

Kralje

○ Često se kaže za Kralje, "ni manjeg mesta ni više junaka". Odavde, iz središta Gornjih Vasojevića, potekli su mnogi junaci, viđene harambaše, stotinaši, perjanici, barjaktar i ratnici, narodni princi i duhovne ličnosti. Sredinom 19. vijeka ovdje je osnovana i prva škola u čitavom kraju, pa je tako Kralje postalo značajan obrazovni centar Vasojevića.

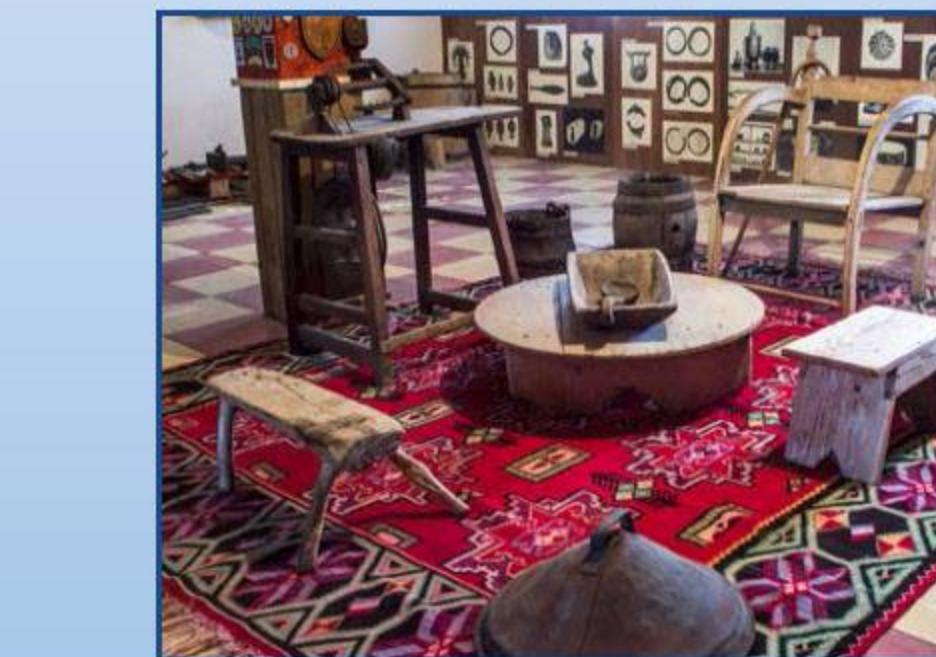


○ Mjesto na kom se sada nalazite već vjekovima je saborno mjesto naroda sa cijeli prostora, koji su se sakupljali ispred crkve kako u teškim i sudbonosnim danima, tako i u proslavama i veseljima. Crkva Svetog Vaznesenja Gospodnjeg podignuta je 1904. godine, uz staro seosko groblje, na mjestu stare crkve koja je spaljena 1877. godine, kada su u sukobima sa Turcima stradala sva sela ovog kraja. Prethodna građevina bila je brvnara, kakve su često podizane u ovim krajevima, kao privremeno rešenje u tím burnim i nesigurnim vremenima. Nova crkva, jednobrodna građevina sa kupolom, sagrađena je zaslugom jeromonaha Josifa Lekića i prilozima mještana o



rare example of a depiction of the benefactor.

On the plateau in front of the church there is a bronze monument to Vožd (leader) Karađorđe, the leader of the First Serbian Uprising and the founder of the Karađorđević Dynasty, the origins of which are connected to Kralje. Karađorđe's grandfather, Jovan Đurišić, who later moved to Šumadija. Porodica je stalno održavala kontakte sa svojim bratstvom, a Vasojevići su za vrijeme Prvog srpskog ustanka sa vojskom pošli u susret Karađorđu i vodili zajedničku borbu na Suvoboru kod Sjenice. Prema kazivanju starijih ljudi, Kralj Petar i Karađorđević često je dolazio u



čemu svjedoči i natpis iznad zapadnog ulaza hrama. Crkvu je ikonopisao Vasilije Đinovski, jedan od najznačajnijih slikara knjaževine Crne Gore. Posebnu pažnju pružali portret priložnika sa njegovom zadužbinom, smješten u naosu hrama, kao značajan i rijedak primjer prezentovanja kitira.

Kralje, a tokom jednog boravka dao je novac za izgradnju kuće u selu svojih predaka, danas poznate kao kule Đurkovića.

○ U Kraljima su veoma ponosni na mjesni Izviđački odred, jedan od prvih u bliskoj Jugoslaviji. Izviđači Kralja prednjačili su u inicijativama

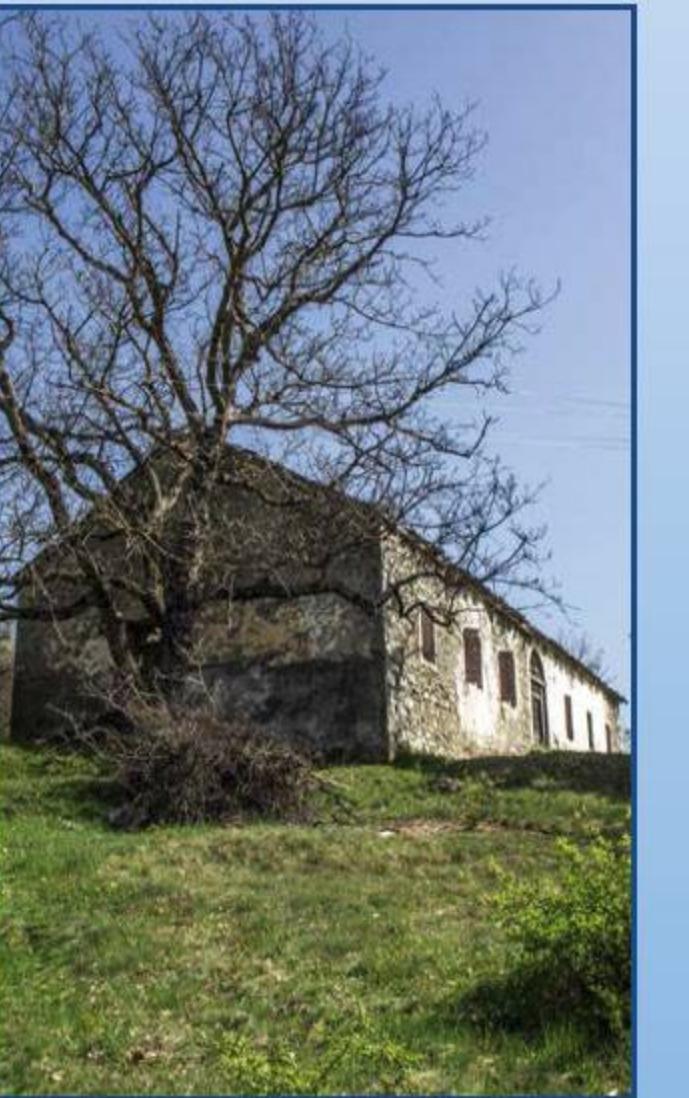
and during the First Serbian Uprising, Vasojevići clan members along with the army went to meet Karađorđe and they fought together at Suvobor near Sjenica. According to stories told by older people, King Petar I Karađorđević often came to Kralje, and during one visit he donated money for

the construction of a house in the village of his ancestors, which is today known as Đurković Tower. In Kralje people are very proud of their local scout group, one of the first in the former Yugoslavia. The scouts of Kralje excelled in initiatives and work actions, and in Kralje, in addition to building a school, youth home, the electrical network and roads, they also participated in the foundation of the Homeland Museum. Accommodated in the recently reconstructed premises of the Memorial Home, this unique ethnological museum within its collection has several thousand archaeological and historical exhibits, ancient tools, uniforms, portraits and documents testifying to the turbulent history and life in this region. Many exhibits have been donated by local inhabitants. The documents from the Balkan Wars and the First and Second World War as well as the photographs and notes regarding the important people of this region



sa prostora bivše Jugoslavije koji je 1956. godine problo zvučni zid.

○ U blizini se nalazi i čuvena „kraljska barutana“, sagrađena 1899. godine na 300 m² radi čuvanja ratne opreme i naoružanja Vasojevićke vojske. U ovom voljnom magacinu, već podleglom pod teretom godina, nekada su se čuvali legendarni dalekometni topovi Kralj i Želenko, koji su iz Kralje transportovani na planine Balj i Sjekiricu, odakle su u 1912. godine tukli turske snage dajući tako značajan doprinos konačnom oslobođenju. Po oslobođenju od Turske, barutana je postala mjesto okupljanja, u kome je svojevremeno bila smještena škola, a potom i omladinski dom, pekara i žandamerijska stanica.



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are of particular importance. Within the museum there is also the Homeland Library.

In the very centre of Kralje there is an unusual exhibit, an airplane displayed in honour of four Air Force pilots from this region who took part in World War II. Colonel Nikola Lekić, the first pilot from the territory of the former Yugoslavia to break the sound barrier in 1956 also came from this region.

In the vicinity there is also the famous "Kralje Gunpowder Store" built in 1899 and with a surface area of 300m² in order to store military equipment and the weapons of the Vasojević clan army. In this military warehouse, already heavily corroded with age, legendary long-range cannons Kralj and Želenko were once kept. These cannons were transported from Kralje to the mountains of Balj and Sjekirica, from where in 1912 they got the better of the Ottoman forces, contributing significantly to eventual liberation. After liberation from the Ottoman Empire the gunpowder warehouse became a gathering place, in which during one period the school was accommodated, and later on a youth centre, a baker's and a gendarmerie were located there as well.