetnim konstruktivnim tehnikama kao što su spajanje brvnara pomoću zasjeka.

“Sve zgrade koje je seosko stanovništvo Bosne nazivalo drvenim, neovisno od toga da li su izgrađene isključivo od drvenog materijala ili od drveta u kombinaciji sa drugim materijalima (zemljom ponajprije), prema načinu gradnje zidnog platna bile su brvnare, bondručare, odnosno zgrade skeletne zidne konstrukcije ili pletare.” (str. 5)

Gradnja brvnara je obično uključivala jednog samoukog majstora (drvodjelju), uz pomoć odraslih članova porodice i prijatelja. Svi su zajedno radili zbog intenzivnosti poduhvata. Koristili su se jednostavni alati poput sjekira, ručnih pila, bradvi, tesli i sl.

Na početku svog djela, Bugarski nas vodi kroz bogatu šumsku prirodu Bosne i

The book *Bosanske brvnare: drvo – čuvar najstarijih graditeljskih vještina stanovnika Bosne* (Bosnian log cabins: wood – the guardian of the oldest construction skills of the people of Bosnia) by Astrida Bugarski represents a comprehensive research on significance of wooden architecture in the rural areas of Bosnia and northern Herzegovina. The research covers a historical overview of the use of wood as a basic construction material, the development of log cabins in the Dinaric region, as well as the socio-cultural aspects of their origin and survival.

Bugarski presented data from literature and her own field research in chronological order, relying on archaeological findings and studies by prominent experts such as B. Čović and J. Cvijić. A significant portion of the book is dedicated to the Dinaric log cabin, which stands out for its specific architectural solutions, the adaptation of exteriors/interiors, and exceptional construction techniques such as the joining of logs using notches.

“All buildings that the rural population of Bosnia referred to as wooden, regardless of whether they were constructed solely from wood or from wood combined with other materials (primarily earth), were log cabins, bundwerk cabins, or buildings with a skeletal wall structure or wattle and daub, depending on the method of construction of the wall fabric”. (pg. 5)

The construction of a log cabin usually involved one self-taught craftsman (carpenter),

Hercegovine, objašnjavajući zašto je drvo dominiralo u izgradnji seoskih kuća. Drvene građevine bile su pristupačne i praktične, a njihov dizajn prilagođen klimatskim uslovima u planinskim regijama poput Dinarida.

Djelo je podijeljeno u poglavlja koja ukazuju na fokus vremenske strukture, pri čemu se istražuju promjene u gradnji od prahistorijskog do modernog doba, s posebnim detaljnim osvrtom na 19. i 20. stoljeće.

Istražujući korijene bosanske drvene arhitekture, naglašava se da se brvnare prvi put javljaju u prahistorijskom periodu, što je dokazano arheološkim nalazima. Drvo je korišteno za gradnju kuća već u neolitiku, a tokom bronzanog doba bilo je osnovni materijal za zidnu strukturu. Nalazište Velika gradina kod Varvare predstavlja jedan od dokaza, gdje su zidovi građeni od drvenih stupova i pletera. Ovi podaci potvrđuju dugotrajan kontinuitet upotrebe drveta kao osnovnog građevinskog materijala na ovom prostoru.

Pored toga, autorica naglašava austrougarsko razdoblje kao bitan period (prekretnicu) za očuvanje tradicionalne gradnje i njeno istraživanje. Uspostavljaju se prvi sistematski istraživački projekti i etnološka istraživanja sela. U to vrijeme, djela tadašnjih putopisaca i etnografa doprinijela su očuvanju vrijednih informacija, između ostalog i o bosanskim brvnarama i specifičnostima seoske gradnje. Također, analizira se uticaj društvenih promjena, poput uvođenja savremenih materijala (posebno s fokusom na 20. stoljeće), na postepeno napuštanje tradicionalnih tehnika gradnje.

Bugarski razlikuje nekoliko glavnih tipova drvenih zgrada: brvnare, bondručare i pletare. Dok su brvnare bile najraširenije u šumovitom dinarskom području, bondručare i pletare javljale su se u nizinskim i sušnim krajevima, kao pristupačne kuće za siromašno stanovništvo.

Također, posebna pažnja je usmjerena na prilagođavanje arhitektonskih oblika prirodnim i društvenim uslovima, kao i na ulogu pravoslavnog stanovništva u očuvanju tradicije drvene gradnje. Na primjer, među poznate dugovječne brvnare spadaju i drvene pravoslavne crkve iz zapadne Bosne, izgrađene polovinom 18. i 19. stoljeća.

with the help of adult family members and friends. Everyone worked together due to the intensity of the undertaking. Simple tools were used such as axes, hand saws, hatchets, planes, etc.

At the beginning of her work, Bugarski takes us through the abundant forests of Bosnia and Herzegovina, explaining why wood dominated the construction of village houses. Wooden buildings were affordable and practical, and their design adapted to the climatic conditions in mountainous regions such as the Dinarides.

The work is divided into chapters that indicate the focus of the temporal structure, exploring changes in construction from prehistoric to modern times, with particular detailed attention to the 19th and 20th centuries.

Investigating the roots of Bosnian wooden architecture, she emphasizes that log cabins first appeared in the prehistoric period, which is proven by archaeological finds. Wood was used to build houses as early as the Neolithic, and during the Bronze Age it was the basic material for wall structures. The Velika Gradina site near Varvara provides evidence for walls being built of wooden posts and wickerwork. These data confirm the long-term continuity of the use of wood as a basic building material in this area.

In addition, the author emphasizes the Austro-Hungarian period as an important period (a turning point) for the preservation of traditional construction and its research. The first systematic research projects and ethnological surveys of villages are carried out. Back then, the works of travel writers and ethnographers of the time contributed to the preservation of valuable information, among other things, about Bosnian log cabins and the specifics of rural construction. She also analyzes the impact of social changes, such as the introduction of modern materials (with a special focus on the 20th century), on the gradual abandonment of traditional construction techniques.

Bugarski distinguishes several main types of wooden buildings: log cabins, bundwerk houses and wattle and daub houses. While log cabins were the most widespread in the forested Dinaric area, bundwerk cabins and

Pravoslavne kuće – brvnare izgrađene su kao prilagodba težim životnim uslovima. One su (određeni period) bile jednostavne, funkcionalne i skromne, bez mnogo dekoracija ili suvišnih detalja. U razdobljima nesigurnosti i siromaštva, kuće – brvnare su građene tako da ih se može lako napustiti i ponovo izgraditi. Vremenom je stabilnija ekonomija omogućila prelazak s jednostavnijih kuća – brvnara na kvalitetnije, prostranije i trajnije domove u 20. stoljeću s postepenim “gubitkom tradicije”. Pravoslavno stanovništvo BiH, kao i stanovništvo u cjelini, počelo je napuštati tradicionalne kuće u korist onih građenih od čvršćih materijala, npr. kamena i betona. Ovo je omogućilo veće i funkcionalnije kuće s čvrstim krovovima i većim prozorima koji su pružali više prirodnog svjetla.

Astrida Bugarski u suštini svojim radom dokumentuje/istražuje kulturnu baštinu dinarske brvnare te ukazuje na potrebu njenog očuvanja u kontekstu savremenih izazova. *Bosanske brvnare* je djelo koje predstavlja vrijedan doprinos proučavanju i očuvanju bosanskog graditeljskog naslijeđa, pokazujući kako je drvo u Bosni i Hercegovini kroz “brvnaru” postalo univerzalni simbol tradicije, životnog stila i povezanosti sa zemljom, kako u prirodnom, tako i u kulturnom smislu. Knjiga je izuzetno korisna za etnologe, arhitekte i sve zainteresovane za tradicionalnu graditeljsku baštinu Bosne i Hercegovine, pružajući dragocjen uvid u najstarije vještine gradnje koje, moglo bi se reći, svjedoče o skladnom suživotu ljudi s prirodom.

wickerwork houses appeared in lowland and arid regions, as affordable houses for the poor population.

Also, special attention is paid to the adaptation of architectural forms to the natural and social conditions, as well as to the role of the Orthodox population in preserving the tradition of wooden construction. For example, some of the famous long-lived log cabins are the wooden Orthodox churches from western Bosnia, built in the mid-18th and 19th century.

Orthodox houses - log cabins were built as an adaptation to difficult living conditions. They were (for a certain period) simple, functional and modest, without many decorations or superfluous details. In periods of insecurity and poverty, the log cabin homes were built so that they could be easily abandoned and rebuilt. Over time, a more stable economy enabled the transition from simpler houses - log cabins to higher quality, more spacious and more durable homes in the 20th century with a gradual “loss of tradition”. The Orthodox population of Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as the population as a whole, began to abandon traditional houses in favor of those built from stronger materials, e.g. stone and concrete. This allowed for larger and more functional houses with solid roofs and larger windows that provided more natural light.

In essence, Astrida Bugarski's work documents/researches the cultural heritage of the Dinaric log cabins and points to the need for their preservation in the context of contemporary challenges. *Bosanske brvnare* is a work that represents a valuable contribution to the study and preservation of Bosnian architectural heritage, showing how wood in Bosnia and Herzegovina through the “log cabin” has become a universal symbol of tradition, lifestyle and connection to the land, both in a natural and cultural sense. The book is exceptionally useful for ethnologists, architects and anyone interested in the traditional architectural heritage of Bosnia and Herzegovina, providing a valuable insight into the oldest building skills that, one could say, testify to the harmonious coexistence of people with nature.