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IPA CROSS-BORDER COOPERATION PROGRAMME BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA - CROATIA



Project is implemented by Cultural Center Trebinje

Life on BiH/MNE Border - Ancient Traces of Ageless Heritage and Tradition



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Life on BiH/MNE Border - Ancient Traces of Ageless Heritage and Tradition



Tourist itinerary Architecture as Destination



Architecture as Destination

Montenegro

is a country located on the Balkan Peninsula on the Adriatic Sea. It borders Bosnia and Herzegovina to the north. Montenegro shares its continental borders with Croatia, Kosovo and Serbia as well, and to the south it shares the Adriatic Sea with Italy.

The official language of the country is Montenegrin and the currency is Euro. In coastal Montenegro the climate is Mediterranean, in the Skadar Lake area it is sub-Mediterranean, while in its central parts it varies from mild continental to highland climate. The mean summer temperature in the coastal area, the sub-Mediterranean region of Skadar Lake and the valley of the River Zeta is 26°C, while in the lower inland areas it ranges between 18 and 20°C, and between 10 and 14°C in highland Montenegro. The mean winter temperature is the highest in the coastal area 8°C, while in the sub-Mediterranean regions it is between 4 and 5°C. Thanks to slow penetration of global brands, Montenegrin cuisine has preserved its almost traditional form, with the culinary influences of neighbouring countries dominated by traditional dairy and meat dishes.

The offered itineraries are active from May 1st to September 31st with maximum three-day duration of each. The accommodation is organized in hotels and apartments A and B category, while the restaurants offer different cuisines from fusion food to the traditional dishes of the region.

Bosnia and Herzegovina

is a country located in the west of the Balkan Peninsula, bordered by Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia. The official languages of the country are Bosnian, Serbian and Croatian. The currency is Bosnia and Herzegovina convertible mark (sign: KM, code: BAM). The climate of Bosnia and Herzegovina varies from the moderate continental in the northern part of the Pannonian Plain along the Sava River and in lowland, to the Alpine climate in the mountainous areas, and the Mediterranean climate in the coastal area and the region of lowland Herzegovina in the south and south-east of the country. The mean temperature ranges between -1 and -2°C in January and between 18 and 20°C in July in the northern regions, between -4 and -7°C in January and between 9 and 14°C in July in the areas above 500 m, whereas on the Adriatic coast and in lowland Herzegovina, it ranges between 3 and 9°C in January and 22 and 25°C in July. The extreme temperatures of -41,8°C (low) and 42,2°C (high) have also been recorded. The national cuisine is based on the Middle Eastern cuisine in the central regions and the Mediterranean cuisine in the south.



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Starting point Trebinje (BiH):

Day 1

Arrival in Trebinje until 10 o'clock, check in at the hotel/motel/BB. A visit to the Museum of Herzegovina, presentation of the Austro-Hungarian fortification complex, a visit to the city's market including the Fountain of Baron Djuro Babić, Dučić's Memorial to Those Fallen for Freedom, the plane trees and greenery in Trebinje, the Monument to Petar II Petrović Njegoš and Glid's Monument for Victims of Fascism in World War II. Lunch at 2 p.m. Lunch menu is based on taste preferences (vegan, vegetarian, Mediterranean, fish, meat, fusion food). An optional tour to the Stone Eyes, the Paul's Cave and the Strač Fort. Dinner at around 7 p.m, free time.

The Museum of Herzegovina is located on Banj Vir. Dr. Safet-Beg Bašagić, a Bosnian-Herzegovinian writer and scientist, claims that the fortress in Trebinje was built in the spring of 1706 and that the city of Trebinje was officially called Banj Vir. The claim is based on the original edict kept in the Oriental Institute in Sarajevo. The Museum of Herzegovina, with its surrounding objects, is on the List of National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The fortification complex of Trebinje consisted of Strač fort, various batteries, defendable military barracks and numerous wire obstacles. Such defence system was built by the Austro-Hungarians only in Galicia and Lombardy (24 fortresses).

A commemorative water fountain dedicated to Imperial Lieutenant General Đuro Baron Babić was cast in 1890, and placed at the central point of the city market in downtown Trebinje. Except for the top part, the whole monument is preserved in its original form and significantly contributes to the beauty of the surrounding landscape. The fountain is still in use to this day. On the occasion of the monument's inauguration, "Politika", a daily newspaper from Belgrade (Serbia) 1938 wrote that: "...The monument is a masterpiece for its beauty..."

On 20th February 1890, the Trebinje Municipal Council made decision to buy 20 mulberry seedlings in Trsteno near Dubrovnik (Croatia) and to plant them in the city downtown in a row which continue in a large rectangular. The same year, a gardener, Franjo Bratus, came to Trebinje to take care of the plane trees and another crops as well.

The statue is the first monument dedicated to Njegoš, not only in the former Yugoslavia, but in other countries as well. The author of the monument was Toma Rosandić, a sculptor who also created the sculpture "Black Horses Prancing" placed in front of the National Assembly in Belgrade. The postament was created by Dragiša Brašovan, a famous architect.

The monument for Victims of Fascism in World War II was finished in 1953. Its author is Nandor Glid, a world famous sculptor and former rector of the University of Arts in Belgrade (1985-1989). Glid will be most remembered by the Monument to the Victims of Fascism (Mauthausen 1958), the Monument in Yad Vashem (Jerusalem), the Monuments to the Victims (Dahau 1968) and Šumarice (Kragujevac) which, as an art critic noted, are continuing reminder of "forever petrified horrifying memories of the Jewish tragedy and horrors of the Jewish people during the War-but not only then".

The "stone eyes" are important within the field of medieval studies. They are considered a natural phenomenon, but human intervention visible on the "chair", an integral part of the "eyes", classifies them as a cultural phenomenon as well. When observed from a distance, the "chair" part resembles a beard, so it gives an appearance of a rough male face. One of the legends is based on the oral tradition that Saint Paul the Apostle stayed in the cave, hence the name Paul's Cave.



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Day 2

Breakfast until 9.30 a.m. and departure for Bileća which is 31 km/about 45 min away. A visit to the Vijenac-The Old City Centre and the city centre, as well. Departure for Plužine at around noon and arrival in Plužine at about 3 p.m. The duration of the trip from Bileća to Plužine (distance 118 km) via Nikšić depends on the Deleuša border crossing wait times. Arrival in Plužine and check in at the hotel/motel/BB, traditional lunch. After lunch a visit to Soko Grad, the Tower of Duke Lazar Sočica and Pužine city tour. Dinner at 8 p.m. Dinner menu is based on taste preferences (fish or meat), free time.

Under monitoring of architects and building constructors who came to Bileća to build military barracks and fortresses, as well as city dwelling facilities for officers, technical and administrative personnel, Vijenac became the central urban area. According to the preserved objects built at that time, Austro-Hungarian architects used autochthonous style of constructing to some extent. The church of Saint Sava in the central part of the town was built in the Roman-Gothic style. The project for the church was brought from Vienna.

Located below the Soko Hill and above the Šćepan Field, Soko Grad was the capital of Herzegovina. The city was the residence of Sandalj Hranić (1392-1435). After his death, the city was governed by Herceg Stefan Vukić (1435-1466) until it fell under the Ottoman rule.

The Tower of Lazar Sočica is a cultural-historical building, considered as a valuable architectural, profane and memorable object. With distinct window and door openings, as well as the entrance staircase, the tower has no characteristics of European architectural styles.

It was built with shaped stone blocks, and only natural materials were used for its construction.





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Day 3

Traditional breakfast (cream cheese, homemade bread and "varenika"-boiled milk), check out of the hotel/motel/BB until 9.30 a.m. Breakfast and departure for Nikšić. Arrival in Nikšić at around 10.30 a.m. A visit to the Nikšić Fortress and King Nikola's Palace. Lunch at around 2p.m. An optional visit to the Cave under Trebjesa Hill. Departure for Trebinje and a visit to the Old Town of Klobuk. Arrival in Trebinje at 6 p.m

The Bedem is a fortress with a view of the entire Nikšić, a place where many battles were fought throughout centuries. The last battle was fought in 1878, when the fortress was liberated by Montenegrin King Nikola. It was presumably built at the time when the Romans were present in these regions.

The King Nikola's Palace was built according to the plan of Josip Slade, an architect from Trogir. This representative building was constructed to serve the Montenegrin royal family. Its facades are enlivened with richly accentuated windows. The palace was a summer residence of the King of Montenegro.

In the second half of the XVII century, Evliya Çelebi, an Ottoman traveller, described the Town Klobuk as a strong and small fortress with 20 slab-covered houses and the chimney of Jusuf-Bey, the mason of that time. In addition to this, Çelebi in his book recorded a small mosque, a bath (hamam) and an almost destroyed tavern.

Tourist agencies reserve the right to alter their itineraries for duration or selection of destinations. The client will be informed about any changes that might occur!



Architecture as Destination

Life on BiH/MNE Border - Ancient Traces of ageless Heritage and Tradition

This tourist itinerary was created through activities of the project "Life on BiH/MNE Border - Ancient Traces of ageless Heritage and Tradition" which is implemented in the area of city of Trebinje and municipality of Bileća in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as municipalities of Nikšić and Plužine in Montenegro.

Overall objective of the project is to develop functional inter-sector cooperation and linkage of cultural/historical/natural heritage and tourism in Cross-border area.

Specific objective is to create and promote joint cross border touristic products through encouraging partnerships in culture and tourism and rehabilitating neglected cultural and historical heritage in project area.

Main project activities are as follows:

- Mapping of insufficiently valorised cultural/historical heritage objects and locations to be included in joint touristic cross-border products of Trebinje and Bileća, Nikšić and Plužine;
- Developing digital and printed presentations of new tourist offer in cross-border area based on its traditional links and customs;
- Developing joint plan for standardised and sustainable management of cultural/historical monuments/locations/objects identified in project area;
- Revitalisation of cultural/historical heritage through "pilot interventions" in both countries;
- Communication and promotion activities including printed, digital and video tools and approaches.

Lead applicant and coordinator of the project is Public Institution "Cultural Center" Trebinje, and partners from BiH are City of Trebinje and Associations "Center for Development of Herzegovina" and "Home". Project partners in Montenegro are PI "Center for Culture" Plužine, NGO "Women Action" and "Association of Book Publishers and Booksellers in Montenegro".

Realization of the project started in January 2018 and project duration is 16 months. Total financial value of the project is 331.712,56 EUR amongst which 85% is funded by European Union and the remaining amount is cofinanced by City of Trebinje, PI "Cultural Center" Trebinje and PI "Center for Culture" Plužine.