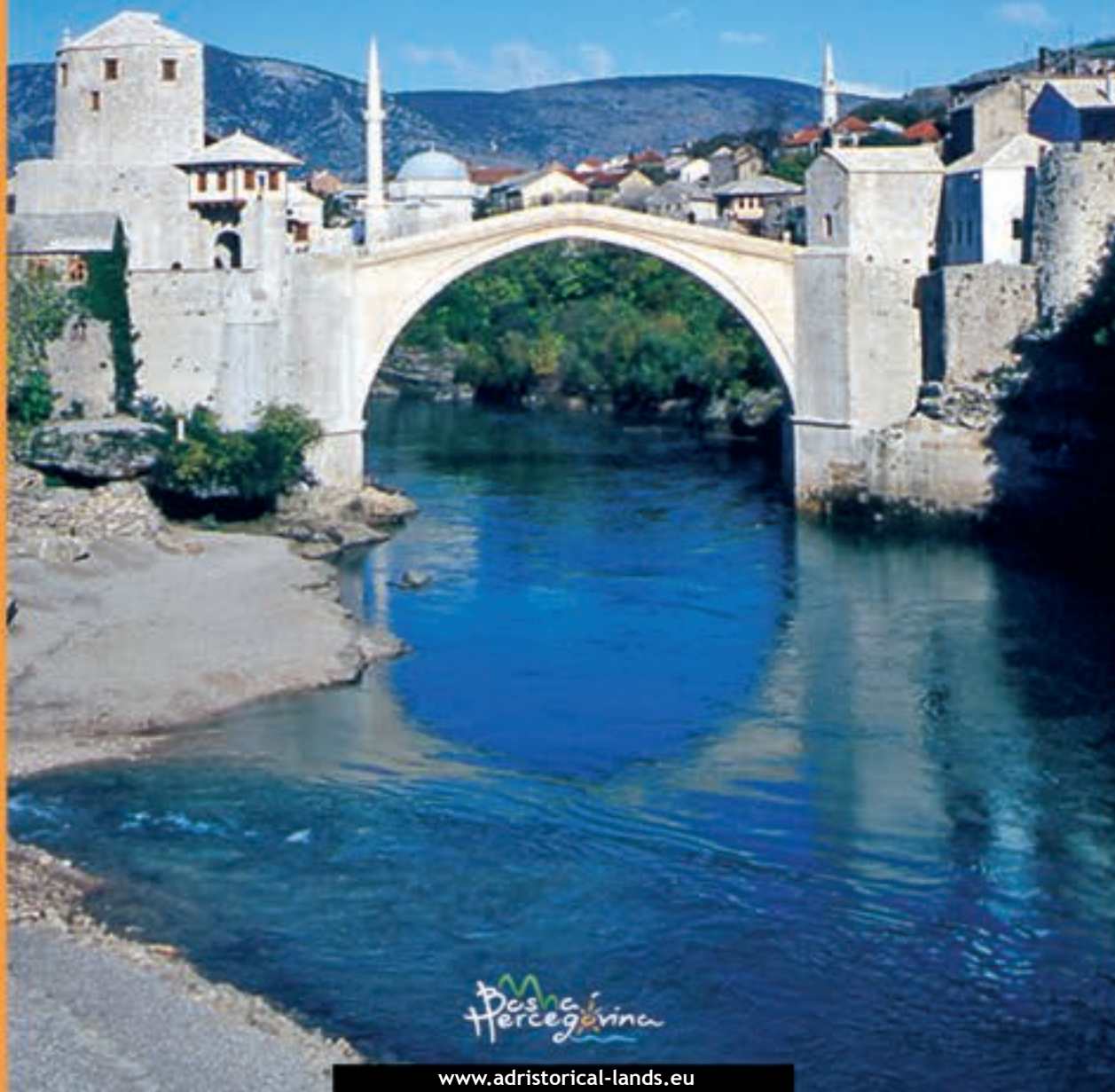


ADRISTORICAL LANDS

Turistička Zajednica HNK - HNŽ / Hercegovina - Neretva Canton Tourist Board

Historija, kultura, turizam,
umjetnost i stari zanati
na evropskom jadranskom području

*History, Culture, Tourism,
Arts and Ancient Crafts
in the European Adriatic Territory*



Desna
Hercegovina

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HERCEGOVINA

Turistički raj koji nadahnjuje / An inspiring piece of Heaven

Hercegovina je povijesna/historijska i geografska regija u južnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine koja se prije nazivala Humska zemlja, Zahumlje ili Hum. Ukupna površina joj je blizu 10.000 km². Prema popisu iz 1991. godine, Hercegovina ima 437.000 stanovnika.

Kao prirodna regija, sastoji se iz dvije mikro regije: niske (primorske ili jadranske) i visoke (gornje ili planinske) Hercegovine. Visoka Hercegovina obuhvaća sliv gornjeg i srednjeg toka Neretve, znatni dio dinarskog predjela, planine Velež, Volujak, Prenj, Čvrstica i Crvanj, te poznata Nevesinjska i Gatačka kraška polja. Niska ili jadranska Hercegovina se prostire oko donjeg toka rijeke Neretve i u slivovima rijeka Bregava i Trebižat. Obuhvaća veliko Popovo polje, Mostarsko polje i kotlinu, te Trebinjsko polje. Sa svojom submediteranskom i mediteranskom klimom Hercegovina spada u regije u kojima uspijevaju sredozemno voće i povrće. Mnogi je nazivaju "Kalifornijom" Bosne i Hercegovine. Ovdje uspijevaju vinova loza, smokva, breskva, mandarina, jabuka, šipak, maslina i druge sorte, pa sve do ljekovitog bilja kao što su kadulja, vrisak, smilje itd. Upravo zbog ovakve blage klime, Hercegovina je najveći proizvođač grožđa i vina u Bosni i Hercegovini. Dvije autohtone sorte, Žilavka i Blatina, odavno su se ovdje udomaćile i daju urod i kvalitetu kao nigdje drugdje.

Hercegovina is a historical and geographical region in the southern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina once called the Land of Hum, Zahumlje or simply Hum. It covers an area of about 10,000 km². According to the 1991 census, Herzegovina had the population of 437,000 inhabitants.

As a natural region, it comprises two micro-regions: lower (coastal or Adriatic) and higher (upper or highland) Herzegovina. The so called higher Herzegovina encompasses the river Neretva upper and middle basin, a considerable section of the Dinaric region, mountains Velež, Volujak, Prenj, Čvrstica and Crvanj, as well as the famous Nevesinje and Gacko karst plains. The lower or Adriatic Herzegovina stretches around the lower course of the river Neretva and the basins of rivers Bregava and Trebižat. It includes the large Popovo plain, Mostarsko plain and valley, and Trebinjsko plain. With its sub-Mediterranean and Mediterranean climate, Herzegovina is one of those regions where Mediterranean fruits and vegetables thrive. Many call it "California" of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Varieties such as grape vine, fig, peach, tangerine, apple, pomegranate, olive and many others are successfully grown here, including medicinal herbs such as sage, heather, immortelle, etc. Because of its mild climate, Herzegovina is the largest and the only region to produce grapes and wine in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The sheer quantity and quality of grapes from the two autochthonous varieties, Žilavka and Bla-



Park prirode Hutovo Blato
Hutovo Blato Nature Park

Hercegovina je zemlja sunca i kamena, a njezine proplanke i udoline prekrivaju nisko i visoko raslinje kao što su drača, hrast, jasen, klen, smreka i borovina. Svakom prolazniku ovaj ambijent nudi nezaboravne poglede i ugođaje za oko i dušu. Kao povijesna/historijska regija, Hercegovina nudi puno povijesnih/historijskih lokaliteta kao što je Stari Grad u Mostaru, Počitelj, Blagaj, Mogorjelo, Radimlja, Stolac itd. U hercegovačkim muzejima su sačuvani nalazi i iskopine iz daleke i bliže povijesti/historije. Upravo zbog toga, Hercegovina svakom gostu nudi «šetnju» kroz vrijeme. Mostar joj je glavni grad i zajedno s Međugorjem - hodočasničkim središtem, ljetovalištem Neumom, sa prirodnom oazom Blagajem i ostalim atrakcijama predstavlja jednu od najpoželjnijih regija u jugoistočnoj Europi.

tina, which have long ago acclimated to this region, is unparalleled anywhere else.

Hercegovina is the land of sun and rocks, and its glades and vales are covered with shrubs and trees such as thorn-bush, oak, ash, common maple, juniper and pine trees. This ambiance offers unforgettable scenes and atmosphere to every passer-by, as it is pleasant both on the eye and the soul. As a historical region, Hercegovina offers a great number of historical sights such as the Old Town in Mostar, Počitelj, Blagaj, Mogorjelo, Radimlja, the fortress in Ljubuški, etc. Herzegovinian museums store many archaeological finds and fossils from ancient history. It is precisely because of this that Hercegovina offers to each of its guests a “walk” through time. The capital of Hercegovina is Mostar, which together with the famous pilgrimage site Međugorje, the seaside resort Neum, a natural oasis Blagaj and other attractions make this region one of the most attractive ones in the southeast Europe.



Park prirode Hutovo Blato
Hutovo Blato Nature Park



Autohtone sorte Žilavka i Blatina
Autochthonous cultivars Žilavka and Blatina



Stari most u Mostaru
The Old Bridge in Mostar



MOSTAR

*Grad koji se “svjetlom stoljećima/vjekovima budi”
A city which “wakes up with light for centuries”*

Mostar je glavno kulturno, političko i financijsko/finansijsko središte Hercegovine. Već na prvi doživljaj ovog prekrasnog grada osjetit ćete mnoštvo različitosti koje ga čine posebnim. Njegova draž je u tome što se u njegove ulice utkao duh različitih civilizacija koje su ovdje boravile, duh koji se osjeća u mnoštvu mladih gostoljubivih ljudi kao i u arhitektonskim zdanjima. Ovaj sveučilišni/univerzitetski centar regije oduvijek je bio i ostao - grad mostova i grad mladosti.

Čuveni nobelovac Ivo Andrić je napisao: „Kad čovjek prenoći u Mostaru, nije zvuk ono što ga ujutro budi nego svjetlost“. Mostar je grad cvijeća, zelenila i bezbroj puta opjevanog behara koji već u veljači/februaru zna procvasti i načiniti čudnovato lijepu i nestvarnu sliku koja nadahnjuje.

The city of Mostar is the cultural, political and financial centre of Herzegovina. The very first encounter with this beautiful city will make you feel its diversity, which makes it so special. Its charm rests in its streets interwoven with the spirit of many different civilizations that have dwelled here, the spirit felt in its numerous young and hospitable people and its architecture. This university centre of the region has always been and has remained the city of bridges and the city of youth.

Ivo Andrić, the world famous Nobel Prize winner once wrote: “When you spend a night in Mostar, it is not the sound that wakes you up in the morning, but - the light”. Mostar is the city of flowers and greenery, famous for its blossom, celebrated so many times by poets and poems, flowering sometimes as early as February and creating a strikingly beautiful and dreamy image, which is very inspirational.

Mostar ima specifičnu i rijetko ugodnu mediteransku klimu. Udaljen je svega 60 km od Jadranskog mora. U gradu i njegovoj blizini se nalaze jedinstveni lokaliteti kulturno-povjesnog/historijskog blaga od kojih treba posebno istaknuti kameni srednjovjekovni Stari most, koji dijeli lijevu i desnu obalu hercegovačkog bisera - rijeke Neretve. Pojedini povjesni/historijski ostaci svjedoče o kontinuiranom životu na ovom prostoru od pred antičkog vremena. Najstariji pisani dokument o Mostaru datira iz XV stoljeća/vijeka.

Kao grad posjeduje kompletnu prostornu infrastrukturu, cestovni i željeznički promet/saobraćaj i modernu zračnu luku/aerodrom. Mnštvo prekrasnih parkova, sportskih terena, muzeja, galerija i klubova čine ga za život idealnim, ljudima nudi pozitivna ushićenja koja se dugo pamte.

Stari most sa kulama

Razmišljati o Mostaru, a instinktivno ne zamisliti sliku prelijepog Starog mosta, gotovo je nemoguće, pogotovo znajući da je ovo kameno remek djelo spomenik po kojem je grad i dobio ime i koji, simbolično, u sebi nosi mnoga značenja. Izgradnju mosta započeo je, u otomanskom periodu, turski arhitekt Hajrudin po nalogu sultana Sulejmana Veličanstvenog i završio nakon devet godina rada, 1566. godine. Odmah po rođenju, most postade tema mnogih lokalnih legendi, od kojih jedna kaže da je Hajrudin bio toliko tvrdoglav, da je tri dana i tri noći prestajao ispod konstrukcije mosta da bi dokazao koliko je most čvrst. I most je čvrsto stajao 427 godina, sve do 1993, tragične godine, u kojoj bombardiranje mosta nije predstavljalo samo strateški cilj vojne politike, nego i okrutan način da se pogodi u srce simbola ljepote i građanskog jedinstva. Rad na rekonstrukciji mosta trajao je više godina i pretstavljao je ogroman poduhvat, jer je odlučeno da se most obnovi tehnikama građenja iz XVI stoljeća/vijeka, uz primjenu istog metoda spajanja i približnim rezovima kamena, da bi se dobila određena nesavršenstva i jedinstvenost starog mosta. Kamen «Tenelija», svijetle boje, tonaliteta koji varira u zavisnosti od količine sunčeve svjetlosti, vadio se iz istog kamenoloma iz kojeg je vađen kamen za izgradnju prvobitnog mosta, a pojedini «preživjeli» dijelovi Starog mosta ponovo su upotrebljeni za njegovu obnovu. Stari most povezuje dvije obale Neretve i

Mostar has a very particular and pleasant Mediterranean climate that can rarely be found elsewhere. It lies at a distance of only 60 km from the Adriatic Sea. In the city itself and in its vicinity there are many unique locations with historical and cultural treasures, the most prominent being the Old Bridge, made of stone and dating back to the Middle Ages, which joins the left and the right bank of the Herzegovinian pearl - the river Neretva. There is some historical evidence testifying to the fact that life has continued in this region since pre-historic times. The oldest written document mentioning Mostar dates back to the 15th century.

As a city, Mostar has a complete urban infrastructure, road and railway transport and a modern airport. A number of beautiful parks, sports terrains, museums, galleries and clubs make it an ideal place for living, offering people positive excitement that stays in their memory for a long time.



Pogled sa kule Tare
View from the Tara Tower

nalazi se smješten između dvaju kula: kule Tare s lijeve i Halebije s desne obale. Dug je 28,7m, širok 4,49m i karakterizira ga jedan kameni luk, koji se ljeti nalazi 21 m iznad nivoa vode.

Ne treba propustiti takmičenje u skokovima sa Starog mosta, koje se od 1968. organizira u julu/srpnju svake godine, mada historijski izvori pominju da se sa njega skakalo još od vremena gradnje. Mladi iz cijelog svijeta se okupe oko mosta radi učešća u tom spektakularnom sportskom događaju. Ova manifestacija je započela od lokalnog rituala kojim oduvijek, svakog ljeta, mladići iz Kluba skakača (čije sjedište se nalazi kod kule Halebije) dokazuju svoju muškost, bacajući se u ledene vode Neretve: ovaj spektakl je zaista jedinstven, kompleksan i pobuđuje emocije. Buran aplauz posmatrača, nakon što se sakupi određena suma novca među njima, i u tišini tipičnoj za izvođenje teškog zadatka, mladić skače sa najviše tačke na mostu; i tako tokom cijelog dana. Novi «Stari most» je zvanično otvoren u julu/srpnju 2004, simbolizirajući još jednom grad Mostar i njegovu želju za ponovnim rađanjem na temeljima slavne prošlosti i najdražeg spomenika. U julu/srpnju 2005, Stari most i cijeli Stari grad uvršteni su u UNESCO-vu svjetsku kulturnu baštinu.

The Old Bridge with the Towers

It is almost impossible to think of Mostar and not to instinctively imagine the splendid Old Bridge, especially given the fact that the city was named after this stone masterpiece that symbolically carries many meanings.

It was built during the Ottoman period by the Turkish architect Hayrettin and commissioned by the sultan Suleiman the Magnificent; it was completed in 1566 after nine years' work. Right from the start, the bridge became part of various local legends, one of which narrates the stubbornness of Hayrettin who stood underneath it for three days and three nights in order to demonstrate its absolute solidity. And it remained so for 427 years, until the year 1993, the tragic year when the bombing of the bridge became not only a strategic, political and military objective but also the most vicious way to strike the heart of the town's unity and beauty. The reconstruction of the Bridge lasted almost ten years and it was truly a notable enterprise as the decision was to use the same antique building techniques, dating back to the 16th century, as well as its original method of assembling the parts and with the stones cut in an approximate manner in order to recreate the



Kujundžiluk - zanatski dućani
Kujundžiluk - crafts shops

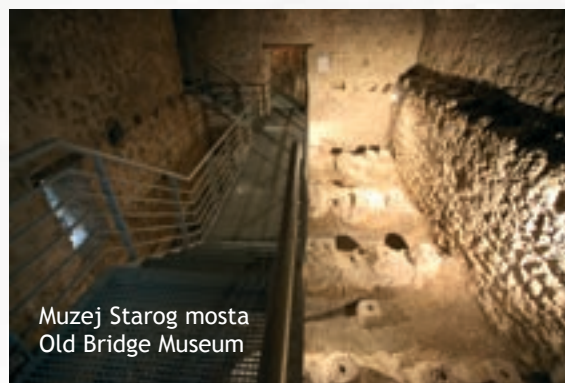
Dvije kule, smještene svaka na po jednoj strani mosta, strše kao arhitektonski ogranci samog mosta i podsjećaju na kamene čuvarke prelaska preko rijeke. Kula Tara se nalazi na istočnoj obali, polukružnog je oblika, a za vrijeme Otomanskog carstva služila je za čuvanje municije. Danas je u njoj sjedište Muzeja Starog mosta. U Halebiji, na zapadnoj strani, svojevremeno se na nižim spratovima nalazio zatvor, a na višim čuvari. Korištena je i kao osmatračnica. Muzej, otvoren u 2006. godini na dan druge godišnjice obnove mosta, smješten je u kompleksu kule Tare i sastoji se iz tri odvojene sekcije.

Prva, predstavljena samom kulom, izlaže primjerke od arheološkog značaja otkrivene 2002. godine, tokom rekonstrukcije mosta, uz informativne panele sa objašnjenjima o osnovnim historijskim događajima sa kojima je most povezan. Kada se pređe pet spratova ove sekcije, izađe se na prelijepi vidikovac na najvišoj tački kule, sa kojeg se grad može posmatrati iz svih 360 stepeni. Druga sekcija čuva arheološke nalaze koji su se nalazili ispod kule, ostatke dva drvena mosta koja su prethodila kamenom i osnovu Starog mosta. Na kraju, treća sekcija zvana "Labirint", ustvari je galerija fotografija posvećenih Starom mostu, oštećenim kulama i njihovoj obnovi. Multimedijalni paneli uz audio-vizualnu podršku, objašnjavaju proces obnove mosta.



imperfections and the uniqueness of the prior structure. The Tenelija stone, with its crystal clear and ever-changing tonalities according to the intensity of the sunrays, was extracted from the same quarry as the first time and some of the surviving pieces from the old bridge were used again in its reconstruction.

The Old Bridge joins the two banks of the Neretva River together and is situated between the Tara Tower, on the left bank, and the Halebija on the right: it is 28.7 metre long, 4.49 metre wide and is characterized by a single stone arch which in summer stands 21 metres above the water.



A thing not to be missed is the exciting diving from the bridge competition, which takes place every year in July since 1968. Some historic sources confirm that this has been common practice since the very construction of the bridge. Youngsters coming from all over the world meet here to participate in an impressive athletic event. The meeting takes its inspiration from a local ritual that has always taken place during summer, when the youth of the Divers Club (which has its headquarters nearby the Halebija Tower) show off their own virility by leaping into the icy waters of the Neretva River: a unique, complex and emotional spectacle. Amidst the frenetic applause of the crowd, and after a certain amount of money has been collected, these young men reach the highest point of the bridge; then, in the typical silence that precedes a tough task, they jump off in an exciting thrill, and this continues constantly all day long.

The new Old Bridge of Mostar was officially inaugurated in July 2004 to symbolize, once again, the city of Mostar and its wish for its rebirth, based on its glorious past and around its most beloved monument.



Koski Mehmed - Paša enterijer
Koski Mehmed Pasha Interior

Koski Mehmed-Pašina džamija

Stotinjak metara sjeverno od Starog mosta, na lijevoj obali Neretve nalazi se Koski Mehmed-pašina džamija. Sagrađena je 1617. godine i jedina je mostarska džamija u kojoj je sačuvana prvobitna boja i dekoracija zidova.

Iz pisanih izvora saznajemo da je Mehmed Koski-paša rođen u Mostaru. Kod velikog vezira Mehmed-paše Sokolovića u razdoblju od 1604. do 1606. godine bio je roznamedžija (kroničar), a kasnije je postao vojni defterdar. Poslije povlačenja iz službe, Koski Mehmed-paša je živio još pet godina i umro je 1611. godine. Izgradnju džamije je dovršio njegov brat Mahmud. Ovaj dobrotvor je za izdržavanje džamije ostavio nekretnine u Mostaru i okolini.

Natpis o izgradnji Koski Mehmed-pašine džamije rađen je u stihovima na turskom jeziku i uklesan je u kamenoj ploči, uzidanoj nad glavnim ulazom u džamiju. Tekst natpisa je bio oštećen, tako da se u hronogramu/kronogramu mogao pročitati jedino dio sa godinom izgradnje.

In July 2005, the Old Bridge and the entire old city became officially a part of the UNESCO Cultural Heritage.

The two towers, standing on opposite sides of the Old Bridge, soar as architectural buttresses of the bridge itself, and seem to be stone guardians controlling the way. On the east bank rises the semi-circular Tara Tower, a deposit for ammunitions in the Ottoman era and, today, seat of the Museum of the Old Bridge. The Halebija, on the west side, was once the prison on its lower floors, and small barracks on its upper floors, and it was also used as a lookout post. The museum, opened in 2006, to celebrate the second anniversary of the reconstruction of the bridge, has its premises inside the Tara Tower complex and is made up of three distinct sections.

The first, represented by the Tower itself, displays an exhibition of objects of archaeological interest discovered during the reconstruction carried out in 2002, all of which are enriched by informative charts that explain the principal historical events connected to the Bridge. From the five floors of this section, which are open to visitors, one reaches a lovely gazebo, standing at the highest point of the building which offers a 360° panoramic view of the city. The second section exhibits pre-existing remains of archaeological importance from underneath the tower, the remains of two wooden bridges belonging to the period before that of the stone bridge and the base of the Old Bridge. And finally, the third section, called "Labyrinth", is made up of a photographic gallery dedicated to the Old Bridge, to the damaged towers and the phases of their rebuilding. Audio-visual multimedia charts recount the history of the reconstruction of the bridge.

Koski Mehmed Pasha Mosque

A hundred meters north of the Old Bridge, on the left bank of the Neretva River is situated Koski Mehmed Pasha Mosque. It was built in 1617 and it is the only mosque in Mostar that preserved the original colour and decoration of the walls.

According to written sources Koski Mehmed Pasha was born in Mostar. He served the grand Vizier Mehmed Pasha Sokolović in the period 1604-1606 as a chronicler, and later be-

Graditeljska cjelina se sastoji iz džamije, medrese, šadrvana, turbeta i džamijskog harema sa par nišana smještenih u kaldrmisanom dvorištu. Kroz prolaz zasvođen polukružnim svodom, ulazi se u prostrano dvorište u čijem centralnom dijelu se nalazi šadrvan. Nasuprot džamiji nalaze se medresa i turbe. Koski Mehmed-pašina džamija spada među najvrijednije spomenike Mostara i pripada tipu otomanskih džamija s jednom kupolom.

Sa minareta, koji je udaljen samo par metara od rijeke Neretve, moguće je uživati u prekrasnoj panorami grada. U privlačnoj atmosferi dvorišta džamije moguće je napraviti pauzu



Dvorište Koski Mehmed-pašine džamije
Koski Mehmed-Pasha Mosque Courtyard

came a military defterdar. After his retirement from service, Koski Mehmed Pasha lived another five years and died in 1611. His brother Mahmud completed the construction of the mosque. This benefactor bequeathed real estate property in Mostar and its surroundings for the maintenance of the mosque.

The inscription on the construction of Koski Mehmed Pasha Mosque was made in Turkish verse and is carved in a stone plaque set above the main entrance to the mosque. The inscription was heavily damaged, so that only a part of the chronogram with the year of its construction could be read.

The architectural complex consists of the mosque, madrassa, fountain, turbes (tombs) and mosque cemetery with a pair of tombstones in a cobbled courtyard. Through the passage with a semicircular vault, you enter into a large courtyard with a fountain in the central part. Opposite of the mosque is a madrassa and the tomb. Koski Mehmed Pasha Mosque is one of the most valuable monuments of Mostar and belongs to the type of Ottoman mosque with one dome.

Koski Mehmed - pašina džamija na Neretvi
Koski Mehmed Pasha Mosque and the River Neretva



i opustiti se u jednom veoma sugestivnom i jedinstvenom ambijentu. Iako je bila pod zaštitom UNESCO-a, 1993. godine je uslijed ratnih de-
jstava ostala bez munare, a nisu bili pošteđeni ni njeno dvorište ni kupola.

Franjevački samostan sv. Petra i Pavla

Ovaj kompleks se može pohvaliti bibliotekom/knjižnicom sa 50.000 starih spisa, zapadnih i istočnih, i najveći je, takvih karakteristika, u cijeloj Hercegovini. U zgradi samostana nalazi se i važna kolekcija slika talijanskih majstora iz XVI i XVII stoljeća/vijek, a da ne naglašavamo eksponate iz novijeg doba.

U skladu sa zakonodavstvom Franjevačkog reda proglašen je samostanom sv. Petra i Pavla 8. lipnja/juna 1894, a svečano

From the minaret, at only five metres from the Neretva River, a spectacular panoramic view of the city can be enjoyed. The welcoming atmosphere within the courtyard offers a pleasant, relaxing break in a unique and romantic context. Although the mosque was under the protection of UNESCO, the minaret was destroyed in 1993 during the war, and the yard and domes were not spared either.

Franciscan Monastery of St. Peter and Paul

This Complex is proud of its library with its prestigious 50,000 ancient volumes of both Western and Eastern worlds, and in fact it is the largest of all the libraries with such characteristics in all of Herzegovina. The building also holds an important art collection with works of Italian Masters of the 16th and 17th centuries, besides more contemporary exhibits.

Franjevački samostan sv. Petra i Pavla
Franciscan Monastery of St. Peter and Paul





Crkva sv. Petra i Pavla
Church of St. Peter and Paul

je otvoren 6. prosinca/decembra 1894. Njegov prvi gvardijan bio je fra Dominik Šarac. Otvaranjem Franjevačke bogoslovije 1895. godine grad Mostar bilježi početak svoga visokoškolskog akademskog života.

Franjevački samostan u Mostaru postao je nadaleko poznat po svojoj Knjižnici i Arhivu. Franjevačka knjižnica Mostar nastaje kad i samostan, a svoj pravi procvat zahvaljuje Bogosloviji koja je utemeljena u okrilju samostana. Ova je knjižnica desetljećima bogatila svoj fondus i bila na raspolaganju cjelokupnoj javnosti. Danas njezin fondus tvore zbirke: Rara, Vetustiora, Nova knjiga, Periodika i Zavičajna knjižnica. Kapitularnom odlukom Hercegovačke franjevačke provincije godine 2005. knjižnica se obnavlja prema svim propisima informacijske nauke / znanosti i čitaonica je otvorena i stavljena na raspolaganje cjelokupnoj javnosti.

Arhiv Hercegovačke franjevačke provincije koji se nalazi u Franjevačkom samostanu u Mostaru sadrži iznimno vrijednu građu vezanu za život i djelovanje franjevaca na ovim prostorima i druge dragocjene izvore iz ovog podneblja. Odlukom Provincijalnog starješinstva 2004. godine pristupilo se njegovoj temeljitoj obnovi i računalnoj obradi građe.

In accordance with the legislation of the Franciscan Order the building was proclaimed a monastery of St. Peter and Paul on June 8, 1894 and was officially opened on December 6, 1894. Its first abbot was Fr Dominic Šarac. The opening of the Franciscan School of Theology in 1895 marks the beginning of the academic life of the City of Mostar.

The Franciscan Monastery in Mostar became widely known for its Library and Archives. The Franciscan library in Mostar starts with the monastery and owes its prosperity to the Seminary, which was founded under the auspices of the Monastery. This library has been increasing its holdings for decades and has been available to the public. Today its holdings consist of the following collections: Rara, Vetustiora, New Book, Periodicals and Native Library. With the Chapter decision of the Herzegovinian Franciscan Province in 2005 the Library was restored according to the Information Science regulations and the Reading Room open and made available to the public.

Archives of the Herzegovinian Franciscan Province, preserved in the Franciscan Monastery in Mostar, contains extremely valuable material related to the life and work of the Franciscans in the region and other valuable re-

Samostan čuva mnoga vrijedna umjetnička platna starih majstora i poznatih modernih umjetnika. Sve su te umjetnine pretrpjele nedaće rata, te su vremenom obnovljene i prezentirane javnosti i posjetiteljima/posjetiocima samostana. Uz samostan, preko rijeke Radobolje, gdje je prije bio samostanski vrt, sada je parking prostor s parkom u kojem se pred vjenčanja fotografiraju mladenci i koji samostanu služi za odmor.

sources from this region. In 2004, with the decision of the Provincial Leadership, its extensive restoration and computer processing of the material have started. The monastery holds many valuable artistic canvasses of old masters and renowned modern artists. All these works of art have suffered consequences of the war, and were eventually restored and presented to the public and visitors of the monastery. Next to the Monastery, across the River Radobolja where the old monastery garden once was, there is a parking lot and a park where the newlyweds are photographed and which serves as a place to rest for the tenants of the Monastery.

Stara pravoslavna crkva rođenja presvete Bogorodice

Crkva rođenja Bogorodičinog, poznatija kao Stara crkva u Mostaru, obnovljena je 1832. godine na mjestu nekog starijeg hrama. Iznad vrata ostao je sačuvan zapis. Smještena je istočno od centra grada, u dijelu koji se zove Bjelušine, na uzvišenju iznad ostataka Saborne crkve. U sačuvanim izvorima i postojećoj literaturi, podaci o tom ranijem hramu su vrlo oskudni.

Old Orthodox Church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary

The Church of the Nativity of the Virgin, known as the Old Church in Mostar, was restored in 1832 on the site of an older temple. Above the church door there is a preserved inscription. The Church is located east of the city centre, in the area known as Bjelušine, on the hill above the remains of the Orthodox Cathedral. Data on the earlier temple are very scarce in the preserved sources and existing literature.



Za ovu crkvu je poznato da je postojala u XVIII stoljeću/vijeku. Međutim, spomenici svećenika sahranjenih na grobljima Suhodolina, Bjelušine i Pašinovac, a koji potječu sa kraja XVII stoljeća/vijeka, bez sumnje predstavljaju potvrdu da je ta crkva egzistirala i ranije. Značajan primjer pravoslavne sakralne arhitekture, Crkva čuva prelijepu ikonu Djevice Marije, drvene ikonostase sa raznim ruskim, venecijanskim i lokalnim ikonama koje datiraju iz perioda od XV do XVIII stoljeća/vijeka.

Stara mostarska crkva predstavlja u arhitektonskom smislu, tipično hercegovačko sakralno zdanje jednostavne pravougaone osnove, srazmjerno malih dimenzija, sa unutrašnjom polukružnom oltarskom apsidom.

Stara pravoslavna crkva u potpunosti je obnovljena 1833. godine. Crkva je u posljednjem ratu 1992. - 1995. godine doživjela teška oštećenja, a godine 1996. izvršena je rekonstrukcija objekta.

The church is known to have existed in the 18th century. However, tombstones of the priests buried in the cemeteries Suhodolina, Bjelušine and Pašinovac, dating from the late 17th century, are solid evidence that the church existed before. As an important example of the sacred orthodox architecture, the Church guards a beautiful icon of the Virgin Mary, a wooden iconostasis with several Russian, Venetian and local icons dating back to the period between the 15th and 18th century.

Architecturally, Mostar's Old Church represents a typical Herzegovinian sacred building with the simple rectangular base, proportionately small in size, with an inner semicircular apse.

The Old Orthodox Church was completely restored in 1833. During the last war from 1992 - 1995 the Church was severely damaged, and it was reconstructed in 1996.



Stara pravoslavna crkva - pročelje
Old Orthodox Church - facade



Zvonik Crkve
Church Belfry

Otomanske rezidencije (XVI-XIX vijek)

Da bi se osjetio dah svakodnevnog života iz otomanskog perioda, dovoljno je posjetiti jednu od tri turske kuće, koje su sastavni dio urbanog konteksta: to su kuće utjecajnih obitelji/porodica Bišćević (1635), Kajtaž (XVIII stoljeće/vijek) i Muslibegović (XIX stoljeće/vijek). Ove stare kuće, intrigantne i dobro očuvane, na detaljan način svjedoče o rezidencijalnom stilu i "okusu" stvarnog domaćinskog života iz tog perioda.

Svaka od ovih kuća ograđena je visokim zidom, zbog intimnog života muslimanske porodice. Ukusna dvorišta karakteriziraju dekorativni elementi na tlu, fontane, egzotične biljke, cvijeće i voćke. Udobnost vlada u tim prostorima, opremljenim objektima iz svakodnevne upotrebe u domaćinstvu, vrijednim tepisima i malim bibliotekama, koje u sebi čuvaju i neke rijetke tekstove. Posjetiti jednu od turskih kuća je način da se dotakne jedan svijet, koji se često samo može zamisliti, i koji se može ponijeti sa sobom, kada se vratite sa puta.

Ottoman Residences (16th - 19th century)

In order to breathe in the atmosphere of daily life during the Ottoman period, all one needs to do is visit one of the three Turkish dwellings still present in town: these are the houses of the influential Bišćević (1635), Kajtaž (18th century) and Muslibegović (end of 19th century) families. Intriguing and well-maintained antique dwellings testify in detail to the residential style and real flavour of domestic life in that period.

Each house is surrounded by high walls, which protect the intimacy of the Muslim family life. The delightful internal courtyards are characterised by decorations on the floors, romantic fountains, exotic plants, flowers and fruit trees. Comfort dominates in these interiors, equipped with objects for everyday use, precious carpets and small libraries with rare texts. To visit a Turkish residence is a way to get in touch with a reality often only imagined and then to take it away with you, once you have returned home.



Karakterističan enterijer otomanske rezidencije
Characteristic interior of an Ottoman Residence



Bišćevića kuća
The Bišćević House

Bišćevića kuća

Bišćević - Lakišić stambeni kompleks datira s kraja XVIII i početka XIX stoljeća/vijek, iako je lokacija kompleksa za stanovanje, vrlo vjerojatno, korištena još i početkom XVII stoljeća/vijek. Cijeli stambeni kompleks je, prvobitno, pripadao Bišćevićima, uglednoj mostarskoj porodici. Bišćevići su stara muslimanska porodica čiji članovi žive u Mostaru od početka XVII stoljeća/vijek. Dva sokaka u Mostaru, jedan na Carini i drugi u Donjoj mahali, nose po njima svoje nazive od 1867. godine.

Od sačuvanih stambenih kuća iz turskog doba u Mostaru najznačajnija je Bišćevića kuća poznatija kao Bišćevića ćošak ili Turska kuća. Nalazi se u Bišćevića ulici na samoj obali rijeke Neretve. Sagrađena je u XVII stoljeću/vijeku sa prizemljem i jednim spratom gdje je i velika soba za razgovor - „divanhana“.

U dvorištu je mala zgrada koja je služila kao kuhinja. Unutrašnjost je urađena u orijentalnom stilu, a sprat se oslanja na stubove. Fasada je karakteristična za tursku arhitekturu tog vremena. U kući je interesantna etnograf-



Bišćevića kuća dvorište
The Bišćević House Courtyard

The Bišćević House

Bišćević - Lakišić residential complex dates back to the late 18th and early 19th century, although the location itself was most likely used even at the beginning of the 17th century. The entire dwelling complex originally belonged to the Mostarian respectable family Bišćević. The Bišćević family are an old Muslim family whose members have lived in Mostar since the beginning of the 17th century. Two streets in Mostar, one in Carina and other in Donja Mahala, are named after this family since 1867.

Of all the surviving residential buildings from the Ottoman era in Mostar the Bišćević House, also known as the Bišćević corner or the Turkish house, is the most significant. It is located in the Bišćević street on the Neretva River. It was built in the 17th century with a ground floor and another floor where there is a large room for talks - divanhana.

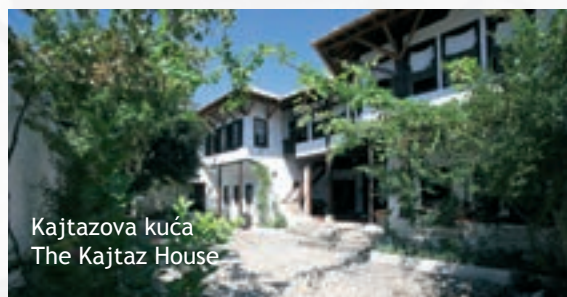
In the courtyard there is a small building that served as a kitchen. The interior is made in oriental style, and the first floor is supported by pillars. The facade is characteristic of the Turkish architecture of that period. There is also an interesting ethnographic collection from the Ottoman period.

The complex has remained relatively unchanged and consists of two parts: selamluk (male yard or part of the house for the reception of guests and business talks), which belongs to the Bišćević House, and haremluk (women's or family's courtyard, an intimate part of the building), which represents Lakišić part of the house.

ska zbirka iz turskog perioda. Kompleks je do danas ostao relativno neizmijenjen i sastoji se iz dva dijela: selamluk (muška avlija ili dio kuće za prijem gostiju i poslovne razgovore), koji čini Bišćevića kuća, i haremluk (ženska avlija ili porodični, intimni dio objekta), koji je predstavljen dijelom Lakišića kuće.

Kajtažova kuća

U naselju Luka nalazi se Kajtažova kuća izvorno očuvana, nastala najvjerojatnije krajem XVI ili početkom XVII stoljeća/vijek. Kajtažova kuća pripada gradskoj stambenoj arhitekturi turskog doba i najljepši je stambeni kompleks s kućom za muškarce i kućom za žene. Visoki zidovi štite od jakog sunca i sprječavaju poglede izvana. Izgrađena je od kamena i drveta. Odaje su prostrte vrijednim sagovima, a sačuvane su i mnogobrojne knjige pisane na arapskom jeziku. Kuća je otvorena za posjetitelje/posjetioce.



Kajtažova kuća
The Kajtaž House

The Kajtaž House

The Kajtaž House is situated in the neighbourhood called Luka; it is originally preserved, built probably in the late 16th and early 17th century. The Kajtaž House belongs to the city's residential architecture of the Ottoman era and it is the most beautiful residential complex with a house for men and a house for women. High walls protect the house from the sun and prevent views from the outside. The House was built of stone and wood, with floors covered with valuable carpets. The House preserves numerous books written in Arabic. The House is open for visitors.



Kajtažova kuća - pogled iz dvorišta
The Kajtaž House - Courtyard view



Muslibegovića kuća
The Muslibegović House

Muslibegovića kuća

Nacionalni spomenik “Muslibegovića kuća” smješten u blizini Karađoz-begove džamije jedan je od najmonumentalnijih spomenika gradske stambene arhitekture otomanskog perioda u Bosni i Hercegovini. Komplex koji se sastoji od porodične kuće (ženska avlija-haremluk) i poslovnog dijela (muška avlija - selamluk) je sagrađen početkom XVIII stoljeća/vijek, a glavni stambeni objekat je rekonstruisan i dograđen 1872. godine po uzoru na reprezentativne objekte u Istambulu.

Muslibegovića kuća predstavlja idealan primjer mostarskih velikih kuća iz otomanskog perioda, izgrađena za trgovce i zemljoposjednike na vrlo sofisticiran način, miješanjem turskog i regionalnog stila. Nekada je mnogo takvih tradicionalnih kuća krasilo ulice Mostara, a sada ih je ostalo samo nekoliko. Muslibegovića kuća se dodatno izdvaja jer je ostala u vlasništvu jedne porodice od svoje izgradnje, te tokom slavnog razdoblja ekonomskog prosperiteta grada i mračnih dana rata.

The Muslibegović House

The national monument the “Muslibegović House” is situated in the vicinity of the Karađoz-Bey Mosque and is one of the most representative monuments of residential architecture of the Ottoman period in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The complex, which consists of family houses (women’s courtyard - haremluk) and the business part (male yard - selamluk) was built in the early 18th century, and the main residential building was reconstructed in 1872 using monumental buildings in Istanbul as a model.

The Muslibegović House is a perfect example of Mostar large houses from the Ottoman period, built for merchants and landowners in a very sophisticated way, mixing Turkish and regional styles. Many of these traditional houses used to adorn the streets of Mostar, while now there are only a few. The Muslibegović House stands out also because it has remained in the ownership of one family since its construction, and both during the glorious period of economic prosperity of the city and the dark days of the war.



Spomen kuća Džemala Bijedića - dvorište
The Memorial House Džemal Bijedić - Courtyard

Spomen kuća Džemala Bijedića

Ko se želi upoznati sa historijom Mostara i Hercegovine ne može a da ne posjeti ovaj mali, graciozni muzej kojeg ugošćuje kuća u kojoj je živio Džemal Bijedić, bivši jugoslovenski premijer, koji je poginuo u avionskoj nesreći 1977. godine. Zgrada, sagrađena u austrougarskom periodu, predstavlja uspješnu kombinaciju stila austrijskih rezidencijalnih struktura i orijentalnih arhitektonskih elemenata.

Muzej čuva bogatu arheološku i etnografsku zbirku i vrijedna dokumenta koja daju informacije o različitim periodima života grada i cijele Hercegovine. Osim toga, u unutrašnjosti se nalaze dijelovi namještaja i predmeta za svakodnevnu upotrebu iz prošlosti, koji su se koristili i u gradu i na selu.

U kući se nalazi nekoliko postavki koje dostojno prezentiraju i dočaravaju život naših predaka na prostorima Hercegovine. Tu se mogu vidjeti dijelovi pokućstva, starog oruđa i oružja, tradicionalna odjeća i obuća kao i mnogi ukrasni predmeti. Spomen kuća se sastoji od bošnjačke - muslimanske sobe, postavke

The Memorial House Džemal Bijedić

For those who wish to get more acquainted with the history of Mostar and Herzegovina, this small but pretty museum is a must-see; it is situated in the house of Džemal Bijedić, the former head of the Yugoslav Government who died in a plane accident in 1977. The building, built in the Austrian-Hungarian period, is an example of a successful mixture of the style of Austrian dwellings with architectural features of Oriental residences.

The museum itself possesses a rich collection of archaeological and ethnographic findings, as well as valuable documents supplying information on the various periods of the city of Mostar and of the entire Herzegovina. Inside the house there are areas with original furniture and objects for everyday use in the city or the country.

There are several exhibits that faithfully represent and evoke the life of our ancestors in the region of Herzegovina. Here you can see parts of furniture, old tools and weapons, traditional clothing and footwear, as well as many decorative items. The memorial house consists

„Hercegovačko selo“, sobe posvećene ličnosti Džemala Bijedića u kojoj se, pored nekih njegovih osobnih/ličnih stvari, nalaze i ostaci aviona u kome je poginuo, te biblioteke.

of Bosniak - Muslim room, the exhibit “Village of Herzegovina”, the room dedicated to Džemal Bijedić in which, in addition to some of his personal belongings, there are remains of the plane in which he was killed, and the library.



Eksponati i fotografije
Exhibits and photographs



Spomen kuća Džemala Bijedića
The Memorial House Džemal Bijedić



Eksponati i fotografije
Exhibits and photographs



Blagaj - Tekija i vrelo rijeke Bune
Blagaj - Tekke and the Source of the River Buna

BLAGAJ

Blagi gaj u moćnoj prirodi / Feel the strength of nature

Samo 12 km od Mostara, na rijeci Buni, nalazi se čaroban gradić Blagaj, srednjovjekovni grad Humske države iz koje je polovinom XV stoljeća/vijeka nastala današnja Hercegovina. Sa ruševina starog grada ili kule Herceg Stjepana, pruža se prelijepa panorama doline Neretve, slika koja opravdava cijeli sat penjanja na vrh ovih ruševina.

U Blagaju je i čuveno Vrelo rijeke Bune, najjači kraški izvor na teritoriju Evrope sa prosječnim godišnjim protokom vode od 43 m³ u sekundi. Izvor se nalazi ispod kamene litice visoke 200 m, a u blizini samog izvora je izgrađena i derviška Tekija, koja sa okolnom prirodom čini jedinstvenu i neponov-

Only 12 km from Mostar, overlooking the waters of the Buna River, is the charming little town of Blagaj, a medieval town of the country Hum, which around the mid-15th century became the present Herzegovina. Standing on the remains of the ancient city, or the Fortress of Herceg Stjepan, you can admire a stunning panorama over the wide valley of the Neretva, which justifies one hour long hike uphill.

In Blagaj, there is also the famous natural spring of the Buna River, the largest karst spring in Europe, with an average annual flow rate of 43 m³ per second. The spring is to be found under a 200 metre high rock and, very near it, stands the fascinating dervish Tekija

ljivu cjelinu. Voda izvire iz pećine široke 15-ak metara, a francuski ronionci su istražili da je podzemni tok vrela Bune dug oko 200 m. Voda je izuzetno hladna i čista i predstavlja stanište endemske vrste potočne pastrmke.

Blagaj, sa svojim gradom, predivnim pejzažom i spektakularnim izvorom rijeke Bune, jedno je od blaga koje nikako ne treba zaobići prolazeći kroz ovu regiju.

Kuća i muzej Velagićevina

Otomanska vila, poznata kao "Velagićevina", predstavlja značajan spomenik iz turskog doba u Blagaju kod Mostara. Porodica Velagić sagradila je svoje porodične kuće na jednom rukavcu bistre i hladne rijeke Bune, na lokalitetu poluade, ispod čaršijskog puta koji vodi za dervišku tekiju. Kompleks Velagićevine je vlasništvo stare blagajske porodice koja i danas koristi ove objekte. Kompleks je sagrađen kao tri zasebne cjeline (za tri brata Velagića). Građen je 1776. godine.

Stambeni kompleks Velagićevine svojim lokalitetom je odvojen od vanjskog svijeta, dok su njegove razigrane fasade otvorene prema prirodnom okruženju i rijeci Buni. Sve avlije su međusobno povezane i popločane riječnim oblutkom. Kompleks Velagića kuća predstavlja najcjelovitiji skup obiteljskih kuća sa okućnicom, gdje se manifestira u

monastery that, together with its surrounding landscape, creates a unique and unrepeatably scenery. The spring flows out of a 15-metre-wide rock, and French divers have found that the underground current of the spring continues inside for 200 more metres. Its water, which is exceptionally cold and clean, is a natural habitat of the endemic trout species.

Blagaj, with its antique Fortress, the splendid surrounding landscape and the spectacular energy of the Buna River's natural spring, is one of the most precious treasures of this region.

The House and Museum Velagićevina

The Ottoman villa, known as "Velagićevina" is an important monument from the Turkish era in Blagaj near Mostar. The Velagić family built their family home on one armlet of the clear and cold Buna River, on the half-ait below the path leading to the Dervish House. The old Blagaj family Velagić, which is still using these facilities, owns the complex. The complex was built in three separate units (for three Velagić brothers). It was built in 1776.

The Velagićevina residential complex with its location is separated from the outside world, while its playful facades are open to the



Kuća i muzej Velagićevina
The House and Museum Velagićevina

punom dometu stambena kultura prošlosti područja Hercegovine.

Pored stambenih objekata sa pratećim sadržajima kao što su kuhinje, ostave, avlije i sl., ovom kompleksu pripada i zgrada londže koja se nalazi na samoj adi, koja je služila za odmor, a posebno je ljeti tu bilo ugodno, jer ispod nje teče rukavac rijeke Bune.

Prirodno graditeljska cjelina stambenog kompleksa porodice Velagić u Blagaju proglašena je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine. Nacionalni spomenik čine stambeni objekti porodice Velagić sa londžom, aharom (staja), mlinicama, stupom (objekat za pranje vune) i prirodnim okruženjem - dio korita i obale rijeke Bune koje se nalaze na zaštićenom području, rukavac Bune sa adom i bašče.

Stjepan Grad

Stari grad Blagaj (Bona, Stjepan-grad) je sagrađen na najistaknutijem mjestu visokog i teško pristupačnog kraškog brda iznad vrela rijeke Bune. Bosanski vladari u Blagaju, još od vremena kralja Tvrtka, izdaju povelje, a u maju/svibnju 1404. godine Blagaj postaje jedno od sjedišta vojvode Sandalja Hranića, a zatim i hercega Stjepana Vukčića Kosače, po kojem je grad u narodu dobio ime Stjepan-grad. Ovaj hercegov grad je zapravo bio gradska palača, opasana tvrdim bedemima s

natural environment and the river Buna. All the courtyards are interconnected and paved with river pebbles. The Velagić House complex represents the most comprehensive collection of family houses with a garden, where Herzegovina's residential culture of the past is fully manifested.

Besides the residential facilities with accompanying premises such as kitchen, larder, courtyard, etc, the lodge located on the very ait also belongs to this complex. The Buna River armlet runs beneath it so the lodge was used for leisure, especially in the summer.

The natural and architectural ensemble of the residential complex of the Velagić family in Blagaj was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The national monument consists of residential buildings of the Velagić family with the lodge, stables, mills, "stupa" (facility for washing wool) together with the natural environment - part of the river bed and banks of the river Buna located in the protected area, the Buna armlet with ait and gardens.

Stjepan Town

The old town of Blagaj (Bona, Stjepan Town) was built at the forefront of the high and inaccessible karst hill above the spring of the Buna River. Bosnian rulers, since the time of King Tvrtko, issued charters in Blagaj, and in May



Pogled na Stjepan Grad
View of Stjepan Town



Stjepan Grad
Stjepan Town

nazubljenim vrhovima koji su i danas vidljivi. Bio je okosnica političkih i vojnih turbulencija hercegove zemlje sve do 1473. godine kad ga je osvojila turska vojska te je kasnije postao sjedište i rezidencija kadije.

Za razliku od drugih bosansko-hercegovačkih utvrda, blagajska tvrđava je smještena na prirodno zaravnjenom terenu, nad okomitim liticama sa južne, zapadne i sjeverne strane. Pristup u vidu oštrog serpentina, vodi do ulaza u najčvršćem istočnom zidu predvorja.

Među otkrivenim arhitektonskim objektima najznačajniji su ostaci palače koja je nastala krajem XIV i početkom XV stoljeća/vijeku, u vrijeme vojvode Sandalja Hranića.

Usporedbom strukture zidova mogu se pratiti različite faze gradnje i popravke od najranijeg vremena njegovog nastanka u IV stoljeću/vijeku.

of 1404 Blagaj became one of the seats of the Duke Sandalj Hranić, then Duke Stjepan Vukčić Kosača, after whom the town was named Stjepan grad (Stjepan Town). This herceg's (duke's) town is actually a palace, surrounded by hard walls with jagged peaks, which are still visible. This city was the centre of political and military turbulences of herceg's land until 1473 when it was taken by the Ottoman army and later became the headquarters and residence of the kadija (judge).

Unlike other Bosnian fortresses, the Blagaj fortress is situated on a naturally levelled site over sheer cliffs on the south, west and north sides. A steep serpentine access road leads to the entrance of the most solidly built east wall of the lobby.

Among discovered architectural buildings the most significant are the remains of the palace, which was built in late 14th and early 15th century, at the time of Duke Sandalj Hranić.

Comparing the structure of the walls the different stages of construction and restoration can be traced, starting from the earliest beginnings in the 4th century.



Kraljica Katarina Kosača-Kotromanić
Queen Katarina Kosača-Kotromanić

Kraljica Katarina Kosača-Kotromanić

Rođena je 1425. godine u Stjepangradu starom gradu - današnjem Blagaju. Otac Stjepan Kosača je 20. siječnja/januara 1448. godine u povelji njemačko-rimskog cara Fridriha III imenovan "Herzog"-om, što je na njemačkom jeziku značilo "vojvoda". Stjepan Kosača je imao i prije titulu Vojvode zemlje Hum kojom je vladao iz Stjepanграда. Njemu se međutim svidio njemački naziv titule Vojvode "Herzog", pa je zemlju Hum u svojoj diplomatko-upravnoj korespondenciji dekretima preimenovao u Hercegovinu. Princeza Hercegovine Katarina se udala za bosanskog princa Stjepana Tomaša Kotromanića.

Tim brakom su Hercegovina i Bosna bile ujedinjene. Stjepan Tomaš Kotromanić postaje kraljem Bosne i Hercegovine, a Katarina kraljicom. Stolovali su u kraljevskom gradu Bobovcu pokraj Kraljeve Sutjeske. Kraljica Katarina je umrla u Rimu 25. listopada/oktobra 1478. godine.

Queen Katarina Kosača-Kotromanić

She was born in 1425 in the old fortified town Stjepangrad in today's Blagaj. On January 20, 1448, her father Stjepan Kosača was given the title of Herzog, meaning Grand Duke in German, in a charter of the Holy Roman Emperor Frederick III. Stjepan Kosača had previously held the title of Duke of Hum and he ruled over his lands from Stjepangrad, but having liked the German term Herzog for the title of Duke, he decreed that his lands be renamed into Herzegovina and referred to them as such in his diplomatic and administrative correspondence. Herzegovinian princess Katarina married the Bosnian prince Stjepan Tomaš Kotromanić thus uniting Bosnia and Herzegovina. Stjepan Tomaš Kotromanić became King of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Katarina his Queen. Their royal seat was in Bobovac near Kraljeva Sutjeska. Queen Katarina died in Rome on October 25, 1478.

Tekke on the Buna River

On the right bank of the river, in the beautiful scenario that only nature can make, there is a Tekke, a dervish house from the 16th century, which seems to float between rocks and water; for centuries it was a place of prayer and meditation. Inside the building there are rooms for learning, prayer, musafirhana (room for guests or passengers), kitchen and the hammam. Near Tekke there is a room (tomb), which preserves the memory of the dervishes Sari-Saltuk and Ačik Pasha. Tekke is a place of worship, where dervishes (Sufis) gather, live and perform religious rites. Tekkes were generally built at the entrance to the towns and villages and often were the first to be built. They were built by dervishes, and served as a place for rest or lodging for travellers. In Bosnia and Herzegovina they appear with the arrival of Islam in the 15th century, though some were built before the arrival of the Ottomans.

Every year in May in the Tekke on Buna, a religious event "Days of mevlud and zikr" is organized. In addition to dervishes from the country and abroad it is attended by thousands of visitors. Tekke on Buna, open to visitors throughout the year, is one of the most relevant examples of sacral and residential Islamic culture of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Tekija na Buni

Na desnoj obali rijeke, u prelijepom scenariju kakav samo priroda može ostvariti, nalazi se Tekija, kuća derviša iz XVI stoljeća/ vijeka, koja kao da lebdi između stijene i vode; vijekovima/stoljećima to je mjesto molitve i meditacije. Unutar objekta nalaze se sobe za učenje, za molitvu, "musafirhana" (soba za goste ili putnike u prolazu), kuhinja i hamam. U blizini Tekije nalazi se prostorija (turbe), koja čuva spomen na dervişe Sari-Saltuka i Ačik-pašu. Tekija je bogomolja u kojoj se okupljaju, borave i vrše vjerske obrede derviši (sufije). Tekije su građene na ulazu u grad odnosno kasabu i često su predstavljale prvi izgrađeni objekat. Gradili su ih derviši, a služile su i kao mjesta za odmor ili prenočište za putnike namjernike. U Bosni i Hercegovini pojavljuju se dolaskom islama u XV stoljeću/ vijeku, mada su neke izgrađene i prije dolaska Osmanlija.

U Tekiji na Buni, svake godine u maju/ svibnju se organizira vjerska manifestacija „Dani mevluda i zikra“ na kojoj pored derviša iz zemlje i inostranstva prisustvuje više hiljada posjetitelja. Tekija na Buni, otvorena za posjetitelje/posjetioce tokom cijele godine, jedan je od najrelevantnijih primjera sakralno-rezidencijalne islamske kulture Bosne i Hercegovine.



Tekija - dvorište
The Courtyard of the Tekke



Izvor rijeke Bune
The Source of river Buna

ČAPLJINA

Ljepotica na četiri rijeke / The four-river Beauty

Grad i općina Čapljina utkani su u razvedene i pitome prostore donjeg toka Neretve. Okružuju ga kasnoantički objekti Mogorjelo i Gabela, egzotični krajoblik Struga, drevni kameni Počitelj-nadaleko čuveni kompleks srednjovjekovne arhitekture te Hutovo blato - jedan od najbogatijih rezervata ptica močvarica u Europi. Čapljina je, može se reći - mezimica voda, grad na četiri rijeke: Neretvi, Trebižatu, Bregavi i Krupi. Okolni reljef je ispresijecan različitim oblicima u kojima se nadopunjuju goli krš, riječni tokovi, kanjoni i klisure, vodopadi i blagi pejzaži, te zelena riječna dolina Neretve.

Blizina Jadranskog mora i mediteranska klima pružaju osnovne uvjete čapljinskoj regiji za uzgoj vinove loze te mediteranskog voća i povrća. Danas, kao i stoljećima/vjekovima, Čapljina je mjesto poželjno za život.



Mogorjelo

Castrum Mogorjelo

U Mogorjelu, koje se nalazi na desnoj obali rijeke Neretve, južno od Čapljin (36 km od Mostara), nalaze se dobro očuvani ostaci prostrane vile iz rimskog i ranokršćanskog perioda (III - V stoljeće/vijek nove ere). Pretpostavlja se da je početkom IV stoljeća/vijeka ova zona bila poljoprivredno zemljište na kojem se nalazila farma za proizvodnju ulja, vina i žitarica, zatim spremišta, prostorije za robove i luksuzna vila gospodara.

Antička rimska vila, iako je mnogo skromnijih dimenzija i jednostavnije strukture, podsjeća na Dioklecijanovu palaču

The town and the Municipality of Čapljina are interwoven into the well-indented and tame area of the lower Neretva river course. It is surrounded by the Late Antique monuments Mogorjelo and Gabela, the exotic landscape of Struga, the ancient Počitelj - the famous stone complex of the medieval architecture and Hutovo blato - one of the richest wading bird reserves in Europe. One could say of Čapljina that it is a "fondling of waters" as it is located on four rivers: Neretva, Trebižat, Bregava and Krupa. The surrounding relief is intersected with various shapes in which the barren karst, rivers, canyons and ravines, waterfalls and mellow landscapes, and the lowland and green Neretva valley complement each other.

The vicinity of the Adriatic Sea and the Mediterranean climate create the basic climatic features of the Čapljina region, very suitable for growing grapevine and Mediterranean fruit and vegetables. Nowadays, just as it was for centuries, Čapljina is a desirable place to live.

Castrum Mogorjelo

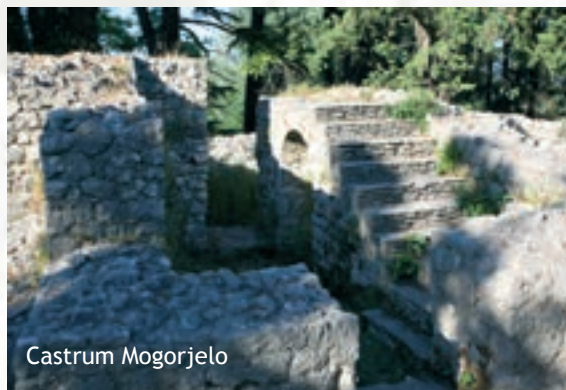
In Mogorjelo, on the right bank of the Neretva River, south of Čapljina (36 km from Mostar), the well preserved remains of a spacious Roman Villa (3rd - 5th century AD) can be admired. Presumably, at the beginning of the 4th century AD, this area was covered with vast agricultural lands, a farm for the production of oil, wine and cereals, warehouses, places for the slaves, and the luxurious villa of the local noble owner.

The antique villa brings to mind, even if of a smaller scale and with a simpler structure, the Diocletian Palace in Split. Mogorjelo, thanks to its romantic setting, its architectural beauty, its rich surrounding Mediterranean vegetation, is truly an invaluable oasis. This historical monument is one of the most beautiful examples of late antique architecture throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina. Items found in Mogorjelo originate from the 4th century.

u Splitu. Mogorjelo, zahvaljujući svome položaju, arhitekturi i bogatom okolnom mediteranskom rastinju, predstavlja oazu neprocijenjive vrijednosti. Ovaj spomenik kulture spada u najljepša zdanja kasne antičke arhitekture u cijeloj Bosni i Hercegovini. Predmeti pronađeni u Mogorjelu potiču iz IV stoljeća/vijek. Sama vila svojim bogatstvom, ljepotom i osebnosti arhitekture predstavlja oazu vrijednosti i ljepote, okruženu bogatom mediteranskom vegetacijom.

Najstarije građevine potječu iz I stoljeća/vijek. kada je lokalitet služio kao zemljoradnički centar. Ove originalne građevine su izgorjele u III stoljeću/vijeku, no već u IV stoljeću/vijeku na njihovom mjestu je nastala veličanstvena rimska vila, na temelju urbanističkog plana rimskog castruma (utvrde) pravilne osnove s kvadratnim kulama na kutovima/uglovima (poput Dioklecijanove palače u Splitu). Mogorjelo je opskrbljivalo rimski grad Naronu, i vjerojatno je služilo za obranu grada i okolice. Krajem IV stoljeća/vijek. utvrdu su osvojili i djelomice uništili Vizigoti. U V stoljeću/vijeku su izgrađene dvije ranokršćanske bazilike, u okviru zidina utvrde.

The oldest buildings date back to the 1st century when the site was used as an agricultural centre. These original buildings burned down in the 3rd century, but already in the 4th century a magnificent Roman villa emerged in their place, based on the urban plan of a Roman castrum (fort) with regular bases and square towers at the corners (such as Diocletian's Palace in Split). Mogorjelo supplied the Roman city of Naronu, and probably served to defend the city and its surroundings. At the end of the 4th century the fortress was captured and partially destroyed by the Visigoths. In the 5th century two early Christian basilicas were built within the fortress walls.



Castrum Mogorjelo



Castrum Mogorjelo, stara rimska Villa Rustica
Castrum Mogorjelo, an old Roman Villa Rustica

JABLANICA

U kanjonu Neretve / In the canyon of Neretva

Jablanica pripada gornjem regionu Hercegovine. Nalazi se ispod planina Čvrsnica i Prenj, prirodnih granica mediteranske i kontinentalne klime. Kroz centar grada protiče rijeka Neretva. Prirodni resursi ove općine su ogromni i neiskorišteni, i predstavljaju dobar oslonac za turistički razvoj. Jablaničko jezero, planine Prenj i Čvrsnica, Skijalište Risovac, kanjon rijeke Neretve su prirodne ljepote kojih ćete se dugo sjećati.

Jablaničko jezero pruža mogućnost za bavljenje sportovima na mirnim vodama, a kanjonom Neretve možete uživati u kajaku i raftingu. Planine Prenj i Čvrsnica su idealne za sportski lov i planinarenje, Risovac nudi sadržaje zimskog turizma i nalazi se u okviru Parka prirode Blidinje.

Jablanica belongs to the upper region of Herzegovina. It is located under the mountains Čvrsnica and Prenj, which create a natural barrier between the Mediterranean and the continental climate. The Neretva River flows through the centre of the town. The natural resources in this municipality are abundant and still not fully used and as such they represent a good foundation for the development of tourism.

The Jablanica Lake, the mountains Prenj and Čvrsnica, the skiing resort Risovac and the Neretva River canyon are only some of the natural beauties you are sure to remember for a long time. The calm waters of the Jablanica Lake offer the possibility of doing water sports, while kayaking and rafting can be enjoyed in the Neretva canyon. The mountains Prenj and Čvrsnica are ideal for sport fishing and hiking, while Risovac, located within the Natural Park Blidinje, is perfect for winter tourism.



Most na Neretvi
The Neretva Bridge



Jablaničko jezero
Jablanica Lake

Muzej „Bitka za ranjenike“

U blizini srušenog mosta, koji je simbol sjećanja na famoznu bitku na Neretvi, nalazi se Muzej „Bitka za ranjenike na Neretvi“ koji je otvoren 1978. godine, povodom obilježavanja 35. godišnjice Bitke na Neretvi. Bitka za ranjenike na Neretvi bila je bitka za spas preko 4.000 ranjenika koju su vodile i dobile partizanske jedinice protiv udruženih njemačkih i italijanskih snaga u februaru i martu 1943. godine.

U prostorima Muzeja, pored izložbene postavke „Bitka za ranjenike na Neretvi“, nalaze se i postavke Četvrtog korpusa Armije BiH i jablanička etno-kuća. Pored izložbenog prostora u zgradi Muzeja se nalazi i mala dvorana za povremene izložbe, velika dvorana sa 500 mjesta i biblioteka sa čitaonicom. Gradska biblioteka sa preko 10.000 knjiga se nalazi u Muzeju „Bitka za ranjenike na Neretvi“ od 1984. godine. Muzej godišnje posjeti oko trideset hiljada posjetilaca.

Museum “Battle for the Wounded”

In the vicinity of the destroyed bridge, which is a symbol of remembrance of the battle for the wounded on the Neretva River, there is the Museum “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River,” that was opened in 1978 on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Battle on the Neretva. The Battle on the Neretva was the battle to rescue more than 4,000 wounded that was lead and won by partisan units against united German and Italian forces in February and March 1943.

In the Museum, in addition to the exhibits from the “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva”, there are exhibits of the Fourth Corps of the Army of BiH and the Jablanica ethno-house. In the museum building besides the exhibition space there is a small hall for temporary exhibitions, a large hall with 500 seats and a library with a reading room. The city library with over 10,000 books has been in the Museum “Battle for the Wounded on the Neretva River” since 1984. Around thirty thousand visitors visit the Museum every year.

Muzej “Bitka za ranjenike”
Museum “Battle for the Wounded”





Stari kameni most u Konjicu
Old Stone Bridge in Konjic

KONJIC

U zagrljaju planina / In the embrace of mountains

Središte turističke ponude Konjica je od centra pola sata udaljeno Boračko jezero i dolina Glavatičevo. Konjic okružuju visoka brda, a u pozadini se naslanja na planinu Prenj. Rijeka Neretva teče kroz sam centar.

Stari grad je veoma lijep za šetnju, iz njega se u svakom pravcu pruža zanimljiv pogled na okolnu prirodu. Konjičani su veoma ljubazni ljudi. Većina njih se bavi drvno-prerađivačkom djelatnošću po čemu je Konjic poznat već od vremena Austrougarske. I danas svaka radionica ima sebi specifično rezbarstvo koje se nasljeđivalo sa koljena na koljeno i tako se stvarala tradicija drvorezbarskih obitelji/porodica i samog mjesta. Većina izletničkih aktivnosti u prirodi kreće s Boračkog jezera: planinarenje, logorovanje, rafting, seoski turizam, vožnja kajakom ili kanuom, planinski biciklizam i paraglajding. Boračko jezero se smjestilo između planina Prenj, Visočica i Bjelašnica. Na njemu možete

The main tourist offer of Konjic are the Boračko Lake and the Glavatičevo valley, both only half an hour drive from the city centre. Konjic is surrounded by steep hills as its back rests against the mount Prenj. The Neretva River flows through the town centre.

The Old Town is quite nice to stroll through offering stunning views in every direction. The people of Konjic are very friendly. Most of them are involved in woodcarving crafts, which is something Konjic has been famous for since Austro-Hungarian times. Even today, every workshop has its own woodcarving style passed on by generations and forming a tradition of each family and the town itself. Most of the excursion activities revolve around the Boračko Lake, such as hiking, camping, rafting, rural tourism, kayaking or canoeing, mountain biking and even paragliding. The Boračko Lake is snuggled in between Prenj, Visočica and Bjelašnica mountains. There you can camp,

kampirati, plivati i roštiljati. Najbolje mjesto je pored restorana, pokraj potoka i uz dosta raskošne hladovine.

Zavičajni muzej Konjic

Zavičajni muzej u Konjicu osnovan je u martu/ožujku 2011. god. Zavičajni muzej nalazi se pored Kamene ćuprije, u srcu stare jezgre grada Konjica, te iako je mlad i tek na početku svoga zadatka, već je postao neizostavnim mjestom za upoznavanje prošlosti i prirodne baštine Općine Konjic. Stalna izložbena postavka, kao i tematske izložbe, istinska su atrakcija za sve zaljubljenike u tradicionalnu kulturu i običaje svih naroda koji od davnina naseljavaju ovaj dio Hercegovine. Kao dependans muzeja djeluje rodna kuća Zulfikara Zuke Džumhura. Stalna izložbena postavka muzeja sastoji se od etnološke zbirke, galerijskog prostora, arheološke zbirke, rodne kuće Zulfikara Zuke Džumhura, biblioteke i zavičajne zbirke.

swim and barbecue. The best spot is next to the restaurant where you will find a great fresh-water stream and plenty of shade.

Regional Museum of Konjic

The Regional Museum in Konjic was established in March 2011. It is located near the Stone Bridge, in the heart of the old town of Konjic, and although it is new and just beginning with its activity, it has already become an indispensable place for exploring the history and the natural heritage of the Municipality of Konjic. A permanent exhibition, as well as thematic exhibitions, is the real attraction for all lovers of traditional culture and customs of all the nations that inhabited this part of Herzegovina from ancient times. The house of Zulfikar Zuko Džumhur is part of the Museum. Permanent exhibition of the Museum consists of ethnological collections, a gallery, archaeological collections, birth home of Zulfikar Zuko Džumhur, a library and local history collections.



Zavičajni muzej Konjic
Regional Museum of Konjic



Staro oruđe
Old Tools



Porodični način života
Old family way of life

Memorijalni muzej rodna kuća Zulfikara Džumhura

Zulfikar Zuko Džumhur, bosansko-hercegovački putopisac, slikar i karikaturista rođen je u Konjicu 24. septembra/rujna 1920. godine. Počeo je studirati pravo, ali je prešao na likovnu akademiju i završio je u klasi profesora Petra Dobrovića. Sarađivao je sa brojnim časopisima kao karikaturista i ilustrator. Objavio je više od 10.000 karikatura.

Napisao je scenarije za više kratkih i tri za igrane filmove. Uradio je 35 scenografija za pozorište, a posljednjih deset godina života radio je na sarajevskoj televiziji kao pisac scenarija i voditelj putopisnog serijala 'Hodoljublja'. Umro je u Herceg Novom, a ukopan u rodnom Konjicu 29. studenog/novembra 1989. godine.

Rodna kuća Zulfikara Džumhura je dependans Zavijačnog muzeja Konjic i sadrži fondus od autentičnog namještaja kuće koji je izrađen od strane konjičkih drvorezbara i ukrašen prelijepim tradicionalnim motivima, originalne nošnje Zulfikara Zuke Džumhura, mnoštvo literarne građe-objavljenih i ne objavljenih autorskih tekstova Zuke Džumhura, njegove porodice, pa sve do fotografija na kojima su prisutni najznačajniji Zukini prijatelji, pisci i brojni umjetnici sa kojima se susretao tokom života.

U okviru posjete Zavijačnom muzeju organizuje se po želji gostiju i posjeta dependansa rodne kuće Zuke Džumhura.

Memorial Museum Birthplace of Zulfikar Džumhur

Zulfikar Zuko Džumhur, BiH travel writer, painter and caricaturist was born in Konjic on September 24, 1920. He began to study law, but was driven to art school and graduated in the class of Professor Petar Dobrović. He worked with numerous magazines as a cartoonist and illustrator. He published more than 10,000 cartoons.

He wrote the screenplays for several short and three feature films. He did 35 set designs for theatre, and in the last ten years of his life he worked in Sarajevo as a television scriptwriter and host of the travelogue series 'Hodoljublja'. He died in Herceg Novi, and was buried in his hometown of Konjic on November 29, 1989.

The Birthplace of Zulfikar Džumhur is an annex to the Regional Museum of Konjic and includes holdings of authentic furniture of the house, which was created by the Konjic wood carvers and decorated with beautiful traditional motifs, original costumes of Zulfikar Zuke Džumhur, a multitude of literary material - published and unpublished texts of Zuko Džumhur and his family, photographs with some of his most significant friends, writers and many artists whom he met during his lifetime.

During the visit to the Regional Museum the visit to the Birthplace of Zuko Džumhur is organized upon request.

Rukotvorine Besim Nikšić

Predmeti zbirke namještaja porodice Nikšić Besima smješteni su u dvije prostorije porodične kuće Besima Nikšića i u radionici Adema Nikšića, u ul.Varda u Konjicu. Začetnici radionice "Rukotvorine" su bili braća Adem i Meho Nikšić. Radnju su utemeljili 1928.godine, a Ademovi sinovi Besim i Mukerem 1960.godine otvaraju drvorezbarsku radnju "Neretva" koja je radila sve do prerane smrti Mukerema (1989.) Poslije toga Besim otvara vlastitu radionicu pod nazivom "Rukotvorine". Besimov sin Adem, uspijeva u tradicionalni porodični posao unijeti novine i na taj način osavremeniti i unaprijediti proizvodnju.

Za izradu rezbarenih predmeta koristi se konjičko drvo - voćkarice: orahovo, kruškovo, trešnjevo, dudovo, kao i javorovo drvo. U drvorezbarstvu su se razvila 4 osnovna tipa ornamentike: bosanska, arapska, geometrijska i duboka šara. Peškun je jedini dio namještaja preuzet sa istoka, čiji se osnovni oblik nije mjenjao.

Handicrafts Besim Nikšić

Items of the furniture collection of Besim Nikšić's family are located in two rooms of the family house of Besim Nikšić and in the workshop of Adem Nikšić, in the Varda street in Konjic. The founders of the workshop "Handicrafts" were brothers Adem and Meho Nikšić. They founded it in 1928, and Adem's sons Besim and Mukerem in 1960 opened the woodcarving shop "Neretva", which was in business until the untimely death of Mukerem (1989). Thereafter Besim opened his own workshop called "Handicrafts". Besim's son Adem is successful in adding novelty to the traditional family business and thus in modernizing and improving the production.

The carved items are made from the wood of Konjic - fruit trees: walnut, pear, cherry, mulberry and maple wood. The woodcarving has developed four basic types of ornamentation: Bosnian, Arabic, geometric and deep patterns. The stool is the only piece of furniture taken from the east, and its basic shape has not changed.



Rukotvorine Besim Nikšić
Handicrafts Besim Nikšić

Pokretno dobro - Zbirka namještaja porodice Nikšić, vlasništvo Besima Nikšića u Konjicu proglašena je nacionalnim spomenikom u martu/ožujku 2006.godine, a nacionalni spomenik čini 18 predmeta (vitrine, stolovi, stolice, lusteri, musandere (ugrađeni ormar), škrabije (uzak ormarić za odlaganje knjiga i papira), sećija (široka klupa za sjedenje ili ležanje), sehare (kutija u kojoj se čuvaju vrijedne stvari), ormari, peškuni (ukrasni sto).

Movable property - the furniture collection of the Nikšić family, owned by Besim Nikšić in Konjic, was declared a national monument in March 2006, and this national monument consists of 18 items: cabinets, tables, chairs, chandeliers, musanderas (built-in wardrobe), škrabija (narrow cabinet for storing books and paper), sećija (wide bench for sitting or lying), sehara (box, which stores valuable things), cabinets, peškun (decorated table).



Muzej Mulićev rekord

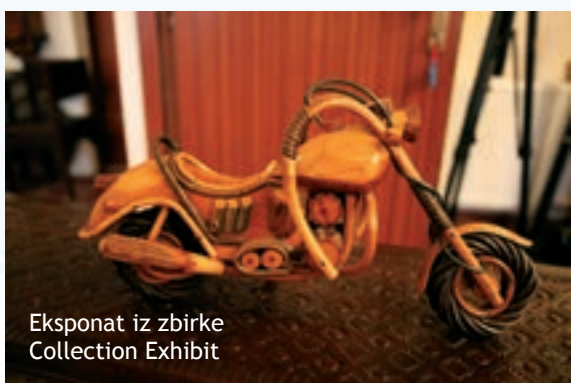
Museum "Mulić's rekord"

Predmeti zbirke drvorezbarenih proizvoda poznatih kao Muzej "Mulićev rekord" smješteni su u nekoliko prostorija porodične kuće Zulejhe Vila, kćeri Ismaila Mulića, osnivača Muzeja, u ul. Varda u Konjicu.

Items of the collection of woodcarving products known as Museum "Mulić's rekord" are located in several rooms of the family home of Zulejha Vila, daughter of Ismail Mulić, founder of the Museum, in the Varda street in Konjic.

Kuća - muzej jedinstvena je po sadržaju eksponata i načinu rada u drvetu, površine 1600 kvadratnih metara i ušla je u katalog UNESCO-a sa njenim sadržajem. Ova zbirka je proglašena nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine u martu/ožujku 2006.godine i čine je 63 predmeta (ugaoni viseći ormarići, sećije, škrabije, stolovi, peškuni, stolice, ugaone vitrine za knjige, vitrine, škrinje-sehare, police za cvijeće, musandere, lusteri, vrata.)

The house-museum is unique in content of exhibits and the woodwork mode, measuring 1,600 square meters and has entered into a catalog of UNESCO with its contents. This collection has been declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina in March 2006 and is composed of 63 items (hanging corner cupboards, sećija, škrabija, tables, peškun, chairs, corner cabinets for books, cabinets, chests-sehare, shelves for flowers, musandera, chandeliers, and door).



Ekspонат iz zbirke
Collection Exhibit

Drvorezbarska radnja „Braća Nikšić“

Drvorezbarstvo, spoj izrade predmeta od drveta i vjekovne čovjekove težnje za ukrašavanjem, kao primarni zanat, u porodici Nikšić prisutno je već oko 100 godina. U vrijeme kada je Konjic bio Primorska banovina, postojala je reklama u tadašnjim novinama sa logom „Prva i najpreciznija rezbarska radnja od orahovine“. Vlasnik te radnje bio je Adem Nikšić, djed sadašnjeg vlasnika. Izlagao je namještaj na sajmovima u Parizu, Beogradu... Radnju je naslijedio njegov sin Mukerem, otac sadašnjeg vlasnika. Od 1996. godine radnja djeluje pod nazivom SZR „Braća Nikšić“. Namještaj i suveniri izrađeni u ovoj radnji su visokog kvaliteta, rađeni od plemenitog drveta oraha, trešnje, javora.



Detalj namještaja
Furniture Detail

Woodcarving Shop “Nikšić Brothers”

Woodcarving, a compound of making objects from wood and the age-old human aspiration for decorating, is present for about 100 years as the primary craft in Nikšić family. At the time when Konjic was Primorska banovina (coastal duchies), there was an advertisement in the papers of that time with the logo “The first and most precise walnut woodcarving”. The owner of this shop was Adem Nikšić, grandfather of the current owner. He has exhibited the furniture at the fairs in Paris, Belgrade ... The shop was succeeded by his son Mukerem, father of the current owner. Since 1996 the shop operates under the name SZR “Brothers Nikšić”. Furniture and souvenirs made in this shop are of high quality, made of walnut, cherry, maple tree.



Drvorezbar iz Konjica
Woodcarver from Konjic

Franjevački samostan sv. Ivana Krstitelja

Franjevački samostan i crkva nalaze se u samom središtu grada Konjica, na desnoj obali Neretve, ispod brda zvanog Vrtaljica, na lokalitetu u čijoj blizini su izgrađeni prvobitni samostan i crkva sredinom XIV stoljeća/vijeka.

Objekte graditeljske cjeline čine: samostalna Crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja, samostalna zgrada, tri pomoćna objekta (vjeronaučne prostorije - dvorane) i pokretno naslijeđe. Zgrada današnjeg samostana izgrađena je 1939-1940. godine, a crkva sv. Ivana Krstitelja je građena duži vremenski period, u etapama od 1895. do 1919. godine.

U odnosu na ostale objekte projektanta - arhitekta Josipa Vrancaša iz Mađarske, katolička crkva u Konjicu je relativno skromna, ali je, svakako, najvrijedniji objekat koji je u doba austrougarske vladavine izgrađen u Konjicu, ne samo po svojoj materijalnoj i estetskoj vrijednosti, nego i po činjenici da je djelo jednog velikog arhitekta.

Vjeronaučne prostorije - tri velike dvorane izgrađene su 1969. godine i urbanistički vizualno zaokružuju cjelinu samostana, formirajući, sa tri strane zatvoreno, centralno dvorište. U okviru samostana nalazi se i muzej, odnosno Galerija samostana. Prema skupljenim predmetima, zbirka se može podijeliti na tri dijela: galeriju slika i skulptura, etnološku zbirku i riznicu.



Franjevački samostan
Franciscan Monastery

Franciscan Monastery of St. John the Baptist

Franciscan monastery and church are located in the center of the town of Konjic, on the right bank of the Neretva River, below the hill called Vrtaljica, on the site in whose vicinity the original monastery and church were built in the mid-14th century.

Monument consists of: Church of St. John the Baptist, an independent building with three ancillary buildings (religious education rooms - halls) and movable heritage. The monastery building was built from 1939 to 1940 and the Church of St. John the Baptist was built in a long period, in stages from 1895 to 1919.



Galerija samostana
The Gallery in the Monastery

In relation to other structures of the designer - architect Joseph Vrancaš from Hungary, the Catholic Church in Konjic is relatively modest, but it is certainly the most valuable building built in Konjic under Austria-Hungarian rule, not only by its material and aesthetic value, but also by the fact that it is the work of a great architect.

Religious education classrooms - three large halls, were built in 1969 and urbanistically and visually complete the monastery, forming the central courtyard enclosed on three sides. Within the Monastery there is a museum or monastery gallery. According to the collected objects, the collection can be divided into three parts: a gallery of paintings and sculptures, ethnology collection and treasury.

During wartime church and Monastery buildings suffered significant damage and after the 1995 the church was again renovated.

U toku ratnih djelovanja crkva i samostanska zgrada su pretrpjele znatna oštećenja, a poslije 1995. godine crkva je ponovo renovirana. U maju/svibnju 2006. graditeljska cjelina - Franjevački samostan u Konjicu proglašena je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

In May 2006 architectural complex - Franciscan Monastery in Konjic was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Franjevački samostan sv. Ivana Krstitelja
Franciscan Monastery of St. John the Baptist

MEĐUGORJE

Mjesto molitve i mira / Place of prayer and peace

Međugorje je Marijansko i svjetsko molitveno središte koje se često uspoređuje sa Lourdesom i Fatimom. U proteklih 20 godina Međugorje je posjetilo 20 milijuna hodočasnika i svake godine je sve više onih koji dolaze i onih koji svjedoče da su upravo ovdje u srcu Hercegovine u Međugorju napokon pronašli mir i vjeru.

Blažena Marija Djevica se, po svjedočanstvu vidjelaca, ukazala djeci prvi put, njih šestero 24.06.1981. Po njihovom jednodušnom svjedočanstvu Gospa preko njih prenosi vjernicima poruke mira, ljubavi, vjere, posta, molitve i obraćenja. Svaki hodočasnik posjeti župnu crkvu sv. Jakova koja se nalazi u središtu mjesta, Brdo ukazanja u Bijakovićima - mjesto na kojemu se prvi put ukazala Gospa, Križevac brdo na kojemu se nalazi veliki Križ iz 1933. godine, Vrt sv. Franje, Majčino selo i Cenacolo. Na putu do Brda Ukazanja četrnaest je postaja na kojima se hodočasnici zaustavljaju u molitvi.

Međugorje is a Marian shrine and a world-famous pilgrimage site often times compared to Lourdes and Fatima. Some 20 million pilgrims have visited Međugorje in the first 20 years and each year more and more people come testifying that it is precisely here, in the heart of Herzegovina, that they have finally found peace and faith.

The Blessed Virgin Mary appeared to the six children for the first time on June 24, 1981. According to the unanimous testimony of the seers, Virgin Mary conveys through them to all believers messages of peace, love, faith, fasting, prayer and promises. Each pilgrim visits the parochial Church of St. James, located in the centre of the town, the Hill of Apparition in Bijakovići - the place where the Blessed Virgin Mary appeared for the first time, the Hill of Cross where a huge cross was erected in 1993, and St. Francis' Garden, Mother's Village and Community Cenacolo. On the way leading to the Hill of the Apparition there are the 14 Stations of the Way of the Cross, where pilgrims stop in prayer.



Crkva sv. Jakova
St. James Church



Blažena Djevica Marija
The Blessed Virgin Mary

Periodi najmasovnijih posjeta vjernika su u vrijeme Uskrsa, kada se slavi godišnjica prvog ukazanja kroz procesiju pod nazivom "Šetnja mira", zatim za blagdan Velike Gospe (15. august/kolovoz) i za Rođenje Djevice (prva nedjelja nakon 8. septembra/rujna).

Međugorje je najveće turističko i hodočasničko središte Bosne i Hercegovine i radi toga je u njemu mnoštvo različitosti što ga po tome čini i najbogatijim središtem u regiji. Međugorje je veliki svjedok da te različitosti u molitvi mogu postati velika snaga koja može preobratiti ljude i svijet. Ova činjenica ukazuje na to da je mjesto posebno, tolerantno i skladno, da su mještani na visokom stupnju gostoljublivosti i kulture. Međugorje je jedna privlačna atrakcija i za običnog turistu i slučajnog prolaznika, koji se želi uvjeriti u nove mogućnosti života i po tome jedinstveno mjesto u ovom dijelu Europe.

Crkva sv. Jakova

Gradnja stare župne crkve dovršena je 1897. godine, ubrzo nakon utemeljenja župe (1892). Bila je to prostrana i lijepa građevina za svoje vrijeme. Kako je izgrađena na nestabilnom terenu, na zgradi su se ubrzo počele pojavljivati pukotine. Neposredno nakon završetka Prvog svjetskog rata, župljani su počeli razmišljati o izgradnji nove crkve. Gradnja je trajala od 1934. godine do 19.01.1969, kada je posvećena. Iza crkve nalazi se puteljak koji vodi ka Uskrsnuću Spasitelja, statui iz koje neprestano kaplje sveta voda. Crkva sv. Jakova danas je žarište i središte sakramentalnog i molitvenog života ne samo župljana, već i hodočasnika.

Vanjski oltar sagrađen 1989. i molitveni prostor oko njega (sa oko 5000 sjedećih mjesta) prostor je okupljanja u ljetnom razdoblju i za velike blagdane, kada se u Međugorju nađe i više desetina tisuća hodočasnika.



Crkva sv. Jakova
Church of St. James

The busiest periods are around Easter (when the anniversary of the first apparition is celebrated with a procession known as the 'Walk of Peace'), the Day of the Assumption (15th August) and the Birth of the Virgin (first Sunday after 8th September).

Međugorje is the largest tourist and pilgrimage site in Bosnia and Herzegovina and offers a variety of different elements making it also the richest centre in the region. Međugorje is a standing witness that the differences in prayer may become a tremendous force which can change people and the world. That makes it a very special, tolerant and harmonious place whose inhabitants are very welcoming and courteous. Međugorje is an attractive location for both the ordinary tourists and the casual passers-by wanting to assure themselves of the new possibilities life has to offer and as such is a unique place in this part of Europe.

Church of St. James

Construction of the old parish church was completed in 1897, shortly after the founding of the parish (1892). It was a spacious and beautiful building of its time. As it was built on unstable ground, the cracks soon began to appear on the building. Immediately after the end of World War I, the parishioners began to think about building a new church. Construction lasted from 1934 until January 19, 1969 when it was consecrated. Behind the church is a path that leads to the Resurrection of the Savior, a statue from which is constantly dripping holy water. The Church of St. James is now the focal point and center of the sacramental and prayer life, not only for parishioners, but also for pilgrims.

Outdoor altar, built in 1989, and the prayer area around it (with about 5000 seats) is a space for gathering in the summer and during major holidays, when tens of thousands of pilgrims are in Medjugorje.



Hoteli i plaže u Neumu
Hotels and the beach in Neum

NEUM

Plava oaza / Blue oasis

Neum je grad, turističko naselje i jedino općinsko središte na Jadranskoj obali smješteno na brdovitom priobalju na glavnoj magistrali između Dubrovnika (60 km) i Makarske (80 km). Mediteranska klima s puno sunčanih dana u godini čini ga poželjnom turističkom destinacijom kroz cijelu godinu. Čisti primorski zrak, šetnja obalom, noćna zabava, sportovi na vodi, ostat će vam dugo u lijepom sjećanju. Hercegovačka izvorna kuhinja i razni morski specijaliteta od ribe, rakova, školjki samo su dio bogate gastro ponude u priobalnim restoranima.

Neum je područje gdje se na predivan način prožima čudesna ljepota tvrdog hercegovačkog krša s prostorom mora, vedrine i sunca, stvarajući zaseban prostor koji je oku ugodan, duši potreban, a tijelu okrjepa. Taj prostor - Neum, svakom posjetitelju nudi „pregršt“ doživljaja koji izviru iz njegovih prirodnih ljepota kojima je urešen,

Neum is a city, a tourist settlement and the only municipal centre on the Adriatic coast located on the rugged coastal area along the main road between Dubrovnik (60 km) and Makarska (80 km). The Mediterranean climate with plenty of sunny days during the year makes it an attractive tourist destination throughout the year. Fresh sea air, coastal walks, night time entertainment and water sports will make a visit to Neum a memorable experience. The authentic Herzegovinian cuisine and different seafood, fish, crab and shellfish specialties make up only a small portion of the rich gastronomic offer found in the restaurants along the coast.

Neum is the area where in the wonderful way wondrous beauty of hard Herzegovinian karst meets the sea, sun and serenity, creating a separate space that is aesthetically pleasing, needed for soul, and refreshment for body. This space - Neum, offers to every visitor a “handful” of experience stemming from its natural

blage mediteranske klime kojom je obdaren i bogate povijesti utkane i sačuvane u ostacima prapovijesnih naselja, gradina, gomila, nekropola i stoljetnim maslinicima u zaleđu mjesta, dok vas izuzetna jednostavnost i gostoljubivost ovdašnjih ljudi, vaših domaćina, neće ostaviti ravnodušnima.

Zavičajna spomen kuća Hutovo

U prizemnoj stojećoj kući nalazi se zbirka s oko 350 etnoloških izložaka, spomenika svakodnevnice domaćeg stanovništva. Posjetiti ovu etnološku zbirku znači vidjeti starinsku kuću, namještaj i stambene uvjete u kojima su živjeli ljudi iz Donje Hercegovine kroz povijest/historiju. Ujedno je i spomenik žrtvama Drugog svjetskog i Domovinskog rata. Ploče sa imenima žrtava postavljene su 2005. godine. Ispred Zavičajne kuće i crkve smješten je i Lapidarij u kojemu se može vidjeti tridesetak kamenih spomenika sa šireg područja Hutova: fosilne ostatke biljaka i životinja stare preko 150 tisuća/hiljada godina, rimski miljokaz iz III stoljeća/vijek, rimsku stelu (kamena ploča s dekoracijama i natpisima pogrebnog ili spomeničkog karaktera)... „Društvo prijatelja starina Hutovo“ osnovano je 1990. s ciljem zaštite kulturno povijesnih znamenitosti i narodnih običaja hutovskoga kraja.

beauty which adorns it, the mild Mediterranean climate, which is endowed with a rich history woven and preserved in the remains of pre-historic settlements, forts, the necropolis and ancient olive trees in the hinterland, and the exquisite simplicity and hospitality of the local people, your host, will take your breath.

Regional Memorial House Hutovo

In the detached house there is a collection of around 350 ethnological exhibits, monuments of daily life of the local population. Visit to this ethnological collection means seeing the old-fashioned house, furniture and housing conditions in which people of Donja in Hercegovina lived through history. It is also a monument to the victims of the Second World War and the Fatherland War. Plates with the names of the victims were placed in 2005. In front of the Memorial House and the church, there is a Lapidarium with thirty stone monuments from the wider area of Hutovo: fossil remains of plants and animals older than 150,000 years, a Roman milestone from the 3rd century, the Roman stele... "Society of Antiquarians Hutovo" was founded in 1990 for the protection of historic and cultural sites and folk customs of Hutovo area.



Zavičajna spomen kuća Hutovo
Regional Memorial House Hutovo



Svetište Kraljice mira Cerovica
Shrine of the Queen of Peace Cerovica

Svetište Kraljice mira Cerovica

Svetište Kraljice Mira u Donjem Hrasnu, na Cerovici 1977. godine proglašeno je središnjim marijanskim svetištem Trebinjsko-mrkanske biskupije. Posebno mjesto u njemu zauzima Gradina, na kojoj se uzdiže veličanstven kip Majke Božje Kraljice Mira, kojega je izradio akademski kipar Ante Starčević iz Zagreba. Svetište je urešeno/ukrašeno brojnim znamenitostima: veličanstven Križni put uz Gradinu, slika Bezgrješnoga začeca Blažene Djevice Marije, zaštitnice župe (slika je umjetnički rad s kraja XVII stoljeća/vijek, rad venecijanske škole), barokni kip sv. Jure (kupljen 1906), koji s konja kopljem ubija zmaja, kip Gospe Fatimske nabavljen u Fatimi 1984. godine, Lurdska špilja izgrađena povodom sto godina Gospina ukazanja u Lurdu, Spomenik žrtvama Drugoga svjetskog rata ...

Župnik Don Rajko Marković, sa svojim župljanima, 90-tih godina prošloga stoljeća/vijek, izgradio je objekat u kome je formirao muzej i galeriju. Etnološko etnografski muzej starina hrašanjskog kraja smješten je u prizemlju objekta i u njemu je izloženo preko 300 eksponata iz raznih područja ljudskoga života i djelovanja. Na katu se nalazi umjetnička galerija, koja skupa sa sakralnom

Shrine of the Queen of Peace Cerovica

Shrine of the Queen of Peace in the Lower Hrasno at Cerovica, was declared a central Marian shrine in Trebinje-Mrkan Diocese in 1977. Gradina with a majestic statue of Our Lady Queen of Peace done by a sculptor from Zagreb, Ante Starčević, has a special place in the Shrine. The sanctuary is adorned with numerous attractions: magnificent Way of the Cross, the image of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the patron of the parish (picture is a work of art from the late 17th century, the work of the Venetian school), a Baroque statue of St. George on the horseback killing a dragon with a spear (purchased in 1906), a statue of Our Lady of Fatima purchased in Fatima in 1984, Lourdes Cave built on the Hundredth Anniversary of Our Lady's apparition in Lourdes, a monument to the Second World War victims ...

Pastor Don Rajko Marković and his parishioners, in the 90-ies of the last century built the facility in which he formed a museum and a gallery. Ethno-ethnographic museum of antiquities of Hrasno area is located on the ground floor and there are more than 300 exhibits from various areas of human life and activities. On

galerijom koja je postavljena u crkvi, čini fundus od preko 200 različitih umjetničkih djela (ulja na platnu, grafike...).

Muzej i galerija Neum

Ustanova „Muzej i Galerija“ Neum nezaobilazan je dio kulturne ponude, a time i okosnica kulturnog turizma Neuma, koji je prepoznat kao jedno od prioritarnih opredjeljenja turističkog razvoja našeg područja. Jedan od glavnih razloga za utemeljenje ove institucije je da se sačuva i u Neumu trajno ostane najvrijedniji arheološki nalaz otkopan u zadnjih 70 godina u ovom dijelu Europe. Nalaz, nazvan “Neumski ratnik” (zbog ratničke opreme), je iz željeznog doba (V - IV stoljeće/vijek prije Krista) i dokaz je odvijanja života na području Neuma, u ta davna vremena. Zahvaljujući radu Umjetničke kolonije Neum kroz proteklo razdoblje, više od jednog desetljeća, te donacijama, radova naših renomiranih umjetnika, nastala je zbirka od oko 500 umjetnina šarolikog sadržaja, kako po tehnici izrade i upotrebljavanom materijalu, tako i umjetničkom usmjerenju. Kolonija se održava uglavnom početkom lipnja/juna, a u njezinu radu znalo je sudjelovati i do četrdeset umjetnika, s područja Republike Hrvatske i Bosne i Hercegovine.

the first floor there is an art gallery, which together with the sacral gallery that is set in the church, makes a collection of over 200 different artworks (oil paintings, prints ...).

Museum and Gallery Neum

The institution Museum and Gallery Neum is an essential part of cultural offerings, and consequently the center of cultural tourism of Neum, which is recognized as one of the priorities in tourism development orientation of the Canton. One of the main reasons for the establishment of this institution is to permanently keep in Neum the most valuable archaeological finding in the last 70 years in this part of Europe. The finding, called “Neum Warrior” (because of military equipment) is from the Iron Age (5th - 4th century BC) and presents the proof of life in Neum, in the ancient times. Thanks to the work of Art Colony Neum in the previous period, for more than a decade, and to the donations of works by our renowned artists, a collection of about 500 works of art with colorful content was created, both in the technique and materials, and also art direction. The colony is organized every year by the beginning of June, and up to forty artists from Croatia and Bosnia used to participate in its work.



Muzej i galerija Neum
Museum and Gallery of Neum

Počitelj - tvrđava
Počitelj - Fortress



POČITELJ

Počini uz put / A place to rest along the way

Udolini rijeke Neretve, glavno uporište u obrani od Turaka bilo je u Počitelju. Ova tvrđava je imala stratešku ulogu u kontroliranju puta do mora kroz dolinu rijeke Neretve. U srednjem vijeku Počitelj je bio administrativno-upravni centar župe Dubrava. Kao najzapadnija točka župe imao je velik strateški značaj. Pretpostavlja se da je utvrđeni grad i prigradsko naselje sagradio bosanski kralj Stjepan Tvrtko I, 1383. godine.

Kompleks utvrđenog grada - Počitelj nastajao je sukcesivno od XVI do XVIII stoljeća/vijekova. Očuvani kameni ostaci grada predstavljaju arhitektonsku fortifikacijsku cjelinu u čijem se razvoju mogu izdvojiti dvije etape: srednjovjekovna gradnja i gradnja u doba Otomanske imperije. U pisanim dokumentima grad se prvi put spominje 1444. godine, u poveljama kralja Alfonsa V i Fridriha III. U periodu od 1463. do 1471. godine u Počitelju je smještena ugarska postava. 1471.

In the valley of Neretva, Počitelj was the mainstay in the defence against the Ottomans. This fortress had strategic role in controlling the way to the sea through the Neretva valley. In the middle ages, Počitelj was the administrative centre and centre of governance of Dubrava župa (county), and its westernmost point, which gave it major strategic importance. It is supposed that the fortified town and its attendant settlements were built by Bosnia's King Stjepan Tvrtko I in 1383.

The walled town of Počitelj evolved over the period from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Architecturally, the surviving stone-built parts of the town are a fortified complex, in which two stages of evolution may be observed: mediaeval and Ottoman. The first documented reference to the town dates from 1444, in Charters issued by Kings Alfonso V and Friedrich III. During the period 1463-1471 the town held a Hungarian garrison. Following a brief siege in

godine, nakon kraće opsade, grad postaje dio Otomanske imperije, u čijem će sastavu ostati sve do 1878. godine. U periodu 1782 - 1879. godine bio je sjedište kadiluka (oblast pod jurisdikcijom kadije ili sudije), a od 1713. do 1835. godine sjedište Počiteljske kapetanije.

Danas, historijski gradić Počitelj, izgrađen ispod tvrđave, ima orijentalni izgled i kao takav je u potpunosti u funkciji turizma i kulturnih događaja. Udaljen je svega 3 km od Čapljine.

Umjetnička kolonija Počitelj

U Gavran Kapetanovića kućama otvorena je 1964. godine jedna od prvih likovnih kolonija na prostoru jugoistoka Evrope. Kolonija i danas radi, i svakodnevno je otvorena za posjetitelje. U okviru svog djelovanja Kolonija okuplja umjetnike iz cijele zemlje i svijeta gdje se u podneblju neobične ljepote, čudesnog ambijenta i nsvakidašnje stvaralačke atmosfere umjetnici - slikari, kipari i grafičari druže, razmjenjuju iskustva i ostvaruju kontakte. Kroz programe kolonije je prošlo na hiljade/tisuće likovnih umjetnika koji su svoje radove - slike, grafike, skulpture donirali u korist iznimno vrijedne umjetničke zbirke, odnosno Fundusa Međunarodne umjetničke kolonije Počitelj. Iz fundusa kolonije koji ima oko 2.000 umjetničkih dijela, stalno se u galerijskom prostoru kolonije organiziraju izložbe. Kolonija je također mjesto organiziranja i večeri poezije i sličnih manifestacija.

1471, the town fell to the Ottomans, and was to remain within the Ottoman Empire until 1878. From 1782 to 1879 it was the centre of a kadiluk (area under the jurisdiction of a kadija or qadi - judge) and from 1713 to 1835 it was the headquarters of the Počitelj military district.

Today, the historical town of Počitelj, built under the fortress, has an oriental style and as such is completely in the function of tourism and cultural events. The town is only 3 km away from Čapljina.

Art Colony Počitelj

It was opened in the Gavran Kapetanović houses in 1964 and was one of the first art colonies in Southeastern Europe. Colony still works, and is open daily for visitors. In the framework of its activities Colony brings together artists - painters, sculptors and graphic artists from across the country and the world to socialize, share experiences and establish contacts in the climate of unusual beauty, magical ambiance and extraordinary creative atmosphere. Thousands of visual artists passed through programs of the Colony and donated their works - paintings, prints, sculptures, to the benefit of extremely valuable art collections or holdings of the International Art Colony Počitelj. From the holdings of the Colony, which has about 2,000 works of art, exhibitions are constantly organized in the Colony gallery. The colony is also a place for organization of poetry evenings and similar events.



Umjetnička kolonija Počitelj
Art Colony Počitelj



Hadži Alijina džamija
Hajji Alija Mosque

Hadži Alijina džamija

Šišman Ibrahim-pašina džamija (također znana kao Hadži-Alijina džamija) izgrađena u XV stoljeću/vijeku, nalazi se u samom središtu Počitelja. Džamija se odlikuje monumentalnošću i jednostavnošću. Pored munare stoji i drvo ciparis doneseno iz Libana u XV stoljeću/vijeku.

Džamiju u Počitelju sagradio je hadži Alija Mujezinović, sin Musa-agin 1562/63. Ova džamija je bila remek-djelo arhitekture osmanskog perioda. Ona je pod kupolom i ima visoku kamenu munaru oktogenog oblika ukrašenu stalaktitnim dekorom ispod šerefe. Uz počiteljsku džamiju nema nikakvog groblja kao što je obično kod drugih džamija u Bosni i Hercegovini, jer tvrd i skučen teren nisu dozvolili nastajanje harema. Ulaz u džamiju krasi veoma lijepa rezbarena dvokrilna vrata iznad kojih se nalazi dekoriran portal.

Hajji Alija Mosque

Šišman Ibrahim Pasha Mosque (also known as Hajji Alija Mosque) was built in the 15th century and is located in the centre of Počitelj. The mosque is characterized by simplicity and monumentality. Next to the minaret there is a cypress tree brought from Lebanon in the 15th century.

The mosque in Počitelj was built by Hajji Alija Mujezinović, son of Musa aga in 1562/63. This mosque is a masterpiece of Ottoman architecture. It is under the dome and has a high stone minaret in octagon shape, with stalactite decoration below the gallery. There is no cemetery with the Počitelj mosque, as it is usually the case with other mosques in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as the stiff and cramped terrain did not allow the formation of the cemetery. The entrance to the mosque is decorated with very beautiful carved double doors, above which is a richly decorated portal.

Srušena je tokom agresije na BiH. Obnovljena je 2005. godine i svojim izgledom i položajem na kojem se nalazi dominira Počiteljem.

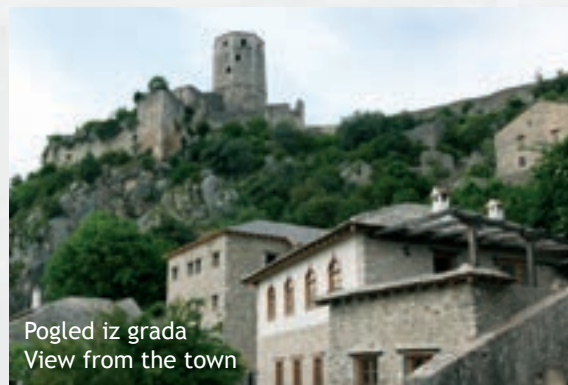
Rađena je od tamno obrađenog kamena sa kupolom nad kvadratnom osnovom, sa tri male kupole nad ulaznim vratima. Džamija zauzima istaknut položaj u samom starom jezgru grada i uz nju su smješteni još i mekteb, imaret, medresa, hamam, han i sahat-kula.

It was demolished during the aggression on Bosnia and Herzegovina. It was restored in 2005 and its appearance and location make dominate Počitelj.

It is made of dark cobble stone with a dome over a square base, with three small domes over the front door. The mosque occupies a prominent position in the old town centre and next to it are placed maktab, imaret, madrassa, hammam, caravanserai and a clock tower.



Umjetnička kolonija Počitelj
Art Colony Počitelj



Pogled iz grada
View from the town

Počitelj





PROZOR - RAMA

Na izvoru prirode / At the source of nature

Prozor i Rama se nalaze na najsjevernijem području Hercegovine. Prekrasno Ramsko jezero dominira cijelim područjem. U sredini Ramskog jezera se nalazi otok Šćit sa Franjevačkim samostanom. Ova planinska regija je prepuna bujnog zelenila i čiste vode. U prekrasnim bojama i tišini ovog kraja putnici mogu pronaći istinski mir. Lokalni seljani su izrazito prijatni i gostoljubivi ljudi. Istočno od Ramskog jezera nalazi se Prozor, mali planinski gradić koji je sličan Rami. Iza Prozora nalazi se selo Duge, blagoslovljeno neizmjernom količinom vode i moćnim vodopadom zvanim Duge. Selo je dobilo ime po dugi koja se gotovo uvijek, nakon kiše, javlja iznad 30-metarskog vodopada.

Franjevački samostan Šćit

Samostan u Rami su podigli franjevci u XV stoljeću/vijeku i on je jedan od trinaest samostana spomenutih 1514. godine u popisu Bosanske provincije. Samostan i crkva su više puta spaljivani i obnavljani. Godine 1856. franjevci su započeli gradnju samosta-

Prozor and Rama are the northernmost points of Herzegovina. The gorgeous Ramsko Lake dominates the entire area. In the middle of the lake lies the Šćit Island with a Franciscan monastery. This mountainous region is full of lush greenery and pure fresh water. All travelers are sure to find true peace in the stunning colours and tranquillity of this area. The local villagers are very kind and hospitable people. East of the Ramsko Lake lies Prozor, a small mountain town very similar to Rama. Just down the road from Prozor is the village of Duga, endowed with immense water supply and mighty waterfall called Duge falls. The village got its name from the rainbow as this natural phenomenon never fails to appear above the 30-meter high waterfall.

Franciscan Monastery Šćit

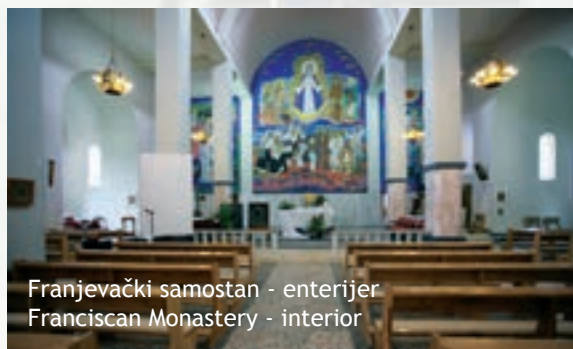
The Monastery in Rama was built by Franciscans in the 15th century and is one of thirteen monasteries mentioned in 1514 in the census of the Bosnian Province. The monastery and church have been burned and recon-

na na temeljima staroga, koji je sljedeće godine dovršen. Unutrašnjost crkve krase velika oltarna slika, te dvije postranske, koje su tematski posvećene Gospi. To je djelo slikara Josipa Bifela iz Zagreba. Isti autor izradio je postaje križnog puta, oslikao pročelje kora i izradio sliku sv. Terezije. U crkvi se nalazi i slika Gabrijela Jurkića, koja je u stvari kopija nekadašnje Gospine slike, te slika sv. Franje autora Ljube Laha. S navedenim umjetničkim sadržajima crkva u Rami predstavlja vrlo vrijednu cjelinu, po čemu se uvrštava među najbolje umjetnički uređene sakralne prostore Bosne Srebrne.



Galerija u samostanu
Monastery Gallery

U samostanskom dvorištu postavljene su izuzetno vrijedne umjetničke skulpture: Ramski križ i Spomen obilježje ramskim žrtvama od akademskog kipara Mile Blaževića, te Posljednja večera, Diva Grabovčeva i Gospina vrata od akademskog kipara Kuzme Kovačića. U samostanu se nalazi vrijedna kolekcija slika i mozaika koji čine pravu galeriju. Od 9. lipnja/juna 2001. godine na Šćitu djeluje humanitarna organizacija "Kuća mira Franjevačkog samostana Rama-Šćit" u čijem je programu planiran rad s traumatiziranim ljudima i programi duhovnog karaktera (duhovne vježbe i molitveni susreti), te različiti programi pomirenja i drugi duhovni i kulturni sadržaji. Muzej Franjevačkog samostana Rama-Šćit na Šćitu otvoren je u obnovljenoj samostanskoj zgradi 2007., etnografski postav, sadrži približno 1.200 eksponata. Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika proglasila je kulturni pejzaž i područje franjevačkog samostana i crkve nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.



Franjevački samostan - enterijer
Franciscan Monastery - interior

structed many times. In 1856 Franciscans began building the monastery on the foundations of the old monastery, which was completed the following year. The church interior is decorated with a large altarpiece, and two paintings on the sides, which are thematically dedicated to Our Lady. It is the work of artist Joseph Bifel from Zagreb. The same author made the Stations of the Cross, painted the front of the choir and created an image of St. Theresa. The church houses the painting of Gabriel Jurkić, which is in fact a copy of the former Our Lady's painting, and the painting of St. Francis by Ljubo Lah. With the above mentioned works of art the Church in Rama is a very valuable complex, and is classified among the best art decorated sacred interiors of Bosnia Srebrna.

Extremely valuable art sculptures are exhibited in the courtyard of the monastery: the Rama Cross and the Memorial for the Rama victims by sculptor Mile Blažević, and the Last Supper, Diva Grabovčeva and Our Lady's Gate by sculptor Kuzma Kovačić. The monastery has a valuable collection of paintings and mosaics that form a real gallery. Since the 9th June 2001 a humanitarian organization "House of Peace of Franciscan Monastery Rama - Šćit" is active in Šćit working with traumatized people and on programs of a spiritual nature (retreats and prayer meetings), and also various reconciliation programs and other spiritual and cultural activities. The Franciscan Monastery Rama - Šćit Museum is opened in a renovated monastery building in 2007. The ethnographic collection consists of approximately 1,200 exhibits. The commission for Preservation of National Monuments declared the cultural landscape and the area of the Franciscan Monastery and the church a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Franjevački samostan
Franciscan Monastery



Stolac - Nekropola stećaka
Stolac - Necropolis

STOLAC

Osvježi se povješću / historijom
Refresh yourselves with history

Stolac je grad smješten u jugoistočnom dijelu Bosne i Hercegovine, na krajnjem istoku Hercegovačko-neretvanske županije/kantona. Grad je nastao na obalama rijeke Bregave, a okružuju ga planina Hrgud te Vidovo polje s okolnim mjestima koja su ispisana perom bogate kulturne prošlosti. Prilaz Stocu sa zapadne strane čini Dubravka visoravan, koja je specifična i poznata po breskvi i po dubravskim vinogradima iz kojih se proizvode poznata stolačka vina.

Stolačko područje je svojim mediteranskim šarmom, dobrom vodom, blagim nebom, pitomim krajolikom i skladom prirodnih ljepota, privlačilo ljude još od prapovijesnih/prahistorijskih vremena. Iliri i grčki pomorci, rimski patriciji, istočno

Stolac is a town situated in the southeastern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, in the uttermost east of the Herzegovina-Neretva Canton. The town was erected on the Bregava riverbanks and it is surrounded by mount Hrgud and the Vidovo field with neighbouring places rich in cultural history. The western access into Stolac is the Dubravka plateau, particularly known for peach growing and, above all, the Dubrave vineyards and the famous wines from Stolac.

The area of Stolac has been attracting people since prehistoric times with its Mediterranean charm, good water, serene sky, tame landscape and harmony of natural beauties. Illyrians and Greek sailors, Roman patricians, Gothic invaders from the east, Slavic high dignitaries, Ottoman nobles, Venetian soldiers,

gotški osvajači, slavenski velikodostojnici, osmanski plemići, venecijanske vojskovođe, austrougarski namjesnici, te mnogi poklonici sunca, svježine rijeke Bregave, kulturno povijesnih valera i tajnovitih poruka iz proteklih stoljeća/vijekova, ostavili su ovdje svoj trag: gradine i grobove, imena na pločama - poruke za one koji će za njima doći.

Stolac je prostor s najduljom i najraskošnijom poviješću / historijom gradskog života u Bosni i Hercegovini, a spada u malu skupinu balkanskih prostora na kojima su sačuvana materijalna svjedočenja o urbanim oblicima života kroz razdoblje dugo preko 3.500 godina, koliko su stari posljednji poznati nalazi ilirskog grada Daorsona.

Grad Daorson

Daorson (grč. ΔΑΟΡΣΩΝ) je bio glavni grad heleniziranog ilirskog plemena Daorsa koji su živjeli od 300. do 50. godine prije Krista u dolini rijeke Neretve. Ostaci ovog nekad najjačeg grada u širem području nalaze se u Ošanićima, blizu Stoca u Hercegovini. Činile su ga tri cjeline od kojih je središnja bila tvrđava - akropola koja je bila opasana »kiklopskim« zidinama od golemih kamenih blokova (sličan onima u Mikenji u Grčkoj). Sa južne i jugozapadne strane akropole stoje podgradinske terase na Grebenu, dok se sa istočne strane širi predakropolski prostor na Banjama sa stambenim i gospodarskim, te trgovačkim dijelovima naselja.

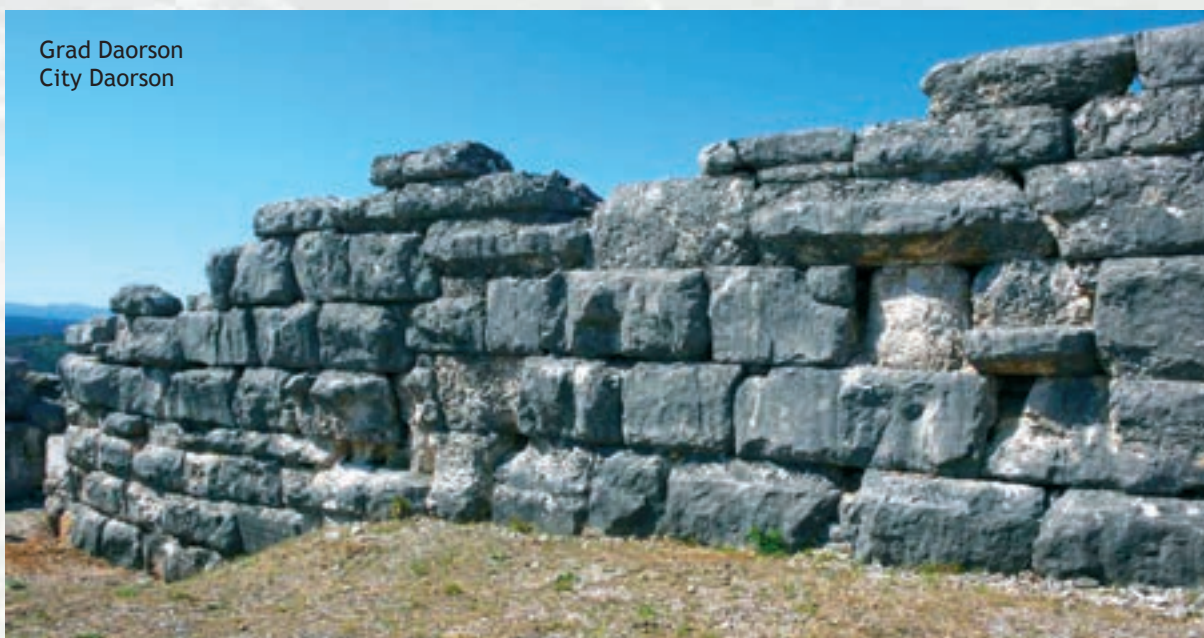
Austro-Hungarian governors, and many other admirers of sun, fresh Bregava waters, cultural and historical values and mysterious messages from centuries long gone, have left their mark in this area: hill-forts and tombstones, names on stone plates - messages for those to come after them.

Stolac is the place with the longest and the richest history of urban life in Bosnia and Herzegovina. It belongs to a small group of places in the Balkans where material evidence of urban life has been preserved for over 3,500 years, dating back to the time of the last discovered remains of the Illyrian town, Daorson.

City Daorson

Daorson (Greek - ΔΑΟΡΣΩΝ) was the capital of the Hellenized Illyrian tribe Daors which lived in the valley of the Neretva River from 300 until 50 BC. The remains of this once most powerful city in the wider area are in Ošanići near Stolac in Herzegovina. The city was composed of three parts, of which the central was the stronghold - the Acropolis, which was surrounded by "Cyclopean" walls made of huge stone blocks (similar to those of Mycenae in Greece). To the south and south-west of the acropolis there are Podgradina terraces on Greben, while to the east the pre-acropolis area is expanding at Banje with residential, commercial and shopping areas of the settlement.

Grad Daorson
City Daorson



U akropoli su bili smješteni svi važniji upravni, javni i vjerski objekti. Daorsi su preuzeli grčki jezik i pismo, te su bili u stalnim trgovačkim vezama s Grcima. Pronađeni su ostaci brojnih amfora za vino te dijelova fine keramike, ali najvredniji nalaz je brončana kaciga ukrašena nizom grčkih likova: Afrodite, Nike, Helija, Dioniza, Muza, Pegaza i drugih, a natpis na njoj je sličan natpisu na kacigi pronađenoj u Makedoniji. Pronađeni su također i ostaci granitne skulpture Kadma i Harmonije, ali i Ilirski reljef s trinaest zmijsa i pet pari orlovskih krila. U jednom manjem objektu pronađena je kovaonica novca s prirodnim alatima i matricama. Važnost novca je bila velika, značila je neovisnost plemena Daorsa, ali i potvrdu da su imali razvijen obrt, kulturu i trgovinu s drugim narodima.

Kompletan pokretni materijal sa lokaliteta iskopan tijekom svih ovih godina nalazi se u depou Prahistorijskog odsjeka Arheološkog odjeljenja Zemaljskog muzeja Bosne i Hercegovine u Sarajevu. Danas, više od tri i pol tisuće godina kasnije, Daorson svojim megalitskim zidinama svjedoči teretu godina. Arheološko područje Helenističkog grada Daorson u Ošanićima kod Stoca proglašeno je nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

All the important administrative, public and religious buildings were placed in the acropolis. The Daors accepted the Greek language and alphabet, and were in constant commercial relations with the Greeks. The remains of numerous amphorae for wine and fine ceramic parts were found, but the most valuable finding is a bronze helmet decorated with a number of Greek characters: Aphrodite, Nike, Helios, Dionysus, Muse, Pegasus and others, and the inscription similar to the inscription on the helmet found in Macedonia. Also, remains of a granite sculpture of Cadmus and Harmony were found, and the Illyrian relief with thirteen snakes and five pairs of eagle wings. In a smaller building a coin mint was found with appropriate tools and dies. The importance of money was significant, showing the independence of the Daors tribe but also confirming that they had developed crafts, culture and commerce with other nations.

All material excavated from the site during all these years is in the depot of the Prehistoric Section of Archaeology Department of the National Museum of Bosnia and Herzegovina in Sarajevo. Today, more than three and a half thousand years later, Daorson with its megalithic walls is a witness of the burden of the time. The archaeological site of the Hellenistic city Daorson in Ošanici near Stolac was declared a national monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Grad Daorson - detalj ruševina
City Daorson - Detail of the ruins

Muzej Stolac – Šarića kuća.

Porodična kuća Šarić (u njoj je smještena galerija Branko Šotra) pripada najstarijim i najistaknutijim muslimanskim porodicama u Stocu. Šarića kuću je 1734/35. god sagradio Ismail-kapetan Šarić. Cjelina se sastojala od:haremluka, selamluka i bašče. Na fasadi objekta nalazila se niša sa svjetiljkom, primjerom javne rasvjete u Stocu u XVIII i XIX stoljeću/vijeku. U prvoj polovini XVIII stoljeća/vijeka porodica Šarić su bili gospodari Stoca. Izgradili su vrijedne zadužbine i bili prvi kapetani stolačke kapetanije. U toku adaptacije objekta u galeriju, 1961. godine, napravljene su izmjene na kući, a rekonstrukcija objekta završena je 2013. godine. Dugi niz godina prostorije porodične kuće Šarić su centar kulturnih događaja (pjesnička manifestacija Slovo Gorčina i ostale kulturne manifestacije).



Šarića kuća
Šarić House

Museum Stolac - Šarić House

The family house Šarić (the gallery Branko Šotra is in the house) belongs to the oldest and most prominent Muslim families in Stolac. The Šarić House was built in 1734/35 by Ismail-captain Šarić. The complex consisted of: haremluk (female part), selamluk (male part) and gardens. On the house façade there was a niche with a lamp, an example of public lighting in Stolac in the 18th and 19th century. In the first half of the 18th century the Šarić family were the lords of Stolac. They built valuable endowments and were the first captains of the Stolac captaincy. Changes were made in the house during its adjustment for the gallery in 1961, and the reconstruction of the building was completed in 2013. For many years now the family house Šarić has been the centre of cultural events (poetry event 'Slovo Gorčina' and other cultural events).

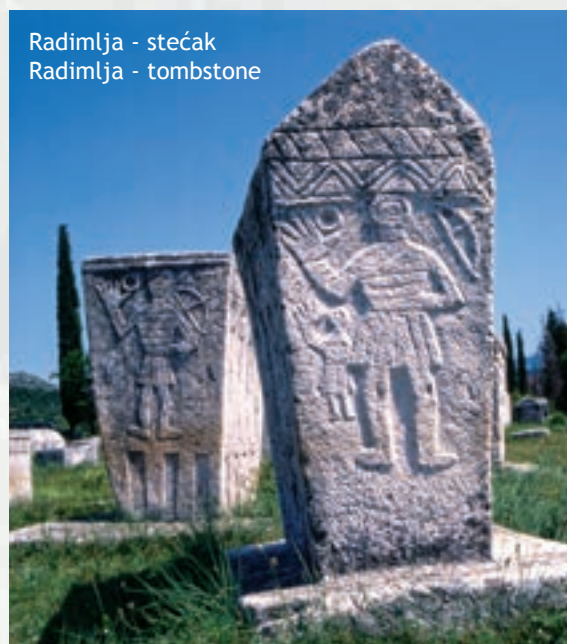
Radimlja Necropolis

Among the most mysterious and romantic historical and artistic remains of the middle ages in the country are the monumental tombstones, stećak, which stand out all over Bosnia and Herzegovina representing a legendary symbol of these places. Out of the 60,000 tombstones, about 10,000 have decorations that symbolically represent the sun and the moon, the family, the land, hunting, war and dancing. Only small part of these fascinating tombstones are inscribed. Having emerged during the 12th century, these stećak became common mainly between the 14th and 15th century.

Radimlja

Od historijskih i umjetničkih srednjovjekovnih nalaza, najmisteriozniji i najsugestivniji svakako su stećci, nadgrobni spomenici koji se mogu naći u cijeloj Bosni i Hercegovini, koji predstavljaju legendaran simbol ovih krajeva. Od 60.000 stećaka, njih oko 10.000 posjeduju dekoracije koje simbolično predstavljaju sunce i mjesec, obitelj, zemlju, lov, rat ili ples. Samo mali dio ovih očaravajućih nadgrobni spomenika na sebi ima natpise. Stećci su se pojavili tokom XII stoljeća/vijeka i proširili kroz XIV i XV stoljeće/vijek.

Nekropola stećaka Radimlja najpoznatiji je lokalitet stećaka, srednjovjekovnih nadgrobni spomenika, u Hercegovini. Nalazi se 3 kilometra zapadno od Stoca, uz cestu Stolac - Čaplina, na lokalitetu Vidovo polje, na domak sela Poplati. Nekropola spada u najvrijednije spomenike srednjovjekovnog perioda u BiH. Karakteristike koje ističu njenu



Radimlja - stećak
Radimlja - tombstone

vrijednost su: brojnost primjeraka, raznovrsnost i zastupljenost svih osnovnih oblika, relativno visoka umjetnička kvaliteta izrade, bogatstvo plastičnih dekoracija, reljefnih predstava i natpisa koji spominju povijesne ličnosti te sama njena dostupnost i smještaj.

Na nekropoli se nalaze 133 stećka, od kojih je 63 ukrašeno. Oko 30 % ih ima oblik ploče, 25 % oblik sanduka i 25 % sanduka s podnožjem (to znači stećci su ili jedan element ili dva posebno oblikovana i spojena elementa). Tu su još i tri kamena križa, od kojih jedan dominira nekropolom. Orijentacija stećaka u prostoru je istok-zapad, a smješteni su u polju okruženom stijenskim masivom čiji pravac pružanja prati pravac pružanja Dinarida.

Na samoj lokaciji stećci su gusto složeni i nalaze se neposredno uz prometnicu. Karakteristični motivi sa stećaka ove nekropole jesu: arhitektonski ukrasi sa sve četiri strane stećka, stilizirani križevi, ljudske i životinjske figure, vinova loza, motivi iz lova i motivi s oružjem. Zaštitni znak ili znak raspoznavanja ove nekropole je muška figura s uzdignutom rukom i relativno velikom šakom i prstima, koja kao da govori putniku da će u ovom tvrdom i kršnom hercegovačkom kraju naići na gostoljubive i prijateljski raspoložene ljude.

Komisija za očuvanje nacionalnih spomenika BiH, 2002. godine donijela je odluku kojom se povijesno/historijsko područje - nekropola stećaka Radimlja kod Stoca proglašava nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

The necropolis Radimlja is the most famous site of medieval tombstones in Herzegovina. It is located 3 kilometres west of Stolac, by the road Stolac - Čapljina, on the site Vidovo field, in the vicinity of the village of Paprati. The necropolis is one of the most valuable monuments of the medieval period in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Characteristics that highlight the value of this site are: the number of tombstones, diversity and representation of all basic forms, a relatively high artistic quality, and richness of decoration, mouldings and inscriptions that mention historical figures and its very accessibility and location. The necropolis has 133 tombstones, out of which 63 are decorated. About 30% of the tombstones take the form of a plate, 25 % are in the form of the crate and 25% are crates with the base (this means that tombstones are either one element or two specially designed and connected elements). There are also three stone crosses, one of which dominates the necropolis. Orientation of the tombstones is east-west and they are located in a field surrounded by a rock massive which follows the direction of the Dinarides. At the very location the tombstones are densely arranged and are close to the road. Typical motifs on the tombstones of this necropolis are: architectural ornaments on all four sides of the stećak, stylized crosses, human and animal figures, vines, motifs of hunting and weapons. Distinctive emblem of this necropolis is a male figure with a raised arm and a relatively large hand and fingers, as if telling the passenger that in this hard karst of Herzegovina he can encounter hospitable and friendly people. The Commission for Preservation of National Monuments adopted in 2002 a decision to declare the historic site - Necropolis Radimlja near Stolac a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



Radimlja - nekropola stećaka
Radimlja - Necropolis

Manastir Žitomislići
Žitomislići Monastery



ŽITOMISLIĆI

Srpski pravoslavni manastir blagovještenja presvete Bogorodice
Serbian Orthodox Monastery of Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin Mary

Manastir Žitomislići sa crkvom posvećenom blagovijestima smješten je u kotlini u blizini istoimenog sela, na lijevoj obali rijeke Neretve. Nalazi se uz magistralni put M17 koji vodi od Mostara prema Jadranu, na oko 20 km od Mostara. On predstavlja jedan od kulturno najznačajnijih pravoslavnih manastira Hercegovine. U staroj humskoj oblasti predstavlja najzapadniji održani pravoslavni manastir. Izgrađen je krajem XVI stoljeca/vijeka, na ruševinama stare crkve, pod pokroviteljstvom Hrabrena Miloradovića. Jedan od njegovih elemenata na koji posebno treba obratiti pažnju su carske dvijeri ikonostasa (vrata oltara), koja ikonografski predstavljaju Blagovesti. Ikonostas Manastira Žitomislići predstavljao je jednu od rijetko očuvanih cjelina duboreza i ikonopisa iz cvjetnog perioda srpske umjetnosti u vrijeme osmanske vladavine. Oko crkve nalaze se druge pripadajuće strukture: stari konak iz 1767, novi iz 1967. i škola iz XIX stoljeća/vijeka. Manastir je u potpunosti restauriran 2005. godine i proglašen nacionalnim spomenikom Bosne i Hercegovine.

The Žitomislići Monastery with a church dedicated to the Annunciation is situated in a valley near the eponymous village, on the left bank of the Neretva River. It is located next to the M17 road, which runs from Mostar to the Adriatic, about 20 km from Mostar. It represents one of the culturally most important Orthodox monasteries of Herzegovina. In the old Hum Area it represents the westernmost preserved Orthodox monastery. It was built at the end of the 16th century on the foundations of an ancient church, commissioned by the nobleman Hrabren Miloradovic. One of its most interesting features is the door of the Imperial Altar with the iconographic representation of the Annunciation. The iconostasis of the Žitomislići Monastery represented one of the few preserved wood engravings and icon paintings from the floral period of Serbian art in Ottoman times. Around the church, there are other buildings: an old overnight dwelling from 1767, a more recent hostel from 1967 and a 19th century school. The monastery was entirely restored in 2005, when it was proclaimed a National Monument of Bosnia and Herzegovina.



ADRISTORICAL LANDS

*Historija, kultura, turizam,
umjetnost i stari zanati
na evropskom jadranskom području*

Projekt Adristorical Lands ima za cilj stvoriti nove oblike održivog turizma kroz vrednovanje pojedinih značajnih obilježja prisutnih na jadranskom području, koji nisu obuhvaćeni tradicionalnom turističkom ponudom. Povijesna/historijska naselja, utvrđeni gradovi, kuće umjetnika i povijesna kazališta/historijska pozorišta samo su neki od primjera bogate kulturne baštine jadranskog područja, koji su još uvijek nedovoljno istraženi i poznati.

Sve veća potražnja za novim oblicima turističke ponude pruža značajne gospodarske/privredne i kulturološke prilike prostorima koji se nalaze uz Jadransko more i upravo je to spona/veza u koju projekt Adristorical Lands želi investirati, nastojeći aktivirati nove pravce razvoja turizma koji će uključivati obalna područja i valorizirati njihove prirodne i kulturne resurse. Nakon prve faze prikupljanja i katalogizacije teritorijalnih "izvrnosti", odabrane lokacije uvrstiti će se u katalog, a turistički djelatnici i agencije zadužene za turističku promociju pobrinuti će se za njihovu promociju, između ostalog i realizacijom portala posvećenog brojnim aktivnostima promocije i komunikacije.

Osim toga, biti će uključene i institucije te glavni akteri iz turističkog sektora s ciljem uspostavljanja, čak i na razini lokalnih vlasti, novih kompetencija i spoznaja za bolju turističku promidžbu/promociju teritorija i manjih središta.

Aktivnosti projekta će biti popraćene pokretanjem malih „pilot projekata“ kojima će se unaprijediti turistička ponuda pojedinih odabranih područja, primjerice/na primjer

*History, Culture, Tourism, Arts
and Ancient Crafts
in the European Adriatic Territory*

The "Adristorical Lands" project aims to endorse a new form of sustainable tourism through the promotion of the remarkable but largely unknown attractions to be found along the Adriatic coast. Historical villages, walled-in towns, imposing palaces and centuries-old theatres are only some examples of the cultural heritage of the Adriatic coasts that deserve to be discovered and appreciated in full.

New forms of tourism are on the rise that open up significant economic and cultural opportunities for the coastal areas of the Adriatic Sea: Adristorical Lands intends to focus specifically on this potential, that will be promoted through the creation of new tourist itineraries celebrating the cultural and natural assets of the Adriatic coast. Relevant sites and products of local excellence will be surveyed and classified. They will then become part of a catalogue to be promoted with tour operators and tourist promotion agencies, also through the creation of an online portal as well as coordinated ad-hoc promotional and communication strategies.

The project will also reach out to key institutions and players in the tourist industry in order to increase local knowledge and familiarity with the Adriatic coastal area so as to encourage the tourist promotion of the existing heritage also in smaller sites.

Project activities will be accompanied by small-scale "pilot projects" that will contribute to the promotion of tourist services in the selected sites, for example using information panels and interactive media stations. The project targets the following regions: Slovenia,

postavljanjem panela ili „govornih spomenika“. Projekt obuhvaća teritorije Slovenije, Hrvatske, Albanije, Bosne i Hercegovine te talijanske regije na obali Jadranskog mora.

Više od 250 posebnih lokaliteta uključeno je u projekt Adristorical Lands u okviru jednog idealnog putovanja koje povezuje dvije obale Jadranskog mora u jedinstven i os ebujan itinerar koji čine kuće umjetnika, povijesna/historijska naselja, utvrđeni gradovi, gradine, zamci i povijesne/historijske palače. Znatiželjan i načitan posjetitelj/posjetilac može započeti svoje putovanje u malenim kućama umjetnika raštrkanim na teritoriju provincije Marche, u kojima su u prošlosti stanovali slikari, glazbenici/muzičari i pjesnici, poput Giacoma Leopardia, Raffaella Sanzia i Edgarda Mannuccia, pa nastaviti put preko grada Cervia, u čijoj su povijesnoj/historijskoj jezgri još i danas očuvani tradicionalni zanati vezani uz more i so, pa sve do gradića Lezha u Albaniji, gdje je u prošlosti živjela kraljica Teuta i kralj Gent, vlasnici legendarnih brodova Liburna na drevnom Mediteranu.

Utvrđeni grad, Civitella del Tronto, koji je bio obrambeni bastion sjeverne granice Napuljskog kraljevstva do 1861, gradovi opasani zidinama regije Veneto, koje bez obzira na njihovu međusobnu različitost, povezuju tisućljetna/hiljadugodišnja povijesna/historijska zbivanja, ili Palmanova, grad utvrda u obliku zvijezde sa devet simetričnih krakova, izgrađen za vrijeme Mletačke Republike 1593. godine radi obrane njezinih istočnih granica, sve su to idealna mjesta za one koji žele proputovati kroz povijest/historiju i doživjeti njezine najznačajnije trenutke. Zatim valja još istražiti veličanstvene mozaike grada Ravenne, gradiće Venecijanske lagune, poput Chioggie, u čijoj se luci možete diviti bragocima (tal. bragozzi), tipičnim brodicama živahnih boja, te solanu Sečovlja, gdje su opisani i rekonstruirani uvjeti/uslovi života i rada u solanama, ili pak stare kuće ribara s otoka Hvara i još puno toga.

Ako želite doživjeti djelić europske povijesti/historije, gdje još i danas žitelji nose svoju tradicionalnu nošnju i gdje je ubrzani ritam svakodnevnice nadomješten prirodnim ritmom godišnjih doba i sunca, posebni lokaliteti koje predstavlja projekt Adristorical Lands idealna su mjesta koja pružaju jedinstvena iskustva prepuna povijesti/historije, umjetnosti, tradicije i kulture.

Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Italian regions on the Adriatic coast.

The Adristorical Lands project involves more than 250 sites of excellence on the two shores of the Adriatic sea, joined together in an ideal path that includes the homes of famous artists, historical villages, ancient fortresses and military forts, castles and historical palaces. This ideal tour takes the curious cultural tourist from the Marche region and the homes of celebrated artists - painters, musicians and poets, like Giacomo Leopardi, Raphael and Edgardo Mannucci - to Cervia - the historical settlement where ancient traditions related to the sea and to salt production have been preserved to this day - all the way to the small town of Lezha in Albania - where the itinerary ends - that was home in the distant past to Queen Teuta and King Gent, the owners of the legendary Liburnian vessels that sailed the Mediterranean waters in ancient times.

The stronghold of Civitella del Tronto, the northern bulwark of the kingdom of Naples until 1861; the walled towns of Veneto, an extremely assorted mix that share a common millennial history; the stronghold of Palmanova, built by the Republic of Venice in 1593 to defend its oriental borders, conceived in the peculiar shape of a perfectly symmetrical 9-point star, are ideal destinations for travelers interested in history and the glories of the past. Other outstanding sites include Ravenna and its magnificent mosaics; the small towns of the Venetian lagoon - like Chioggia, where the so-called "bragozzi" or typical brightly colored boats, are still docked at the port; Siccirole and the Salt Works, where to learn about those who lived and worked in this important local industry; and the ancient homes of fishermen on the island of Hvar.

If you want to experience European history first-hand and to plunge into a world of yore amidst lively traditional costumes, if you want to leave behind the hectic pace of life in the 21st century and to embrace the rhythm of the sun and the seasons, the Adristorical Lands project and its sites of excellence will provide a unique opportunity to experience the art, the traditions and the culture of a distant past.

Regija Molise

Molise, malena i slikovita regija južne Italije odlikuje se prirodnim, arheološkim i arhitektonskim specifičnostima. To su bogatstva koja čine iskonski identitet jednog jednostavnog, a ipak veličanstvenog kraja. Provesti odmor u regiji Molise znači prije svega krenuti na put kroz povijesna/historijska, arheološka, umjetnička i kulturološka svjedočanstva. U Termoliju se možete diviti jednom od najstarijih i najljepših naselja Italije, kojim dominiraju stara katedrala, ribarske kućice i elegancija Sveuskog dvorca. Jednako će vas iznenaditi srednjovjekovni grad Campobasso i njegove romaničke crkve; zatim poznato naselje Oratino; povijesno središte Agnone; arheološko područje Benediktinskog samostana Sv. Vincenta na rijeci Volturno, unutar kojeg se čuvaju neka od najvažnijih djela europskog slikarstva kasnog srednjeg vijeka; općina Scapoli poznata zahvaljujući svojoj stoljetnoj tradiciji proizvodnje gajdi, o čemu postoji i muzej koji svakako valja posjetiti; prekrasno arheološko područje Saepinum, veličanstveni srednjovjekovni dvorci Monteroduni i Venafro; samnitski sanktuarij općine Pietrabbondante, srednjovjekovne gradine i kašteli raštrkani po cijeloj regiji, kao i mnoge druge ljepote, koje svjedoče o iznimnoj povijesti/historiji ovoga kraja.

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Molise Region

Molise, a small charming region in the center of Italy, is a trove of environmental, archaeological and architectural treasures. Its heritage defines the true identity of a simple but enchanting land. A holiday in Molise is primarily a journey through history, archaeology, art and culture. Termoli is among Italy's most beautiful villages, boasting an ancient cathedral, pictureperfect fishermen's houses and an elegant Swabian castle. Other outstanding sites include the medieval town of Campobasso with its Romanesque churches; the famous village of Oratino; the old town of Agnone; the archaeological site of the Benedictine monastery of San Vincenzo al Volturno, home to some of Europe's most significant late medieval paintings; the city of Scapoli, that owes its fame to the traditional manufacture of bagpipes as witnessed by a museum dedicated to this ancient musical instrument; the splendid archaeological site of Saepinum; the inspiring medieval castles of Monteroduni and Venafro; the Samnite sanctuary of Pietrabbondante; a wealth of medieval fortresses and castles that dot the entire region, and many other "wonders" that bear witness to the glorious past of this land.

Molise Region

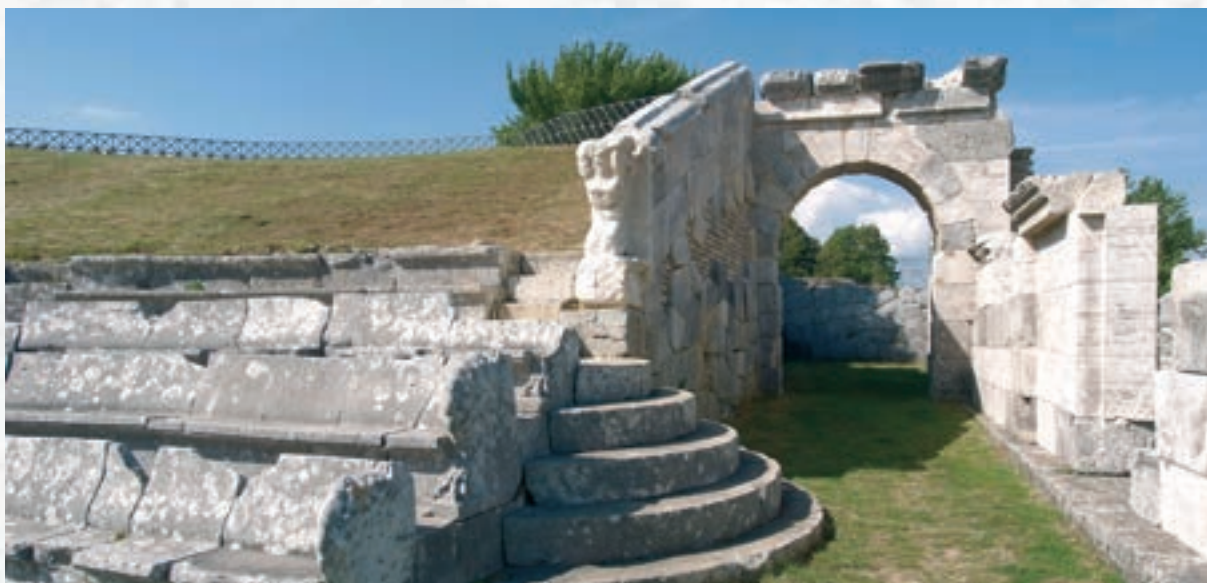
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Provincija Bari

Provincija Bari tzv. Obala Trulla (tal. trullo, tradicionalna kamena nastamba kupolastog krova) je područje koje objedinjuje sve što posjetitelj/posjetilac može pronaći u Apuliji: more, ljepotu brežuljkastih pejzaža Murgie, stancije, romaničke katedrale, dvorce Fridrika, bijela sela obojana/obojena vapnom, tipičnu kuhinju i prekrasne trule uvrštene u UNESCO-v popis mjesta svjetske baštine/nasljeđa. Obala Trulla se proteže od doline Itria (Locorotondo, Alberobello) sve do Nacionalnog parka Alta Murgia, a obuhvaća središnji obalni pojas Apulije s isprepletenim dijelovima stijena i pijeska Monopolija i Polignano. Obala Trulla je jedinstvena radi prekrasne ponude smještajnih kapaciteta visoke kvalitete: od smještajnih jedinica s 5 zvjezdica do agriturizma, a iskustvo nezaboravnog boravka u starim stancijama ili plemićkim palačama učiniti će vaš odmor nezaboravnim. To je put koji osim naglasaka na povijesne/historijske i prirodne ljepote pruža mnoštvo događanja i kulturoloških atrakcija poput kazališta/pozorišta Petruzzelli iz Barija, izvedbi u veličanstvenim spiljama/pećinama Castellane, tipičnih pučkih/narodnih fešti i smotra tipičnih lokalnih proizvoda, umjetničkog zanatstva izrade glinenih zviždaljki u Rutiglianu, pa sve do prekrasnog Maskenbala Putignano. Aktivan odmor uz turističke biciklističke staze, ali isto tako i odmor za mlade uz noćni izlazak u lokale u starom dijelu grada Barija i noćne klubove na plažama Capitola. Jednostavno rečeno, destinacija za sve u svako doba godine!

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Bari Province

The Province of Bari - known as the "coast of the Trulli" - is an ideal showcase of the remarkable heritage that the Apulia region has to offer: an outstanding sea, the beautiful hillsides of Murgia, imposing manor farms, Romanesque cathedrals, the castles of Frederick of Swabia, enchanting white villages painted in lime, a wealth of gastronomic delicacies and the incredible "Trulli" constructions that are part of UNESCO's World Heritage. The Trulli coast extends from the Itria valley (Locorotondo, Alberobello) to the Alta Murgia National Park, across the central stretch of coastline dotted with coves of sand and rocks near Monopoli and Polignano. The Trulli coast is made unique also by the high quality and the vast range of accommodation facilities available: from luxury five-star hotels and former aristocratic palaces to holiday farmhouses. The natural and historical appeal of this area is further enriched by cultural programs and attractions like the Petruzzelli Theatre in Bari, the performances organised in the extraordinary Castellana caves, local gastronomic festivals, the traditional production of terracotta whistles of Rutigliano, and the marvelous Carnival of Putignano. Sport attractions include unique cycling routes. As for nightlife entertainment, at night the old center of Bari provides endless choices with its clubs and the discos on the beaches of Capitolo. A land for everyone, to be visited year-round.

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Regija Abruzzo

Prostrani prirodni park, najveći u južnoj Europi, čiji je cilj zaštita i valorizacija najviših vrhova Apenina i širokog prostora unutar 130 kilometara obalnog pojasa, gdje se pijesak, dine i grebeni međusobno isprepliću. To je Abruzzo, zeleno-plavo srce Europe, stoljećima/vjekovima mjesto susreta jadranskog sjevera i juga Italije; prostrano zaštićeno područje koje čine 3 planinska nacionalna parka, 2 obalna nacionalna parka, desetak prirodnih rezervata u kojima je prisustvo čovjeka ostalo diskretno, organizirano unutar antičkih naselja opasnih zidinama, koja su očuvana mudrošću i strašću njihovih stanovnika, a danas u potpunosti iskoristiva. Turističko odredište za sve one koje traže zaokruženi odmor, Abruzzo pruža gotovo jedinstvenu priliku skijanja s pogledom na more i kupanja u bistroj vodi podno velebnih vrhova Gran Sassa i Majelle, dva masiva koji dominiraju horizontom. Grad koji se prostire duž obale uz željeznicu odiše kulturom usko vezanom uz more, uz doticaje s Orijentom i uz stare trgovinske veze. Na planini kao i na moru, na brežuljcima kao i u naseljima, prevladavaju mirisi, okusi i boje jedne od najpoznatijih kuhinja Italije.

Regija Abruzzo

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Abruzzo Region

In Abruzzo a vast natural park, the largest in Southern Europe, aims to safeguard the highest peaks of the Apennine mountain range as well as wide portions of the 130-km long coast, punctuated by sand, dunes and cliffs. This is Abruzzo, the green and blue heart of Europe, for centuries the ideal connection between the north and the south of Italy's Adriatic coast. Vast natural preserves include three mountain parks and two coastal parks, dozens of largely uninhabited protected areas where settlements are limited to ancient villages - now open to responsible tourists - that have remained unchanged over the centuries thanks to the commitment and the passion of their inhabitants. The perfect destination for any tourist, Abruzzo offers visitors the chance to ski while looking at the sea and to dive into clear waters against the backdrop of the magnificent Gran Sasso and Maiella mountain ranges. Near the coast the railroad lines have promoted the establishment of extensive human settlements, where visitors experience the local passion for the sea, the ancient relations with the Far East and the profitable trades of a distant and glorious past. And wherever you are - on a mountain top or along the sea shore, on a hillside or in a tiny village - you will savor the scents, the tastes and the colors of an outstanding, all-Italian gastronomic tradition.

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Development and Cultural Policies - Tourism Sector

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Regija Marche

Između planinskog lanca Apenina s jedne strane i obale Jadranskog mora s druge, smjestilo se more blagih brežuljaka na čijim se vrhovima uzdižu stari gradići zaštićeni obrambenim zidinama: to su Marche. I ako je istina da se cijeli svijet divi izvanrednoj ljepoti umjetničkih gradova Regije Marche, mora se priznati da se srce regije ipak nalazi u njezinim brojnim mjestošćima. Zahvaljujući magičnoj alkemiji/alhemiji ovdje se ubrzani ritam svakodnevnog života usporava i posustaje pretvarajući se u prirodan ritam godišnjih doba i čovjeka. Riječ je o drevnom i uravnoteženom odnosu s vremenom koji su žitelji ovog kraja uspjeli obraniti, očuvati i ostaviti u nasljeđe svojoj djeci. Poštivati vlastitu tradiciju znači ujedno očuvati stare zanate i gastronomsku tradiciju koju čine tipični proizvodi toga kraja. Stoga, sretan put u otkrivanju mjestošćica regije Marche na ovim itinerarima kojima dominiraju kule, gradine i kašteli, drevne palače, tihe župne crkvice...

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Marche Region

The Apennines on one side, the Adriatic coast on the other, and, in between, a sea of gentle hills dotted by historic villages protected by imposing walls: this is the Marche region. The beauty of the art towns of the Marche region is appreciated all over the world, but its heart lies in its picturesque small villages. As if by magic, the hectic pace of daily life shifts gears here, to embrace the natural rhythm of the seasons. Here local communities are determined to defend, to preserve and to hand down to their children their tradition of living life in synch with nature. Respecting traditions also means preserving old crafts and food productions through the use of products from local farms. As you explore this region, take the time to enjoy the view of its towers, fortresses and castles, the ancient stately palaces and the rural parish churches ... Make sure you discover the full charm of the historic villages of the Marche region.

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Web site: www.turismo.marche.it



Regija Marche – kuće umjetnika

Obala Jadranskog mora, područje koje obiluje manjim gradovima, pruža znatiželjnom i načitanom posjetitelju priliku prolaska itinerarom koji se proteže kroz stara mjesta i naselja slikara, glazbenika/muzičara i pjesnika. U regiji Marche, poprištu važnih povijesnih/historijskih događaja od srednjeg vijeka pa sve do danas, nalaze se 22 kuće umjetnika raspoređene u 5 provincija, i to različiti tipovi - od kuća-muzeja do kuća-ateljea. Posjećujući te kuće posjetitelj/posjetilac će doživjeti ovaj teritorij očima i dušom velikih likova iz prošlosti i sadašnjosti, od onih najpoznatijih, kao što su Giacomo Leopardi, Beniamino Gigli, Raffaello Sanzio, Osvaldo Licini, preko suvremenih umjetnika kao što su Eliseo Mattiacci, Paolo Icaro, Luigi Carboni, pa sve do onih manje poznatih, ali jako važnih za talijansku povijest/historiju, kao što su Edgardo Mannucci, Fortunato Duranti i Silvio Zavatti. Ovo će neuobičajeno putovanje ostati u srcu ljubitelja povijesti/historije, umjetnosti, kulture i manje poznatih središta.

Udruga/udruženje „Le Marche Segrete“
Via dei Fossi, 12
63082 Castel di Lama - Ascoli Piceno - IT
E-mail: info@marchesegrete.it
Web site: www.marchesegrete.it

Marche region – artist's home

The Adriatic coast offers an endless number of delights to the curious cultural tourist, from the roads leading to ancient fortified towns to the original homes of famous artists, musicians and poets. Starting in the Middle Ages, the Marche region was the natural stage of great historical events and it is home to the houses of 22 artists across its five Provinces. Workshops, studios and museums will provide a peek into the mind and the life of celebrated figures, including historical names like Giacomo Leopardi, Beniamino Gigli, Raphael and Osvaldo Licini; contemporary artists Eliseo Mattiacci, Paolo Icaro and Luigi Carboni; and other less known but fundamental names in the history of Italy - like Edgardo Mannucci, Fortunato Duranti and Silvio Zavatti. A journey that will touch the heart of visitors looking to discover more about Italian history, art, culture and to explore little-known but outstanding parts of Italy.

“Le Marche Segrete” Association
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Web site: www.marchesegrete.it



Provincija Ravenna

Sjaj mozaika, izvrsnost povijesnih/historijskih, umjetničkih i arheoloških svjedočanstava, čine Ravennu gradom umjetnosti u punom smislu te riječi, i to jedinstvenom u svijetu koji čuva i valorizira baštinu neprocjenjive vrijednosti. Cervia, tzv. grad soli, u svojim skladištima soli, u kuli Sv. Mihovila, u ribarskom selu i u solani štiti i čuva tradiciju zanata vezanih uz more i so. Drevna umjetnost čini Faenzu svjetskom prijestolnicom keramike, umjetnosti koja danas živi u prekrasnom Međunarodnom muzeju keramike, ali i prijestolnicom kulture u Palači Milzetti i Muzeju Bendandi kao i u okolici grada, u slikovitom mjestu Oriolo dei Fichi. Na brežuljcima, tradicija, priroda i blagostanje glavna su nit vodilja teritorija koji pruža uistinu jedinstven krajolik: od starog srednjovjekovnog i termalnog naselja Brisighella u općini Riolo Terme, s termama i dvorcem Sforescesca; do Casole Valsenio „kraja ljekovitog bilja i zaboravljenog voća“. Romagna je vrlo gostoljubiv kraj: more, te nizinsko i visinsko područje pružaju tipične proizvode, od jednostavnih okusa pa sve do najzahtjevnijih jela koji se sljubljuju s vinima istančanog okusa. To je uistinu putovanje kroz okuse i užitke.

Provincija Ravenna
Piazza Caduti per la Liberta 2/4
48121 Ravenna - IT
E-mail: ravennaintorno@mail.provincia.ra.it
Web site: www.ravennaintorno.it

Ravenna Province

Splendid mosaics, a wonderful historical, artistic and archaeological heritage, spectacular events and exceptional cultural programs make Ravenna a unique destination in the world. Cervia, the “salt town”, has preserved the many facets of an ancient tradition connected to the sea and to salt, as witnessed by the Magazzini del Sale (the Salt Warehouse), Torre San Michele (San Michele Tower), Borgo dei Pescatori (the village of fishermen) and the Salt Works. A centuries-old tradition makes Faenza the world capital of majolica - celebrated by the International Museum of Ceramics - but also a cultural destination with the old town center, Palazzo Milzetti and Museo Bendandi, as well as the charming Oriolo dei Fichi in the vicinity. Tradition, nature and wellness are a staple of these gentle hills, that unveil fascinating and unique scenarios like the ancient medieval village of Brisighella, the so-called “town of the waters” Riolo Terme and its Sforza Fortress and spa, and the “town of forgotten herbs and fruits” Casola Valsenio. Romagna is a generous land and the Adriatic is a rich sea, as reflected in the rich gastronomic and wine-making tradition: do not miss the chance to taste the mouth-watering local specialties.

Ravenna Province
Piazza Caduti per la Liberta 2/4
48121 Ravenna - IT
E-mail: ravennaintorno@mail.provincia.ra.it
Web site: www.ravennaintorno.it



Regija Veneto

Nadomak Veneciji, regija Veneto nudi povijesne/historijske lokalitete gdje je moguće doživjeti nezaboravna iskustva, gostoljubivost i užitke tradicionalne kuhinje i dobrog vina. S plaža Rosoline i veličanstvenog pogleda na deltu rijeke Po, kreće se u otkrivanje Adrie (Hatria ili Atria), obalnog trgovinskog središta još od 4. stoljeća/vijek a pr.K, po kojem je Jadransko more i dobilo ime, ali i općine Arqua Polesine i njezine utvrde iz 1146. god, koja je u 16. stoljeću/vijeku pretvorena u ruralnu plemićku rezidenciju. Pored toga, tu je i Chioggia koja pripovijeda slavnu povijest/historiju Mletačke Republike, čija se luka oboji bragocima, tipičnim brodicama živahnih boja. Penjući se obalom preko venecijanskih plaža stiže se do starog grada Altino koji nas, okružen mrežom rijeka i plovni h putova, vraća nazad u cvatuće Rimsko doba. Usmjeravajući pogled prema laguni, susrećemo naselje Torcello, jedno od prvih naselja najstarijeg razdoblja venecijanske povijesti/historije, koje je doživjelo najveći procvat između 7. i 11. stoljeća/vijek a poslije Krista, pa stoga čuva tragove bizantske kulture. Naposljetku, Concordia Sagittaria: rimski grad Lulia Concordia, osnovan u 1. stoljeću/vijeku prije Krista, vojna utvrda i tvornica/fabrika strijela (sagittae).

Regija Veneto - Uprava za turizam
Palazzo Sceriman - Cannaregio 168
30124 Venezia - IT
E-mail: segr.turismo@regione.veneto.it
Web site: www.veneto.to

Veneto Region

Not far from Venice, the Veneto region offers to visitors the chance to embark on a unique journey across a wealth of historical towns of unparalleled cultural charm and natural appeal. The journey begins at the beaches of Rosolina, in the inspiring natural landscape of the River Po delta. It continues in Adria (Hatria or Atria), a leading trading center on the coast since the 4th century BC. It is from this town and its glory that the sea itself took its name. Arqua Polesine is home to an ancient fortress, built in 1146 and turned into a luxury country house under the rule of the Most Serene Republic of Venice. Chioggia is a tribute to the glorious past of Venetian government and the “bragozzi”, typical colorful boats, are still docked at the port. The journey from the Venetian beaches continues in Altino, where a network of navigable canals and rivers bears witness to a glorious Roman past. Torcello with its Byzantine art, in the Venetian lagoon, was one of the earliest Venetian settlements and the peak of its expansion occurred between the 7th and 11th century AD. Last but not the least, Concordia Sagittaria: the Roman town of Lulia Concordia earned its nickname - “Sagittarius” - from a famous manufacture of arrows that were called “sagittae”.

Veneto Region - Tourism Department
Palazzo Sceriman - Cannaregio 168
30124 Venezia - IT
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Regija Veneto – utvrđeni gradovi

Gradovi ove regije su poput dragulja uglavljenih u teritorij Veneta, koji unutar vlastitih povijesnih/historijskih zidina skrivaju blago neprocjenjive vrijednosti. Riječ je o zajednicama koje u zidinama pronalaze vlastiti identitet, te gospodarstvima/privredama koje su se razvile i opstaju zahvaljujući povijesti/historiji i djelima svojih predaka. Ti su dragulji smješteni u nizinskom području, u podnožju planina i na obalama jezera Garda, a čine živo tkivo regije Veneto koja posjetiteljima/posjetiocima želi pružiti ono najbolje što posjeduje. Kao živa svjedočanstva umjetnosti i mudre kulture „dobrog življenja“, utvrđeni gradovi su plod naseljavanja gdje je neprestani tehnički napredak popraćen tisućljetnom / hiljadugodišnjom povijesnom / historijskom i umjetničkom slojevitosti. Veneto je zemlja umjetnika, arhitekata, pisaca i ljudi posebno vezanih uz ovaj kraj, s gradovima kao što su Portogruaro, Nole, Cittadella, Monselice, Este, koji su do prije nekoliko godina bili malo poznati i posjećeni, a mogu posjetitelju/posjetiocu ponuditi bogatu enogastronomsku tradiciju, znalačku valorizaciju proizvodnje „par excellence“ te pripremu starih i unaprijeđenih recepata tipičnih i nepovoljivih okusa.

Udruga/udruženje utvrđenih gradova regije Veneto

Via del Santuario, 11
35043 Monselice - IT

E-mail: presidenza@cittamurateveneto.it
Web site: www.cittamurateveneto.it

Veneto region – walled towns

In the Veneto region treasures of inestimable value lie inside the historic walls that surround ancient villages. It is inside those walls that communities have come to define their identity, it is inside those walls that the economy flourished, resting on the legacy inherited from their ancestors. Such gems are home in the plain, the plateau and the shores of Lake Garda, like a calling card inviting visitors to indulge in the very best the region has to offer. Living testimonies of ancient art and a culture of “good living”, the walled towns bear witness to history through various phases of construction and technical advances. The Veneto region is a land of artists, architects and writers with solid roots in the local dimension. Even less prominent destinations - like Portogruaro, Nole, Cittadella, Monselice and Este - have much to offer to tourists in terms of food and wine, local crafts and productions of excellence, and traditional recipes prepared with new and unexpected twists.

Veneto Walled Towns Association

Via del Santuario, 11

35043 Monselice - IT

E-mail: presidenza@cittamurateveneto.it

Web site: www.cittamurateveneto.it



Regija Furlanija-Julijska krajina

Regija Furlanija-Julijska Krajina, omeđena planinama i morem na sjeveroistočnoj granici Italije, još uvijek čuva obilježje sjecišta naroda, kultura i povijesti/historije, koje pretvara svako mjesto u odredište vrijedno istraživanja i življenja. Među planinskim ruralnim mjestima susrećemo tradicionalnu arhitekturu Saurisa, planinskog bisera poznatog po enogastronomiji, nekontaminiranu visoravan mjesta Lauco, te mjesta Erto i Casso. Srednjovjekovni identitet je još uvijek prisutan u mjestima Strassoldo i Valvasone, koja su još i danas očuvana, kao što su još i danas vidljive zidine koje okružuju Palmanovu, grad-utvrdu jedinstvenu u svijetu, ili Venzone, čije su zidine obnovljene nakon potresa 1976. godine. Smješten na rijeci Natisone, Cividale del Friuli, stari langobardski grad, nudi među svojim atrakcijama Nacionalni arheološki muzej i Kršćanski muzej, oba uvrštena na popis svjetske baštine/nasljeđa čovječanstva. Posjet ovom kraju nastavlja se prema Akvileji, koja se ujedno nalazi na UNESCO-vom popisu, naselju koje je stoljećima/vijekovima bilo sjedište Akvilejskog patrijarhata: arheološki nalazi u patrijarhalnoj bazilici su razotkrili najveći ranokršćanski podni mozaik Zapadnog svijeta. Na kraju putovanja susrećemo srednjovjekovni dvorac u Duinu... Svako mjesto u Furlaniji-Julijskoj Krajini je odredište vrijedno istraživanja i življenja.

Informest
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Friuli Venezia Giulia Region

Friuli Venezia Giulia is a region located between the mountains and the sea on the Italian North-Eastern border. To this day it still preserves its original character of undisputable charm as a crossroads of people, cultures and history. The rural mountain scenario has much to offer: the traditional architecture of Sauris, an Alpine gem famous for its wine and food, and the breath-taking plateau of Lauco, all the way to Erto and Casso. The region's medieval past emerges in the beautifully preserved villages of Strassoldo and Valvasone, in the wall that surrounds the fortress of Palmanova and the one of Venzone that was restored after the earthquake of 1976. Perched on the shores of the Natisone river, Cividale del Friuli, former capital of the Kingdom of Lombardy, offers a wealth of attractions, including the Aedicule, the national archaeological Museum and the Christian museum, now on UNESCO's World Heritage List. The journey continues in Aquileia, yet another UNESCO site and a former Patriarchal See: in the Patriarchal Basilica a wondrous archeological discovery unearthed the largest early Christian mosaic floor of the entire Western world. But there is also the Medieval Castle of Duino ... Every town, every village of Friuli Venezia Giulia is well worth a visit!

Informest
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Obalno-kraška regija

Slovenski dio Istre je skriveni dragulj u srcu Europe, na krajnjem sjeverozapadu Istarskog poluotoka. Već u 13. stoljeću/vijeku Portorož je bio poznat po svojim toplicama, a danas osim toga slovi kao suvremeni/savremeni turistički centar s brojnim hotelima, kockarnicama, kongresnim centrima i wellnesom, marinom i zračnom lukom. Nadomak Portoroža, zaštićen zidinama uzdiže se Piran, srednjovjekovni gradić s uskim uličicama i primamljivom povijesnom/historijskom jezgrom. Proizvodnja soli u obližnjim solanama, blaga klima i pomorska trgovina učinile su Piran bogatim gradom s mnoštvom prelijepih venecijanskih palača, manjih trgova i crkvice. U susjednom mediteranskom gradiću imena Izola, autentična tradicija ribarstva i vinogradarstva koja se odražava kroz srdačnost ljudi očarava svakog posjetitelja/posjetioca. Brojna povijesna/historijska zbivanja u Izoli iznjedrila su arhitektonska blaga i drevne legende, što nas vraćaju nazad u vrijeme kada je Izola bila uistinu otok kako i sama etimologija riječi govori. Kopar, najveći grad na slovenskoj obali, čuva i njeguje tragove bogate tisućljetne/hiljadugodišnje povijesti/historije. Uske uličice, restaurirani trgovi i suvremene/savremene palače spona/veza su starog i novog grada koji danas predstavlja gospodarsko/privredno središte regije. Nedavno je Kopar postao moderna turistička luka za kruzere i time otvorio novo poglavlje u turističkoj ponudi grada.

Pomorski muzej „Sergej Masera“ u Piranu
Cankarjevo Nabrežje, 3
6330 Pirano - SLO
E-mail: muzej@pommuz-pi.si
Web site: www.pommuz-pi.si



Coastal-Karst Region

The Slovenian part of Istra is an hidden jewel into the heart of Europe. As early as the 13th century Portorož was a famed thermal center and today it is a modern tourist destination with hotels, casinos, congress centres and spas, a harbor and an airport. Not so far from Portorož, sheltered by ancient walls, rises Piran, a mediaeval town with narrow alleys and an intriguing historical centre. A successful salt production business in the nearby salt plants, a pleasant climate and flourishing maritime activities turned Piran into a rich town with gorgeous Venetian palaces, small squares and several churches. Close to Piran, the Mediterranean town of Isola is home to traditional fishing and grape-growing activities, that hold a special appeal to visitors also thanks to the kindness of its inhabitants. The historical vicissitudes of Isola created architectural treasures and inspired old tales that bring tourists back to the time when Isola was, indeed, an island (or “isola”). Koper, the biggest town on the Slovenian coast, still preserves the original symbols of its remarkable history. Its alleys, the restored squares and the contemporary buildings reach back from the present to a glorious past. Recently the town has been equipped with a modern tourist harbor for cruise ships, marking the start of a new era for tourism in this area.

Maritime Museum of Pirano “Sergej Masera”
Cankarjevo Nabrežje, 3
6330 Pirano - SLO
E-mail: muzej@pommuz-pi.si
Web site: www.pommuz-pi.si



Otok Hvar

Očuvanje tradicionalne prirodne i graditeljske baštine pretvorilo je eko-etno sela na otoku Hvaru - Velo i Malo Grablje, Zračće, Brusje, Male Rudine i Humac - u zaštićena kulturna područja. Ova su hvarska sela prepoznata kao mjesta koja promiču/promoviraju bogatu kulturnu tradiciju i prirodne značajke/obilježja otoka Hvara, pa su kao takva uvrštena u projekt Adristorical Lands. Sva eko-etno sela na otoku Hvaru nastala su u srednjem vijeku, a najgušće su bila naseljena krajem 19. i početkom 20. stoljeća/vijek. Lokalno stanovništvo je osnovalo zadruge koje su imale funkciju pokretača gospodarstva/privrede. Izgrađene su destilerije ružmarina, uljare i zadržne zgrade, a sredinom 20. stoljeća/vijek počeo je rasti uzgoj lavande. U ovim se mjestima svake godine u lipnju/junu održava Festival lavande, manifestacija koja potiče procvat sela i oživljavanje tradicijske proizvodnje lavande s otoka Hvara.

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Web site: www.rera.hr

Ministarstvo kulture,
Konzervatorski odjel Split
Porinova 2
21 000 Spli - HR
E-mail: kabinet@min-kulture.hr
Web site: www.min-kulture.hr

Hvar Island

The preservation of nature and the traditional architectural heritage have turned the ethno-eco villages on the island of Hvar - Velo and MaloGrablje, Zarace, Brusje, Male Rudine and Humac - into protected cultural areas. The villages have been officially recognized as engines to recover and to promote the rich cultural traditions and environmental features of the island of Hvar. As such they are included in the project Adristorical Lands. All ethno-eco villages on the island of Hvar were established in the Middle Ages. Their population grew steadily until the late 19th - early 20th century. Local people established cooperatives that were the engine of the local economy. Rosemary distilleries, oil mills and cooperative buildings were built here and in the mid-20th century lavender cultivation began to grow. The village of Velo Grablje is famous for the cultivation of lavender. Every year, in June, the village is home to the Festival of Lavender, that contributes to the revitalization of the island and the revival of the famous local production of Hvar's lavender.

Regional development agency
of Split-Dalmatia County
Bihaćka, 1
21000 Split - HR
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Web site: www.rera.hr

Ministry of Culture,
Conservation Department Split
Porinova 2
21 000 Spli - HR
E-mail: kabinet@min-kulture.hr
Web site: www.min-kulture.hr



Općina Lezha

Lezha je rezidencija kraljice Teute i kralja Genta, vlasnika najboljih brodova Liburna na drevnom Mediteranu. Dioniz I iz Sirakuze, osvojio je Lezha u 4. stoljeću/vijeku pr. Kr, a ovdje su ujedno ratovali i kralj Filip i Julije Cezar. Najmoćnije vojske i carstva koji su se izmjenjivali na Sredozemlju, od makedonskih naroda do Ilira, Grka, Rimljana, Normana, prevlasti Bizanta, pa sve do Turaka, ostavili su vlastiti otisak u Lezha. Domaća velikaška obitelj/porodica Dukagjini je prepustila dvorac Veneciji, a nacionalni albanski junak, Skanderbeg, ovdje je napisao svoju povijest/historiju. Ali prava povijest/historija ovoga kraja leži u duši njenih žitelja: ljudi koji su naraštajima/generacijama kroz 3000 godina radili, vjerovali i živjeli u Lezha, još prije nego li je povijest/historija otpočela. Stare zidine, srednjovjekovni dvorac i moderan grad stapaju se u jednu cjelinu, u veličanstveno putovanje kroz vrijeme i sve to kroz prizor koji oduzima dah, a koji čine planine, fini pijesak, laguna i doline koje opasuju grad. Ako želite doživjeti djelić europske povijesti/historije, gdje još i danas stanovnici nose svoju tradicionalnu šarenu nošnju, spravljaju svoje specijalitete i gdje je najveća radost usrećiti svoje posjetitelje/posjetioce, dođite i posjetite Lezha.

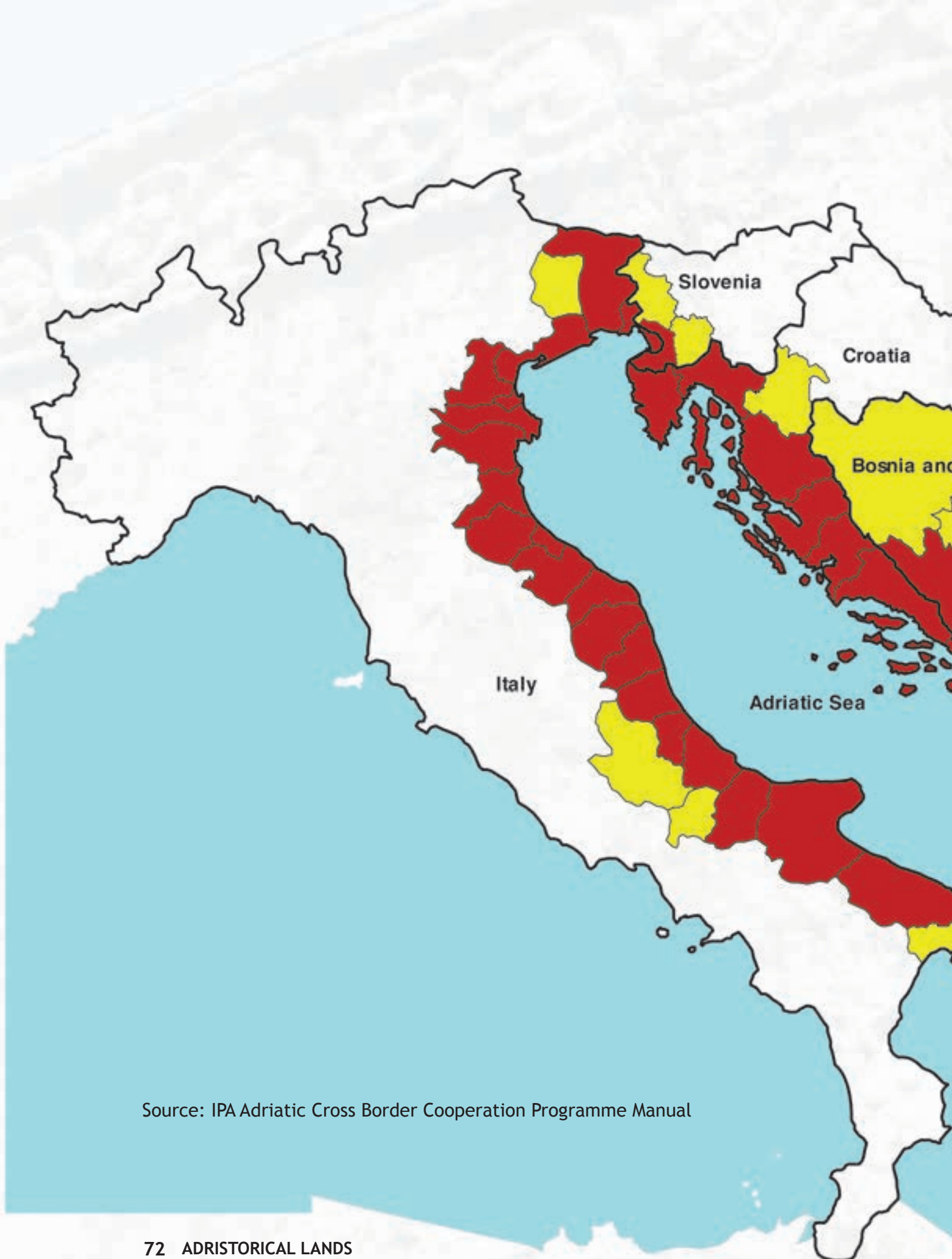
Općina Lezha
Sheshi "Gjergj Kastrioti"
4501 Lezha - AL
E-mail: kultura@lezha.org
Web site: www.lezha.gov.al

Lezha Municipality

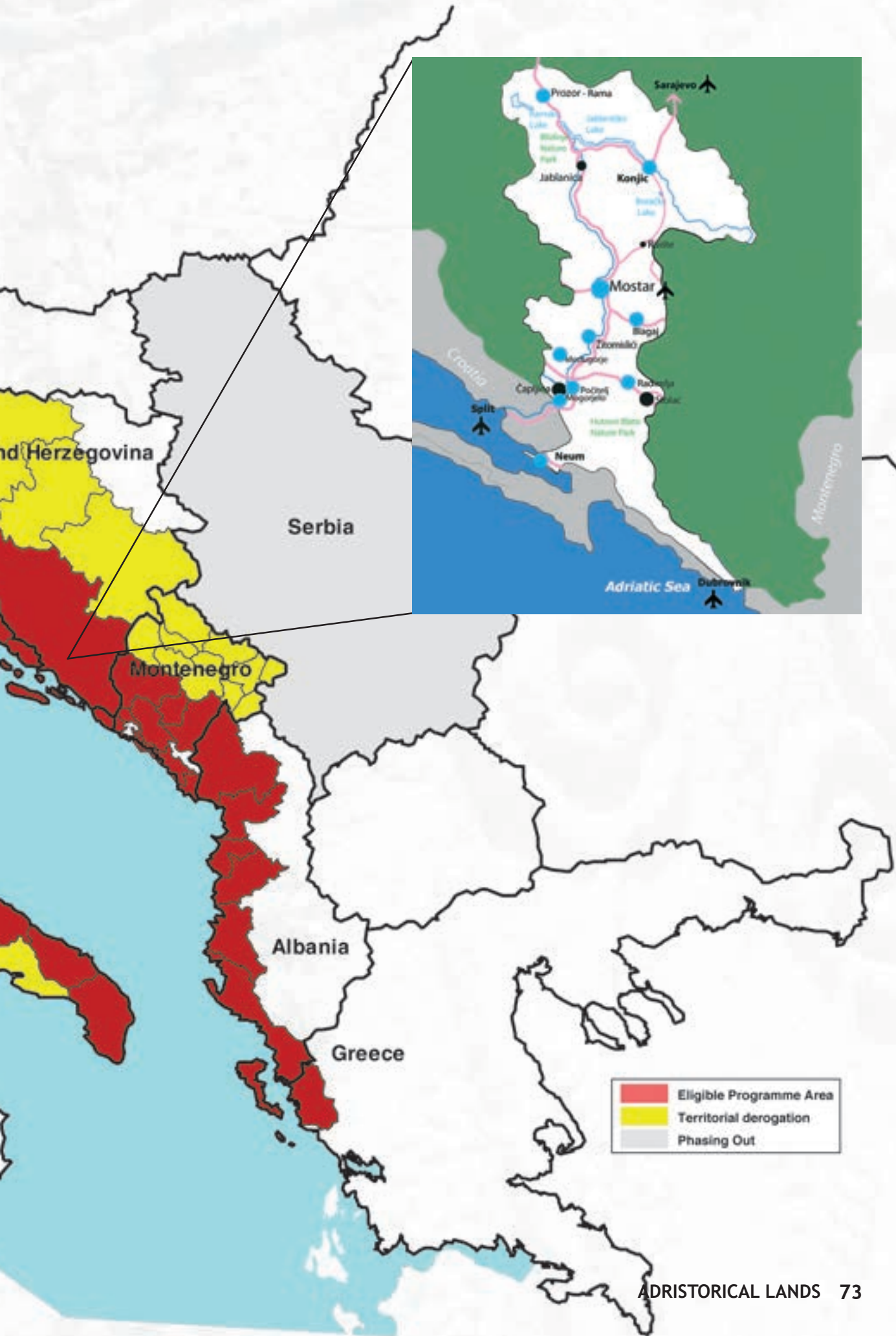
Lezha was the residence of Queen Teuta and King Gent who owned the finest Liburnian ships sailing across the ancient Mediterranean Sea. Dionysius of Syracuse occupied Lezha in the 4th century BC; King Philip fought here, as did Julius Caesar. The most powerful armies and empires - Macedonians, Dardans, Helens, Romans, Normans, Byzantines, Turks - in the Mediterranean left their imprint in Lezha. The local lords of Dukagjin left their castle to venetian rulers and Scanderbeg - the Albanian national hero - wrote his "History" here. But the real history of this area lies in the soul of its inhabitants: people who have worked and lived in Lezha, generation after generation, for over 3000 years. The ancient walls, the medieval castle and the modern city offer a seamless ensemble that makes for a marvelous journey through time, in a breathtaking scenario donated by God: the mountains, the fine sand, the lagoons and the agricultural land in the vicinity. To experience a part of European history and to meet people who wear traditional colored costumes, cook traditional dishes and whose only concern is making visitors happy, come to Lezha.

Lezha Municipality
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4501 Lezha - AL
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Web site: www.lezha.gov.al





Source: IPA Adriatic Cross Border Cooperation Programme Manual





ADRISTORICAL LANDS



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PARTNERI PROJEKTA

SARADNIK

