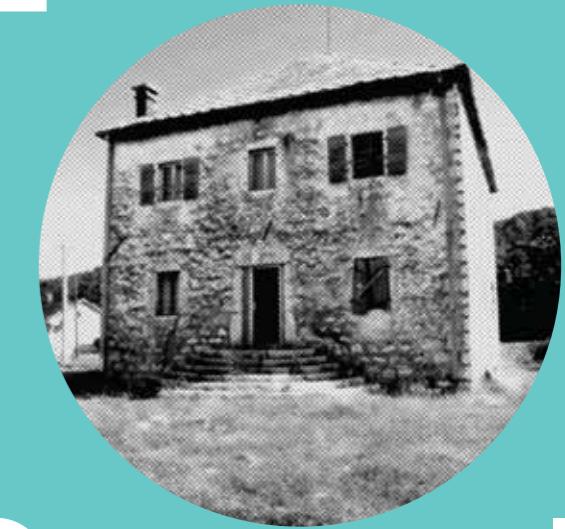


POTENCIJALI KULTURNE BAŠTINE CRNE GORE

/ EKONOMSKA
VALORIZACIJA /



POTENTIALS OF MONTENEGRIN CULTURAL HERITAGE

/ ECONOMIC VALORIZATION /

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Poštovani čitaoci,

U publikaciji koja je pred vama predstavljeno je dvadeset sedam kulturnih dobara, i 3 potencijalna, kojima želimo da ukažemo na crnogorsko kulturno nasljeđe čiji potencijal pruža značajne mogućnosti za buduća ulaganja. Uvjereni smo da na ovaj način otvaramo novi prostor za povezivanje kulture sa drugim resorima, ali i za razvijanje novog pristupa u stvaranju uslova za održivo korišćenje kulturne baštine.

Želimo da ukažemo na višestruki značaj kulturne baštine, koja osim kulturno-istorijskih i estetskih vrijednosti, posjeduje i ekonomski. Ovaj vid valorizacije, povezan sa održivom namjenom, a u skladu sa poštovanjem konzervatorskih principa, upravo je put za koji vjerujemo da doprinosi unapređenju, zaštiti i očuvanju kulturnih dobara, koja po svojoj osnovnoj funkciji, arhitektonskom izrazu i lokaciji čine neodvojivi dio prostora u kojem se nalaze. Praveći otklon od tradicionalnog gledišta, koje zastupa tezu nepostojanja ekonomskih benefita koje baština nosi,

Dear readers,

In the publication in front of you, we are presenting 27 cultural properties, and 3 potential once, that indicate Montenegrin cultural heritage, ripe with potential for various future investment possibilities. We are certain that in this way we are opening a new venue for interconnectivity between culture and other departments, as well as developing a new approach for facilitating conditions of sustainable usage of cultural heritage.

We would like to point out multifaceted significance of cultural heritage - culturo-historical, aesthetic, as well as economic. Sustainable usage and this type of valorization in accordance with principles of conservation represent a path that we believe leads to improvement, protection and preservation of cultural heritage. Basic function of cultural properties, as well as their architecture and location, create an inseparable part of the space they occupy. Traditional viewpoint that denies economic benefits of cultural heritage



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a oslanjajući se na principe razvoja kulturnog turizma, ali i potrebu uspostavljanja savremene namjene objektima koji su u prošlosti korišćeni za svrhe koje nijesu uskladene sa modernim tokovima života, pokušaćemo da predstavimo segmente crnogorske kulturne baštine čiji multidisplinarni značaj ukazuje na mogućnosti revitalizacije, kroz uspostavljanje privatno – javnih partnerstava i drugih modела udruživanja, za dobrobit cijelokupne zajednice.

Zaštita i očuvanje kulturnih dobara ne predstavljaju cilj sam po sebi, najviše iz razloga neodrživosti, pa se nameće potreba za uspostavljanjem upotrebljene vrijednosti, koja bi lokalnoj zajednici, ali i društvu u cjelini, približila značaj i značenje kulturnog dobra i omogućila njegovo održivo korišćenje. U skladu sa navedenim, predstavljeni potencijali crnogorske kulturne baštine se u najvećem broju nalaze na atraktivnim lokacijama, koje ih čine pogodnim za dalja ulaganja. Iako nijesu izdvojeni prema kriterijumu kategorije, predstavljaju optimalan okvir za dalji razvoj i ulaganje, kroz investicije koje bi omogućile njihovo održivo korišćenje. Najbolji primjer potencijala crnogorske kulturne baštine vidljiv je u njihovom visokom pozicioniranju u današnjoj turističkoj ponudi, koju karakteriše sve izrazitije odstupanje od tradicionalnog modela jednoličnih zatvorenih hotelskih kompleksa. Upravo taj trend svojevrsne turističke "nomaderije" – stalni porast turista koji se kratko zadržavaju na jednom mjestu u cilju upoznavanja što većeg broja autentičnih lokaliteta koji ukazuju na istoriju crnogorskog naroda i naroda koji su živjeli na ovom prostoru stvarajući multikulturalnost i multietičnost kao najveće vrijednosti našeg društva – otvara značajne mogućnosti ekonomske valorizacije brojnih potencijala crnogorske kulturne baštine.

Tretman baštine koji prevaziđa ustaljene kategorije koje je stavlja na marginu ekonomskog razvoja, ali i potreba

is avoided here, and in this publication, we draw from principles of cultural tourism, as well as a need for establishing modern use for the properties that lost their use in the past times. We will try to present segments of Montenegrin cultural heritage that have several levels of significance that point to possibilities of revitalization through establishment of private - public partnerships and other unions, for the benefit of the whole community.

Protection and preservation of cultural properties is not a goal unto itself, mostly due to the unsustainability of the idea. A need arises for finding value in use of the properties that would convey the significance and meaning of a cultural property to the local community and society in general, enabling its sustainable use. Presented here are the potentials of Montenegrin cultural heritage that are located on attractive sites, which makes them interesting for further investments. Although not underlined through categories, they represent an optimal framework for further development and investments that would facilitate their sustainable use. The best example of potentials Montenegrin cultural heritage has is in their prominent spot in today's tourist offers, characterized by abandonment of traditional hotel complexes model. The trend of "touristic nomads" - a growth in the number of tourists that spend short amount of time getting to know as many authentic sites as possible - will open the doors to significant economic valorization of many Montenegrin cultural potentials as well as point to the history of Montenegrin people and people who have lived in these areas, promoting multicultural and multi-ethnic values of Montenegrin society.

Cultural heritage requires a treatment that exceeds common categories that keep it at the margins of economic development, and there is a need to establish an authen-





za uspostavljanjem autentične turističke ponude čiji su prirodni potencijali osnaženi onim kulturnim, daje prostor za sveobuhvatan pristup i uvezivanje privrede i kulture, ekonomskih benefita i potreba lokalne zajednice. Sve bolja saobraćajna infrastruktura Crne Gore, nove marketinške mogućnosti, kao i dobri primjeri uvezivanja recentnog kulturnog stvaralaštva s kulturnim nasljeđem, dodatna su motivacija za kreiranje funkcionalnijih i obostrano korisnih odnosa između kapitala i kulture. Taj odnos mora biti zasnovan na jasno i stručno definisanim normama očuvanja kulturnog nasljeđa, kako bi se izbjegao svaki oblik njegove degradacije.

Na stranicama koje slijede, bogatstvo i vrijednosti kulturnih slojeva, koji su danas vidljivi u Crnoj Gori, predstavljeni su kroz jedinstvene i reprezentativne primjerke objekata u okviru svoje vrste: ruralna naselja, fortifikacije, profane i sakralne objekte, stare urbane cjeline.

Iako bogatstvo crnogorske kulturne baštine prevazilazi ovu publikaciju, dodatni cilj je da zainteresuje stručnu i laičku javnost za dalje istraživanje jedne veoma inspirativne i još uvijek nedovoljno valorizovane oblasti, čime se može upotpuniti slika Crne Gore u svijetu i dati značajan doprinos ekonomskom razvoju.

Prof. mr Janko LJUMOVIĆ,
ministar

mr Aleksandar DAJKOVIĆ,
generalni direktor Direktorata za kulturnu baštinu

tic tourist offer that would strengthen natural resources with cultural ones. Combining the two creates a space for wholesome approach and connection between commerce and culture, economic benefits and needs of local community. Further motivation for creating functional, mutually beneficial connections between capital and culture is found in the ever-improving traffic infrastructure of Montenegro, new marketing opportunities, and good examples of connections between recent cultural creations and cultural heritage. This connection must be based on clearly and professionally defined normatives of cultural heritage preservation, in order to avoid any form of its degradation.

On the pages that follow, the wealth and values of cultural layers visible in Montenegro today are presented through unique examples of objects within their type: rural settlements, fortifications, profane and sacral objects, old urban settlements.

Although the value of Montenegrin cultural heritage exceeds this publication, our additional goal is to peak the interest of expert and layman public in order to further explore a very inspirational and still undervalued field, that could contribute to Montenegro's economic development and its image in the world.

Prof. MSc Janko LJUMOVIĆ
Minister

MSc Aleksandar DAJKOVIĆ
General Director of Directorate for Cultural Heritage



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1.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Gradske bedeme - ostaci Onogošta

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno- istorijska cjelina

- homogeni grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje broj 1248 od 27.11.1957.

godine

Period gradnje: 1280. godina

Lokacija: Opština Nikšić

Vlasništvo: Opština Nikšić

Kratak opis: Očuvani ostaci Onogošta nalaze se na kamenitom uzvišenju koje se izdiže iznad Nikšičkog polja u pravcu jugoistok – sjeverozapad. Površina pod ostacima bedema na površini od cca 4.500,0 m². Najstariji dokument o Onogoštu potiče iz 1280. godine i nalazi se u Dubrovačkom arhivu. Fortifikacioni kompleks grada čine dvije cjeline: u ravnici, ostaci tzv. Donjeg grada sa pet kula na koji se nadovezuje fortifikacioni sistem tzv. Gornjeg grada sa šest kula i nekoliko pomoćnih objekata, vezanih za fortifikacionu funkciju kompleksa. Čitav grad je bio opasan bedemima, debljine cca 2 m i ojačan kulama.

Stanje: Loše. Ministarstvo kulture je 2015-16. godine, finansijski podržalo konzervatorski projekat i sanaciju dijela bedema, a 2017. II fazu sanacionih radova.

Name of cultural property: City walls - Onogošt remains

Type of cultural property: Cultural and historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 1248 from 27.11.1957

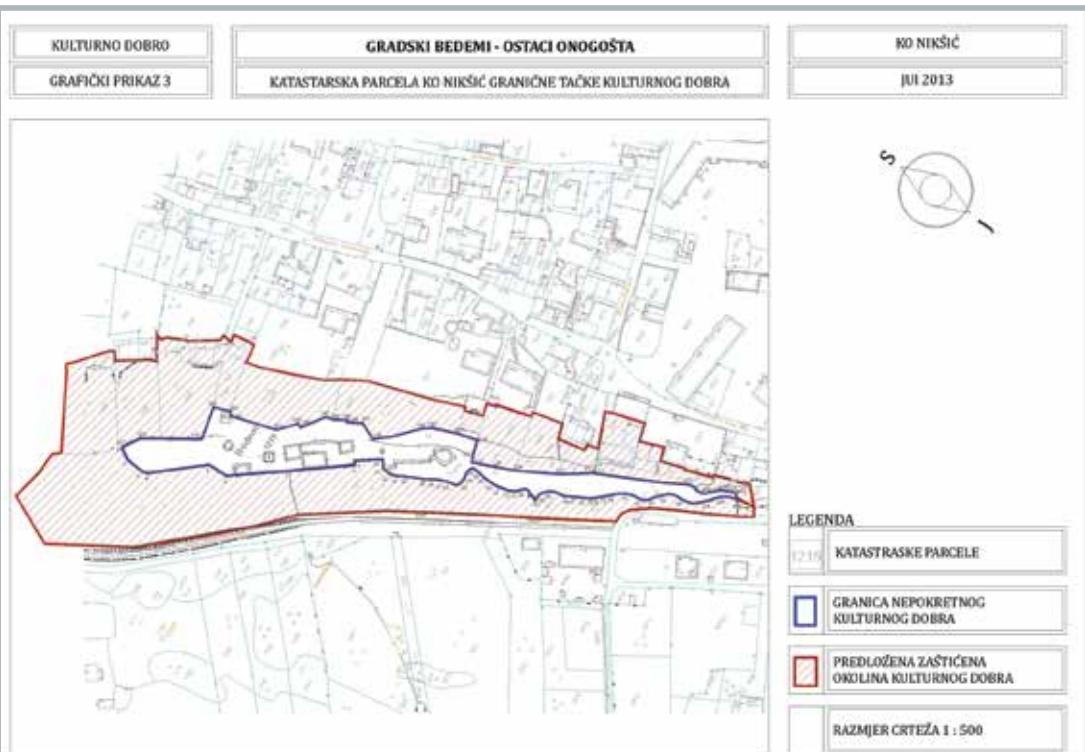
Period of construction: 1280

Location: Nikšić Municipality

Ownership: Nikšić Municipality

Short description: Preserved Onogošt remains are located on a rocky hilltop above Field of Nikšić in the direction of southeast – northwest, on the area of 4.500,40 m². The oldest document on Onogošt dates from 1280 and is found in the Archives of Dubrovnik. Fortification complex of the city is made of two units - in the valley, remains of the so-called Lower city with five towers that are connected to the fortification system of the so-called Upper city with six towers and several additional facilities pertaining to functionality of the complex. The whole city was surrounded with walls of cca 2 m in width, strengthened with towers.

Condition: Poor. Ministry of Culture financed the production of the conservation project and rehabilitation of parts of walls in 2015. and 2016, while in 2017. second phase of the rehabilitation works was financed.



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KULTURNA DOBRA

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 6

GRADSKI BEDEMI - OSTACI ONOGOŠTA

ORTOFOTO PRIKAZ PREDLOŽENE ZAŠTIĆENE OKOLINE KULTURNOG DOBRA

KO NIKŠIĆ

JUL 2013



GPS KOORDINATE KULTURNOG DOBRA

42°46'30" N
18°56'30" E

LEGENDA

GRADSKI BEDEMI (4.500,40 m²)

GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG
KULTURNOG DOBRA

PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA
OKOLINA KULTURNOG DOBRA

RAZMJER CRTEŽA 1 : 500



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Naziv kulturnog dobra: Ganića kula

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profano - fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: lokalni značaj/Rješenje broj 08-117/2 od 20.02.1987.

godine

Period gradnje: 1797. godina

Lokacija: Rožaje

Vlasništvo: Skupština opštine Rožaje

Kratak opis: Ganića kula je najstarija kuća u Rožajama i predstavlja karakterističan primjer objekata iz turskog perioda. Nalazi se na sjeveroistoku Rožaja, u podnožju Ganića krša, sa lijeve strane rijeke Ibra. Kula je sagradena kao utvrđenje za odbranu od Karadordrevih ustanika, a kasnije je služila za stanovanje porodice Ganić. Površina koju zahvata kulturnog dobra iznosi 65,25 m².

Tokom vremena Kula je zapuštena, a uslijed razornog zemljotresa, 1979. godine, znatno oštećena. Danas su od Kule sačuvani ostaci zidova izbe i dio zidova prizemlja.

Stanje: Loše. Ministarstvo kulture je 2015. godine, finansijski podržalo izradu konzervatorskog projekta za sanaciju ovog kulturnog dobra.

Name of cultural property: Tower of Ganići

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical object

- Work of architecture
- Profane - fortification

Category: Local significance / Order No: 08-117/2 from 20.02.1987

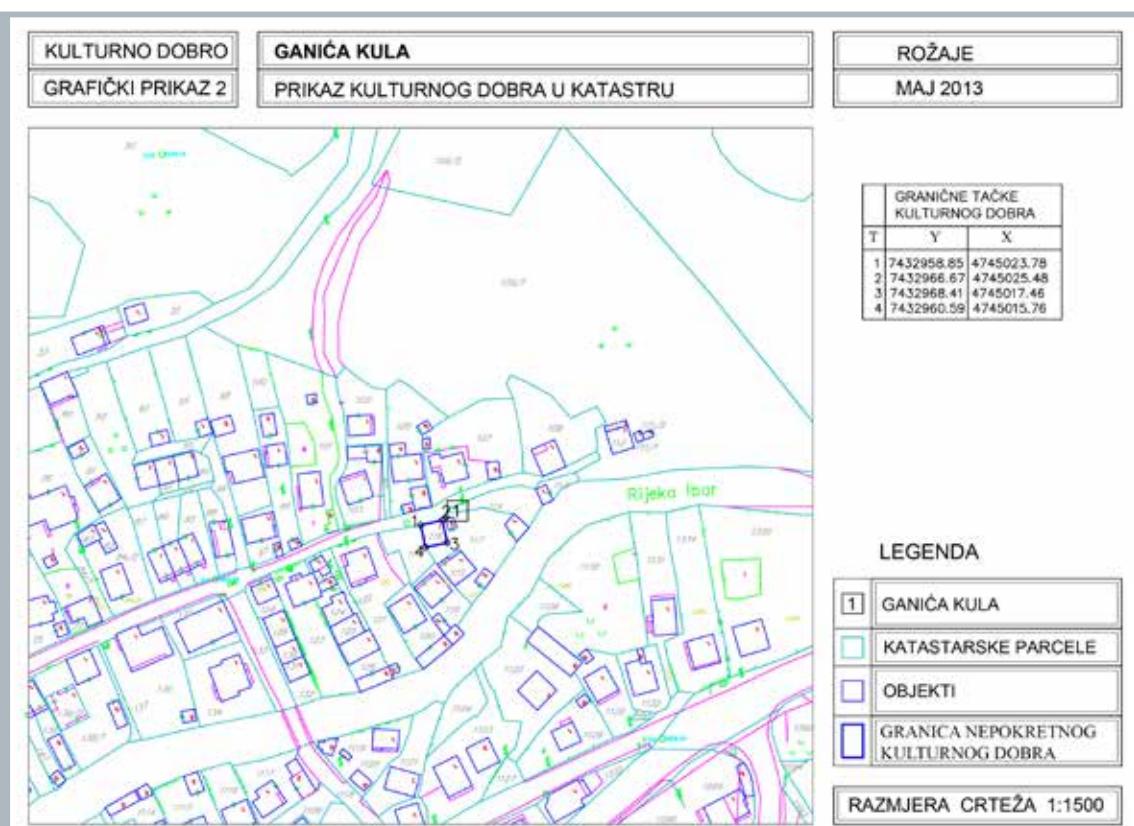
Period of construction: 1797

Location: Rožaje

Ownership: Assembly of Rožaje Municipality

Short description: Tower of Ganići is the oldest house in Rožaje and it represents a characteristic example of an object dating from period of Ottoman Empire. It is located in the northeast of Rožaje, below Rock of Ganići, on the left bank of River Ibar. The Tower was built as a fortification for defense against Karadordre's rebels, and later it was used by Ganić family as a house. The area this cultural property covers is 65,25 m². Over time, the Tower was neglected, and after the devastating earthquake of 1979, it was severely damaged. Today, there are remains of the walls of a room and ground floor.

Condition: Poor. Ministry of Culture financed the production of the conservation project for the rehabilitation of cultural property in 2015.



KULTURNO DOBRO

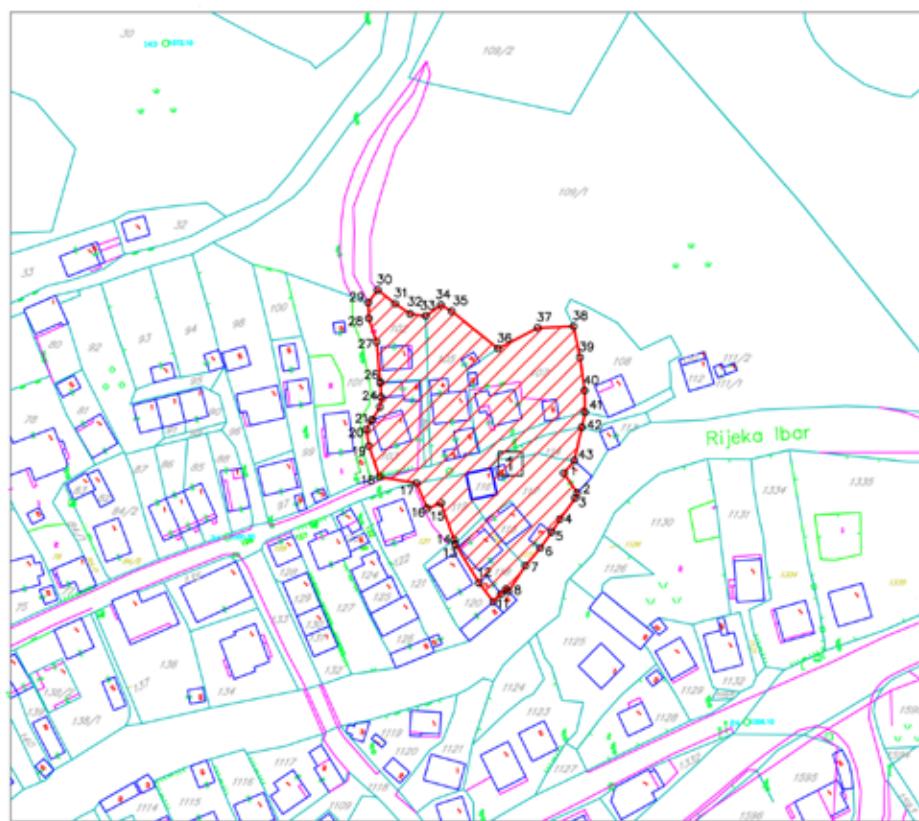
GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 3

GANIĆA KULA

PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA OKOLINA K. DOBRA

ROŽAJE

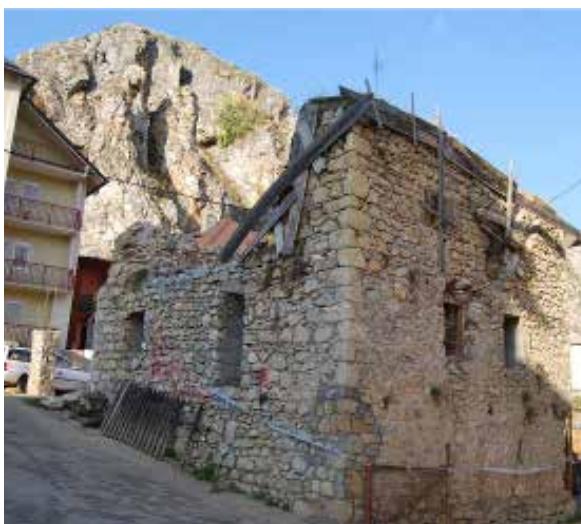
MAJ 2013



LEGENDA

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | GANIĆA KULA |
| <u> </u> | GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG
KULTURNOG DOBRA |
|  | PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA
OKOLINA K. DOBRA |

RAZMJERA CRTEŽA 1:1500



3.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Grand hotel, bivša "Lokanda"

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

• profani objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj 03-71/1, od 06.02.1960. godine

Period gradnje: 1864. godina

Lokacija: Istorijsko jezgro Cetinja, Prijestonica

Vlasništvo: Prijestonica Cetinje

Kratak opis: Objekat je bio lociran u neposrednoj blizini gradskog parka „13 jul“ i zgrade Đevojačkog instituta. Površina koju zahvataju granice kulturnog dobra iznosi 2.428 m². Lokanda je prvi javni objekat ovog tipa u Crnoj Gori. U hotelu su gostovali brojni domaći i inostrani gosti, kao i ličnosti iz svijeta književnosti, umjetnosti. U prvoj deceniji XX vijeka u „Lokandi“ je bilo smješteno diplomatsko predstavništvo SAD, a od tridesetih godina, objekat je izdavan u najam, sve do osamdesetih godina prošlog vijeka, kada je srušen zbog oštećenja u zemljotresu 1979. godine.

Stanje: Objekat je porušen u katastrofalnom zemljotresu 1979. godine

Name of cultural property: Hotel Grand, former Lokanda

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

• Profane

Category: National significance / Order No: 03-71/1 from 06.02.1960

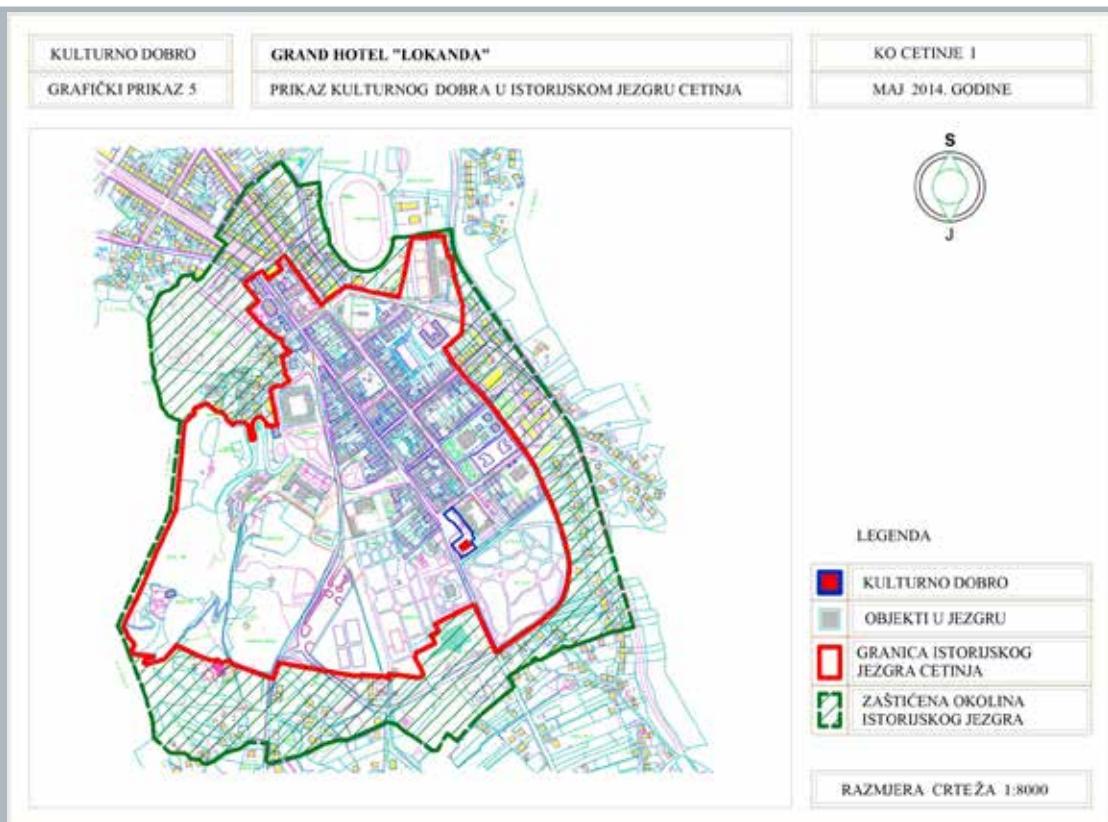
Period of construction: 1864

Location: Historical core of Royal Capital Cetinje

Ownership: Royal Capital Cetinje

Short description: The property was located near city park „13 jul“ and the building of Girls' Institute. The estate of this property is 2.428 m². Lokanda was the first public facility of this type in Montenegro. Many national and international guests visited the Hotel, as well as many writers, artists. During the first decade of XX century, diplomatic office of US was located in Lokanda, and in the period from 1930s - 80s, it was rented. It collapsed during the earthquake of 1979.

Condition: The property was destroyed in the devastating earthquake of 1979.



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KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 4

GRAND HOTEL "LOKANDA"

ORTOFOTO PRIKAZ KULTURNOG DOBRA

KO CETINJE I

MAJ 2013. GODINE



LEGENDA

KULTURNO DOBRO

GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG
KULTURNOG DOBRA

RAZMJERA CRTEŽA 1:1000



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4.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Kanli kula

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj / Rješenje br. 1117/1 od 25.11.1957.

godine

Period gradnje: srednji vijek

Lokacija: Stari grad, Herceg Novi

Vlasništvo: Opština Herceg Novi

Kratak opis: Kula se nalazi na krajnjem sjevernom dijelu Starog hercegnovskog grada i predstavlja dio njegovog složenog fortifikacionog sistema. Površina granice kulturnog dobra iznos cca 3.000 m².

Svoj današnji izgled Tvrđava je dobila u vrijeme turske dominacije, sredinom XVI vijeka. Osnova današnje Tvrđave ima oblik nepravilnog pravougaonika dimenzija cca 70 x 60 m sa relativno dobro očuvanim spoljašnjim zidovima i kulama na uglovima. Zidana je uglavnom od grubo tesanog lokalnog kamena vezanog krećnim malterom. Prvobitno je imala jednu kapiju, sa južne strane, koja je vodila u grad, a kasnije je formiran novi ulaz, koji je i danas u funkciji. Unutrašnjost fortifikacije je funkcionalno podijeljena u dvije cjeline, prvu koja je u funkciji auditorijuma - gledališta polukružnog oblika i drugu u funkciji pozornice sa pomoćnim prostorijama ispod nje. Obje cjeline su funkcionalna interpolacija moderne arhitekture.

Stanje: Spoljni zidovi i kule su uglavnom očuvani, dok su pojedine partie kule u lošem stanju.

Name of cultural property: Kanli Tower

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 1117/1 from 25.11.1957

Period of construction: Medieval times

Location: Old City of Herceg Novi

Ownership: Herceg Novi Municipality

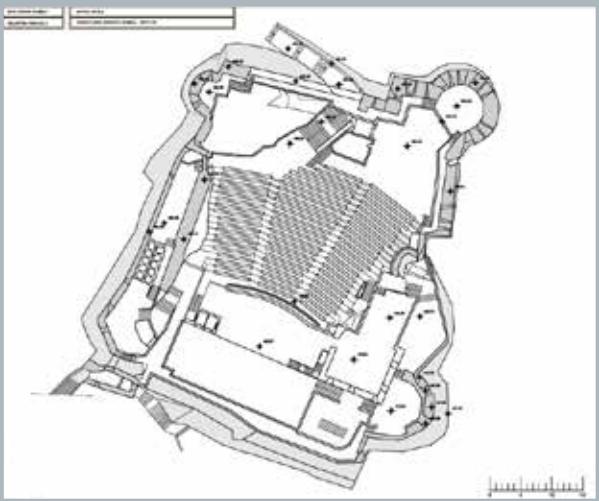
Short description: The tower. It is located on the furthest northern point of the Old City of Herceg Novi and it represents a part of its complex fortification system. The area of this property covers 3000m². Its modern appearance was created during the Ottoman Empire, in mid XVI century. The basis of today's fortification has a shape of an irregular rectangle cca 70 x 60 meters. Its facades and towers are relatively well preserved. It is built mainly of roughly hewn local stone bonded with lime mortar. At first, it had only one gate on the southern side that leads into the city. A new entrance was formed later, and it is still used today. The interior of the fortification is divided into two areas; the first one is the auditorium, theatre of semi-circular shape and a stage with additional rooms below it. Both units are functional interpolation of modern architecture.

Condition: The exterior walls and towers are mostly preserved, while some areas are in poor condition.



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5.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Kuća Miroslava Štumbergera

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
 - profani objekat

Kategorija: lokalni značaj/Rješenje broj 927/52 iz 1952. godine.

Period gradnje: početak XX vijeka

Lokacija: Baošići, Herceg Novi

Vlasništvo: Mjesna zajednica Baošići - korišćenje

Kratak opis: Kuća kapetana Miroslava Štumbergera nalazi se u gornjem dijelu naselja Baošići, na cca 2 km od glavnog magistralnog puta. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 723 m². Kulturno dobro čini terasasti vrt, sa tipičnom mediteranskom vegetacijom, kuća spratnosti P+1 i pomoći objekti. Gradivni materijal je kamen.

Short description: The house of Captain Miroslav Štumberger is located in the upper area of Baošići settlement, cca 2 km away from the main highway. The cultural property covers the area of 723m². The property is made of a garden with a balcony, with typical Mediterranean vegetation, a house that has a ground floor and one floor above, and additional facilities. The main construction

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Miroslav Štumberger's house

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
 - Profane

Category: Local significance / Order No: 927/52 from 1952

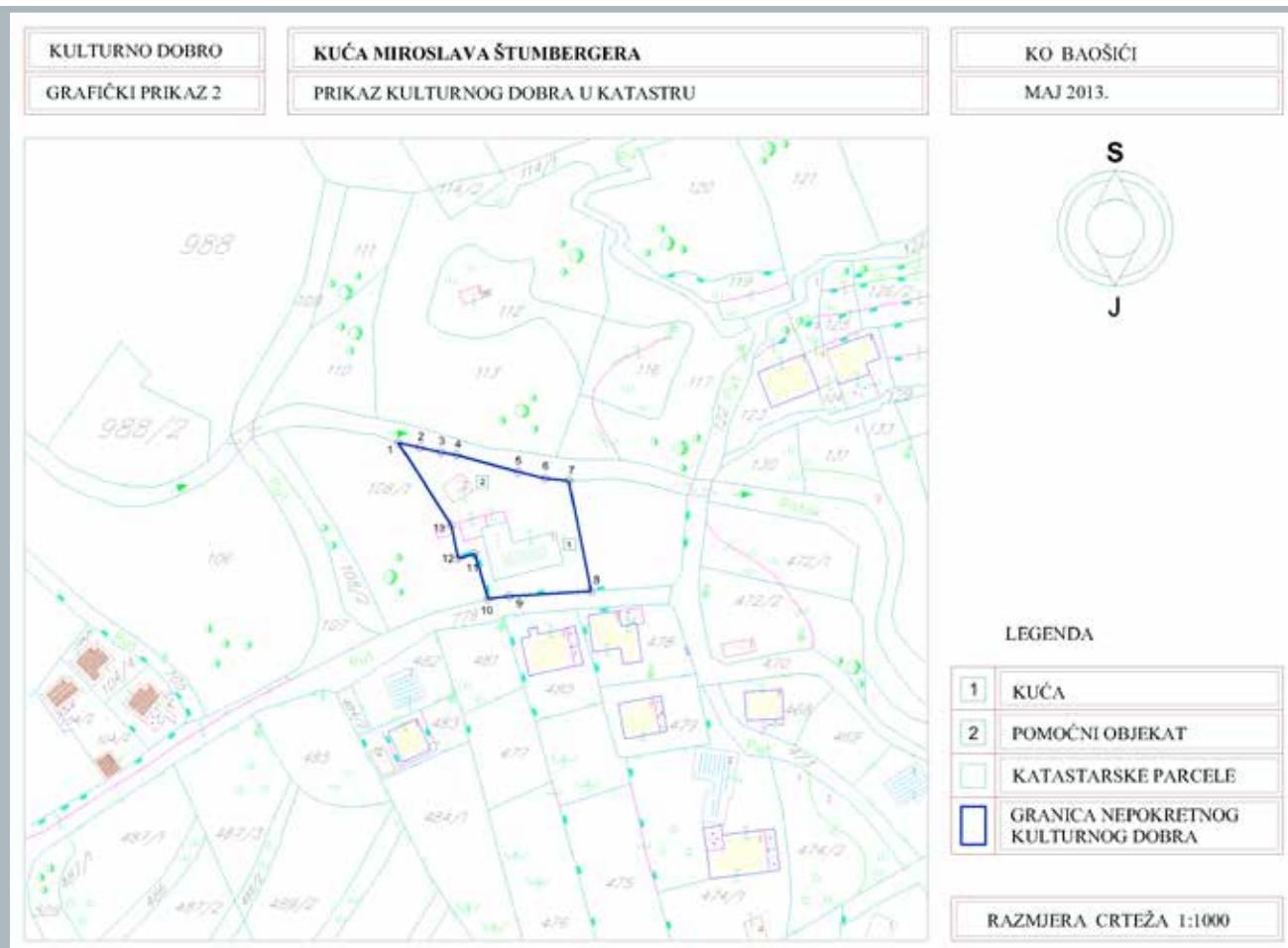
Period of construction: the beginning of XX century

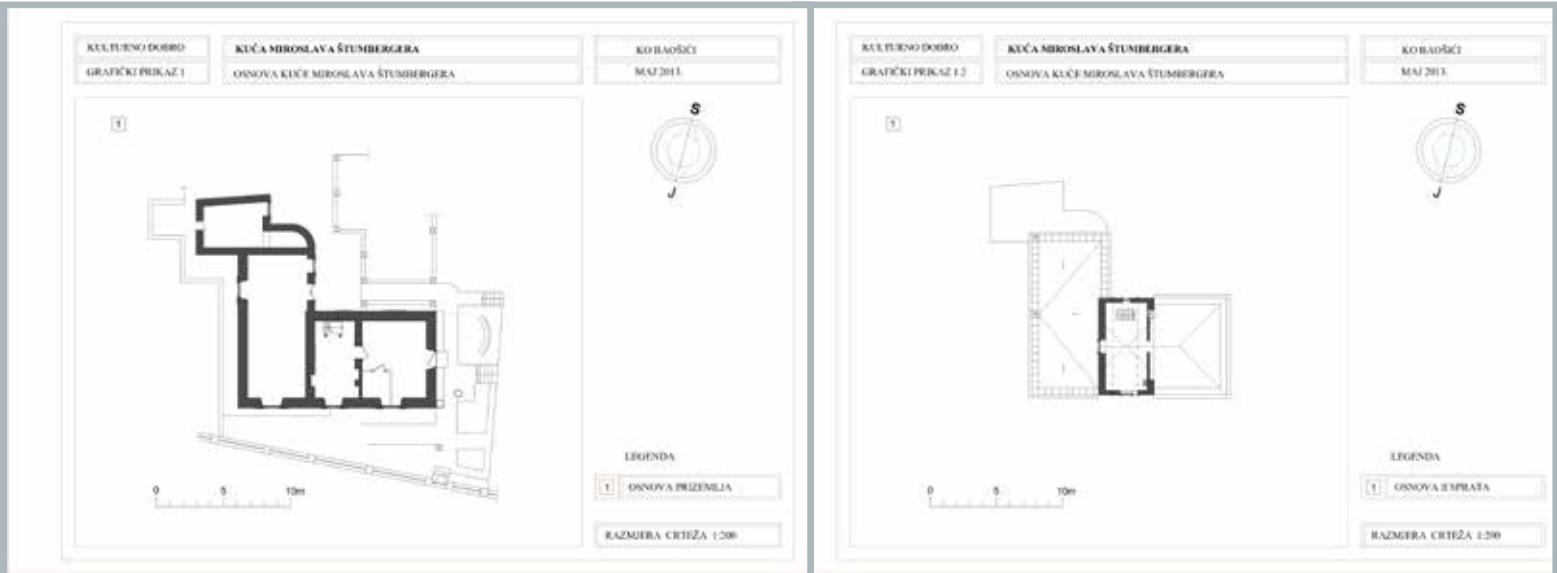
Location: Baošići, Herceg Novi

Ownership: Local community of Baošići - usage

Short description: The house of Captain Miroslav Štumberger is located in the upper area of Baošići settlement, cca 2 km away from the main highway. The cultural property covers the area of 723m². The property is made of a garden with a balcony, with typical Mediterranean vegetation, a house that has a ground floor and one floor above, and additional facilities. The main construction material was stone.

Condition: Poor.





Naziv kulturnog dobra: Kula Baja Pivljanina

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj. 730 od 12. 07. 1950.

godine

Period gradnje: XVII vijek

Lokacija: Dražin vrt, Kotor

Vlasništvo: korisnik, HP "Fjord" AD Kotor

Kratak opis: Kula je posvećena znamenitom junaku Baju Nikoliću – Pivljaninu, u kojoj je živio a najvjeroatnije je i podigao. Nalazi se u okviru Kulturno-istorijskog i prirodnog područja Kotora, u priobalnom dijelu naselja Dražin Vrt. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra, iznosi 568 m². Ispred Kule se pruža duga šljunkovita uvala, a od šume u pozadini odvaja je magistralni put koji prolazi neposredno uz zadnju njenu fasadu. Kula je približno kvadratne osnove i ima prizemlje, dva sprata i potkrovље, sa organizacijom prostora po vertikali. U prizemlju, koje je delimično uokvanato, nalazio se ulaz i pomoćne prostorije, dok su na spratovima bile prosotrije za stanovanje, a u potkrovlu kuhinja. Stepenište je drveno, kao i međuspratne tavanice. Kula je sagrađena od lokalnog sivog kamena, ima dvovodni krov, pokriven kanalicom.

Stanje: Loše, u dijelu krovne konstrukcije, a evidentne su i nestrukturne intervencije, a objekat nema adekvatnu funkciju.

Name of cultural property: Tower of Bajo Pivljanin

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Residential - Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 730 from 12. 07. 1950

Period of construction: XVII century

Location: Garden of Draža, Kotor

Ownership: HP "Fjord" AD Kotor - usage

Short description: The Tower is dedicated to the famous hero Bajo Nikolić – Pivljanin. He lived in this Tower, and he was the one to construct it most, likely. It is located within Natural and Culturo - Historical Area of Kotor, in the vicinity of Garden of Draža, near the shore. The area that this cultural property covers is 568 m². In front of the Tower, there is a long gravel bay. The highway is passing by its walls, separating it from the woods behind. The Tower's foundation is square and it has a ground floor, two floors and an attic, organized vertically. The ground floor is partially dug in. The entrance and additional facilities were located in the ground floor. Two higher floors were used for accommodation, and the kitchen was in the attic. The stairs are wooden, as well as roofs between the floors. The Tower was built of local gray stone, it has a gabled roof, and it is covered with tiles.

Condition: Poor. Roof construction is in a bad condition. There is proof of unprofessional interventions, and the property lacks appropriate function.



KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 10

KULA BAJA PIVLJANINA, DRAŽIN VRT, ORAHOVAC

GRANIČNE TAČKE PREDLOŽENE ZAŠTIĆENE
OKOLINE KULTURNOG DOBRA

ORAHOVAC II

JUN 2013



LEGENDA:

1	KULA BAJA PIVLJANINA
	GRANIČNA NEPOKRETNOG KULTURNOG DOBRA
	PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA OKOLINA KULTURNOG DOBRA

RAZMJERA CRTEŽA 1:4000



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Naziv kulturnog dobra: Kula Voltica

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: lokalni značaj/Rješenje broj: 322/1 od 1955. godine

Period gradnje: 1854. godina

Lokacija: Staro Selo, Župa, Opština Nikšić

Vlasništvo: ne postoje katastarski podaci

Kratak opis: Kula Voltica je karaula-tvrđava podignuta 1854. godine, u doba vladavine knjaza Danila Petrovića. Nalazi se na blagom uzvišenju u Starom Selu. Površina koju zahvata graniča kulturnog dobra iznosi 2.085,85 m². Zidana je od kamena i oblutaka. Ima karakterističan stil građenja na „volat“, po čemu je i dobila naziv. Kula je pravougaonog oblika, spratnosti P+1, sa dvije okrugle kule debljih zidova na kojima su izvedene brojne puškarnice. Tokom turskih napada u njoj su bili smješteni vojnici i „teško“ naoružanje, pa je predstavljala sigurnu odbranu ovog kraja od čestih turskih upada.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Voltica Tower

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Fortification

Category: Local significance / Order No: 322/1 from 1955

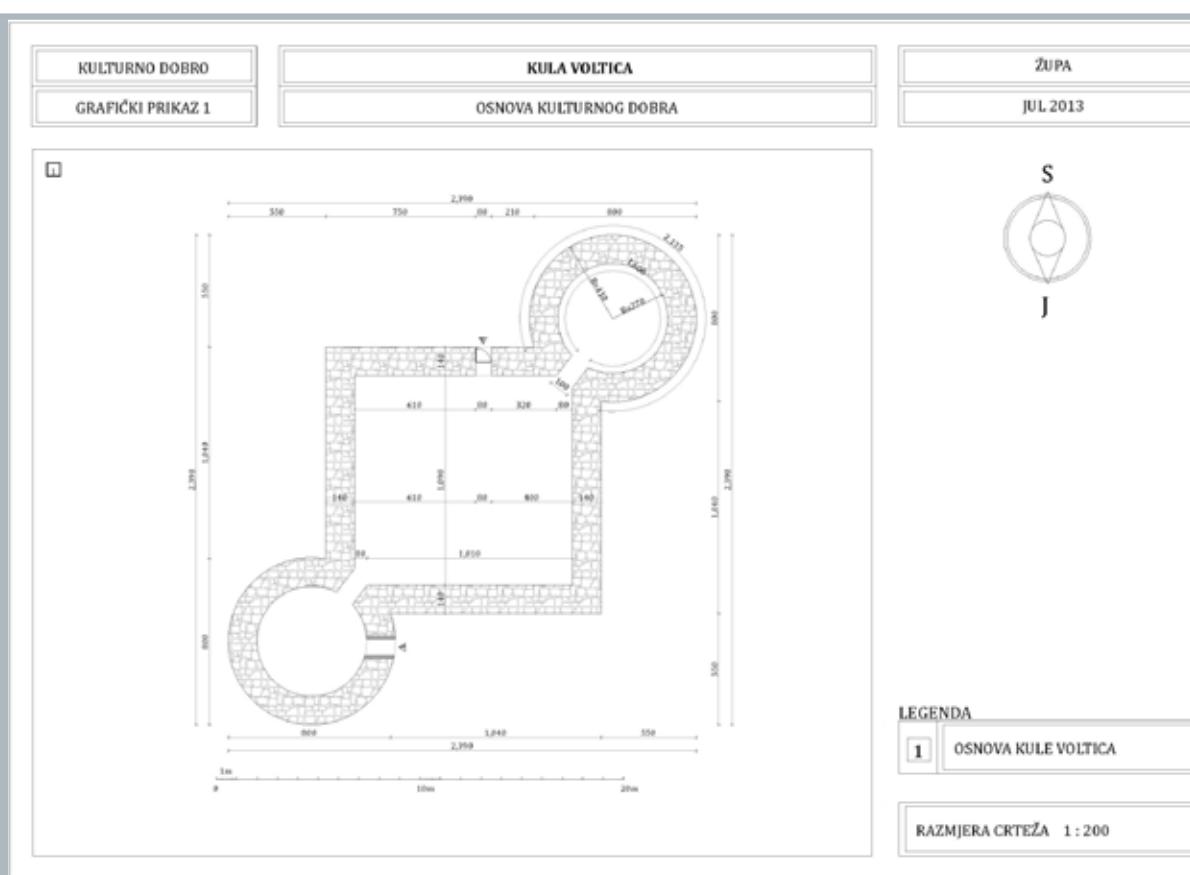
Period of construction: 1854

Location: Staro Selo, Župa, Nikšić Municipality

Ownership: No cadastral data available

Short description: Voltica Tower is a tana fortification built in 1854, during the rulership of Prince Danilo Petrović. It is located on a small hilltop in Staro Selo. The area it covers is 2.085,85 m². It was built from stones and pebbles. It was built in characteristical style of "volat", which is how it got its name. It is rectangular in shape, with a ground floor and one floor above it, with two round towers of strong walls with many loopholes. During Turkish attacks, soldiers and heavy artillery were put in the Tower because it provided secure defence of this area.

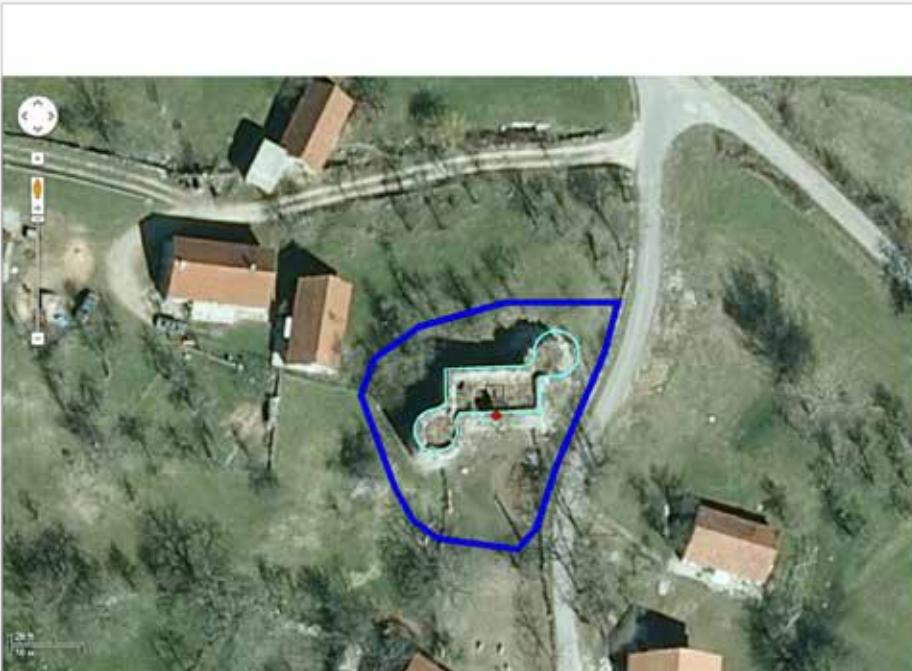
Condition: Poor.



KULTURNO DOBRO
GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 2

KULA VOLTICA
ORTOFOTO PRIKAZ KULTURNOG DOBRA

STARO Selo - ŽUPA
JUL 2013



GPS KOORDINATE KULTURNOG DOBRA

●	42°43'13" N
	19°06'44" E

LEGENDA

- 1 KULA VOLTICA (270,5 m²)
- GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG KULTURNOG DOBRA

RAZMJER CRTEŽA 1 : 500



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8.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Ljetnjikovac knjaza Nikole

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj 08-1542/3 od 21.12.1964. godine

Period gradnje: 1876-1878. godine

Lokacija: Opština Nikšić

Vlasništvo: Opština Nikšić

Kratak opis: Ljetnjikovac knjaza Nikole nalazi se u blizini Saborne crkve u Nikšiću, a sa zgradom Dvorca kralja Nikole - današnjim Muzejom, spada u reprezentativne objekte grada. Površina objekta iznosi 116 m², a granica nepokretnog kulturnog dobra 1.100 m². Objekat je orijentisan je u pravcu istok – zapad. To je prvi državni objekat podignut u Nikšiću poslije njegovog oslobođenja i pri-pajanja Knjaževinini Crnoj Gori. Služio je kao ljetnja rezidencija crnogorskom vladaru, a istovremeno je bio mjesto gdje je knjaz Nikola vodio razgovore sa crnogorskim glavarima o političkim pi-tanjima užeg ili šireg značaja. Takvu funkciju Ljetnjikovac je imao sve do 1900. godine, kada je podignut novi dvor-sadašnji Muzej. Zgrada se sastoji od podruma, prizemlja i sprata, a građena je od poluobradenog kamena sa dersovanim fugama. U neposrednoj blizini nalaze se i prateći objekti: zgrada za perjanike – pratnju i konjušnicu.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: King Nikola Summer House

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane

Category: National significance / Order No: 08-1542/3 from 21.12.1964

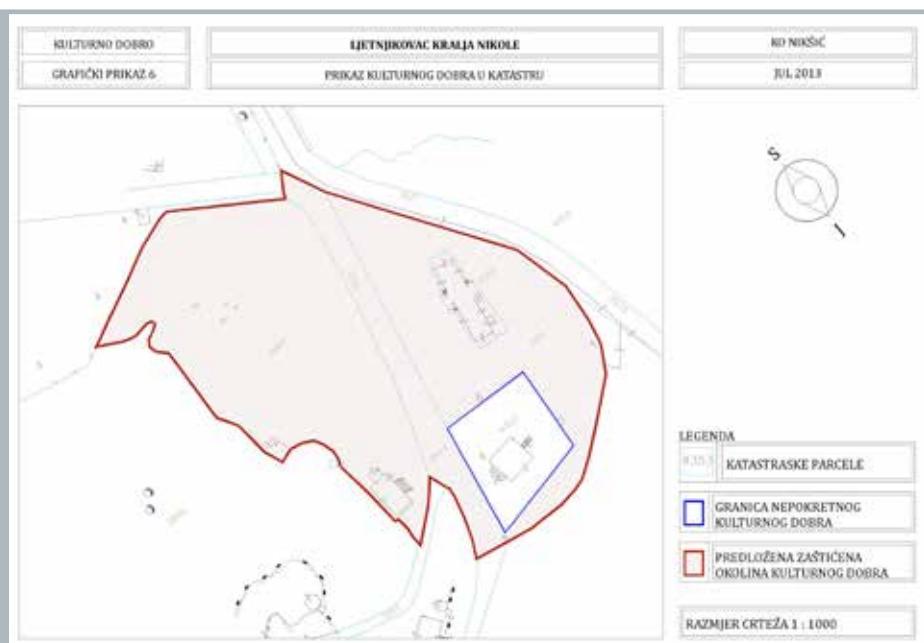
Period of construction: 1876-1878

Location: Nikšić Municipality

Ownership: Nikšić Municipality

Short description: King Nikola's Summer House is located near Saborna crkva in Nikšić. Along with the building of King Nikola's Palace that is a museum today, it belongs to a group of represen-tational objects of this city. Surface of structure is 116 m², while the cultural property is oriented in the east-west direction. The border of the cultural property cover the area of 1.100 m². It is the first state object built in Nikšić after its liberation and annexation to Principality of Montenegro. It served as a summer house to the Montenegrin King, where he met Montenegrin leaders and dis-cussed different political topics. The property served this function until 1900, when a new palace was built and the property became a museum. The property has a cellar, ground floor and one floor above. It was built from semi-dressed stone with pointed joints. In the immediate vicinity are the following objects: building for Perjanik-escorts and stables.

Condition: Poor.



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KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 7

LJETNIKOVAC KRALJA NIKOLE

ORTOPOTO PRIKAZ PREDLOŽENE ZAŠTIĆENE OKOLINE KULTURNOG DOBRA

KO NIŠIĆ

JUL 2013



GPS KOORDINATE KULTURNOG DOBRA

42°46'01" N
18°57'16" E

LEGENDA

LJETNIKOVAC KRALJA (116.0 m²)

GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG KULTURNOG DOBRA

PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA OKOLINA KULTURNOG DOBRA

RAZMJER CRTEŽA 1 : 1000



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9.

Naziv dobra: Citadela Ulcinj

Vrsta dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat
• fortifikacioni objekat

Period gradnje: XV-XVII vijeka

Lokacija: Stari grad Ulcinj

Vlasništvo: Opština Ulcinj

Kratak opis: Citadela se nalazi u okviru kulturnog dobra, urbane cjeline Stari grad Ulcinj. Predstavlja fortifikacioni nukleus odbrambenog sistema grada Ulcinja i izabrana je kao jedan od nominovanih objekata u okviru transnacionalne nominacije Venecijanskih odbrambenih tvrđava između XV i XVII vijeka za upis na Listu svjetske baštine UNESCO.

Stanje: Loše. Ministarstvo kulture je 2016. godine, finansijski podržalo izradu konzervatorskog projekta i sanaciju sjevernih parija Citadele.

Name of cultural property: Citadel Ulcinj

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure
• Fortification

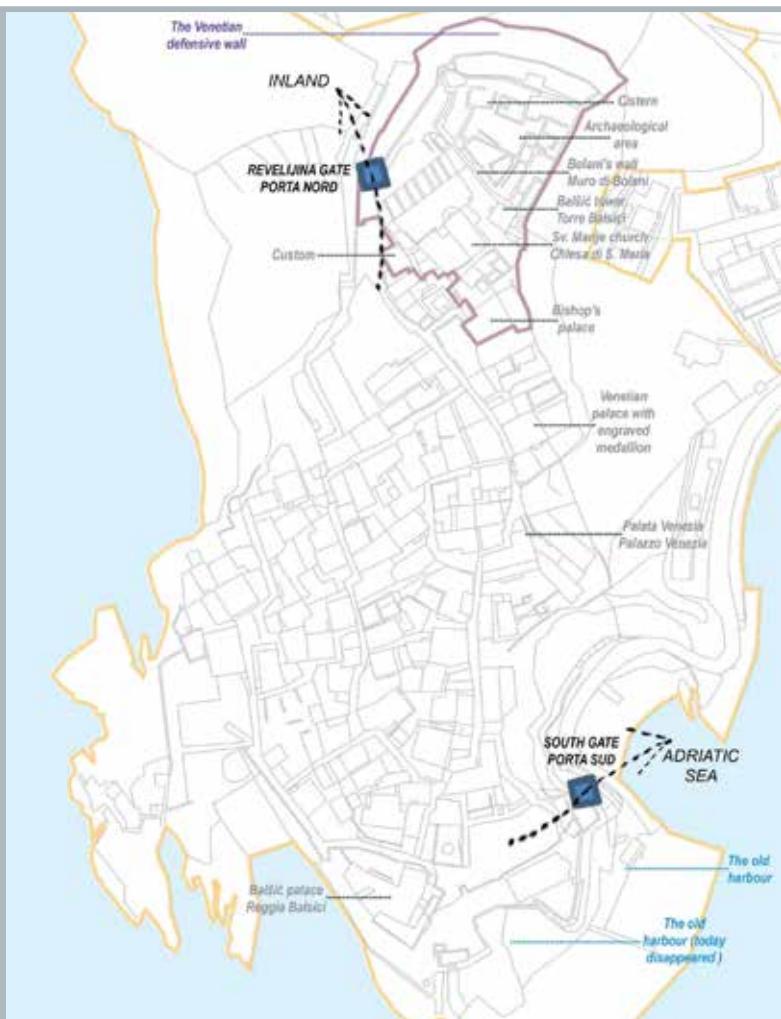
Period of construction: XV-XVII century

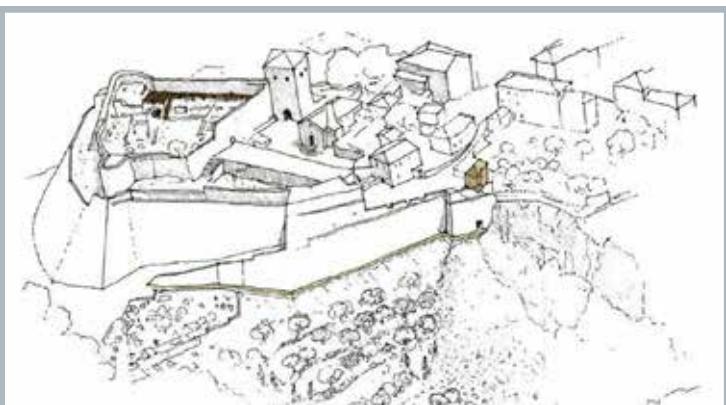
Location: Old City of Ulcinj

Ownership: Ulcinj Municipality

Short description: Citadel is located within the cultural property, urban whole Old town Ulcinj. It represents a fortification nucleus of Ulcinj defence system and it was chosen as one of the nominated facilities within transnational nomination of Venetian works of defence built between XV and XVII centuries, for the inscription on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Condition: Poor. In 2016 Ministry of Culture financed the production of the conservation project and rehabilitation of northern parts of Citadel.





10.

Naziv dobra: Ljetnikovac kralja Nikole na Ljeskovcu

Vrsta dobra: Kulturno-istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- profani objekti

Period gradnje: 1884. godina

Lokacija: Prijestonica Cetinje

Vlasništvo: Crna Gora/Prijestonica Cetinje

Kratak opis: Prije podizanja velike rezidencije u Nikšiću, knjaz Nikola je sagradio na imanju Ljeskovac na Rijeci Crnojevića kuću za boravak u zimskom periodu. Pored glavne zgrade, spratnog zdanja sa verandom, kompleks su činili i drugi pomoćni objekti – kuća za poslugu, stražarnica, zimska bašta i štale. Na najvišoj tački dvorskog imanja, knjaz Nikola je iste godine sazidao Kapelu Sv. spasa.

Stanje: Loše.



Name of cultural property:

King Nikola Summer House Ljeskovac

Type of cultural property: Cultural and historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Profane

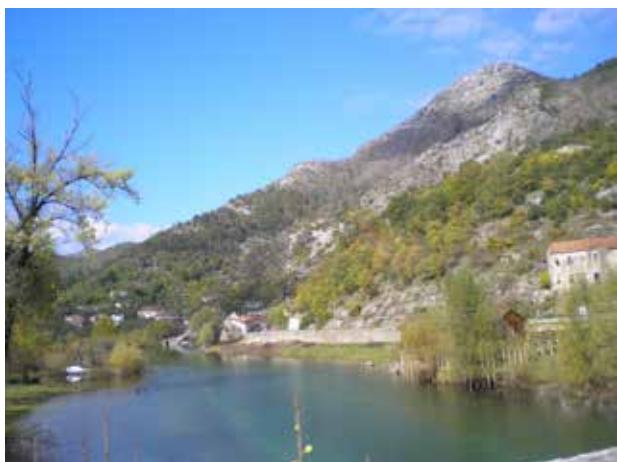
Period of construction: 1884

Location: Royal Capital Cetinje

Ownership: Montenegro / Royal Capital Cetinje

Short description: Before building a big residence in Nikšić, King Nikola built a winter house on Ljeskovac property in Rijeka Crnojevića. Aside from the main building with a balcony, there were other additional facilities - servants' house, guarding post, winter garden and stables. On the highest point of the property, King Nikola built a St. Spas Chapel in 1884.

Condition: Poor.





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11.

Naziv dobra: Tvrđava Citadela (Mezaluna)

Vrsta dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat
• fortifikacioni objekat

Period gradnje: 1538. godina

Lokacija: Herceg Novi

Vlasništvo: Opština Herceg Novi

Kratak opis: Tvrđava Citadela nalazila se na samoj obali mora i predstavljala je jedan od značajnijih fortifikacionih punktova gradskog utvrđenja. Dugo vremena, predstavljala je reprezent hercegnovske obale, a u njenom sastavu je i kameni most iznad šetališta. Nakon izgradnje željezničke pruge u njenoj neposrednoj blizini, početkom prošlog vijeka, bila je ugrožena i skloni urušavanju, da bi nakon zemljotresa 1979. godine, znatno stradala. Danas su evidentni samo njeni ostaci, na samoj obali mora.

Stanje: Loše, urušena.

Name of cultural property: Citadel Fortress (Mezaluna)

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure
• Fortification

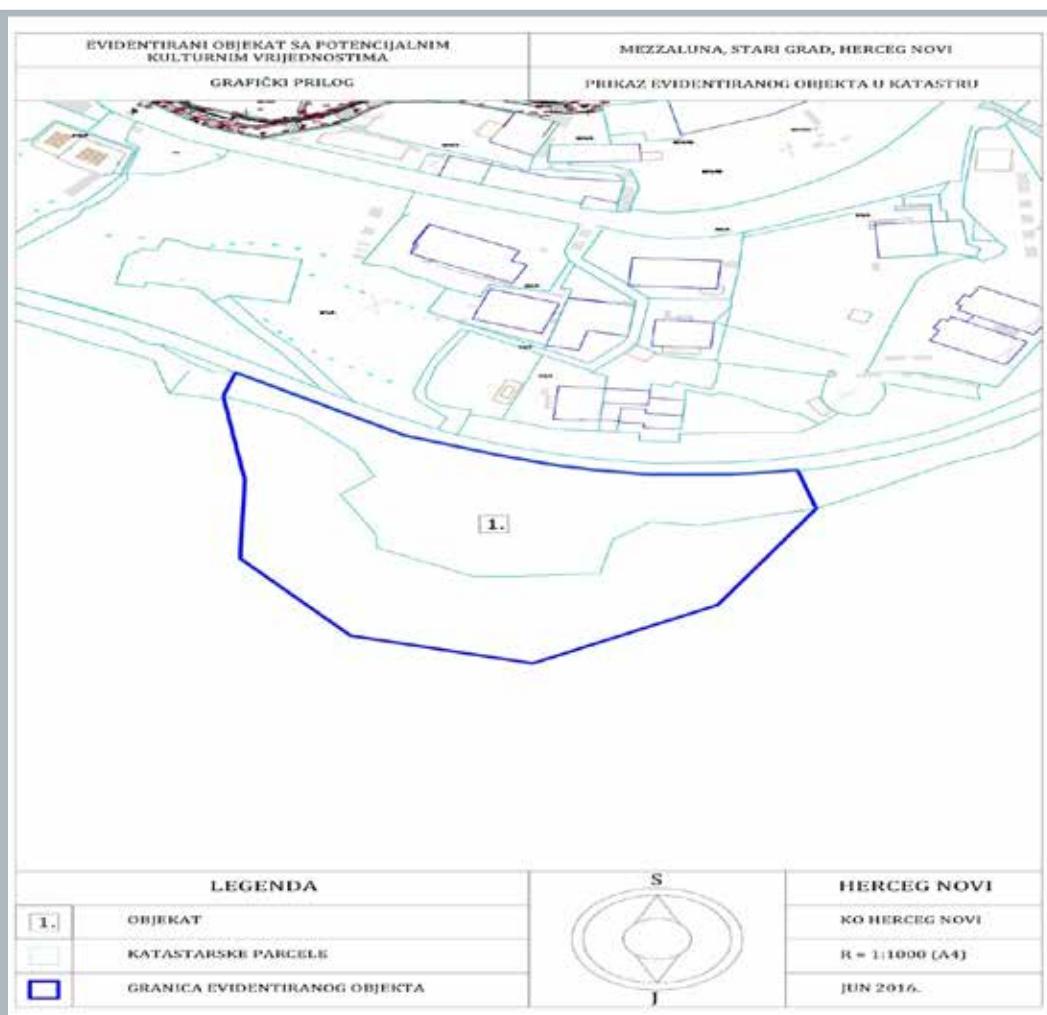
Period of construction: 1538

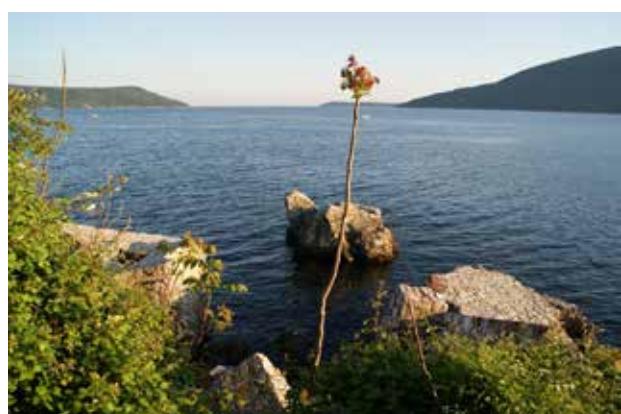
Location: Herceg Novi

Ownership: Herceg Novi Municipality

Short description: Fortress Citadel was located on the coast and it represented one of the important fortification points of the city fortification system. It stood on Herceg Novi coast for a long time, and it had a stone bridge above a promenade. After a railway was built in its vicinity in the beginning of XX century, Citadel was under a threat of damage. After the earthquake of 1979, it nearly totally collapsed. Today, there are only its remains on the coast.

Condition: Poor, collapsed.





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12.

Naziv dobra: Tvrđava Mogren

Vrsta dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Period gradnje: 1860. godina

Lokacija: Opština Budva

Vlasništvo: Crna Gora

Kratak opis: Tvrđava Mogren je predstavljala jaku austrougarsku vojnu utvrdu, koja je štitila prilaz Budvi sa zapadne strane. Nalazi se na uzvišenju iznad plaže Mogren i sa nje se pruža jedinstven pogled na budvansku rivijeru, ostrvo Sveti Nikola, Pržno, Petrovačku uvalu, pa sve do uvale Valdanos kod Ulcinja.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Mogren Fortress

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Period of construction: 1860

Location: Budva Municipality

Ownership: Montenegro

Short description: Mogren Fortress represented a strong Austro-Hungarian fortification that protected Budva on the western side. It is located on a hilltop above Mogren Beach and it provides a unique view of Budva riviera, island of St. Nikola, Bay of Petrovac, Valdanos Bay by Ulcinj.

Condition: Poor.



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13.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Sahat kula, Ulcinj

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat
• arhitektonsko djelo

Kategorija: lokalni značaj/Rješenje broj 183 od 14. 03. 1954. godine

Period gradnje: 1754. godina

Lokacija: Opština Ulcinj

Vlasništvo: Opština Ulcinj

Kratak opis: Sahat-kula je podignuta u XVIII vijeku iznad tzv. Nove varoši i predstavlja jedan od značajnih objekata gradske arhitekture iz perioda turske dominacije. Isključivo je služila kao objekat sa kojeg je građanstvo obavještavano o tačnom vremenu. Imala dominantnu poziciju na najistaknutijoj tački ulcinjske čaršije. Granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 393 m². Zidana je od lomljenog kamena, uz upotrebu krečnog maltera kao veziva. Kvadratne je osnove, širine zidova cca 4,4 m, visine cca 20 m. Posebnu specifičnost predstavlja krovni pokrivač, prekriven kanalicom, kojeg karakteriše raščlanjenost po vertikali tj. podjela na gornje osmostrano kuge, koje se uzdiže iznad četvorovodnog dijela krovne konstrukcije.

Stanje: U proteklom periodu na Sahat-kuli su vršeni sanacioni radovi, od kojih su naznačajniji iz 1984. godine, nakon katastrofalnog zemljotresa iz 1979. godine, kada je Kula bila znatno oštećena i dijelom urušena. Ministarstvo kulture je 2015. godine finansiralo konzervatorski projekat i sanaciju fasada objekta. Radovi su sprovedeni tokom 2015/16. godine.

Name of cultural property: Clock Tower, Ulcinj

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure
• Work of architecture

Category: Local significance / Order No: 183 from 14. 03. 1954

Period of construction: 1754

Location: Ulcinj Municipality

Ownership: Ulcinj Municipality

Short description: The Clock Tower was built in XVIII century above so-called New city and it represents one of the most important objects of city architecture from the period of Ottoman Empire. It served exclusively as an object that provided the citizens with the correct time. It has a dominant position at the forefront of Ulcinj centre. The border of cultural property covers the area of 393 m². It was built from cut stone, with the use of lime mortar. It is shaped like a square, the width of the walls cca 4.4 m, height cca 20 m. Its roof is especially interesting, covered with tiles. It is characterized by vertical divide of the upper eight-sided dome that rises above the hipped roof.

Condition: During the recent period, some reconstruction works were done on the Tower, the most significant ones from 1984, that followed the devastating earthquake of 1979 that nearly destroyed the Tower. In 2015, Ministry of Culture financed a conservation project and repair of the facades of the structure. The works were implemented during 2015/16.

KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ I

SAHAT KULA

PRIKAZ KULTURNOG DOBRA U KATASTRU

KO ULCINj

JUL 2013.



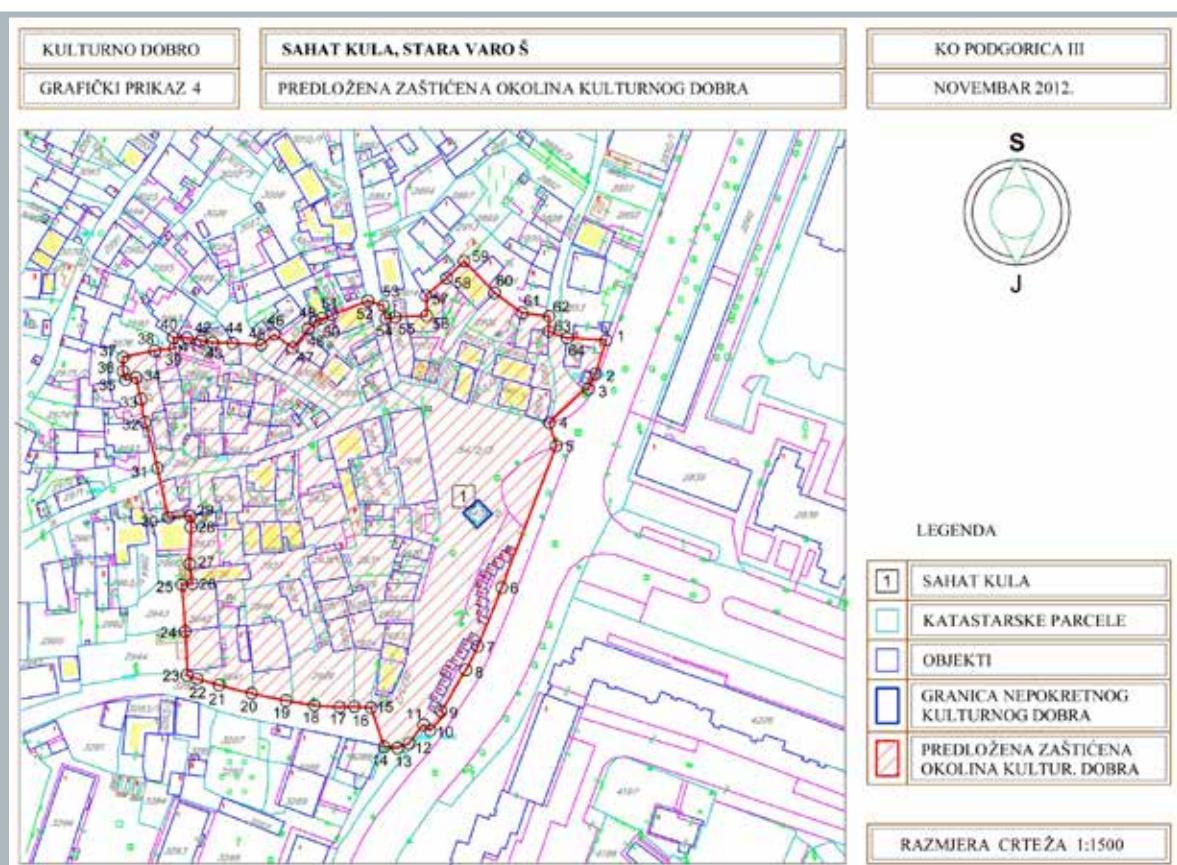
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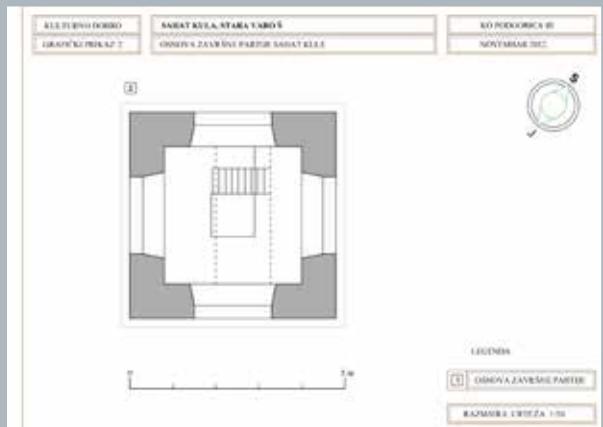
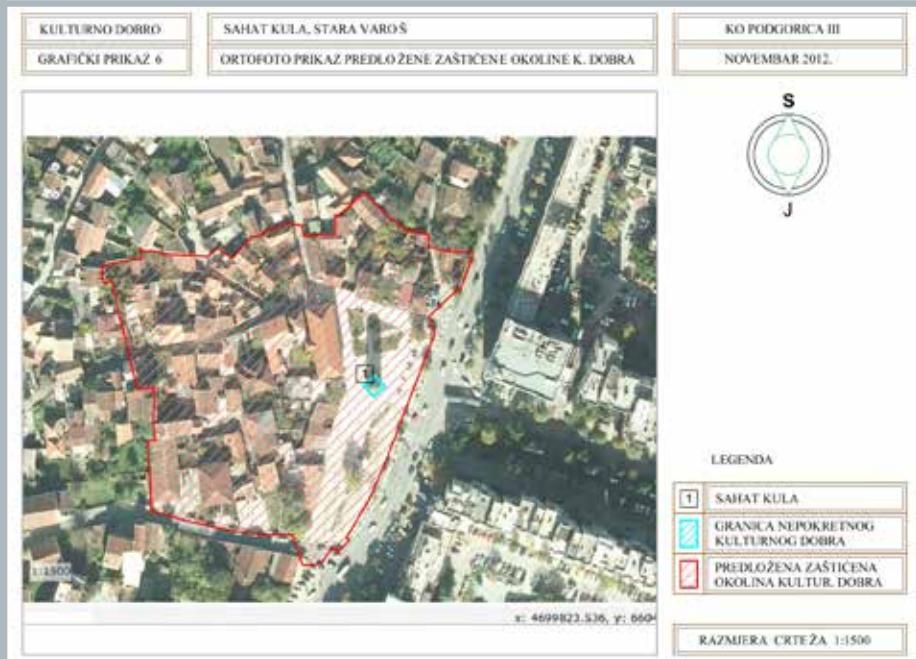


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14.

Naziv dobra: Sahat kula, Podgorica**Vrsta kulturnog dobra:** kulturno – istorijski objekat
• arhitektonsko djelo**Kategorija:** nacionalni značaj / Rješenje broj 1232 od 27.11.1957.
godine**Period gradnje:** XVIII vijek**Lokacija:** Stara varoš, Podgorica**Vlasništvo:** SO Podgorica**Kratak opis:** Sahat-kulu je podigao Osman-paša Osmanagić, u drugoj polovini XVIII vijeka. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 22,6 m². Kula je kvadratne osnove, dimenzija 4,8 x 4,8 x 20 m. Zidana je od pritesanog kamena sa ulaznim vratima na sjeverozapadnoj strani. U gornjim zonama na četiri fasade Kule nalazi se po jedan lučno zasvedeni otvor. Krov je uvučen na osovu tamburu i sa krovnim pokrivačem od kanalice. U unutrašnjosti se nalaze drvene stepenice, a ispod tambura stari sat i malo zvono koje je pričvršćeno na metalnu prečku.**Stanje:** Konstruktivno stabilna i u glavnom dobro.**Name of property:** Clock Tower, Podgorica**Type of cultural property:** Culturo - historical structure
• Work of architecture**Category:** National significance / Order No: 1232 from 27.11.1957**Period of construction:** XVIII century**Location:** Stara Varoš, Podgorica**Ownership:** Assembly of Podgorica Municipality**Short description:** The Clock Tower was built by Osman paša Osmanagić, during the second half of XVIII century. The border of cultural property covers the area of 22,6 m². The Tower has a square shape, dimensions 4,8 x 4,8 x 20m . It was built of cut stone with the front door on the north side. In the upper reaches of the four walls of the Tower there are four arched openings. The roof is drawn on an octagonal drum, covered by tiles. There are wooden stairs inside. Below the drum there is an old clock and a small bell attached to a metal bar.**Condition:** Constructionally stable and mostly good.



15.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Slavjanska čitaonica

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat

Kategorija: lokalni značaj/Rješenje br. 1080/4 od 18. 11. 1986.

godine

Period gradnje: 1862. godina

Lokacija: Dobrota, Opština Kotor

Vlasništvo: Opština Kotor / Crna Gora

Kratak opis: Slavjanska čitaonica nalazi se u okviru Prirodnog i kulturno-istorijskog područja Kotora u očuvanom ambijentu naselja Dobrota. Formirana je 4. maja 1862. godine, kao kulturno-prosvjetno društvo koje je okupljalo zagovornike preporodnih sveslavjanskih ideja i očuvanja narodnog jezika. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 3,865 m². Zgrada je pravougaone, osnove, orientisana u pravcu sjever - jug. Ima sokl, visoko prizemlje i četvorovodni krov. Glavna fasada, zapadna - orientisana prema moru, riješena je u duhu pseudoklasičističkih stilskih karakteristika, sa visokim soklom, prizemljem i istaknutim završnim vijencem. Izvedena je od fino klesanog korčulanskog kamena, dok je visoki sokl od lokalnog kamena.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Slavjanska Reading Room

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane

Category: Local significance / Order No: 1080/4 from 18. 11. 1986

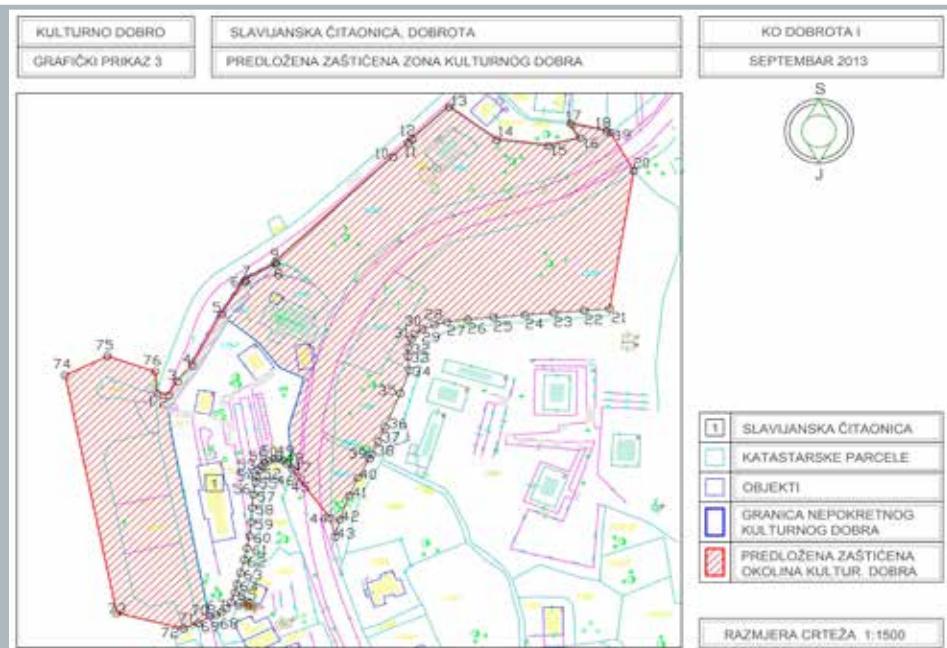
Period of construction: 1862

Location: Dobrota, Kotor Municipality

Ownership: Kotor Municipality / Montenegro

Short description: Slavjanska Reading Room is located within Natural and Culturo - Historical Area of Kotor, in the well preserved ambiance of Dobrota settlement. It was formed on May 4th of 1862, as an enlightenment society that gathered advocates of preservation of folk language. The border of cultural property covers the area of 3,865 m². The building is of rectangular foundation, oriented from the north to the south. It has a high ground floor and a hipped roof. The main outside wall, oriented towards the west and the sea, was done in the spirit of pseudo classical stylistic choices, with a high ground floor and an outstanding finishing trim. It was made of finely chiselled Korcula stone, and the high plinth of local stone.

Condition: Poor.



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KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 1

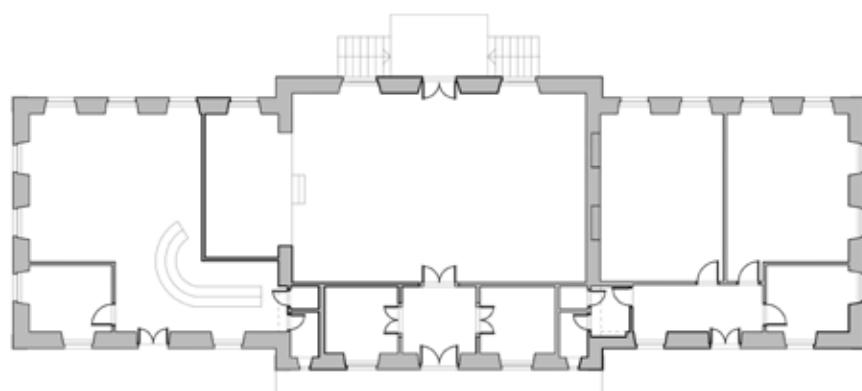
SLAVIJANSKA ČITAONICA, DOBROTA

OSNOVA PRIZEMLJA

KO DOBROTA I

SEPTEMBAR 2013

1



LEGENDA:

1

OSNOVA SLAVIJANSKE ČITAONICE

RAZMJERA CRTEŽA 1:200



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16.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Stari grad Bar

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina
• stari grad

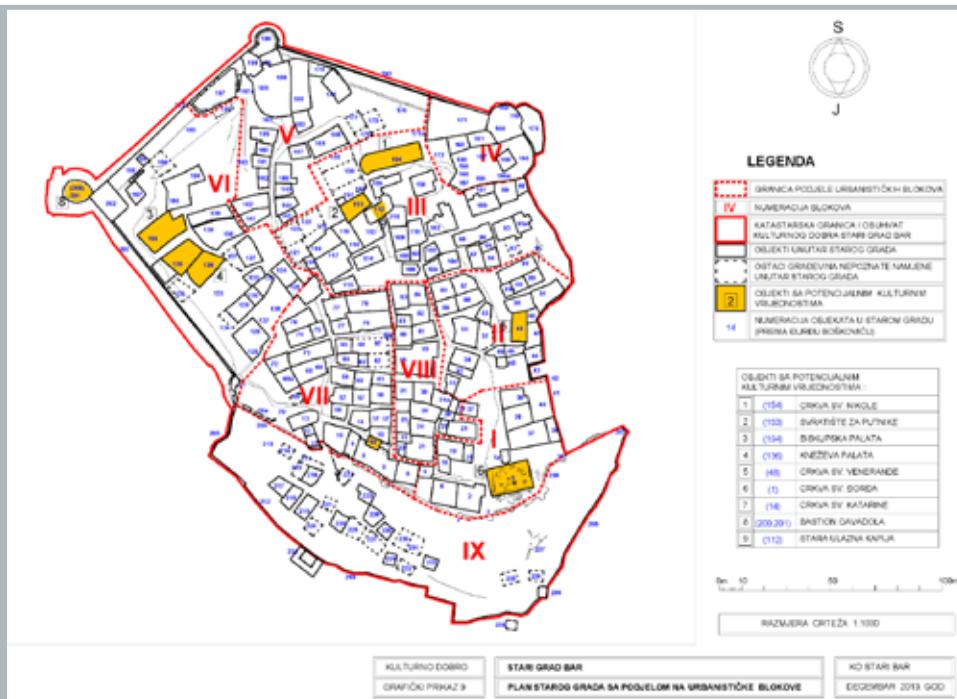
Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje broj 1206/57 od 26.11.1957. godine

Lokacija: Stari Bar

Vlasništvo: Opština Bar

Kratak opis: Stari grad Bar nalazi se na jugoistočnom dijelu jadranske obale, ispod velikog planinskog masiva Rumija, na oko 5 km od morskog zaliva. Pruža se na površini od oko 4,5 ha. Predstavlja jedinstvenu urbanu cjelinu sa ostacima 238 numerisanih objekata (po Đ. Boškoviću) iz različitih vremenskih epoha. Među brojnim objektima stambene, javne i sakralne arhitekture, u gradu se nalazi više značajnih arhitektonskih ostvarenja koja, po načinu gradnje i oblikovanja, pripadaju različitim graditeljskim stilovima - od romaničkih, gotičkih i renesansnih do orijentalnih. Nakon zemljotresa 1979. godine, kada je grad znatno stradao, izvršena su sistematska arheološka istraživanja, a jedan broj objekata je rekonstruisan i saniran. Upisan je na Tentativnu listu Crne Gore, kao lokalitet koji je prepoznat kao jedno od kulturnih dobara Crne Gore koje ima potencijal da bude upisan na Listu svjetske baštine UNESCO.

Stanje: Uglavnom dobro.



Name of cultural property: Old City of Bar

Type of cultural property: Culturo – historical whole
• Old city

Category: National significance / Order No: 1206/57 from 26.11.1957

Location: Old Bar

Ownership: Bar Municipality

Short description: Old City of Bar is located on the south-eastern part of the coast of Adriatic, below Mount Rumija, 5 km away from the sea. It spreads over 4, 5 ha. It represents a unique urban settlement with the remains of 238 numbered objects (according to Đ. Bošković) from different time eras. Among many objects of residential, public and sacral architecture, there are several significant objects in the City that belong to different architectural styles - Romanic, Gothic, Renaissance and Oriental. After the earthquake of 1979, Old City suffered severe damage. Systematic archaeological research was done, and some objects were reconstructed and repaired. It is inscribed in the Tentative list of Montenegro, as one of the sites that has the potential to be inscribed in UNESCO World Heritage List.

Condition: Relatively good.





17.

Naziv dobra: Tamnica Jusovača**Vrsta kulturnog dobra:** kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- profani objekti

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj / Rješenje broj 08-1390/1 od 24.10.1979. godine**Period gradnje:** XIX vijek**Lokacija:** Podgorica - Drač**Vlasništvo:** SO Podgorica

Kratak opis: Tamnica Jusovača je građevina iz turskog perioda, koju je podigao Jusup Mučin Krnjić, sredinom XIX vijeka. Nalazi se u gradskom naselju Drač. Služila je kao turska tamnica, do oslobođenja Podgorice 1879. godine. Za istu namjenu je korištena sve do 1945. godine. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 4.115 m². Kompleks je ograden visokim zidom od priklesanog kamena, unutar kojega je više objekata, koji su bili u funkciji zatvora. Prostor unutar zidova je podijeljen na dva dijela, manji u jugozapadnom dijelu je izdvojen objektom veće tamnice, koja ga odvaja od ostalog prostora. U drugom dijelu je objekat manje tamnice, te pomoćni objekti - kuhinja i magacin. Upravna zgrada i veći tamnički objekat pružaju se u pravcu sjever - jug i povezuje ih glavna kapija, koja predstavlja ulaz u kompleks, sa zapadne strane. Nad kapijom je trijem koji povezuje objekte lijevo i desno od kapije (upravnu zgradu i tamnicu). Na sjevernom zidu je druga manja kapija. Kompleks je ograden visokim zidom od priklesanog kamena, sa središnjom ispunom od sitnog kamena koji je povezan krečnim malterom. Kamen je nejednake veličine i neravnih horizontalnih redova.

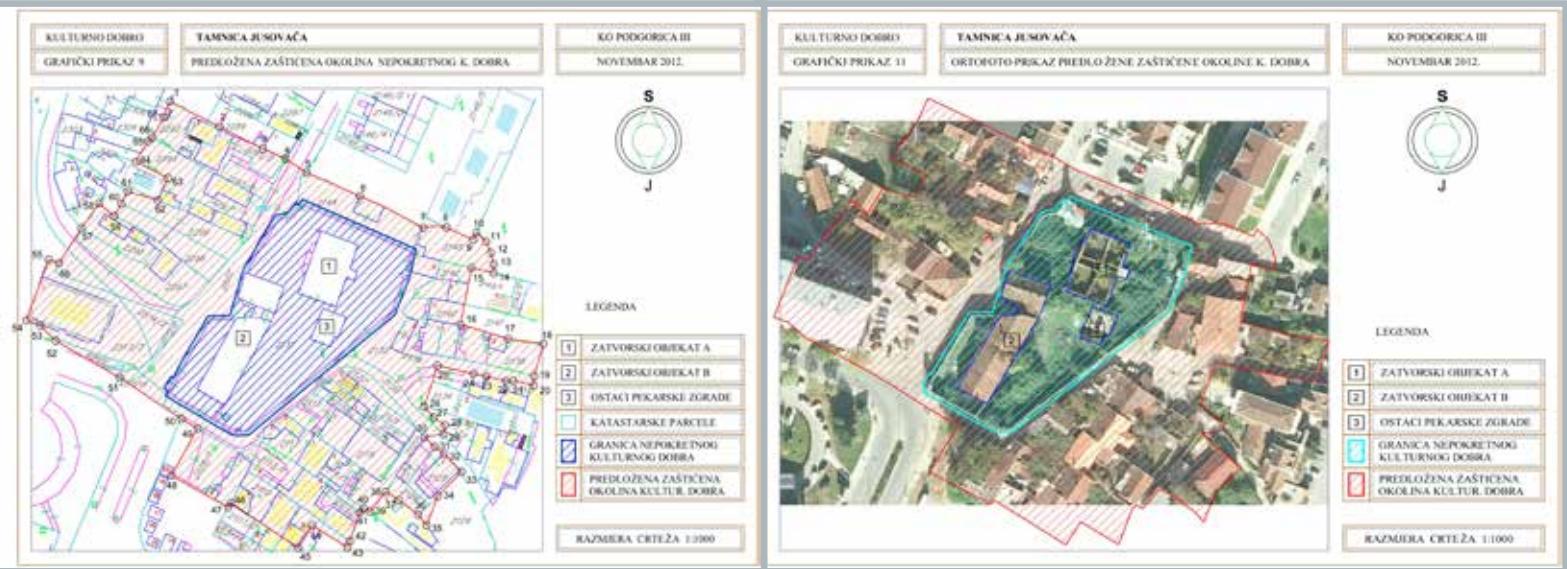
Stanje: Loše. Ministarstvo kulture je finansijski podržalo konzervatorski projekat "Jusovača".**Name of cultural property:** Jusovača Dungeon**Type of cultural property:** Culturo - historical whole

- Work of architecture
- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Profane

Category: National significance / Order No: 08-1390/1 from 24.10.1979**Period of construction:** XIX century**Location:** Podgorica - Drač**Ownership:** Assembly of Podgorica Municipality

Short description: Jusovača Dungeon was built during the Ottoman Empire by Jusup Mučin Krnjić, during mid XIX century. It is located in city neighbourhood Drač. It served as Turkish jail until Podgorica was liberated in 1979. It was used for the same purpose until 1945. The border of cultural property the area of 4.115 m². Complex is surrounded by tall walls of cut stones. There are several facilities inside that served as jail cells. The space within the walls is divided into two areas; the smaller one has a large dungeon that separates it from the rest of the space. In the second part there is a smaller dungeon and additional facilities such as kitchen and storage. Administration building and larger dungeon facility are oriented north-south and connected by the main gate on the west. Above the gate there is a porch that connects facilities right and left from the gate (administration building and the dungeon). The wall from the northern side has a second smaller gate. The walls are held together with lime mortar, and the stones vary in size and shape, as well as horizontal lines.

Condition: Poor. Ministry of Culture financed the production of conservation project "Jusovača".



18.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Forte Mare

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat
• fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje broj 1119/ 1, 25.11.1957.
godine

Period gradnje: srednji vijek

Lokacija: Škver, Stari grad, Herceg Novi

Vlasništvo: Opština Herceg Novi

Kratak opis: Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 1.702 m². Tvrđava Forte Mare je nastala na hridini ispred sadašnje gradske luke i predstavljala je sekundarni fortifikacioni nukleus odbrambenog perimetra grada, kao i začetak srednjovjekovnog grada, koji je osnovao bosanski kralj Tvrtko. Tokom isto-rije mijenjala je svoj izgled, a dolaskom Mlečana, početkom XVIII vijeka, Tvrđava je rekonstruisana, te iz tog vremena datira i njen današnji izgled. Svojim arhitektonskim izrazom i masivnošću dominira gradom i predstavlja njegovu prepoznatljivu tačku. U ljetnjem periodu koristi se u funkciji kulturno-zabavne scene (ljetnji bioskop, diskop klub itd).

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Forte Mare

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure
• Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 1119/ 1, 25.11.1957

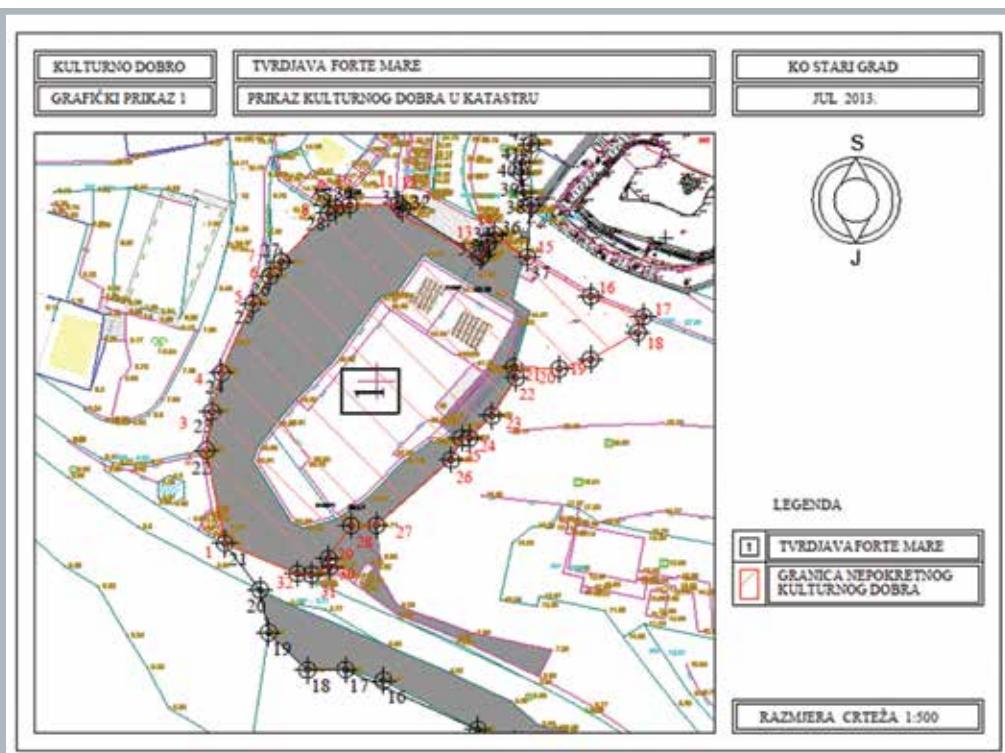
Period of construction: Medieval times

Location: Škver, Old City of Herceg Novi

Ownership: Herceg Novi Municipality

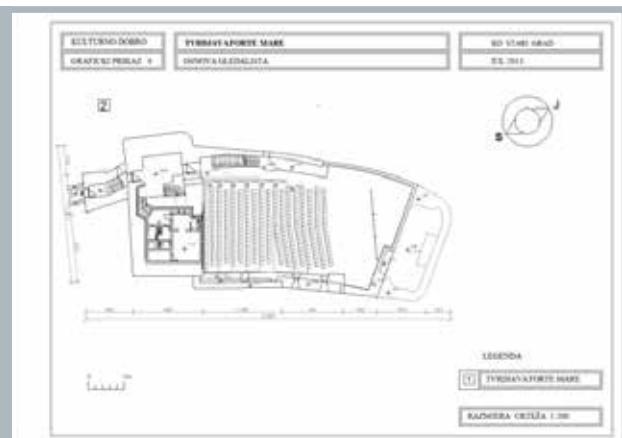
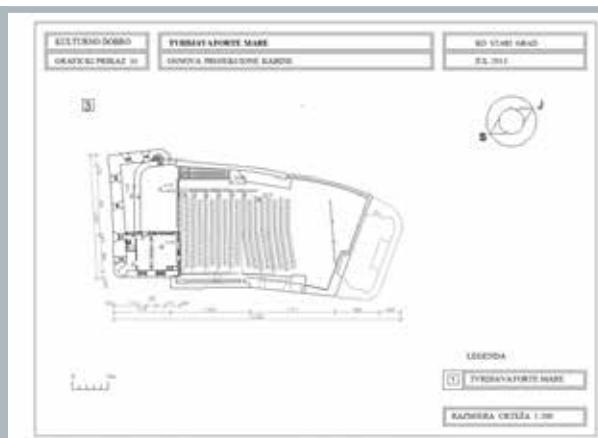
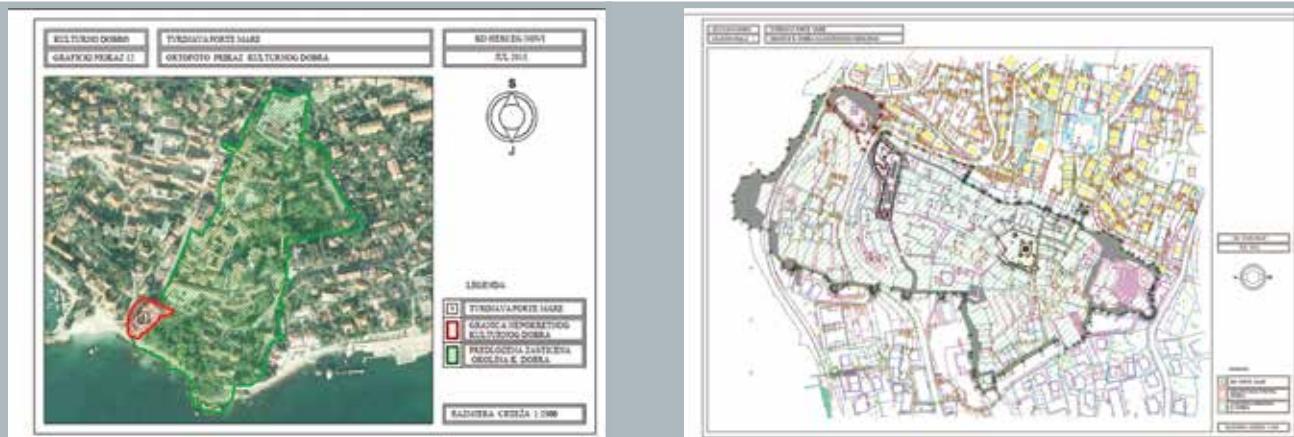
Short description: Border of cultural property Forte Mare covers the area of 1.702 m². Forte Mare was built on the cliff in front of the present-day city Port. It represented a secondary fortification nucleus of the city's defence perimeter, as well as a seed for a medieval city that was founded by Bosnian King Tvrtko. Over the history, it changed its shape, and with the arrival of Venetians in the beginning of XVIII century, the Fortress was reconstructed. Its present-day appearance dates from that time. Its architecture dominates the city and represents a well-known location. During the summer, it is used as an open cinema, dancing spot, etc.

Condition: Poor.



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19.

Naziv: Tvrđava Goražda**Vrsta kulturnog dobra:** kulturno-istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj**Vlasništvo:** Crna Gora**Zaštićena okolina, vlasništvo:** Crna Gora i Opština Kotor**Period gradnje:** 1886-1907. godine**Lokacija:** brdo Goražde - Opština Kotor

Kratak opis: Tvrđava Goražda se nalazi na vrhu istoimene zavrsne iznad Kotora i Boke, na putu prema selu Njeguši. Predstavljala je jedno od najvećih i najvažnijih strateških utvrđenja tadašnjeg austrougarskog fortifikacionog sistema Boke. Tvrđava je rađena u više faza. Još 1869. godine na mjestu današnje Tvrđave postojala je utvrđena baterija, a 1878. Tvrđava je preuređena, a današnji izgled dobila je 1886. godine. U periodu od 1886. do 1914. godine je dograđivana i pred Prvi svjetski rat zaštićena oklopnim kupolama. Bila je namijenjena za borbu sa crnogorskom artiljerijom na lovčenskim položajima, sprečavanje prodora neprijatelja iz pravca Njeguši - Kotor i Budva - Tivat i za dejstvo po snagama desanta iz pravca zaliv Trašte – Pržice – Kotor. Većim dijelom je ukopana u zemlju. Rađena od tesanog kamena, sa oklopnim kupolama koje su izražene i dominiraju u prostoru. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 6.360 m²

Stanje: Loše.**Name of cultural property:** Goražda Fortress**Type of cultural property:** Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance**Ownership:** State of Montenegro**Protected surroundings, Ownership:** State of Montenegro and Kotor Municipality**Period of construction:** 1886-1907**Location:** Goražde Hilltop - Kotor Municipality

Short description: Goražda Fortress is located at the top of a plateau above Kotor and Boka Bay, on the road to Njeguši village. It represented one of the biggest and strongest strategic fortifications of Austro-Hungarian fortification system in Boka. The Fortress was built during several phases. There was a cell in its spot in 1869, and in 1878 the Fortress was reconstructed. Its present-day appearance derives from 1886. In the period between 1886 and 1914, there were several reparations and before WWI, it was protected with armored domes. It was meant to be used in fights with Montenegrin artillery placed on Lovćen, and in defense against enemies coming from Njeguši-Kotor and Budva-Tivat directions. The Fortress is dug into the ground for the most part. It was built of cut stones, with armored domes that dominate the space. Border of cultural property covers the area of 6.360 m²

Condition: Poor.

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20.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Tvrđava Kosmač**Vrsta kulturnog dobra:** kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj /Rješenje broj 08-1027/5 od 22.08.1964. godine**Period gradnje:** 1850. godina, današnji izgled 1909. godina**Lokacija:** Opština Budva, Brajići**Vlasništvo:** Crna Gora (RZZSK)

Kratak opis: Tvrđava Kosmač, sa ostacima pomoćnih objekata, se nalazi na stjenovitom uzvišenju iznad Budve, na 815 m nadmorske visine u mjestu Brajići. Predstavljala je značajno uporište na granici Austro-Ugarske i Crne Gore. To je monumentalna građevina, izdužene-nepravilne osnove, masivnih zidova debljine 1,10 - 1,60 m, ukupne površine u jednoj etaži 790 m², dužine 48 m i širine 10 m. Formirana je od dva osnovna krila, simetrično prelomljena u središnjem dijelu, sa dvije kule na uglovima prečnika 10 m i jednom kulom na sredini južne fasade prečnika 14 m. Građena je od fino tesanog sivog krečnjaka, iz lokalnih majdانا, skoro jednakih dimenzija. Na zidovima Tvrđave nalaze se pravilno poredani pravougaoni otvori, različitih dimenzija, koji su bili u funkciji osmatračnica, puškarnica i mesta za topove. Krov je činila masivna konstrukcija prekrivena većim zemljanim slojem i betonskim postoljima za topove, dok su svodovi izvedeni od sige. Unutrašnji zidovi Tvrđave su takođe masivni, izvedeni u pritesanom kamenu različitih dimenzija. Masivni konstruktivni sistem, savršenost gradnje i obrade materijala ukazuju na izuzetne zanatske vještine tadašnjih majstora.

Stanje: Loše.**Name of cultural property:** Kosmač Fortress**Type of cultural property:** Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 08-1027/5 from 22.08.1964**Period of construction:** 1850, present-day appearance 1909**Location:** Brajići, Budva Municipality**Ownership:** Montenegro (RZZSK)

Short description: Kosmač Fortress, with the remains of additional facilities, received the status of cultural property in 1964. It is located on the rocky hilltop above Budva, 815m above sea level in Brajići settlement. It represented a significant fortification on the border between Austro-Hungarian Empire and Montenegro. It is a monumental construction of elongated, irregular foundation, massive walls width of 1,10 - 1,60 m, covering 790 m², 48 m in length and 10 m in width. It consists of two base wings, symmetrically broken in the middle part, with two towers in the corners, 10 m in diameter, and one tower in the middle of southern wall, diameter of 14 m. It was built of finely dressed, gray limestone from local quarries, almost the same size. On the walls of the Fortress there are rectangle openings of different sizes in a regular layout that served as viewpoints and spaces for weapons. The roof was a massive construction covered with a layer of ground and concrete pedestals for cannons, while the arches were made of siga. Interior walls of the Fortress are also massive, made of finely dressed stones of various sizes. Massive construction system and impeccability of construction and material processing point to extraordinary skills of constructors back then.

Condition: Poor.

KULTURNO DOBRO

TVRĐAVA "KOSMAČ", BRAJIĆI

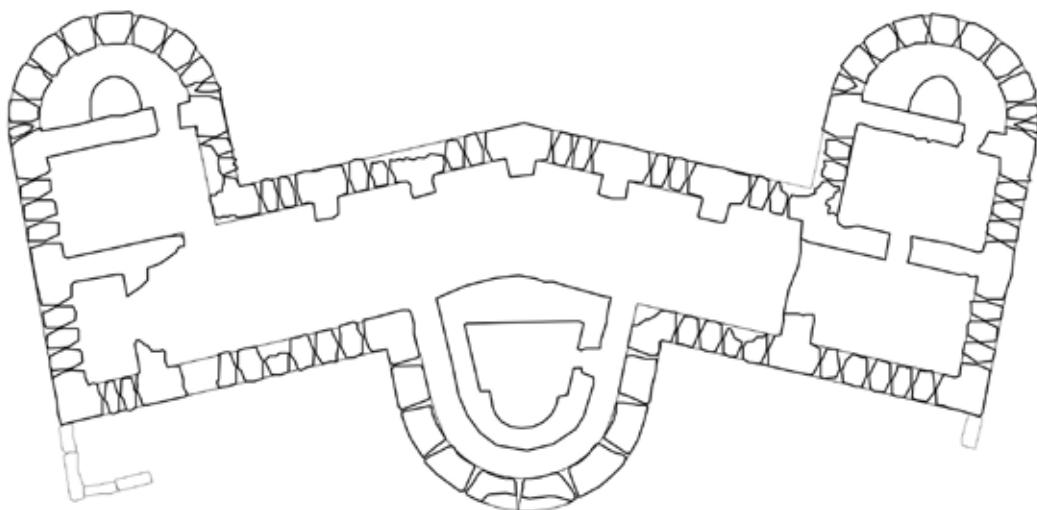
KO BRAJIĆI, BUDVA

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 2

OSNOVA KULTURNOG DOBRA

MAJ 2013. GODINE

1



LEGENDA



1 OSNOVA SPRATA

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Naziv dobra: Tvrđava Ribnica

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje br. 310 od 23.04.1960

Period gradnje: 1474. i 1478. godine

Lokacija: Ušće Ribnice u Moraču, Podgorica

Vlasništvo: SO Podgorica

Kratak opis: Tvrđava Ribnica predstavlja ostatak srednjovjekovnog grada Ribnice, koji se nalazio na ušću Ribnice u Moraču, danas nazužeg centra Glavnog grada Podgorice. Vrijeme nastanka grada nije poznato, a smatra se da su utvrdili Turci u XV vijeku, između 1474. i 1475. godine. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 3.971 m². U posljednjem periodu na tom prostoru su vršena arheološka i konzervatorska istraživanja, kako bi se sagledao opseg i pravac pružanja bedema na zapadnoj i jugozapadnoj strani. Tom prilikom dobiveni su značajni rezultati (otkriven je stari zid iznad Morače, fragmenti keramike iz različitih perioda), koji ukazuju na izgled prvobitne gradevine.

Stanje: Tokom 2015/16 godine Ministarstvo kulture je finansijski podržalo arheološka istraživanja i izradu konzervatorskog projekta sanacije Tvrđave.

Name of cultural property: Ribnica Fortress

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 310 from 23.04.1960

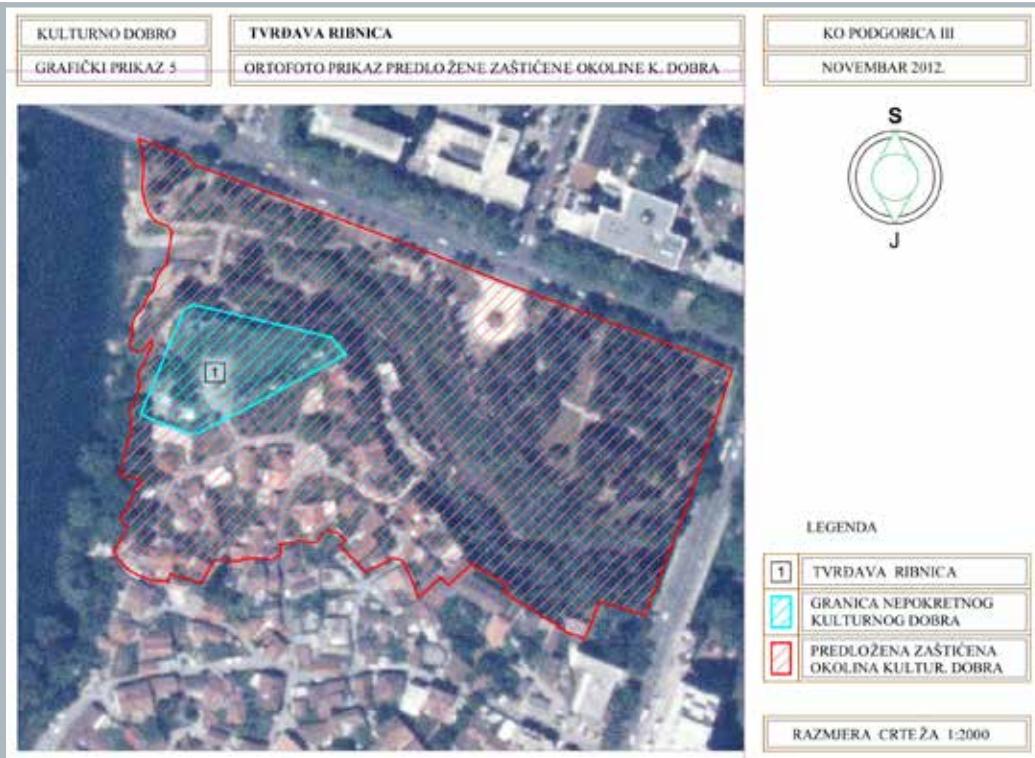
Period of construction: 1474 and 1478

Location: The mouth of Ribnica to Morača, Podgorica

Ownership: Assembly of Podgorica Municipality

Short description: Ribnica Fortress represents the remains of medieval city Ribnica that was located on the mouth of River Ribnica to River Morača, present-day centre of Podgorica. The time of city foundation is not known, but it is believed that it was founded by Turks in XV century, between 1474. and 1475. Border of cultural property covers the area of 3.971 m². Recently, archaeological and conservation researches were made in the area, in order to determine the length of the walls on the western and south-western sides. Significant results, indicating the appearance for the Fortress, were accomplished (an old wall below Morača was discovered, as well as the fragments of ceramics from different time eras).

Condition: Ministry of Culture financed the archaeological research and production of the conservation project of rehabilitation of Ribnica Fortress in 2015/16.





22.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Tvrđava Španjola

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijska cjelina

- homogeni grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj / Rješenje br. 1116 od 25. 11. 1957. godine

Period gradnje: 1538-1548. godine

Lokacija: Herceg Novi

Vlasništvo: Opština Herceg Novi

Kratak opis: Površina koju zahvata zona nepokretnog kulturnog dobra iznosi 3.687 m². Gradnja Tvrđave započeta je u vrijeme turske vladavine - XV vijek, ali je svoj današnji izgled dobila u vrijeme jednogodišnje vladavine Španaca, koji su je u tom periodu i obnovili. Nalazi se u gornjem dijelu grada, na cca 5 km udaljena od glavnog magistralnog puta. Utvrđenje je kvadratne osnove sa četiri isturena kružna bastiona na uglovima. Glavni ulaz je dodatno obezbijeđen predstražom tj. "avancatom". U kasnijem periodu je, sa morske strane, dodat još jedan pojedinačni fortifikacijski objekt. U funkciji je bila do početka XX vijeka, a tokom Drugog svjetskog rata je služila kao zatvor. U sklopu Tvrđave nalazi se 13 objekata.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Španjola Fortress

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 1116 from 25. 11. 1957

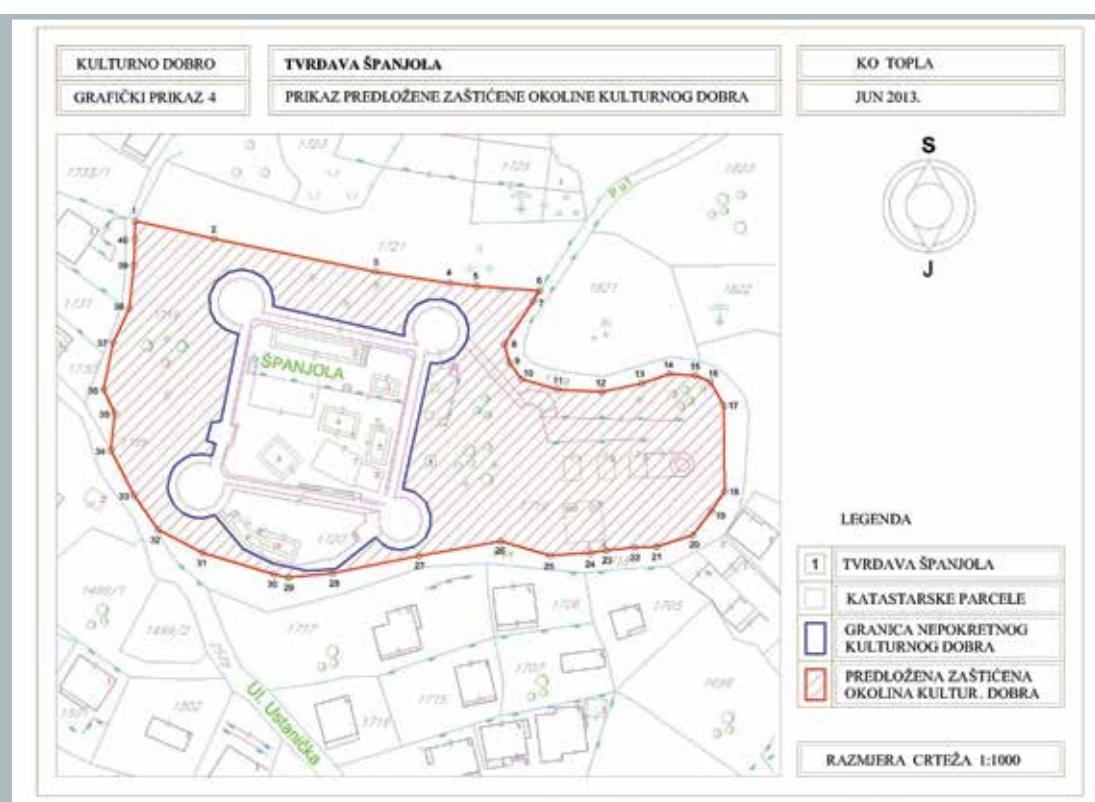
Period of construction: 1538. – 1548.

Location: Herceg Novi

Ownership: Herceg Novi Municipality

Short description: The border of cultural property covers the area of 3687m². The construction of the Fortress began in XV century during the Ottoman Empire, but its present-day appearance it got during one-year rule of Spaniards, who reconstructed the Fortress. It is located in the upper area of the city, cca 5 km away from the main highway. The foundation is of square shape with 4 circular bastions in the corners. The main entrance is secured with pre-security ie. "avancato". At a later date, another layer of fortification was added from the sea side. It was functioning until the beginning of XX century, and during WWII it served as a jail. There are 13 facilities within the Fortress.

Condition: Poor.







23.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Utvrđenje Grmožur

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj

Period gradnje: 1843. godina

Lokacija: ostrvo Grmožur, Skadarsko jezero, Virpazar, Bar

Vlasništvo: Ne postoje katastarski podaci.

Kratak opis: Grmožur je malo kameni ostrvo smješteno u sjeverozapadnom dijelu Skadarskog jezera, u blizini naselja Vranjina. Uz Lesendro, Vranjinu i Žabljak Crnojevića, činilo je štit prema Crnoj Gori, a ujedno i značajnu fortifikacionu i stratešku kotu, koja je ometala komunikaciju između Crmnice i Riječke nafije. Crnogorci su utvrđenje osvojili u oslobođilačkom ratu 1878. godine, kada je ukazom knjaza Nikole postalo zatvor, ali je uoči Balkanskih ratova preseljen u Podgoricu. Utvrdenje je nepravilnog, izduženog oblika, prilagođeno konfiguraciji terena, površine cca 430m². Unutrašnji prostor utvrđenja podijeljen je na dva skoro jednaka dijela i ima dvije ulazne kapije sa dvije odbrambene kule, različitog oblika. Svi objekti su od lomljenog kamena, utopljenog u krečni malter, debljine zidova cca 50 - 120 cm. U snažnom zemljotresu 1979. godine, utvrđenje je znatno oštećeno i do danas nije obnavljano.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Grmožur Fortification

Type of cultural property: Culturo – historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance

Period of construction: 1843

Location: Grmožur Island, Lake Skadar, Virpazar, Bar

Ownership: No cadastral data available

Short description: Grmožur is a small rocky island in north-western part of Lake Skadar, in the vicinity of Vranjina settlement. Along with Lesendro, Vranjina and Žabljak Crnojevića it represented an armor towards Montenegro, a significant strategic point that disturbed the communication between Crmnica and Rijeka areas. Montenegrins overtook the fortification in the liberation war of 1878. King Nikola proclaimed it a jail, but just before Balkan Wars, the jail was relocated to Podgorica. The fortification has an irregular, elongated shape adjusted to the terrain, covering the area of 430 m². The interior is divided to two almost equal parts and it has two entrance gates with two different defence towers. All facilities were built using cut stones and lime mortar, thickness of walls is cca 50 - 120 cm. The fortification was severely damaged in the earthquake of 1979. and has not been repaired since.

Condition: Poor.





Naziv kulturnog dobra: Utvrđenje Nehaj sa Crkvom Sv. Dimitrija

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat
- sakralni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj 1221 od 27. 11. 1957. godine

Period gradnje: XIII, XIV, XVI vijek

Lokacija: Nehaj, Sutomore

Vlasništvo: Opština Bar

Kratak opis: Utvrđenje Nehaj se nalazi u blizini Sutomora, nedaleko od morske obale, na teško pristupačnom brdovitom terenu, na 230 m nadmorske visine. Naziv Haj - Nehaj nastao je unijom imena Golog brda (Haj) koje se nalazi neposredno iznad današnjeg Sutomora i imena tvrđave (Nehaj). Svojom pozicijom dominira u prostoru, a sa vrha se pruža jedinstvena vizura na prirodno okruženje sa morem. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 6.324 m². U istorijskim izvorima prvi put se pominje 1542. godine pod nazivom "Fortezza de Spizi", a 1550. pod nazivom "Nechagia". Zabilježeno da su je ga, 1555. godine, čuvala dva vojnika i jedan tobđžija, kao i da u slučaju opasnosti, tadašnji grad može primiti 900 ljudi iz okoline. Od 1571. godine bio je pod Turcima, a 13. novembra 1877. godine, oslobodili su ga Crnogorci, napušten. Nekadašnji grad je sa svih strana opasan visokim zidovima, sa okruglim kulama i velikim brojem puškarnica, što ukazuje na način života u vrijeme upotrebe vatrenog oružja. U grad se ulazilo kroz kapiju na zapadnoj strani, koja je jedino pristupačna. Nehaj je posjedovao sve neophodne objekte za život i odbranu: cisternu za vodu, barutnu, vojne i ekonomiske, kao i brojne stambene objekte. Na najvišoj tački nalazi se crkvica posvećena Sv. Dimitriju, za koju se pretpostavlja da je starija od samog grada. Crkva je malih dimenzija, jednobrodne pravougaone osnove, sa polukružnom oltarskom apsidom na istočnoj strani. Uz njenu zapadnu stranu, naknadno je bila dozidana priprata, koja se kasnije obrušila.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Nehaj Fortification with the Church of St. Dimitrije

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification
- Sacral

Category: National significance / Order No: 1221 from 27. 11. 1957

Period of construction: XIII, XIV, XVI centuries

Location: Nehaj, Sutomore

Ownership: Bar Municipality

Short description: Nehaj Fortification is in the vicinity of Sutomore, not far away from the coast. It is located in a rocky terrain that is hard to access, 230 m above sea level. The name Haj Nehaj came to be with the union of the name of Golo Brdo Haj (above Sutomore) and the name of fortification Nehaj. Its position in the space is dominant, and it provides a unique view from the top. The border of cultural property covers the area of 6.324 m². It is first mentioned in historical documents in 1542 as Fortezza de Spizi, and later in 1550 as Nechagia. In 1555, it was guarded by two soldiers and cannon. In case of danger, it can host up to 900 people. Since 1571 it was occupied by Turks, and on November 13th 1877 Montenegrins liberated it. It has been abandoned since. It is surrounded by tall walls, circular towers and a large number of weapon loopholes. Only the gate on the western side was accessible. Nehaj had all the necessary conditions for life and defense: water storage, ammunition centre, military, economic and residential facilities. At the highest point, a church was built dedicated to St. Dimitrije. It is assumed that the Church is older than the fortification. The Church is small in dimensions, rectangular in shape, with semi-circular altar space on the east. On its western side, it had some reparations done.

Condition: Poor.



KULTURNO DOBRO

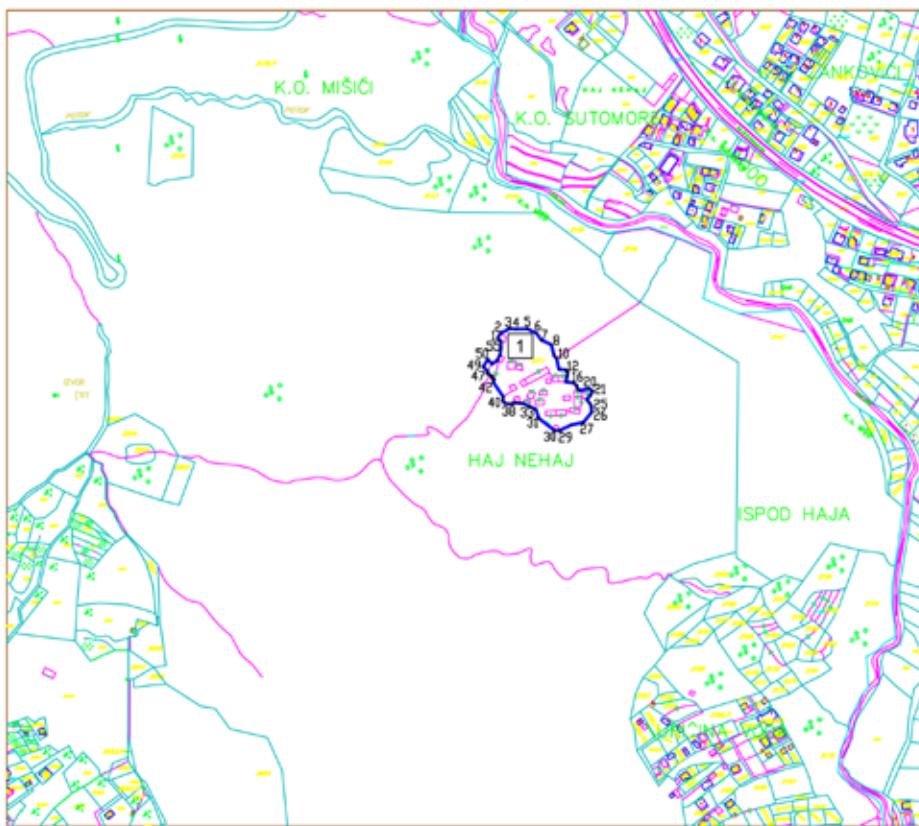
GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 2

UTVRĐENJE NEHAJ

PRIKAZ KULTURNOG DOBRA U KATASTRU

KO MIŠIĆI

MAJ 2013.



LEGENDA

1	UTVRĐENJE NEHAJ
	KATASTARSKE PARCELE
	GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG KULTURNOG DOBRA

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25.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Tvrđava Lesendro

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje broj 411 od 28.06.1949.

godine

Period gradnje: 1843. godina

Lokacija: Skadarsko jezero, Prijestonica Cetinje

Vlasništvo: DS Istoriski institut-ostrvo Lesendro

Kratak opis: Utvrđenje se nalazi u neposrednoj blizini naselja Vranjina. Predstavlja jedinstven spomenik vojne arhitekture XIX vijeka. Do izgradnje željezničke pruge, Lesendro je bilo malo ostrvo u Skadarskom jezeru, koje je služilo za crnogorsko četovanje i komunikaciju između Riječke i Crnogorske nahije. Vladika Rade je 1843. godine na njemu sazidao tvrđavu, zvanu „Vladičina kula“, kao predstražu u borbi protiv Turaka i Crnogoraca, po čemu je i poznato. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 2.481,35 m². Tvrđava svojom razuđenom osnovom prati prirodni oblik nekadašnjeg ostrva, pružajući se u pravcu sjever - jug. Utvrdom dominiraju ostaci dvije veće kružne kule i više manjih, nekadašnje oružarnice, kao i nekoliko pratećih objekata, a u potpunosti je okružena bedemima. Utvrđenje je građeno od lomljenog i pritesanog kamena, dok je ulazna kapija obrađena klesanicima. U okviru kompleksa se nalaze i dva zapuštena bunara.

Stanje: Loše. Prolaskom magistralnog puta Podgorica - Petrovac, odnosno pruge Beograd -Bar, degradiran je prirodni ambijent ostrva, kao i njegova zaštićena okolina.

Name of cultural property: Lesendro Fortress

Type of cultural property: Culturo – historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 411 from 28.06.1949

Period of construction: 1843

Location: Lake Skadar, Royal Capital Cetinje

Ownership: DS Historical Institute - Lesendro Island

Short description: The Fortress is located in the vicinity of Vranjina settlement. It represents a unique monument of military architecture of XIX century. Until the railway was built, Lesendro was a small island in Lake Skadar that served as a communication point between Rijeka and Crmnica areas. In 1843, Bishop Rade built a fortress on the island called Bishop's Tower. It was to serve as a guarding point in the fight between Turks and Montenegrins. The border of cultural property covers the area of 2.481,35 m². Fortress follows the shape of the island, stretching from the north to the south. Remains of two larger and several smaller circular towers dominate the space, as well as former weaponries, help facilities. The space is surrounded by walls. The fortification was built of rubble and cut stone, while the entrance gate was dressed in ashlar. Within the complex there are two abandoned wells.

Condition: Poor. Highway Podgorica-Petrovac and railway Bar-Belgrade endangered the natural ambience of the island as well as its surroundings.





26.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Vladičina kula na Karuču**Vrsta kulturnog dobra:** kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje o stavljanju pod zaštitu broj 105/57**Period gradnje:** 1808. godina**Lokacija:** Rvaši, Prijestonica Cetinje**Vlasništvo:** Crkva Sveti Nikola

Kratak opis: Vladika Petar I Petrović Njegoš, Sveti Petar, zbog izuzetno blage klime i zaklonjenosti od vjetrova je svoj zimovnik sagradio na Karuču, po nekim podacima 1808. godine. Kula je služila kao zimovnik Sv. Petru Cetinjskom, a poslije 1830. godine bila je u funkciji škole. U vrijeme pohoda Omer-paše Latasa na Crnu Goru, 1862. godine, služila je i kao odbrambeni objekat iz kojeg se neprijatelju pružao otpor. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 1.086,61 m². Sastoji se iz dvije stambene jedinice, pravougaone osnove, od kojih je jedna spratna. Stambene jedinice su odvojene kamenim zidom i povezane vratima. Gradene su od grubo klesanog kamena, nejednakih dimenzija i nepravilnog sloga. Svojim položajem i dominantnom pozicijom u prostoru, predstavlja jedinstvenu kulturno-istorijsku i ambijentalnu cjelinu.

Stanje: Loše.**Name of cultural property:** Bishop's Tower in Karuč**Type of cultural property:** Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane

Category: National significance / Order No: 105/57**Period of construction:** 1808**Location:** Rvaši, Royal Capital Cetinje**Ownership:** Church Saint Nikola

Short description: Bishop Petar I Petrović Njegoš, St. Petar, chose to build his winter house on Karuc due to its moderate climate. There is some indication that he built it in 1808. Until 1830, it served as St. Petar's house, and later it became a school. During Omer-paša Latas's marches on Montenegro in 1862, it served as a defence object. The border of cultural property covers the area of 1.086,61 m². It has two residential units of rectangular foundation, and one of them has a floor. The units are divided by a stone wall and connected with a door. They were made from rough-cut stone of various sizes and dimensions. Its dominant position in the space gives it a unique cultural and ambiental value.

Condition: Poor.

KULTURNO DOBRO

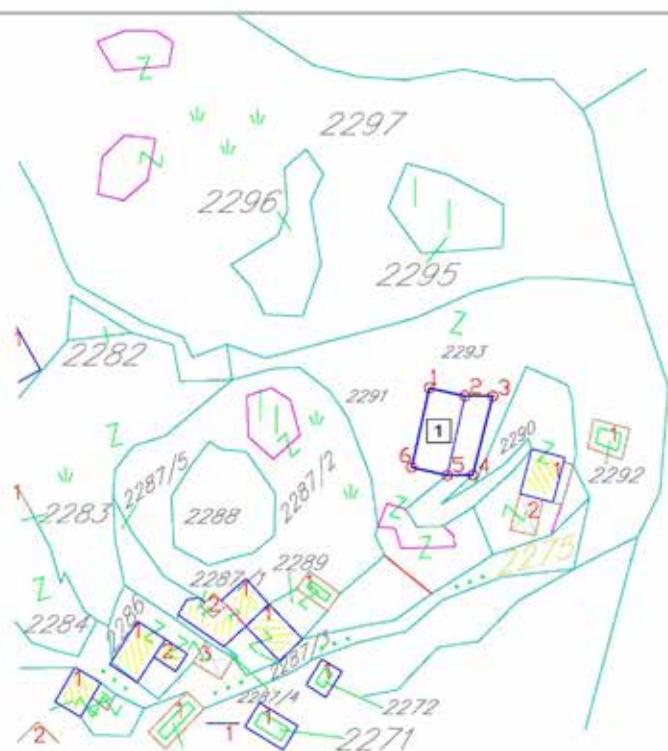
GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 3

VLADIČINA KULA NA KARUČU

GRANICA KULTURNOG DOBRA

K.O. RVAŠI

JUN 2013



GRANIČNE TAČKE KULTURNOG DOBRA

T	Y	X
1	4691097.27	6591667.69
2	4691095.84	6591674.03
3	4691095.82	6591679.01
4	4691081.75	6591675.43
5	4691081.67	6591670.85
6	4691083.09	6591664.52

LEGENDA

	VLADIČINA KULA NA KARUČU
	KATASTARSKE PARCELE
	GRANICA KULTURNOG DOBRA
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27.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Utvrđenje Žabljak Crnojevića

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijska cjelina

- homogena grupa građevina
- fortifikacioni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/ Rješenje broj 98 od 10.07.1948.

godine

Period gradnje: X vijek

Lokacija: Skadarsko jezero, Prijestonica Cetinje

Vlasništvo: Ministarstvo prosvjete, J.U. OŠ „Boro Vukmirović“ i zaštićena okolina: Prijestonica Cetinje

Kratak opis: Žabljak Crnojevića jedan je od najznačajnijih srednjovjekovnih gradova - utvrđenja, koji se u istorijskim izvorima prvi put pominje 1453. godine, ali se pretpostavlja da je osnovan tokom X vijeka, u vrijeme Vojislavljevića. Uspon doživljava u vrijeme Crnojevića, a dogradili su ga i u njemu stolovali Lješ i Đurad Crnojević, kada je i postao važan privredni i trgovачki centar. Takođe, bio je prijestonica Stefana i Ivana Crnojevića i u to vrijeme postao veliko naselje sa oko 300 kuća. Ima oblik nepravilnog četvorougaonika površine cca 1.400 m². Osim dvora, Žabljak je imao Crkvu Sv. Đorda, zatim stambene i vojne objekte, skladišta za robu i cistirne za vodu. Grad je bio opasan bedemima, a imao je samo jedan ulaz sa gvozdenim vratima, koja su vodila kroz uski, zasvođeni hodnik. Tokom vremena, u podnožju utvrđenog grada, razvilo se podgrađe. Danas, utvrđenje čine bedemi visine cca 15 m, a širine cca 2 m, sa šest kula, Crkva Sv. Đorda sa lokalnim grobljem u podnožju i podgrade na kojem su izgrađeni stambeni objekti.

Stanje: Loše. Ministarstvo kulture je tokom 2016. godine finansijski podržalo sondažna arheološka istraživanja.

Name of cultural property: Fortification Žabljak Crnojevića

Type of cultural property: Culturo – historical whole

- Homogenous cluster of buildings
- Fortification

Category: National significance / Order No: 98 from 10.07.1948

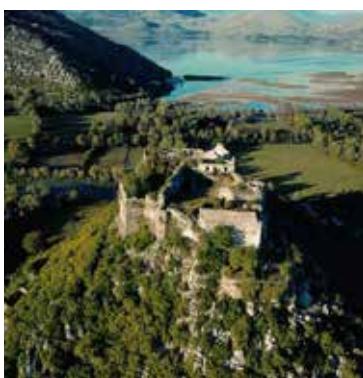
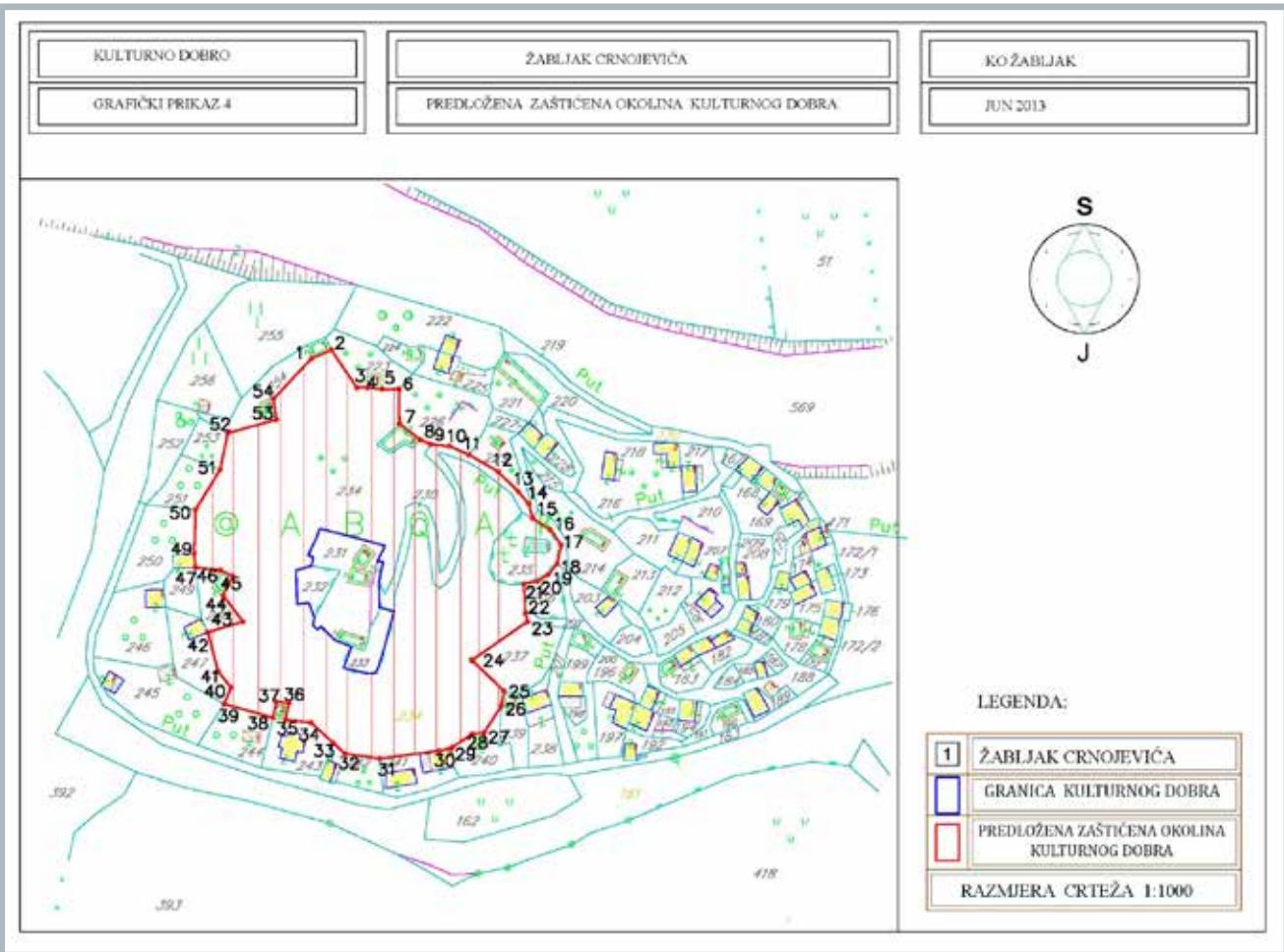
Period of construction: X century

Location: Lake Skadar, Royal Capital Cetinje

Ownership: Ministry of Education, J.U.O.Š. Boro Vukmirović; for the protected surroundings Royal Capital Cetinje

Short description: Žabljak Crnojevića, one of the most significant medieval cities - fortifications, was mentioned in historical documents in 1453 for the first time, but it is assumed that it was founded in X century during the rulership of Vojislavljevići dynasty. It prospered during the time of Crnojevići dynasty. Lješ and Đurad Crnojević lived inside it and it became an important commercial and trading center. It was a throne city of Stefan and Ivan Crnojević as well, and at the time it grew to be a settlement of 300 houses. It has an irregular rectangular shape covering the area of cca 1.400 m². Aside from the palace, Žabljak had the Church of St. Djordje, military and residential facilities, storages for water and clothes. The city was surrounded with walls and it had only one iron gate that lead through a narrow, arched hallway. Over time, in the brinks of the fortified city, a lower city developed. Today, the fortification is made of walls of 15 m in height, in the width of approximately 2 m, with 6 towers, Church of St. Djordje with the local cemetery, and the lower city with its objects.

Condition: Poor. Ministry of Culture financed the implementation of trial archaeological research in 2016.



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Naziv kulturnog dobra: Zadužbina Ljubatovića sa Crkvom Sv. Dimitrija

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno – istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat
- sakralni objekat

Kategorija: nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj 1186 od 26. 11. 1957. godine

Period gradnje: 1888. godina

Lokacija: Opština Kotor - Risan

Vlasništvo/korisnik: Specijalna bolnica „Vaso Ćuković“, Risan

Kratak opis: Zadužbina Ljubatović je podignuta kao zadužbina Dimitrija Ljubatovića sa ciljem da pruža utočište i liječenje starim osobama Risna. Uz bolnicu je bila i mala Crkva Sv. Dimitrija. Zgrada je bila većih dimenzija, sa prizemljem i jednim spratom, kupolom crkve i nekoliko lijepo oblikovanih dimnjaka na krovu. Bila je ukrašena ogradom od kamena i kovanog gvožđa. Granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 4.624 m². Kulturno dobro danas predstavljaju ostaci zidova nekadašnje Zadužbine Ljubatović, sa pripadajućim dvorištem, koje sa zapadne strane prati prirodnu konfiguraciju terena, spuštajući se do same morske obale. Ostaci ukazuju na to da je zgrada bila većih dimenzija, pravougaone osnove, sa prizemljem i jednim spratom i ulazom sa puta i od mora.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Ljubatović Endowment and Church of St. Dimitrije

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane
- Sacral

Category: National significance / Order No: 1186 from 26. 11. 1957

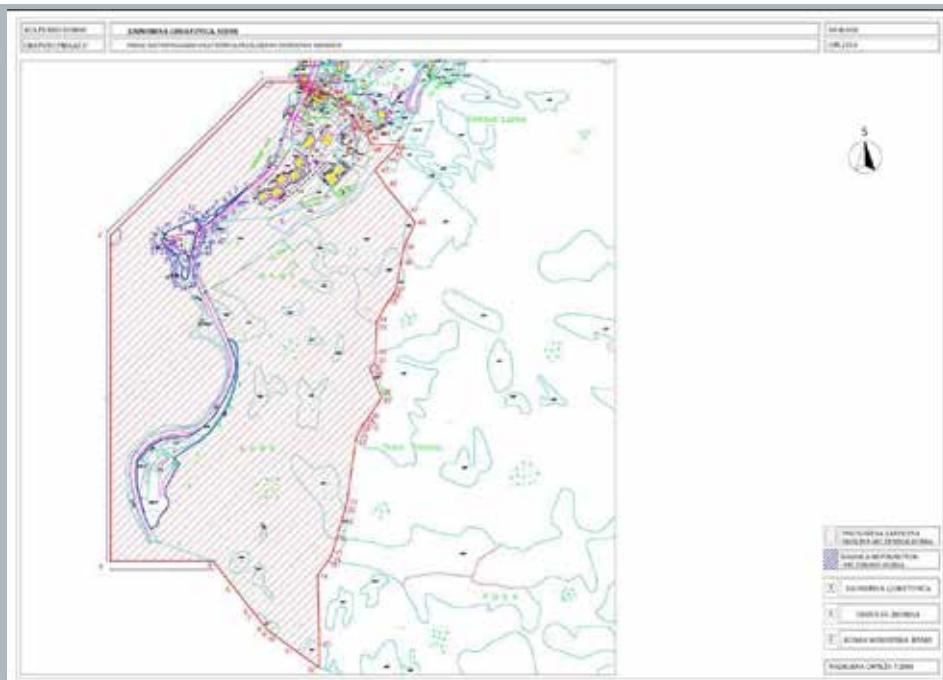
Period of construction: 1888

Location: Risan, Kotor Municipality

Ownership/korisnik: Special hospital "Vaso Ćuković", Risan

Short description: Ljubatović Endowment was built as an endowment of Dimitrije Ljubatović with a goal to provide refugee and medical treatment to older people of Risan. There was a small church of St. Dimitrije next to the hospital. The building was large in size, with a ground floor and one floor above, the dome of the Church and several nicely shaped chimneys on the roof. It was decorated with a fence made of stone and iron. The border of cultural property covers the area of 4.624 m². Today, there are remains of the walls with a garden that follows the configuration of the terrain, going down to the coast. The remains indicate that the building was larger, rectangular in plan, with a ground and one floor, while the entrance is facing the road and the sea.

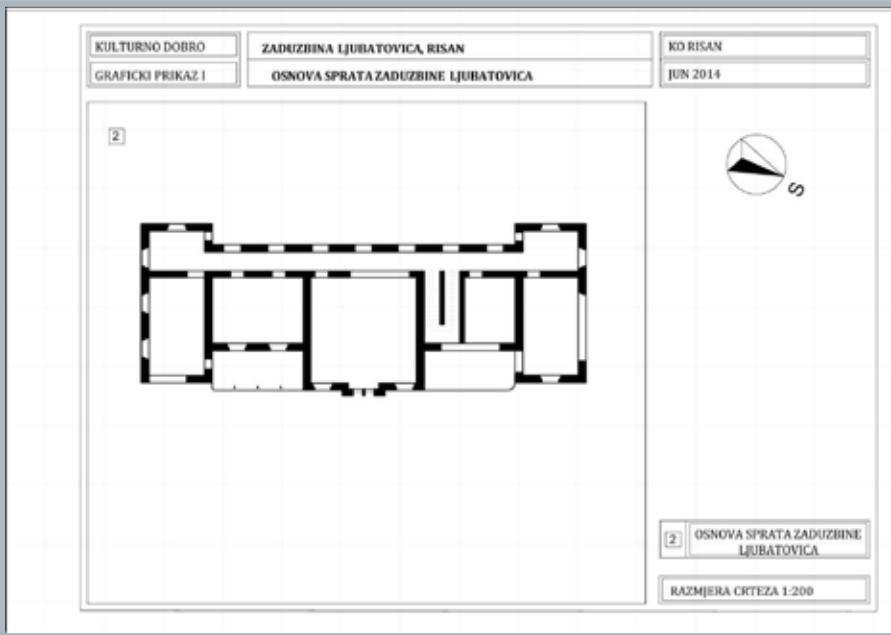
Condition: Poor.



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29.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Zgrada Monopola duvana

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat

Kategorija:

nacionalni značaj/Rješenje broj 08-21/1 od 18. 01. 1980. godine

Period gradnje: 1903. godina

Lokacija: Opština Bar

Vlasništvo: Crna Gora

Kratak opis: Monopol duvana nalazi se u podnožju brda Volujice, udaljen 200 m od Luke Bar. Kulturno dobro čini Zgrada Monopola duvana sa plateau ispred objekta. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 3.332 m². Zgrada je pravougaonog oblika, zidana od tesanog kamena, spojenim cementnim malterom, dok je zabatna fasada na određenim mjestima omalterisana. Objekat je nekad služio za preradu i obradu duvana, danas nije u funkciji.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: Building of Tobacco Monopoly

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane

Category:

National significance / Order No: 08-21/1 from 18. 01. 1980

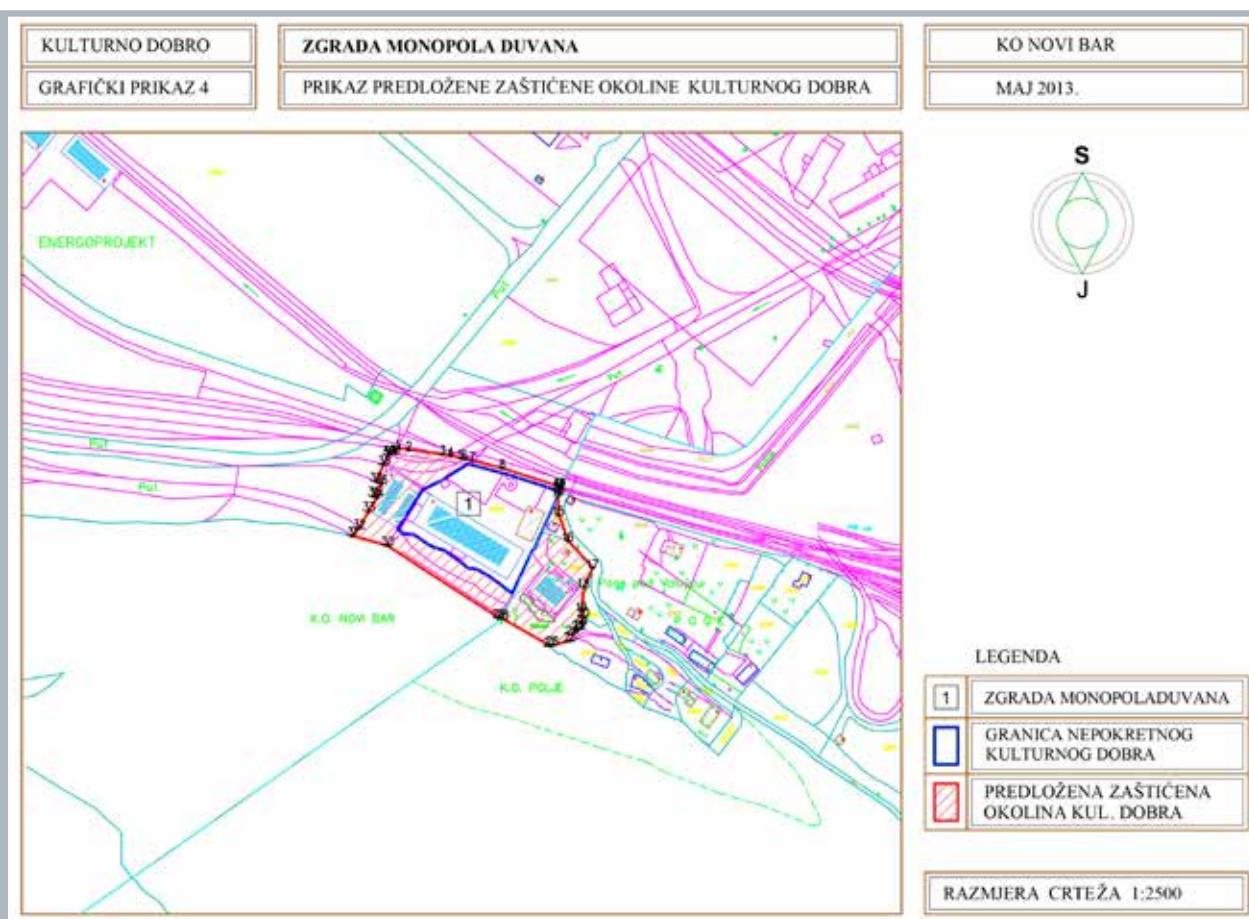
Period of construction: 1903

Location: Bar Municipality

Ownership: Montenegro

Short description: Tobacco Monopoly building is located below Volujica Hill, 200 m away from Port of Bar. The property is represented by the building of Tobacco Monopoly with a plateau in front of it. The border of cultural property covers the area of 3.332 m². The building is rectangular in shape, built of hewn stone and cement mortar, while the gable facades are plastered in some places. The property served for processing tobacco products, and today it has no function.

Condition: Poor.



KULTURNO DOBRO

GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 6

ZGRADA MONOPOLA DUVANA

OROTFOTO PRIKAZ PREDLOŽENE ZAŠTIĆENE OKOLINE KUL. DOBRA

KO NOVI BAR

MAJ 2013.



LEGENDA

1	ZGRADA MONOPOLADUVANA
	GRANICA NEPOKRETNOG KULTURNOG DOBRA
	PREDLOŽENA ZAŠTIĆENA OKOLINA KUL. DOBRA

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30.

Naziv kulturnog dobra: Zgrada zatvora, Anagr. br. 341

Vrsta kulturnog dobra: kulturno-istorijski objekat

- arhitektonsko djelo
- profani objekat

Kategorija:

medunarodni značaj/Rješenje br. 853/4 od 17.10.1985. godine

Period gradnje: XIX vijek

Lokacija: Stari grad Kotor

Vlasništvo: Crna Gora

Kratak opis: Zgrada zatvora sa dvorišnim prostorima se nalazi u istočnom dijelu urbane cjeline Stari grad Kotor. Izgrađena je u XIX vijeku, po projektu arhitekte Marka Benconija (Marco Benzoni) na mjestu gde se nekad nalazila Crkva Svetog križa. Površina koju zahvata granica kulturnog dobra iznosi 1160,7 m². Zgrada zatvora je masivni trospратni objekat koji se pruža paralelno sa ulicom, a orijentisana je u pravcu istok - zapad. Cjelina se sastoji iz zgrade i nekoliko vanjskih prostora: bočna dvorišta u prizemlju u koja se ulazi direktno sa ulice i zadnje iz dvorišta - iza objekta. Skoro 150 godina bio je u funkciji zatvora, sve do 1990. godine kada je zatvoren.

Stanje: Loše.

Name of cultural property: The Prison Building, Anagr. No. 341

Type of cultural property: Culturo - historical structure

- Work of architecture
- Profane

Category:

International significance / Order No. 853/4 from 17.10.1985

Period of construction: XIX century

Location: Old City of Kotor

Ownership: Montenegro

Short description: The Prison Building with its yard spaces is located in the eastern part of urban unit of Old City Kotor. It was built in XIX century by architect Marco Benzoni, in a place where there used to be Church of St. Cross. The border of cultural property covers the area of 1160,7 m². The Prison Building is a massive three-story object that is parallel to the street, oriented east - west. The property consists of a building and a few yard facilities: side yards on the ground floor that have direct entrances to the street and behind the property. It served the function of a prison for 150, until 1990, when it was closed.

Condition: Poor.



* Za izradu publikacije , korišćeni su podaci iz elaborata o revalorizaciji kulturnih dobara Crne Gore.

* Note: Data from the studies produced during the revalorization of cultural properties of Montenegro was used for the production of this publication.



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KULTURNO DOBRO

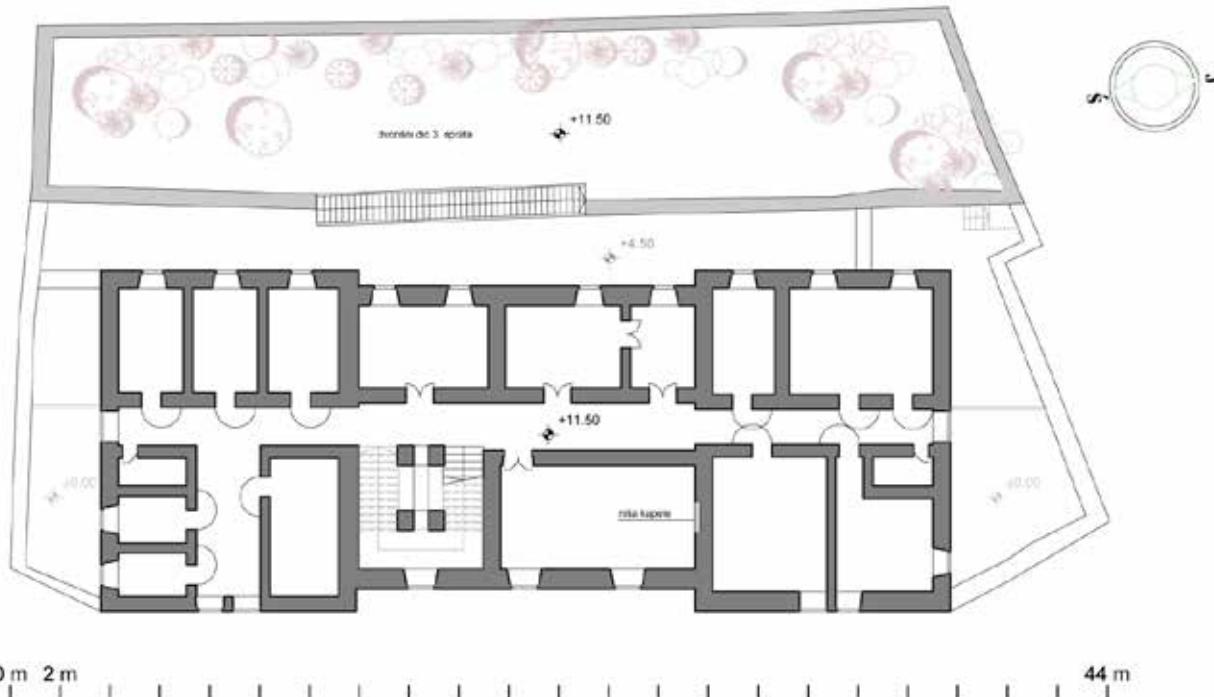
GRAFIČKI PRIKAZ 13

ZGRADA ZATVORA

OSNOVA KULTURNOG DOBRA - PRIZEMLJE

STARI GRAD KOTOR

MAJ 2013



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