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cultural heritage



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grad koji vam nedostaje...

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Wild Beauty



Smješten na razmeđu Istoka i Zapada, izložen brojnim osvajanjima i kulturnim uticajima, Herceg Novi je prigrabio od svakog svijeta ponešto, dodao svoj vlastiti pečat i učinio da se po svojim osobenostima značajno razlikuje od ostalih primorskih gradova u Crnoj Gori.

- Stalni sklad sa vlastitim prirodnim okruženjem bila je dominantna njegovog razvoja. Poznati hroničar ovog mjesta je jednom prilikom naveo da je to grad koji je, poput antičke Troje, devet puta rušen i obnavljan. Brojna osvajačka razaranja i prirodne katastrofe ostavili su ožiljke na licu grada, ali i prave bisere kulturnog i istorijskog blaga. ●

- Visoke i snažne kamene tvrđave i kule, dominiraju najstarijim gradskim jezgrom. ● Na samoj obali se nalazi Forte Mare, tvrđava za koju mnogi istoričari tvrde da predstavlja nukleus starog grada. U tursko vrijeme nazivana je Abaz-pašina tvrđava, dok iz perioda Venecije nosi i današnji izgled i današnji naziv. Na njoj su jasno uočljivi dijelovi prvobitne gradnje bosanskih vladara XV vijeka. ● Nedaleko, u moru leže i ostaci odbrambene tvrđave Citadela. ●





Situated on the crossroad between East and West, exposed to many conquests and cultural influences, Herceg Novi took something from everybody, added its own stamp and did everything possible to distinguish from all other coastal towns in Montenegro.

- Permanent harmony with its own natural environment is the main reason for its development.
- The famous chronicler of this place quoted that this city is, like ancient Troy, nine times destroyed and rebuilt. Many destructive conquests and natural disasters have left scars on the city, but also the real jewels of cultural and historical treasures.

- High and strong stone forts and towers dominate the oldest urban core.
- On the very seashore is situated fortress Forte Mare, the fortress which represents for many authors, historians and researchers nucleus of the Old town. During the Turkish period of rule it used to be called the Abas-pasha fortress, while from the period of Venice carries today's appearance and its present name. On the fortress are clearly visible parts of the original construction of the Bosnian rulers from fifteenth century.
- Nearby, you will find the remains of defense fortress Citadela or Macel, lied into the sea.





Kanli kula, čiji turski naziv u prevodu znači Krvava kula, dominira sjevernom stranom grada.

- Izgrađena je tokom XVI vijeka i najvećim dijelom je sačuvala autentičnu arhitekturu tog doba. Danas je tu po mnogima najljepša otvorena scena na čitavoj Jadranskoj obali. Tvrđave su otvorene za posjete. ● Glavnim trgov dominiraju Zapadna gradska kula i Satkula podignuta sredinom XIX vijeka u pseudoromanskom stilu. Ime joj potiče iz turskog perioda, a Mlečani, koji su je obnovili, dali su joj naziv - Tora. Heraldčki je simbol Herceg Novog. ● Na brežuljku Bajer, iznad grada, nalazi se tvrđava Španjola. Iako su je gradili Turci naziv duguje, drugom osvajaču – Špancima koji su u jednom kratkom periodu, sredinom XVI vijeka, zauzeli grad. Tvrđava je opasana masivnim zidinama sa četiri isturena kružna bastiona na uglovima. ●

Među vrijednim fortifikacijskim objektima, svakako je i tvrđava Mamula podignuta na samom ulazu u Bokotorski zaliv, na ostrvu Lastavica.

- Tvrđavu kružnog oblika, prečnika od oko 200 metara sagradio je krajem XIX vijeka austrijski admiral Lazar Mamula. Istočno od Mamule, na samom kraju jugozapadnog dijela poluostrva Luštica, nalazi se tvrđava Arza. ● Obje tvrđave pripadaju kompleksnom austrougarskom odbrambenom sistemu koji je razvijan na ovom dijelu obale. Njihov dio su i tvrđave Kabala i Lazine na Luštici. ●





Kanli kula, whose Turkish name would be translated as Bloody tower, dominates the north side of the city.

- It was built during the sixteenth century and has preserved most of the authentic architectural features of that time. Today it is considered as the most attractive open air stage on the entire Adriatic Coast. The fortresses are open for the visitors.
- The main square of Herceg Novi is dominated by the Western Town Tower and the Clock-Tower erected in 1850 in pseudo Roman style. The name Clock-Tower originates from the Turkish period, while the Venetians, who renovated it, named it Tora. It is the heraldic symbol of Herceg Novi.
- Just above the town, on the hill Bajer, is situated the fortress Španjola. Although it was built by Turks, the name owes to another conqueror - the Spaniards who occupied the city in a short period in the mid sixteenth century. The fortress is surrounded by massive walls with four protruding circular bastions at the corners.

Among the valuable fortifications there is certainly the fortress Mamula built at the very entrance to the Bay of Kotor, on Lastavica island.

- The fortress of circular shape with a diameter of about 200 m, was built in the late XIX century by Austrian admiral Lazar Mamula. East of Mamula at the end of the south-western part of the Luštica peninsula, is located Arza fortress. Both fortress belong to the very complex Austro-Hungarian defense system which was developing on this side of the coast.
- There are two more fortress Kabala and Lazine based on Luštica peninsula which also belonged to this system of defense.





Četvrtina nepokretnih spomenika kulture Crne Gore nalazi se na teritoriji Herceg Novog.

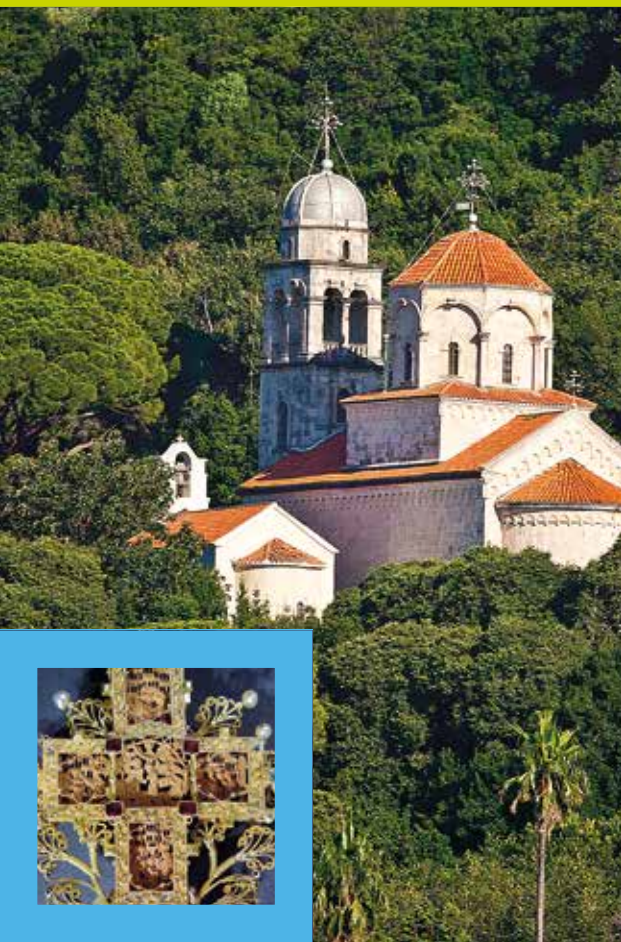
● Među njima su najbrojniji spomenici sakralne arhitekture, a kompleks manastira Savina, smješten u jedinstvenom prirodnom ambijentu zaštićenog parka prirode, zauzima posebno mjesto. Čine ga crkva Sv. Save, dvije crkve posvećene Uspenju Bogorodice i manastirski konak sa riznicom. ● Manastirska riznica čuva izuzetno vrijedne predmete među kojima se izdvajaju: kristalni krst Sv. Save iz XIII vijeka, plaštanica iz 1642. godine, srebrna petohljebnica iz 1648. godine, kivot Manastira Tvrdoš iz 1615. godine, putir iz 1650. godine, Jevanđelje iz 1685. godine, jedinstven portret ruskog cara Petra Velikog, kao i niz rezbarenih i bogato ukrašenih ručnih i prijestonih krstova. ●

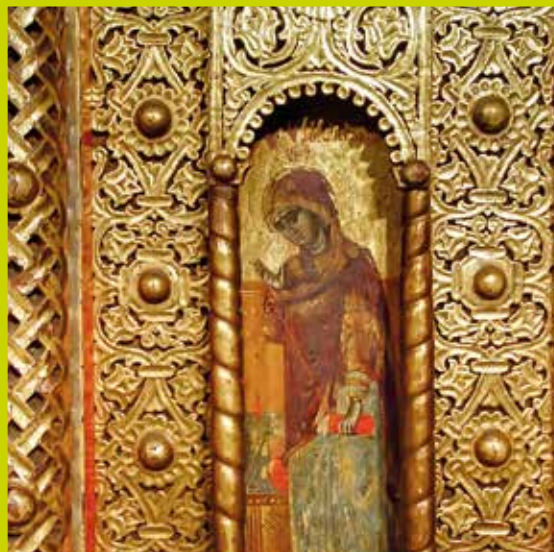




A quarter of immovable cultural monuments of Montenegro is located on the territory of Herceg Novi.

• Among them, the most numerous monuments are those of sacral architecture, and a complex of Savina Monastery, located in a unique natural environment of a protected natural park, occupies a special place. It is consisted of two churches dedicated to the Assumption of the Virgin, monastic residence with treasury and the church of St. Sava. • The monastery treasury contains extremely valuable (precious) items among which the outstanding are: St. Sava's crystal cross from the 13th century, Good Friday Cover from 1642, silver liturgy bread vessel from 1648, kivot (reliquary) from Monastery Tvrdoš dating from 1615, a chalice from 1650, a Gospel from 1685, unique portrait of the Russian Czar Peter the Great, as well as many carved and richly decorated hand crosses and crosses on the stand. •

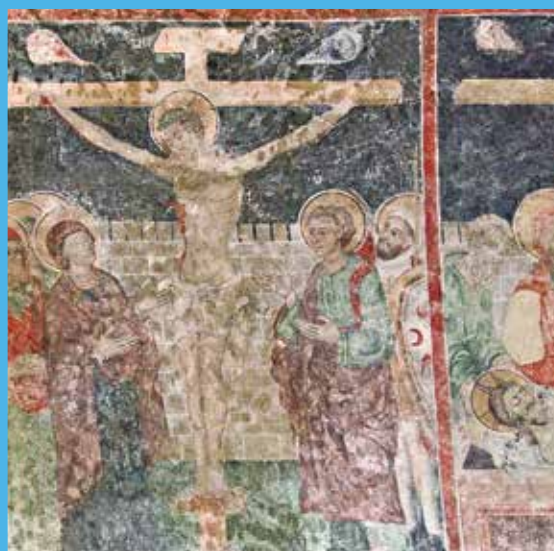




Velika crkva Uspenja Bogorodice građena je od 1777. do 1799. godine.

● U arhitektonskom smislu crkva je mješavina stilova od vizantijskog, preko romano-grčkog do baroknog. Pravi je primjer uspješnog spoja istočne i zapadne kulture. ● Kao godina nastanka Male crkve Uspenja Bogorodice pominje se 1030. godina. U potpunosti je živopisana, a najstarije freske potiču iz XV vijeka. Iz tog perioda je i crkva Sv. Save mada se po nekim izvorima može datirati i u XIII vijek.

● Crkva Sv. Arhandela Mihaila dominira gornjim trgom Starog grada, Belavistom. Građevina eklektičkog duha predstavlja izuzetno maštoviti spoj vizantijskog, romano-gotičkog stila i islamske reminiscije. ●





The big Church of the Assumption of the Virgin was built from 1777 to 1799.

- In architectural sense the Church is a mixture of styles from Byzantine, through Romano-Greek to Baroque and presents a good example of successful join of eastern and western culture. Beginning of construction of the small church of the Assumption of the Virgin was in 1030. The oldest frescos date from the mid-15th century.
- St. Sava's Church was according to some sources made in the XV century, and according to others in the XIII century.

- The church of St. Archangel Michael dominates the upper square of the Old Town, popularly called Belavista. This building of eclectic architectural spirit presents a rarely successful and imaginative blend of styles and represents one of the finer churches in the area.





Na području opštine nalazi se 89 crkava među kojima je 75 pravoslavnih i 14 katoličkih.

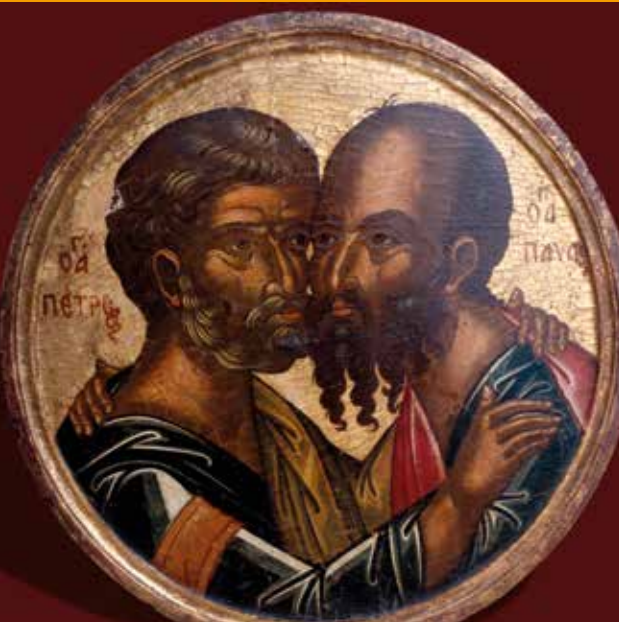
- Nešto niže, prema moru, nalazi se crkva Sv. Jeronima, sagrađena sredinom XIX vijeka, a krasi je djela jednog od najvećih baroknih slikara ovih prostora, peraštanina Tripa Kokolje. Prema nekim arheološkim istraživanjima na tom se mjestu prvobitno nalazio dvor Tvrtka I, osnivača grada
- Nedaleko je i crkva Sv. Leopolda Mandića, sagrađena u XVII vijeku, od 1976. godine posvećena je rođenom novljaninu Svetom Leopoldu Bogdanu Mandiću.
- Crkva Sv. Đorđa na Toploj sagrađena je u drugoj polovini XVII vijeka i u njoj se nalazi izuzetno vrijedna italo-kriška kružna ikona Sv. Petra i Pavla iz XVI vijeka. Crkve Sv. Spasa sagrađena je u neposrednoj blizini na samom početku XVIII vijeka.





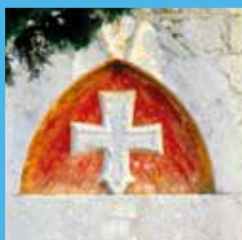
At the territory of the Municipality there are 89 churches - 75 Orthodox and 14 Catholic.

- St. Jeronim's (St. Jerome's Church) is located in the Old Town, on the lower square Mića Pavlovića. It was built in 1856. It is decorated with the works of one of the greatest Baroque painters Tripo Kokolja from Perast. According to some archaeological research on that site there used to be the court of Tvrtko I, the founder of the town ● The church of St. Leopold Mandić was erected by the Venetians, after the liberation of the town from the Turks in 1688. From 1976 it is dedicated to Saint Leopold Bogdan Mandić, born in Herceg Novi.



- St George's Church at Topla was restored in 1848. In this Church there is a most valuable Italo-Crete round icon of St. Peter and Paul dating from the XVI century. The construction of the Church of St. Spas began in 1709 next to St. George's, and was completed in 1713. ●

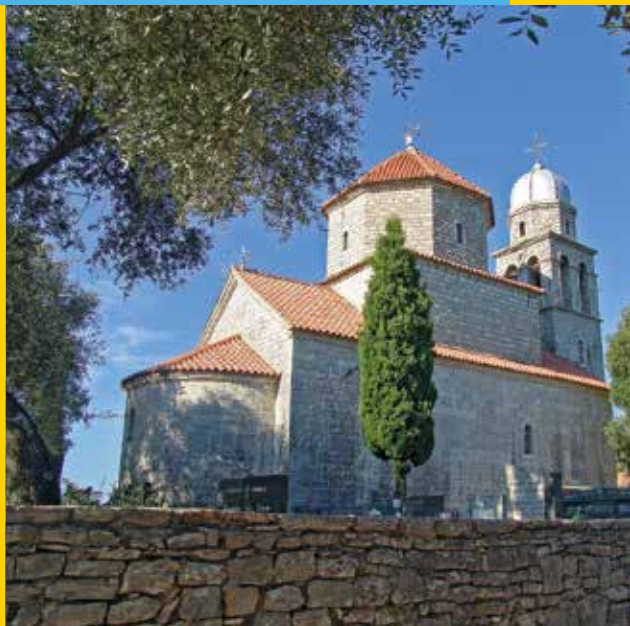




Među brojnim, značajnim sakralnim zdanjima svakako treba istaći i crkvu Sv. Sergeja i Vakha iz XV vijeka u selu Podi koja plijeni svojom vanserijskom arhitekturom, skladnošću i elegancijom,

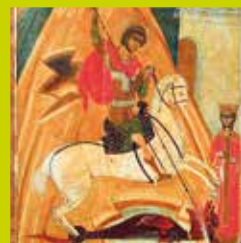
- crkvu Sv. Andrije u Kutima iz XV vijeka, crkvu Riza Bogorodice u Bijeloj sa vanrednom kolekcijom vrijednih knjiga, Sv. Nikole u Radovanićima, Sv. Petke u Mrkovima na Lušnici sa izuzetno vrijednim ikonostasom i freskama. • Crkvu Sv. Tripuna na Lušnici sa ostacima fresaka s kraja XVI vijeka, kao i crkvu Sv. Georgija u Radovanićima. Na dugačkoj listi nepokretnih spomenika kulture su i crkve Sv. Nedelje u Jošicama, Sv. Nikole i Sv. Spiridona u Đenoviću, Sv. Gospe u Prijedoru, Sv. Varvare na Mokrina-ma... •

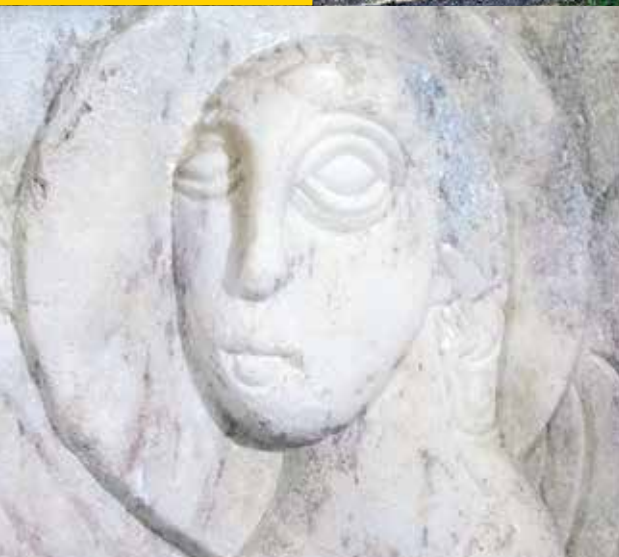




Among significant sacral buildings, the following deserve being mentioned - the church of St. Sergej and Vakh from the XV century in the village of Podi that captures by its individual architecture, harmony and elegance,

- St. Andrew's Church in Kuti from the XVI century, St. Nikola's in Radovanići, St. Petka's in Mrkovi on Luštica peninsula from the XVI century with rarely valuable iconostasis and frescoes by Dimitrije "daskal", founder of the famous Bay of Kotor painting school Dimitrijević-Rafailović.
- St. Tripun's on Luštica peninsula with the remains of frescoes dating from the late XVI century, and St. George's in Radovanići from the XVIII century with well preserved iconostasis by Rafailo Dimitrijević, as well as the churches St. Nedelja in Jošice, St. Nikola's and St. Spiridon's in Đenović, Our Lady's in Prijedor, St. Varvara's in Mokrine... •





Muzej Mirka Komnenovića je zadužbina nekadašnjeg gradonačelnika Herceg Novog.

- Čine ga arheološka, istorijska, etnološka i zbirka ikona. Vrijedni su nalazi iz neolitskog perioda pronađeni u pećini Vranjaj, kao i oni otkriveni u tumulusima iz bronzanog i gvođenog doba. Arheološku zbirku dopunjavaju amfore i djelovi brodskih tereta iz vremena dominacije Stare Grčke, Rima i Vizantije.
- Muzej u svom posjedu ima tridesetak ikona ikonopisne škole Dimitrijević-Rafailović.
- Posebno treba obratiti pažnju na parapetnu ploču iz crkve Sv. Tome u Kutima iz IX vijeka.
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Another historic and cultural landmark is the Regional museum. The building of the museum is the endowment of the former mayor Mirko Komnenović.

- The Museum encompasses archaeological, historical, ethnological and icon collection. They include the remains of the early human communities from the Neolithic period found in the cave Vranjaj, also the findings from the Bronze and Iron Age tumuli. The archaeological collection contains amphorae and fragments of ship cargoes originating from all Mediterranean countries during the dominance of Ancient Greece, Rome and Byzantium.
- The Regional Museum has about thirty icons, predominantly those of Bay of Boka icon painting school Dimitrijević-Rafailović.
- Visitors' attention should be focused at the parapet plate from the church of St. Thomas in Kuti which originally dates from IX century.





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jova dabovića 12 • 85340 herceg novi • montenegro
phone: +382 31 350 820 • www.hercegnovi.travel
fax: +382 31 350 840 • e-mail: info@hercegnovi.travel

