

# Bistrica



Prva sijalica u čitavom bjelopoljskom kraju zasijala je upravo ovdje, u centru sela. Oto Jung, Nijemac iz Banata, konstruisao je 1936. godine malu hidro-centralu čiji ostaci se i danas mogu vidjeti u selu. Ona je davala struju za školu, opštinsku zgradu,

The first light bulb in the whole region of Bijelo Polje glowed right here, in the centre of the village. Otto Jung, a German from Banat, in 1936 constructed a small hydroelectric power station, the remains of which can be seen in the village even today. It provided



kafanu, nekoliko dućana i jednu vodenicu. I dok su u Bijelom Polju i dalje visili fenjeri, centar Bistrice gdje se nalazilo nekoliko dućana, bio je osvijetljen prvom električnom sijalicom. U Bisticu su stigli i prvi radio aparti, pa su mnogi Bjelopoljci dolazili ovdje na „večerinke“ da slušaju vijesti. Kasnije su u Bisticu podignute još dvije centrale koje su radile do elektrifikacije. Kažu da se generator iz prve hidro-

electricity for the school, the municipal building, a pub, several shops and one watermill. And while lanterns were still hanging in Bijelo Polje, the centre of Bistrica where several shops were situated was lit with the first electric light bulb. Electrical radio devices as well first reached Bistrica, and many people from Bijelo Polje used to come here for “dinner sessions” to listen to the news. Later on,



centrale danas nalazi u Priboju i da još uvijek radi.

Džamija u centru sela podignuta je 1970. godine. Sazidali su je mještani na temeljima stare džamije, koja je zapaljena tokom Drugog svjetskog rata, 1943. godine. Prema predanju, staru džamiju podigao je u prvoj polovini 19. vijeka bogati Avdul-beg Hasanbegović, koji je udario

another two power stations which were functioning until electrification were constructed in Bistrica. It is said that the generator from the first hydroelectric power station is located in Priboj today and that it is still in working order.

The mosque in the centre of the village was built in 1970. It was built by the inhabitants of the village on the foundations of the

temelje i ozidao džamijski zid. Među posjedima porodice Hasanbegovića bile su i vodenice, valjaonice i jedan od najljepših čardaka u kraju. Sagraden prije više od 250 godina, trospratni čardak Hasanbegovića bio je jedan od najdugovječnijih čardaka na ovim prostorima. Odoljevao je sve do sedamdesetih godina prošlog vijeka kada je srušen. Od početka 20. vijeka u njemu su složno živjele dvije porodice različite vjere, Hasanbegovići i Đalovići. To dvojno vlasništvo sačuvalo je čardak tokom Drugog svjetskog rata. Bila je to jedina kuća u selu koja nije zapaljena u međuetničkim sukobima, kada čitave nijesu ostale ni pomoćne prostorije u kojima se čuvala stoka. Poznati pjesnik Junuz Mededović opjevao ga je u pjesmi “Čardak na brijegu”.

old mosque which was set on fire during World War II in 1943. According to folk tradition the old mosque was built in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by the prosperous Avdul-beg Hasanbegović who laid the foundations and built the wall of the mosque. Among the estates of the Hasanbegović family there were watermills, roller mills and one of the most beautiful blockhouses in the area. Built more than 250 years ago, the three-storied pavilion of the Hasanbegović was one of the longest standing pavilions in this region. It stood right up until the nineteen-seventies when it was knocked down. Two families of different religions - the Hasanbegovići and the Đalovići have lived in hamony in it since the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. That dual-ownership



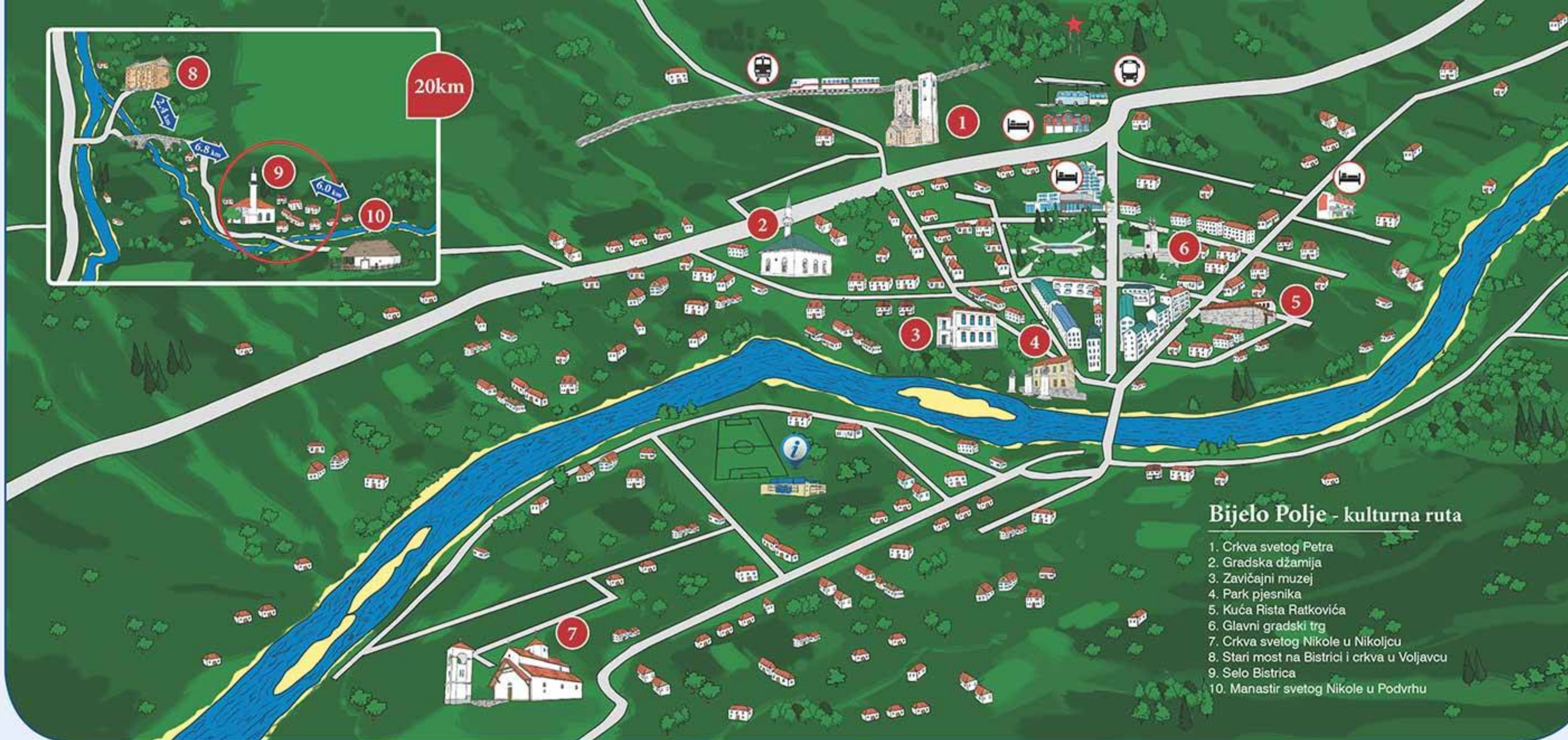
“Sve izgore čardak živi zajednički dim se vije, prolaze ga ratne kivi čuvaju ga vjere dvije...”

Sela u dolini rijeke Bistrice pominju se još u turskom popisu iz 1571. godine. Njihov centar nekada je bilo naselje Kule gdje je Hajdar-paša Selim podigao četvorospratnu kulu iz koje je upravljao ovim krajem. Centar se polako pomjerio ka vodenicama,

saved the pavilion during World War II. It was the only house in the village which was not set on fire in the inter-ethnic conflicts, when even auxiliary facilities in which cattle were kept did not remain intact. The famous poet Junuz Mededović lauded it in his poem titled “The Pavilion on the Hill”.

“All was burnt but the pavilion lives  
The common smoke rises away,  
The war fury passes beside it  
For two religions do protect it ...”

The villages in the valley of the River Bistrica were mentioned as long ago as 1571 in the Turkish census of that year. Their centre once was the settlement called Kule (the Towers) where Hajdar-paša Selim built a four-storey tower from which he governed this area. The centre slowly gravitated towards the watermills, near which the first tavern (kahva) was founded. That first tavern was washed away by the River Bistrica in 1896, and amongst locals a saying has remained “The



# Bistrica village



blizu kojih se otvorila i prva kafana (kahva). Tu prvu kafanu, odnijela je rijeka Bistrica 1896. godine, a u narodu je ostala izreka, “Mahnita je voda donijela, a mutna odnijela”. I pored toga, kafane su nastavile da se otvaraju, pa su po njima i naselje nazvali Kahve, današnja Bistrica. Seljaci iz okolnih sela dolazili su ovdje da melju žito i valjaju sukno, a dok bi čekali da se žito umelje odmarali su se u kahvama. Ubrzo se podigao i prvi han gdje su mogli i da prenoće. Selo se brzo razvijalo, otvarani su dućani, krojačke radnje, brijačnice, aščinice, potkovačnice, konopare, kasapnice i pekare, a Bistrica je postala mjesni i administrativni centar.

raging waters brought it, and the muddy waters took it away”. In spite of this, taverns continued to be opened, and the Kahve settlement, modern-day Bistrica, took its name from the word for tavern. Peasants from the surrounding villages used to come here to grind grain and roll heavy cloth, and while they were waiting for the grain to be ground they would relax in the taverns. Also the first han (motel) where they could also stay overnight was built soon after. The village was developing fast: shops, tailor’s, barbers, inns, blacksmith’s, rope shops, butcher’s and bakeries were all opened and Bistrica became a local administrative centre.



Vodenice i valjarica na vodi u Kahvama (Bistrici) kojih više nema (snimio B. Rakočević)

