

Kroatia – Bosnia Herzegovina - Montenegro

Erkki Luoma-aho















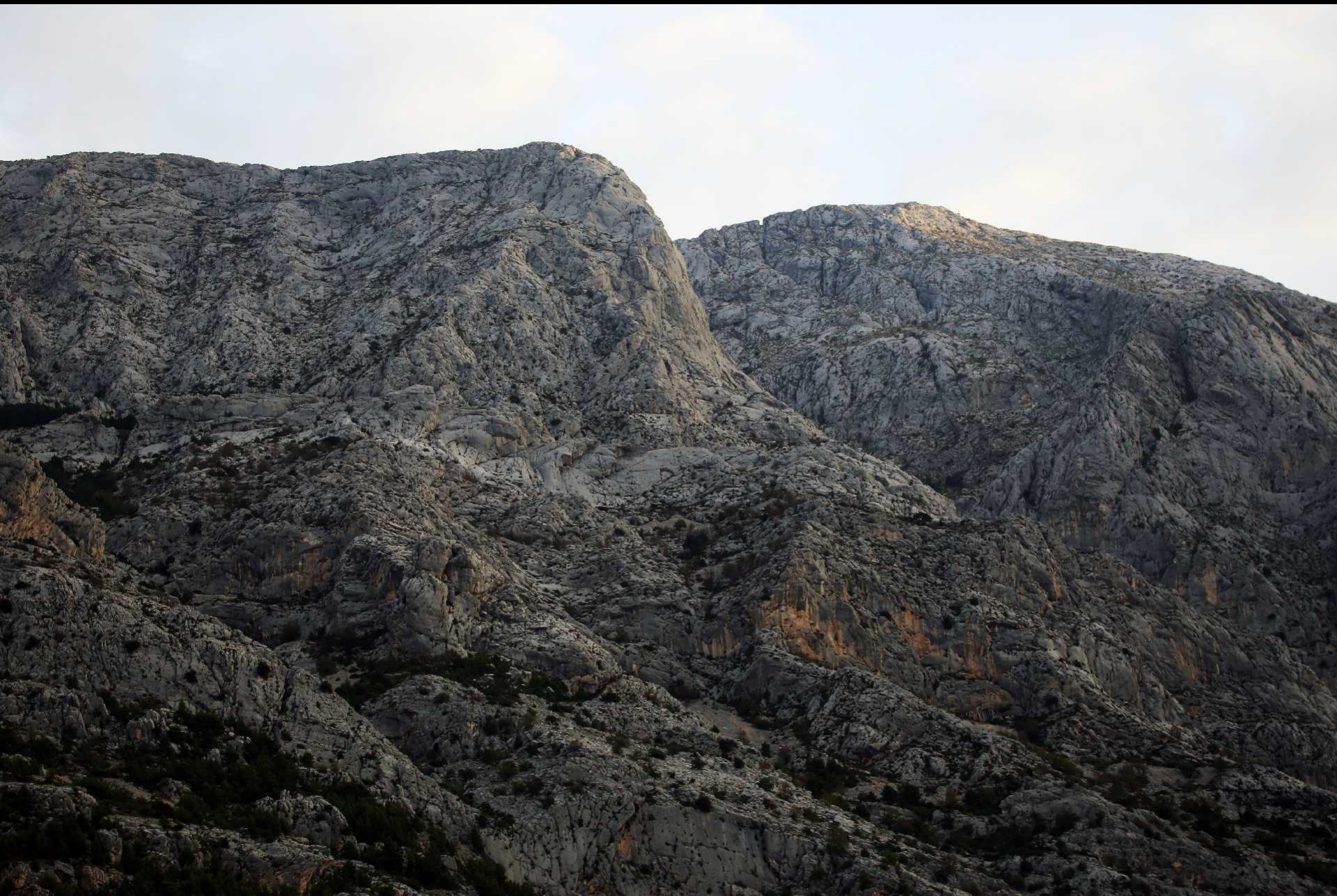


8 Split
Omiš

Baška Voda

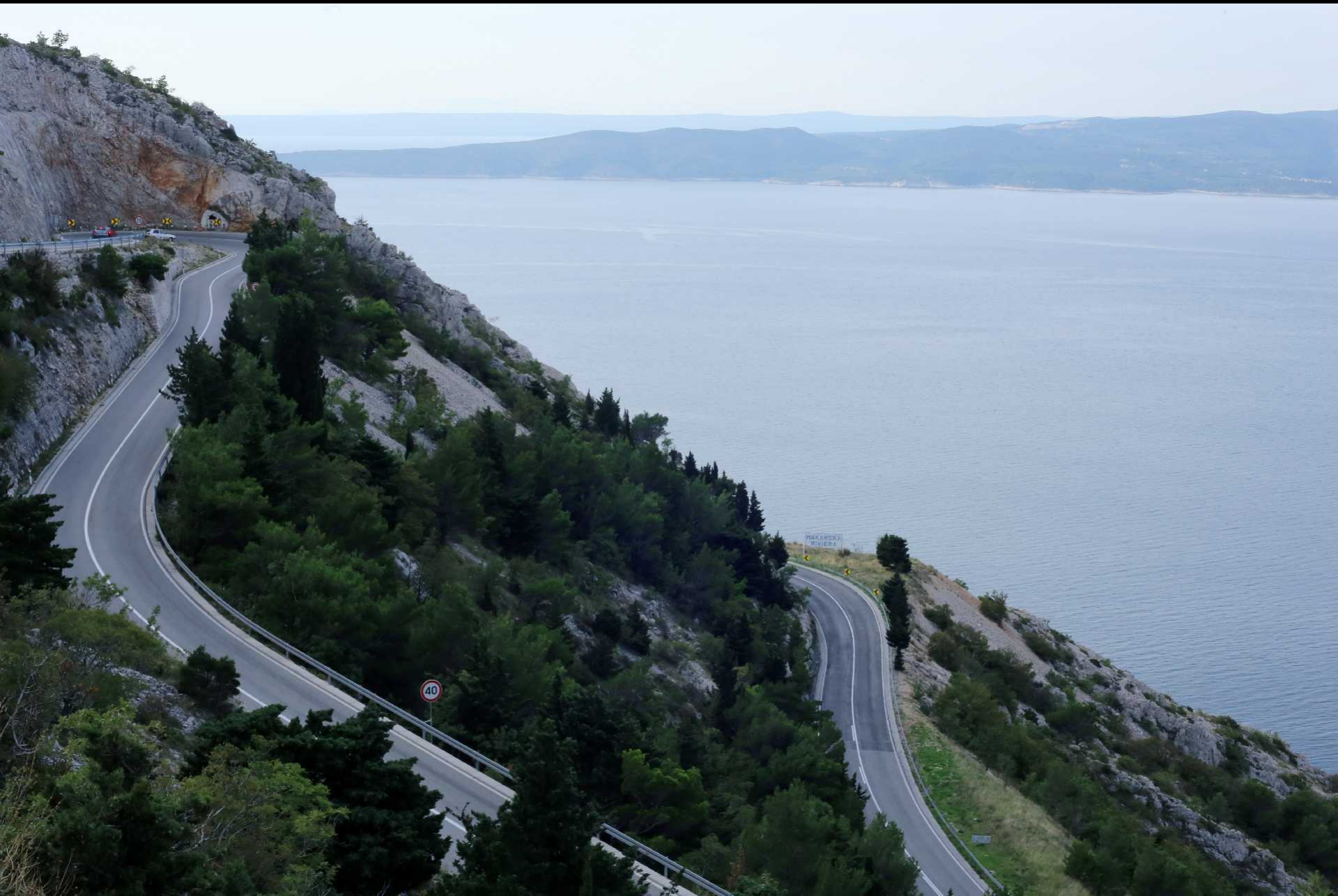
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TABLA









Pianta della Fortezza di DVARE



Utvrda / Fortress - Zadvarje

Srednjovjekovna utvrda na vrlo važnom i još u prapovijesti trasiranom putu koji iz pedblohorskog primorja vodi prema unutrašnjosti Dalmacije. Srednjovjekovno ime tvrđave Duare znači vrata, prolaz, dveri.

Prvi put se spominje 1408. godine kao jedno od središta župe Radobilje. Današnja tvrđava je izgrađena u drugoj polovici 15. stoljeća zbog obmane od turskih prodora.

Tvrđava je trokutastog tlocrta, s dvije kula bile na sjeverozapadnom i sjeveroistočnom uglu. Unutar tvrđave bile su kuće za posadu i zapovjedalica, crkvice, cisterna za vodu te spremište oružja i barutna.

Turci su je osvojili oko 1500. godine i dodatno utvrđivali gradnju kula Avale i Poletnice istočno od tvrđave.

U ožujku 1669. u borbi s Maharanima ispod kule Poletnice poginuo je zadvarski dizdar (zapovjednik tvrđave) Hasan-aga Arapović, muž opjevane Hasanaginice. Tijekom 17. stoljeća tvrđava često prelazi iz kršćanskih u turske ruke i obratno, pri čemu stradava.

Tada je oko nje podignuta drvena palisada s donjim dijelom u suhozidu. S južne strane postojalo je i manje svratište za putnike. Oslobođena je turske vlasti 1684. godine, te uskoro gubi na važnosti. Tvrđava se obnavlja od 2004. godine.

Zadvarje is a medieval fort situated on a very important route which since prehistory has permitted traffic between the coastal area below Mt. Biokovo and the Dalmatian interior. The medieval name of the fort, Duare, means gate or passage, and is still found today in the Slavic word dveri.

The first known reference dates from 1408 when it was listed as one of the centres of the Radobilje County. The present-day fort was built in the second half of the 15th century as a defence against Turkish incursions.

The fort is built on a triangular plan, with two circular towers at the north-west and north-east corners. The fort once housed accommodation for the garrison and commander, a chapel, a cistern for rainwater, and a gunpowder magazine.

The Ottomans took Zadvarje around the year 1500, and additionally reinforced it by building the Avala and Poletnica towers to the east.

In March 1669, in a battle against forces from Makarska, the Zadvarje dizdar (castellan) Hasan Aga Arapović, husband of the Hasanaginica famed in the traditional poem, died in battle below the Poletnica tower. During the 17th century, the fort often changed hands between Turks and Christians, each time suffering more damage. At that time a wooden palisade was put up around, with the lower section constructed in stone dry-wall technique. On the southern side there was a small Inn for travellers. It was liberated from Turkish rule in 1684, and rapidly lost its strategic importance. The fort has been under reconstruction since 2004.













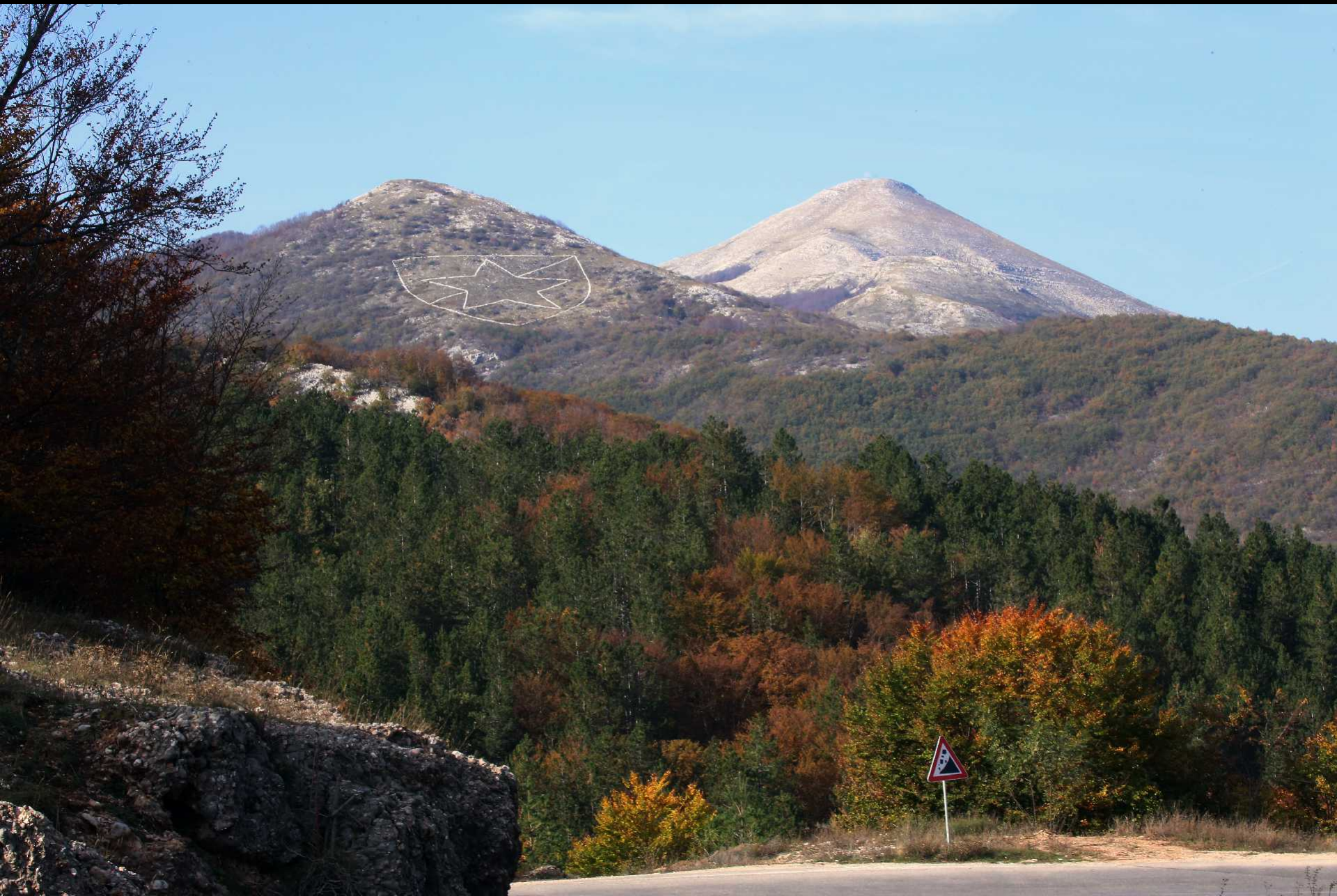






Sarajeusko
Pivo







КОРМЬ ИГОРЬ МИХАИЛОВИЧ

ЛАЗАР ВАСИЛКА ПЕТКОВИЧ

МАВРАК РОД. ШЕРИФ ШЕРИФОВИЧ

ВУЧИЌ РАДМИР РУДИ

МАВРАК РОД. КОСТА ГИКОСИЌ











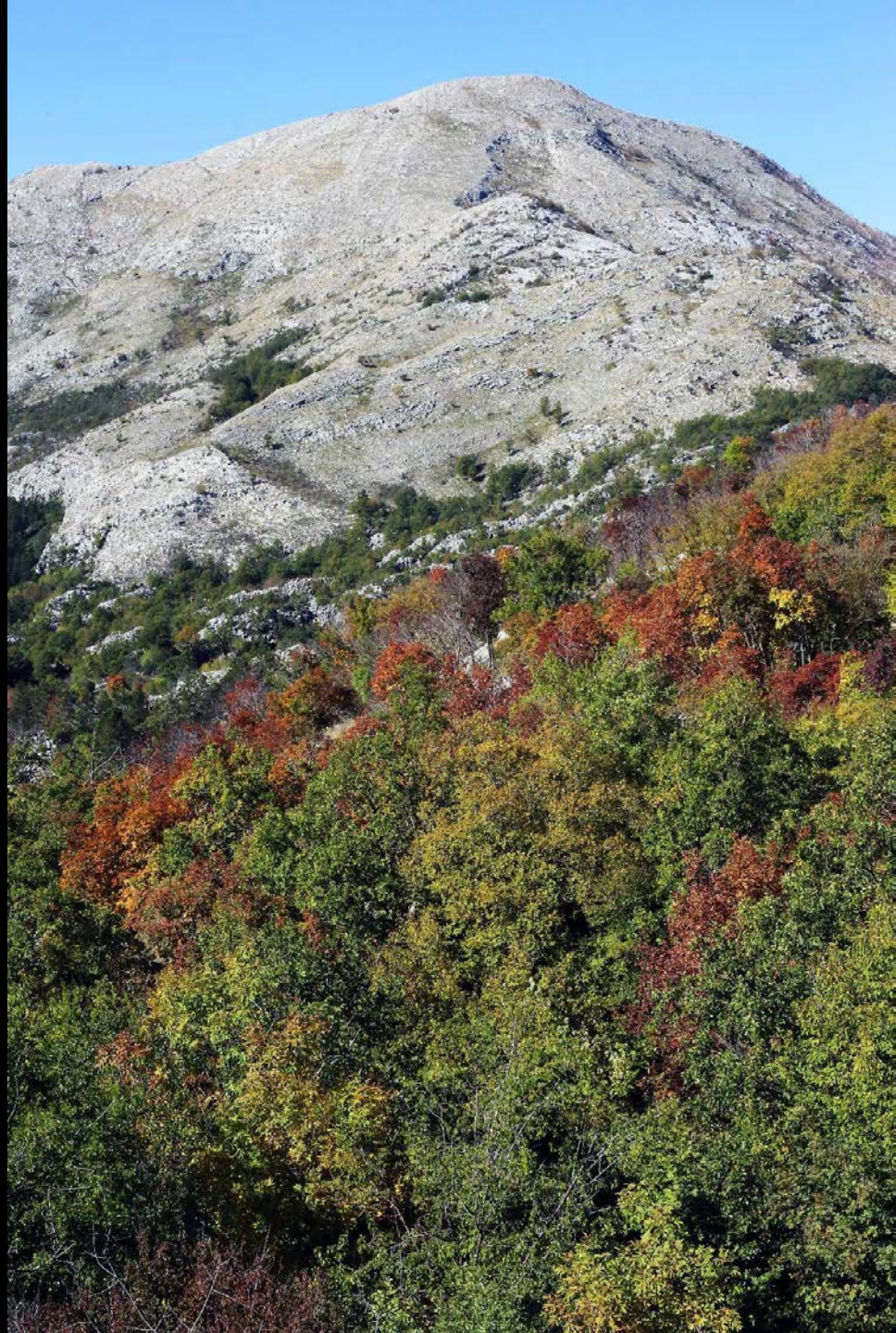




































Rimski mozaici II v.
Roman mosaics II c.



Lipni, 1956























































Ostaci antičke rimske vile sa mozaicima u Risnu

The Remains of ancient Roman villa with mosaics Risan

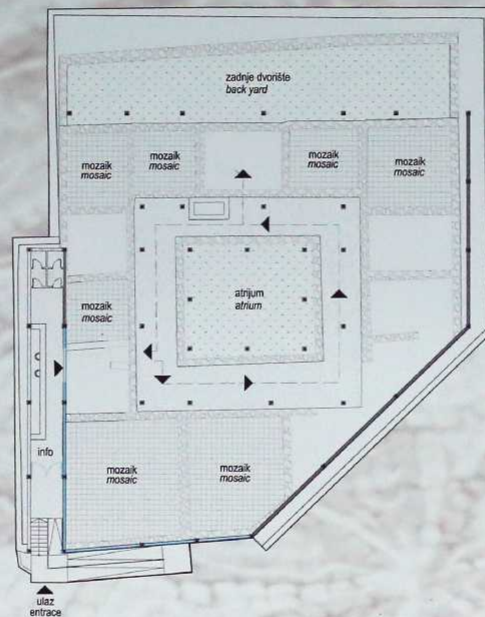
U kulturnom pogledu, prostor Risna kulminaciju dostiže u razvijenom gvozdenom dobu, III i IV vijeka prije n.e., odnosno u periodu od kraja VI vijeka p.n.e. do rimske dominacije (vrijeme nastanka Rizona, njegovog urbanog uzleta, smiraja i formiranja rimskog Risinijuma).

Risan ima geografsku autentičnost grada na povoljnom mjestu - oportuna urbs (po tvrdjenju Titusa Livijusa).

U ranom carskom periodu, vjerovatno u prvoj polovini I vijeka n.e., stekao je status rimskog municipiuma, možda i kolonije. Ovaj visoki urbani rang pretpostavlja prilične razmjere grada kao i izvjesnu fizičku distinkciju od helenističkog oppidum-a.

Teško je rekonstruisati obrise rimskog Risinijuma. Najpotpunije istražen objekat iz rimske epohe, II. v.n.e., je gradska vila (villa urbana) razučene osnove sa atrijumom, oko koga je istraženo sedam prostorija (pet otkriveno još 1930. godine a dvije 2004 godine).

Podovi ovih prostorija dekorisani su mozaicima: dominiraju geometrijski motivi sa svedenim koloritom, dopunjujućoj, ambivalentnoj igri bijele, crne i sive boje gdje se stvara iluzija beskrajnog ponavljanja i dalekih nesputanih horizonata, u istini, malim prostorijama i tjeskobom. Jedino je u sjeverozapadnoj prostoriji otkriven mozaik sa figuralnom predstavom: u medaljonu oivičenim meandrom, prikazan je Hipnos, bog sna, na postelji. Mozaik je solidno izrađen, u akademskom manirizmu epohe Antonina.



In cultural sense, Risan area reached its culmination in later stage of the Mature Iron Age, i.e. the Iron Age of the 3rd and 4th B.C. and period from the end of the 6th century B.C. up to the Roman domination over this region. This coincides with the time of the appearance of Rhizon, its urban rise, fall and establishing of the Roman Rhisinium.

Risan has a geographic authenticity: the qualification of Titus Livius on Rhisinium as a town on a favourable location (oportuna urbs).

In the early imperial period, probably in the first half of the 1st century AD, Rhizon, called Rhisinium then, acquired the status of the Roman municipium, perhaps also the colony. This high urban ranking presupposes considerable size of the town, as well as certain physical distinction from the Hellenistic oppidum.

It is hard to reconstruct the contours of the Roman Rhisinium. Most thoroughly explored edifice from the Roman epoch is the town villa (villa urbana) of the articulated base with atrium and seven rooms, which five have been explored, discovered back in 1930. and two in 2004.

The floors of these rooms are decorated in mosaics dominated by geometrical motives with subdued colours, complementary, ambivalent game of white, black and grey colour which creates the illusion of endless repetition and faraway horizons, indeed unrestricted by small rooms and narrowness. It is only, in the northwest room that the mosaic was discovered containing a figure; in the medallion bordered with meander, the motive which designates the borderline between two principles, there is the reclining figure of the Hypnos, God of dream. The mosaic was solidly made, in academic mannerism of the Antonine's epoch.



IZGLED LOKALITETA DO 2007. god.



IZGLED MOZAIKA DO 2007. god.



MOZAICS UNTIL 2007.

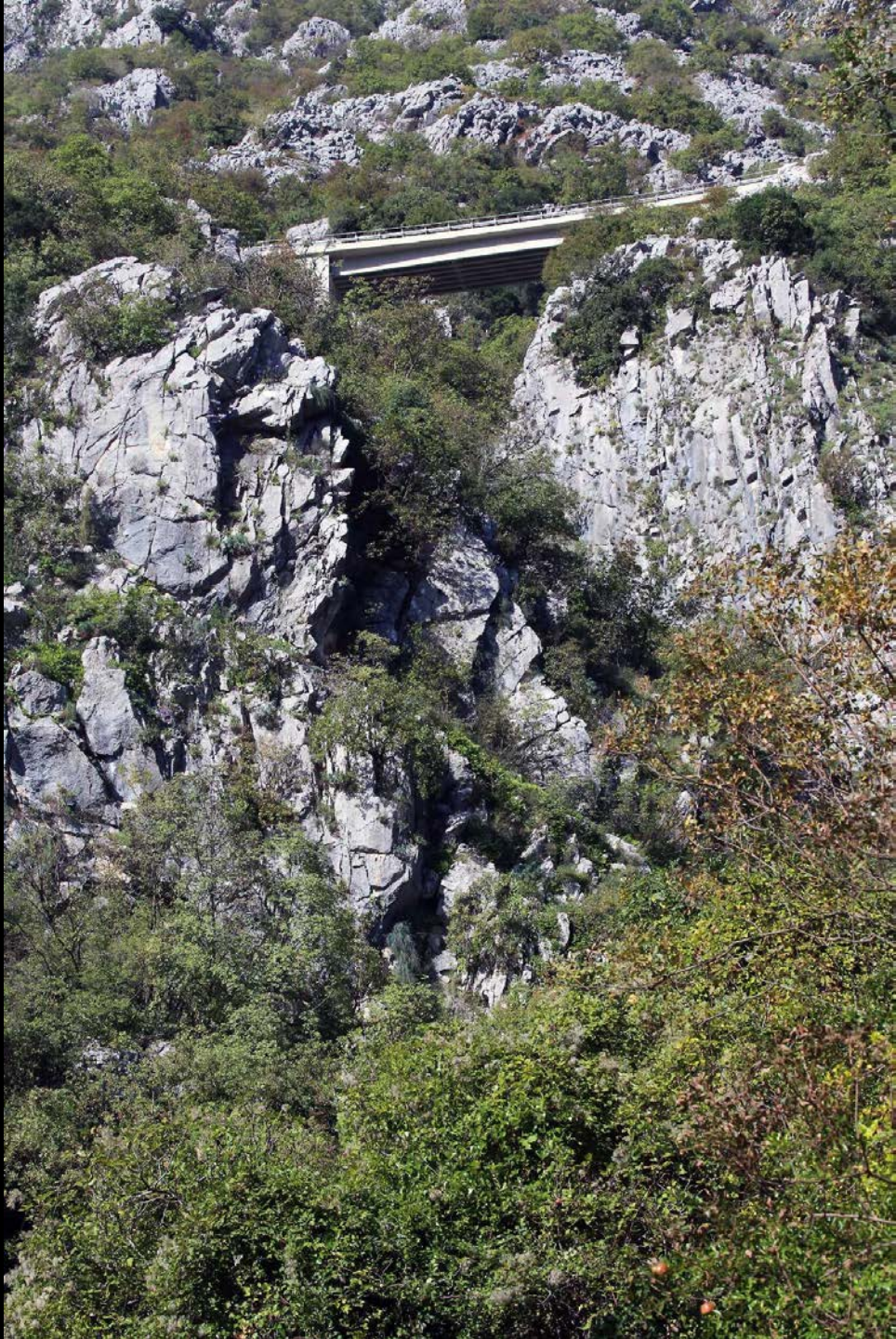


ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE UNTIL 2007. god.



























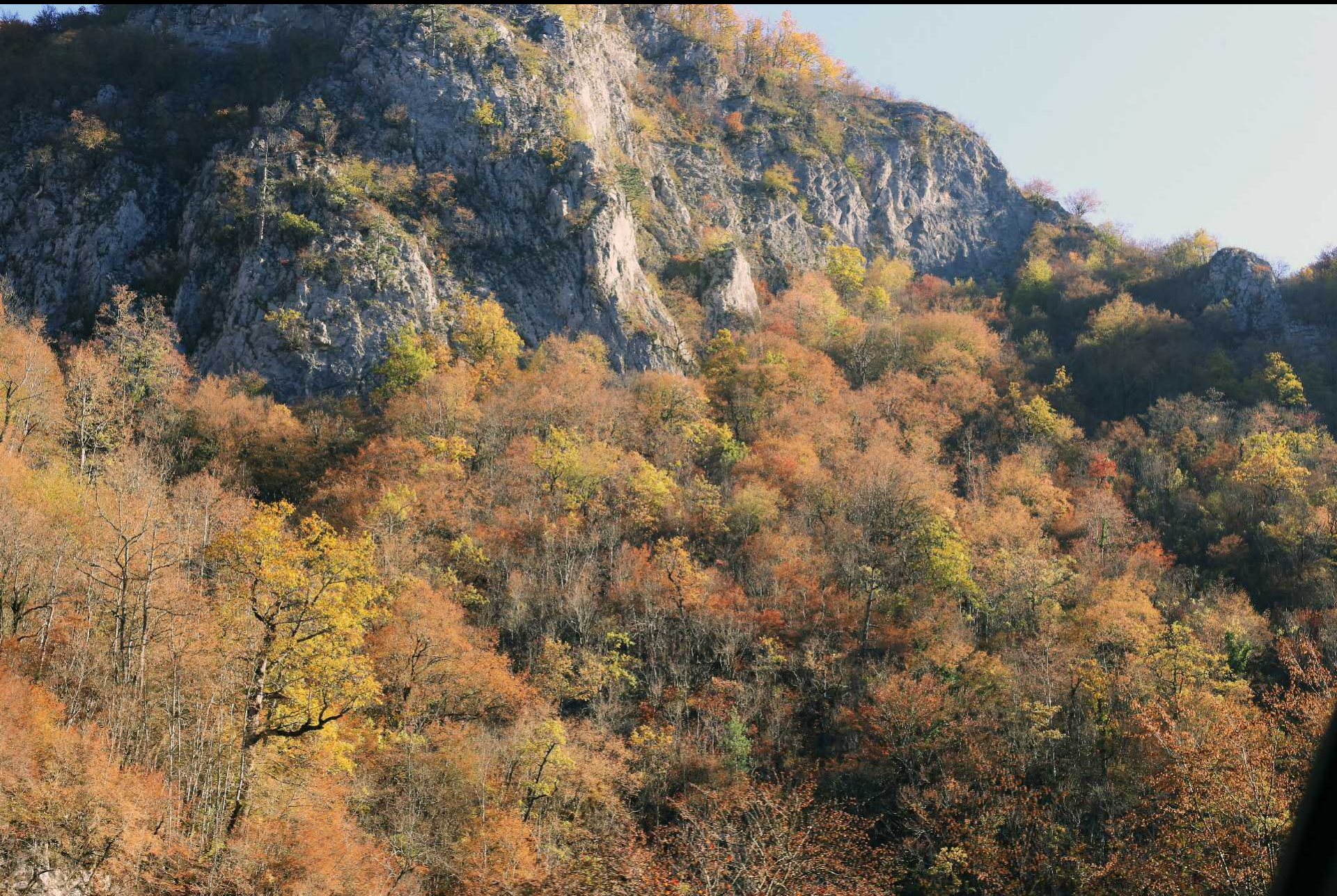


ОВАЈ СПОМЕНИК ПОДИЖЕ
МАЈКА МАРИЈА СИНУ
БОЖИДАРУ ЖУГИЋУ
пг. Поручнику рођ. 1915, а херојски
погинуо 1941 год.

СПОМЕН ДИЖЕМ ТЕБИ СИНЕ,
ДА ТИ МАЈКУ ЖЕЉА МИНЕ
А ВАЛОВИ БРЗЕ ТАРЕ -
ГЛАС ПРЕУМУ МАЈКЕ СТАРЕ,
ПА И ПУТНИК НЕКА ЗНАДЕ
ЗАШТО ТВОЈУ МЛАДОСТ ДАДЕ.



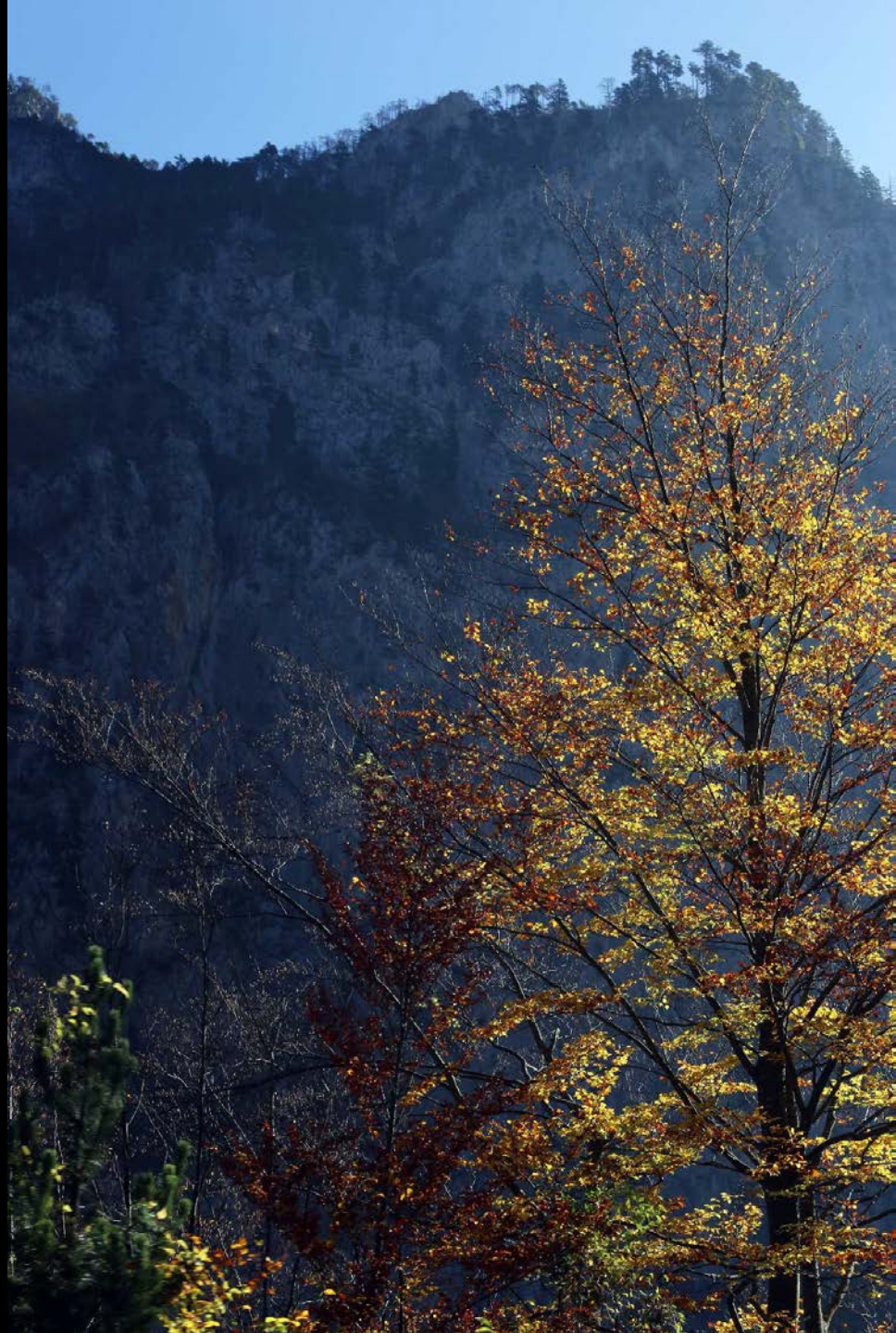










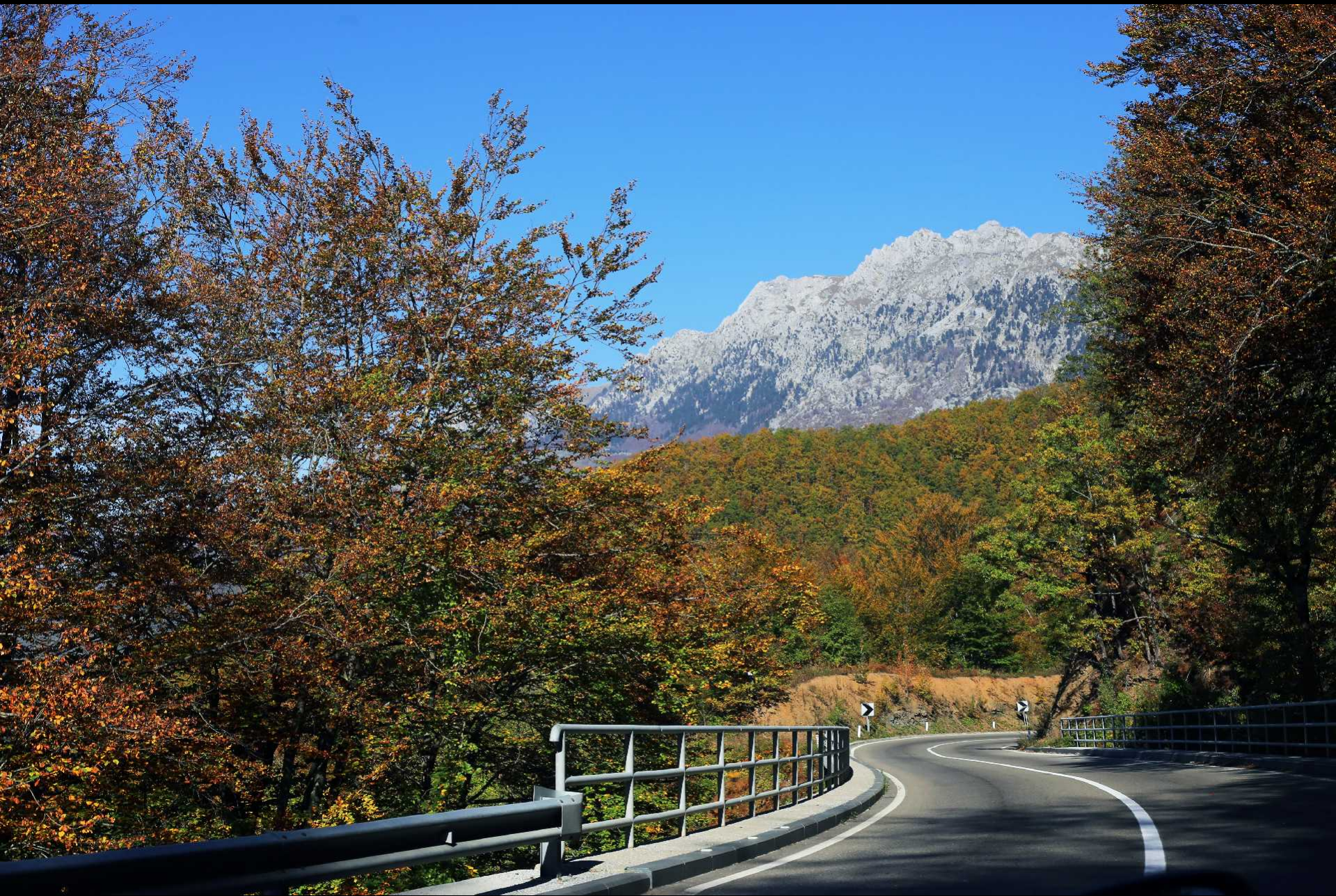


































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GRAD

IRANT

CIRKON

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5.00



















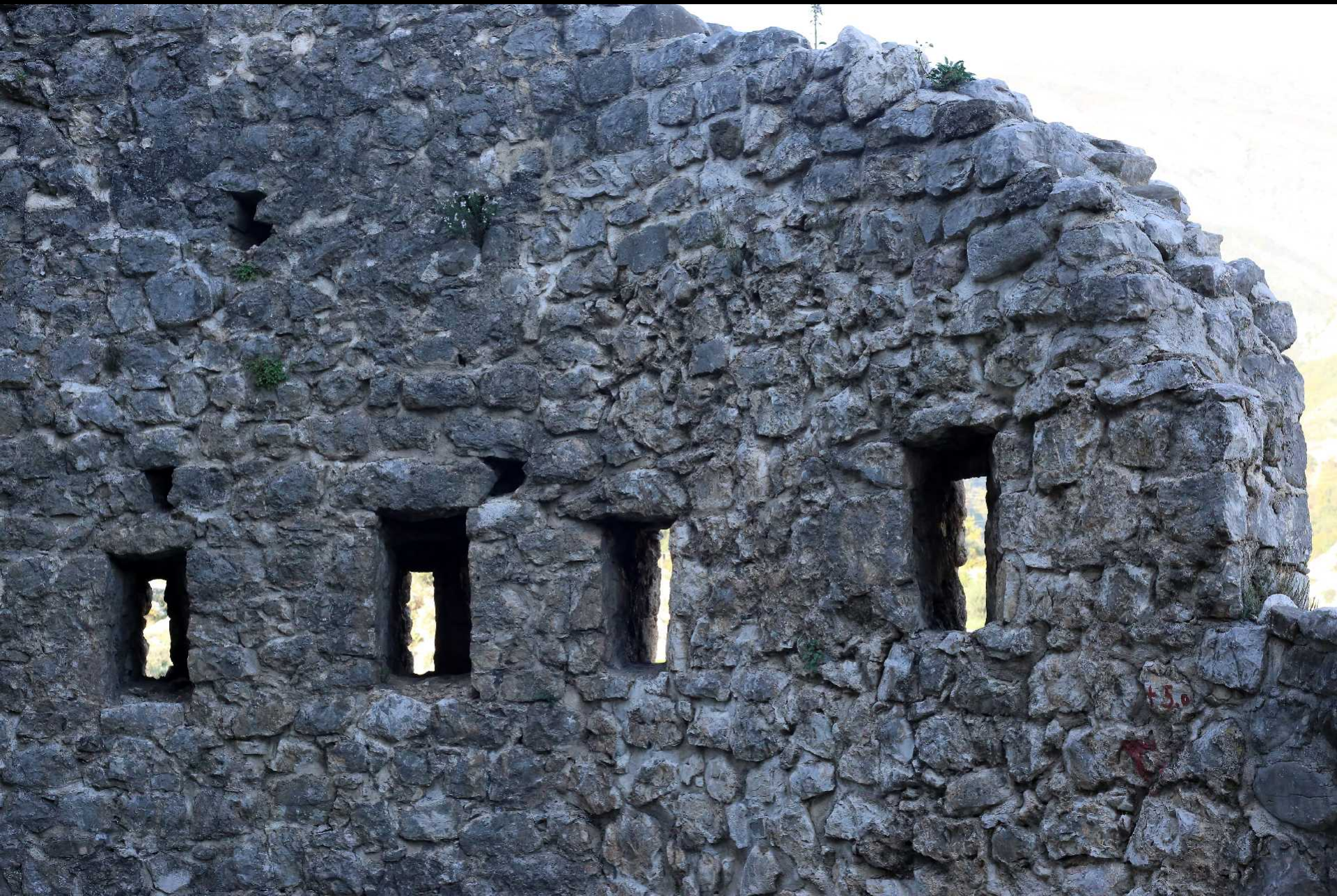












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SV. MARINA
14 V.

















