



T2.2 APP system "AccessPort"_Tools developed in order
to improve web and smart usability of the heritage

Version Final

Storytelling and multimedia contents from Tricase/Himara/Herceg Novi 2021

Lead Partner:



Project Partners:



Associated Partner:





Associated Partner:





AccessPort



Il Progetto Co.Co.Tour



Il progetto Co.Co.Tour - Safeguarding, enhancing and promoting the natural and cultural heritage of COastal COmmunities by boosting the eco-museum model aiming at smart and sustainable TOURism management - è co-finanziato dal programma Interreg IPA CBC Italy-Albania-Montenegro e vede in partenariato Associazione Magna Grecia Mare e Città di Tricase, in Italia, Albanian

Non visitare un Museo.
Vivilo!



Il Progetto Co.Co.Tour

Don't visit a Museum.
Enjoy it!

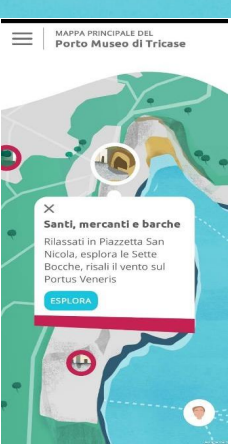
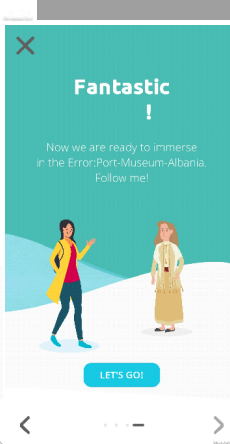
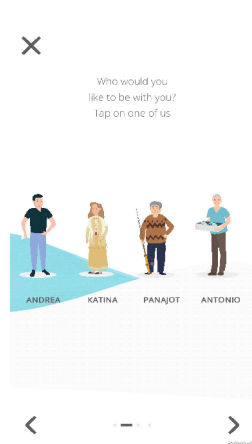
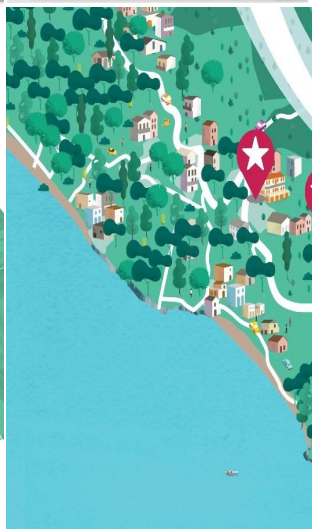
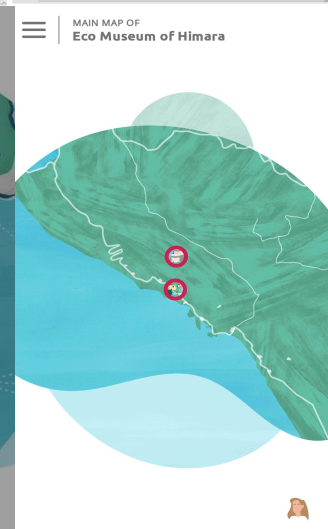
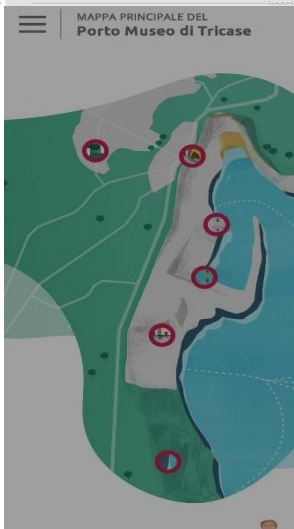


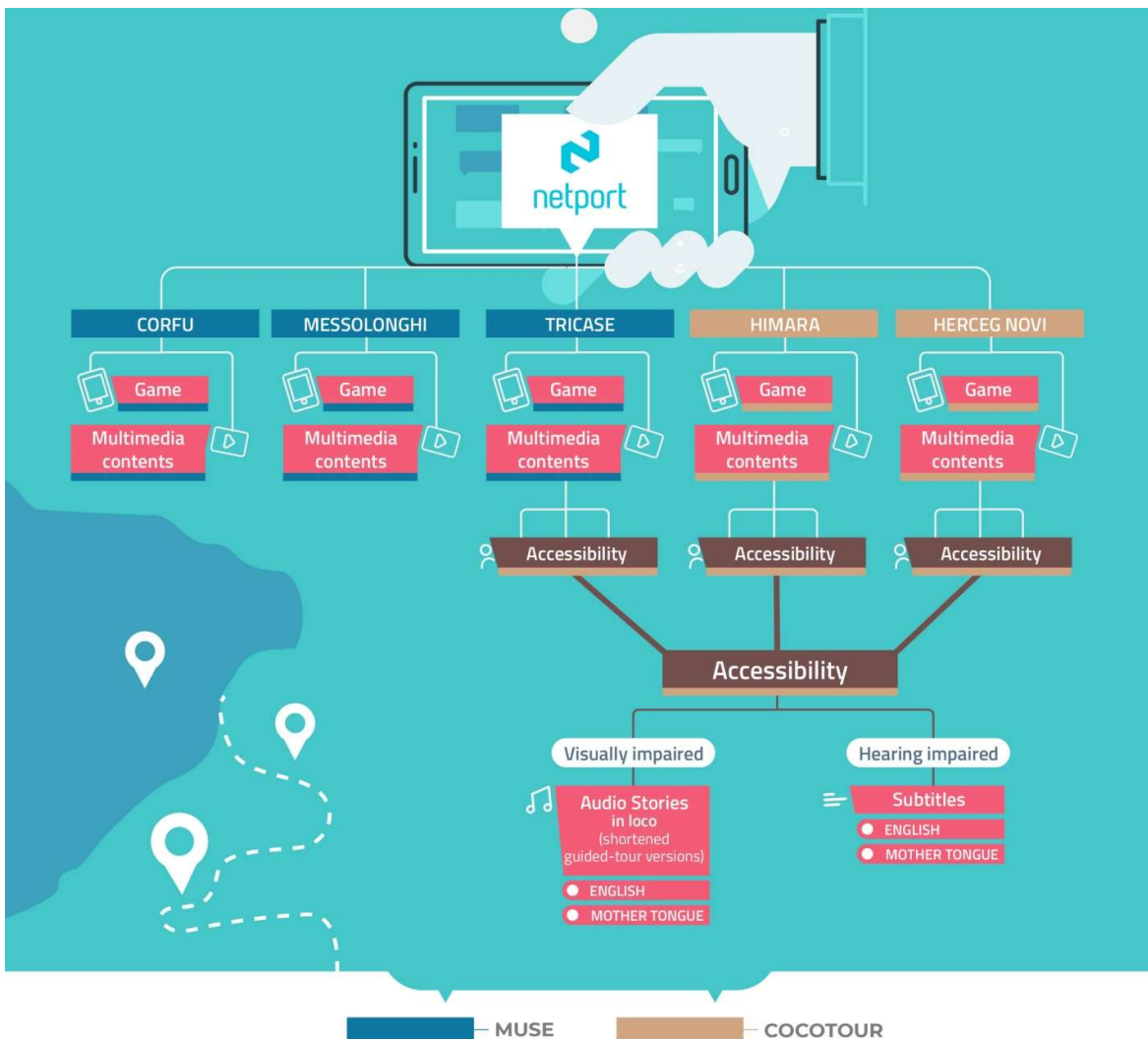
Il Progetto Co.Co.Tour

Don't visit a Museum.
Enjoy it!



Il Progetto Co.Co.Tour





BASIC RULES FOR PROPER USABILITY OF THE APP:

Multimedia contents of each Porto Museo only available on-site

Producing of 5 short videos with subtitles, audio stories and video sound in five languages

Eco-Museum of Himara

1. Avatar Chosen for the APP



AVATAR CHARACTER NO.1

(representing the young peoples)



AVATAR CHARACTER NO.2

(representing the old people)



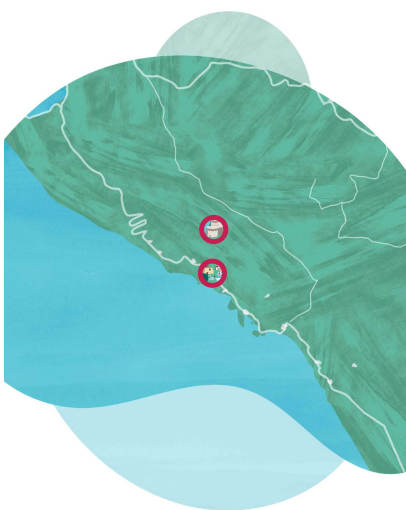
AVATAR CHARACTER NO.3

(representing the Himariot women and tradition)

All the characters are representing the target group of the Himara Community. The selection was done referring to the natural and cultural heritage, as well to the spiritual heritage.

2. Mapp of Poi

MAIN MAP OF
Eco Museum of Himara



The map of Points of interest is divided into two categories:

// Zone-0 POIs

POI-0-0 = Eco-Museum of Himara Municipality

POI-0-1 = Himara, Old Village

POI-0-2 = Church of all Saints

POI-0-3 = Iso-polyphony

POI-0-4 = Fishermen's Port

POI-0-5 = Promenade and beaches

POI-0-6 = Cyclopes cave & Pirates cave

// Zone-1 POIs

POI-1-0 = Oak forest, Pilur village

POI-1-1 = Monastery of Athali

POI-1-2 = Stream's Delta in Palesë

POI-1-3 = House of Petro Marko

POI-1-4 = Dhërmi, Old Village

POI-1-5 = Traditional Food

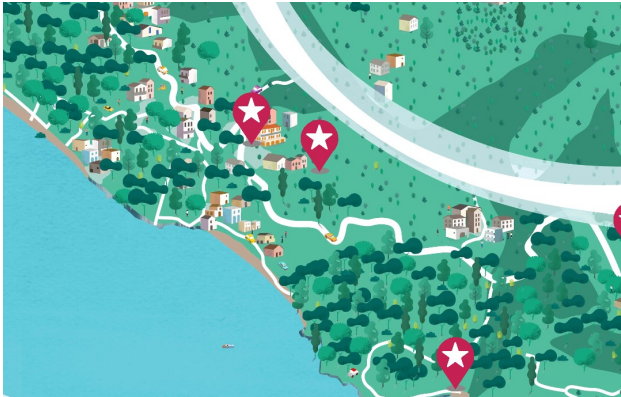
POI-1-6 = Vuno, Old Village

POI-1-7 = Gjipe

POI-1-8 = Ali Pasha Castle & Porto Palermo Bay



Zone 0- Including PoI mainly based in the city and the old village of Himara

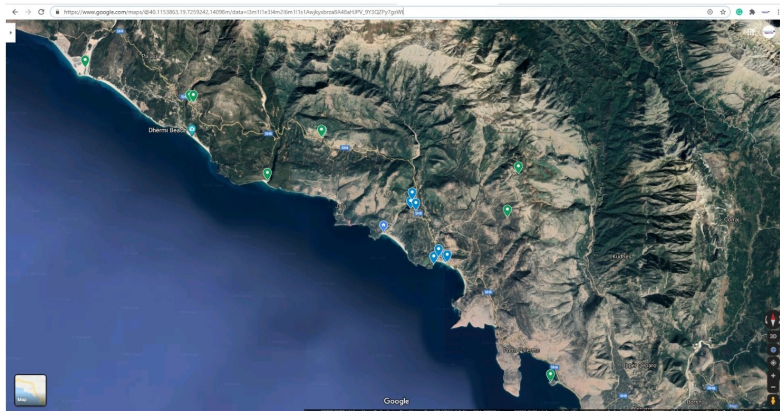


Zone 1- Including PoI based in the villages of Himara



<https://www.google.com/maps/d/u/0/edit?%20hl=en&hl=en&mid=1szYSvyDcJBFMrkVlp3VD1EVdqPM10Xq3&ll=40.12306815070657%2C19.736485162428828&z=17>

D.T1.2.2 - Mapping of relevant cultural and natural heritage features and touristic potential (Albania-DRAFT 1)



3. Storytelling digital products (Accessible with narratives and images)

Storytelling produces for the implementation of the DT 2.1.1 under AT 2.1, were adapted in size and accessibility to be uploaded in the APP by the Italian Experts.

The videos produced are between 3 to 4 minutes and the main video is up to 5 minutes. All the digital products have audio, narratives, Braille code, Sign language, subtitles, duplicated in Albanian and English in order to improve the accessibility of the materials by disabled peoples and to promote the heritage of the Zone for this category.

// Zone-0 POIs

POI-0-0 = Eco-Museum of Himara Municipality

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ew6643mzncE&t=95s>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ew6643mzncE&t=95s>)

POI-0-1 = Himara, Old Village

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y95DxR9oHxY>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jjeG4Ow3J-U>)

POI-0-2 = Church of all Saints

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=26rrQkPiz8s>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2lvVs7iYqJ8>)

POI-0-3 = Iso-polyphony

((Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eDfKMRXcZjs&t=174s>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0MpKmQtdsvw>)

POI-0-4 = Fishermen's Port

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BbhTKw91noM>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fRdyraDjP4M>)

POI-0-5 = Promenade and beaches

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPcpAUJxfts>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jPreVV1VIWU>)

POI-0-6 = Cyclopes cave & Pirates cave

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KfuNNwN-Ink>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hMxaO9hOik>)

// Zone-1 POIs

POI-1-0 = Oak forest, Pilur village

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8BVqmkS1Tao>

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FRcTCu-UIIQ>)

POI-1-1 = Monastery of Athali

(will be uploaded)

POI-1-2 = Stream's Delta in Palesë

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HGPPfSwJoL4>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZRMz0DubPLU>)

POI-1-3 = House of Petro Marko

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rV2EAIN70X0>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ntWAX01x6A4>)

POI-1-4 = Dhërmi, Old Village

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RGWNsawgTxE>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aze3tw04sY8>)

POI-1-5 = Traditional Food

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3B6zWJvrBtY>)

Albanian: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Y9sOow93_c0)

POI-1-6 = Vuno, Old Village

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8hv3TCKCB90>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ouSGTosOZSo>)

POI-1-7 = Gjipe

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JGY4cRaK1dw>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k4rmmrmtQtP4>)

POI-1-8 = Ali Pasha Castle & Porto Palermo Bay

(Eng: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rQKmV5SaBiE>)

Albanian: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kJMWkMbrKVA>)

A. Narratives and Images

1_Eco Museum building and model:

English

The Eco-Museum in Himara was built within the Co.Co.Tour Project, co-financed by the European Union under the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (IPA II). It will serve as a service unit for tourism, community, business, and all stakeholders.

The model selected is that of the museum spread to the community, who work to maintain and promote the living tangible and intangible heritage. Unlike the traditional museum, the eco-museum will not necessarily collect objects but will have the right tools for businesses and the community to be promoted.

The Eco-Museum enables communities to preserve valuable cultural objects, sites, and practices, where they exist, by increasing their visibility and the contributions they make to community development activities. The eco-museum will be functional with the participation of three main groups, staff, visitors, and locals, accompanied by their interactions with the assets of the area.

Albanian

Eko muzeu në Himarë është ndërtuar në kuadër të Projektit Co.Co.Tour, i bashkëfinancuar nga Bashkimi Evropian nën Instrumentin për Ndhimën e Para-Aderimit (IPA II). Ai, do të shërbejë si njësi shërbimi për turizmin, komunitetin, biznesin dhe gjithë palët e interesit.

Modeli i përzgjedhur është ai i muzeut të përhapur në komunitet, të cilët punojnë për të mirëmbajtur dhe promovuar trashëgiminë e gjallë materiale dhe jo-materiale. Ndryshe nga muzeu tradicional, ekomuzeu nuk do të grumbullojë domosdoshmërisht objekte por do të ketë mjetet e duhura që bizneset dhe komuniteti të promovohen.

Eko muzeu mundëson që komunitetet të ruajnë objekte, vende dhe praktika kulturore me vlerë, aty ku ato ekzistojnë, duke rritur shikueshmërinë e tyre dhe kontributet që ato japin në aktivitetet e zhvillimit të komunitetit. Ekomuzeu është krijuar me pjesëmarrjen e tre grupeve kryesore, personelit, vizitorëve dhe banorëve vendas, shoqëruar me ndërveprimet e tyre me pasuritë e zonës.



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C07_4786



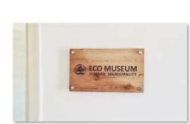
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eco museum building_00



eco museum building_03



eco museum building_04

2_Himara

English

Old Himara and the Castle, otherwise known as Barbakas, are in themselves important monument which testifies to the human presence in the Himara region of 3500 years. It has existed since the middle of the century of IV BC. Himara, is included in the Epirot tribe of the Caons and is mentioned in some ancient writings of Homer, the Greek geographer Strabo, Pliny, the English scholar N. Hammond, etc. Historical facts show that Himara is often referred to by the name or toponym Chimera, which represented a mythological being.

In the whole area of Himara, you will find worked and carved stones. The stones are carved in the form of animals and plants for religious and superstitious effects. The crowns of the entrances and gates are decorated with various motifs, as are the corners of the windows and houses. The architectural area of Himara Castle has been declared a cultural monument. Anyone who wants to know Himara should definitely visit the castle and the old village.

Albanian

Himara e vjetër dhe Kalaja, e quajtur ndryshe Barbakas, në vetvete janë një monument i rëndësishëm të cilët dëshmojnë praninë njerëzore në rajonin e Himarës prej 3500 vjetësh. Ajo ekziston, qysh nga mesi i shek. të IV para Krishtit. Himara, përfshihet në fisin Epirot të Haonëve dhe përmendet në disa shkrime të

lashta të Homerit, gjeografit grek Straboni, Pliny, studiuesit anglez N. Hammond, etj. Faktet historike flasin që shpesh Himara përmendet me emrin ose toponimin Chimera, e cila përfaqësonte një qenie mitologjike.

Në të gjithë zonën e Himarës, gjen gurë të punuar dhe të gdhendur. Gurët gdhendur në formën e kafshëve dhe bimëve për efekte fetare dhe bestytnie. Kurorat e hyrjeve dhe portave janë të dekoruara me motive të ndryshme, ashtu sikurse janë edhe cepat e dritareve dhe shtëpive. E gjithë zona arkitektonike e Kalasë së Himarës është shpallur monument kulture. Çdokush që do ta njohë Himarën më mirë, duhet patjetër të vizitojë kalanë dhe fshatin e vjetër.



himara e vjeter_01



himara e vjeter_02



himara e vjeter_03



himara e vjeter_04



himara e vjeter_05



himara e vjeter_06



himara e vjeter_07

3_ Church of the All Saints and The Church of St. Sergius and Baku

English

When St. Cosmas Aetolos arrived in Himara he was surprised that the village had over 150 churches. Each family had its own church and worship was done separately. The ancients said that on Sundays and holidays 300 bells were rung in the village. Wanting to unify, he urged them to build a church for all the saints and persuaded them to go to the Orthodox liturgy all together. Today the rebuilt Church of the All Saints functions as the Metropolis of Himara.

The Church of St. Sergius and Baku, declared a cultural monument of the first category, is a tourist attraction on the coast of Himara and carries spiritual values for the inhabitants. The church was built in two main phases, but the walls retain traces of numerous reconstructions. It served as the seat of the Bishop of Himara, which became the Episcopal center in 1020, under the auspices of the Ohrid Patriarchate, as evidenced by a diploma issued by the Byzantine emperor Basil II.

Albanian

Kur Shën Kozma Aetolos mbërriti në Himarë u habit që fshati kishte mbi 150 kisha. Çdo familje ka pasur kishën e vet dhe adhurimin e bënin veç e veç. Të vjetërit thonin se të dielave dhe festave degjoheshin 300 këmbana në fshat. Duke dashur ti unifikoj, ai i nxiti ata për të ndërtuar një kishë për të gjithë shenjtorët, dhe i bindi të shkojnë në liturgjinë ortodokse të gjithë bashkë. Sot Kisha e Gjithëshenjtoreve e rindërtuar funksionon si Mitropol e Himarës.

Kisha e Shën Sergjit dhe e Bakut, e shpallur monument kulture i kategorisë së parë, është atraksion turistik në bregdetin e Himarës dhe mbart vlera shpirtërore për banorët. Kisha është ndërtuar me dy faza kryesore, por muret ruajnë gjurmë të rindërtimeve të shumta. Ajo ka shërbyer si selia e Peshkopit të Himarës, e cila u kthye në qendër Peshkopale në vitin 1020, nën varësinë e Patriarkanës së Ohrit, siç dëshmohet nga një diplomë e lëshuar nga perandori i Bizantit, Vasili II.



kisha Himare_00



kisha Himare_01



kisha Himare_02



kisha Himare_03



kisha Himare_04



kisha Himare_05



kisha Himare_07

4_ The Himariot iso-polyphony

English

The Albanian folk iso-polyphony declared "Masterpiece of the Oral Heritage of Humanity" by UNESCO on November 25, 2005 is a pride of Himara and Albanian Culture. The song of the soul, transmitted by the inhabitants since the time of war, in daily life, in family, cultural and artistic events. This great spiritual wealth of Himarjote is initially portrayed with Neço Muka and Koço Çakali. In 1929, the first records were recorded in Paris, combining the sounds of Neço Muka's polyphony and the classical music of Tefta Tashko.

The history of polyphonic song would be enriched with the creation of the new group in 1949-1950 with receiver Dhimitër Varfin. Other names like Andrea Bala, Panajot Kukaveshi, Lefter Çipa, etc. Everyone has created a love for Himara songs. These events are followed by the voices of old polyphonic music and the voices of the new generation.

Albanian

Iso-polifonia popullore shqiptare e shpallur "Kryevepër e trashëgimisë gojore të njerëzimit" nga UNESCO më 25 Nëntor 2005 është një krenari e Kulturës Himarjote dhe Shqiptare. Kënga e shpirtit, e transmetuar nga banoret që në kohë lufte, në jetën e përditshme, në evente familjare, kulturore dhe artistike. Kjo pasuri e madhe shpirtërore Himarjote portretizohet fillimisht me Neço Mukën dhe Koço Çakalin. Më 1929 janë regjistruar disqet e para në Paris me gërshetimin e tingujve të polifonisë së Neço Mukës dhe muzikës klasike të Tefta Tashkos.

Historia e këngës polifonike do të pasurohet me krijimin e grupit të ri më 1949-1950 me marrës Dhimitër Varfin. Emra të tjerë si Andrea Bala, Panajot Kukaveshi, Lefter Çipa, etj. Të gjithë kanë krijuar dashurinë për këngët e Himarës. Këto ngjarje përcillen nga zërat e vjetër të muzikës polifonike dhe nga zërat e brezit të ri.



isopolifonia_01



isopolifonia_02



isopolifonia_03



isopolifonia_04



isopolifonia_05



isopolifonia_06



isopolifonia_07

5_ The fishermen of Himara

English

Evidence indicates that in antiquity Porto Palermo was the abode of merchant and fishing vessels. The fishing activity to meet the demands of businesses and residents of Himara and beyond is carried out mainly by the fishing fleet.

The fishermen of Himara have a long experience on their shoulders and have served the tourism of Himara for many years. Fishermen, mostly those in their late 70s, confess that they experienced different situations under the regimes of the time. Recalling with nostalgia the limitations conditioned by the communist regime until the period of the rapid development of Himara in Democracy. The variety of fish species in the Himara area is relevant. Nowadays fishing has become a tourist attraction through trawlers as well as the consumption of seafood. But there are also those who practice fishing as a sport or spend their free time.

Albanian

Të dhënat flasin se në antikitet Porto Palermo ishte vendqëndrimi i anijeve tregtare dhe i atyre të peshkimit. Veprimtaria e peshkimit për të përmbushur kërkesat e bizneseve dhe banorëve të Himarës, e më gjerë, kryhet kryesisht nga flota e peshkimit.

Peshkatarët e Himarës kanë mbi supë një përvojë të gjatë dhe i kanë shërbyer turizmit të Himarës për shumë vite. Peshkatarët, kryesisht ata që i kanë kaluar të 70-at, rrëfejnë se kanë përjetuar situata të ndryshme nën regjimet e kohës. Duke kujtuar me nostalgji kufizimet e kushtëzuara nga regjimi komunist e deri tek periudha e zhvillimit të shpejt të Himarës në Demokraci. Shumëllojshmëria e llojeve të peshkut në zonën e Himarës është relevante. Në ditët e sotme peshkimi është bërë një atraksion turistik përmes peshkarexhave, si dhe konsumimit të prodhimeve të detit. Por, ka dhe nga ata që peshkimin e ushtrojnë si sport ose për të kaluar kohën e lirë.



peshkimi_00



peshkimi_01



peshkimi_02



peshkimi_03



peshkimi_04



peshkimi_05



peshkimi_06

6_ Himara Promenade and beaches

English

Himara Promenade is a modern tourist attraction, which is added to the Albanian Riviera. This promenade gives the opportunity to many vacationers, to spend summer afternoons by the sea, as and relax near the bars located nearby. Often on the promenade, you will find traditional concerts, performances, and performances of institutions, as well as traditional dishes served through various fairs.

The most distinctive feature of Himara is undoubtedly its stunning beaches, bays, and coastal caves. Not a little popular are the tourists, the coast and the beach of Himara which is located in front of the recently restored promenade. Of course in the area of Himara it is impossible not to see the blue of the sea but we invite you to get acquainted with the special beaches of Potam, Filikur, Aquarium, Beach in Pigeon Cave, etc.

Albanian

Shëtitorja e Himarës është një atraksion turistik modern, që i shtohet rivierës shqiptare. Kjo shëtitorë u jep mundësinë pushuesve të shumtë, që të kalojnë pasditet e verës buzë detit, si

dhe të pushojnë pranë bareve të vendosura aty pranë. Shpesh në shëtitore gjen koncerte tradicionale, performance dhe shfaqje të institucioneve, po ashtu edhe gatime tradicionale ku serviren nëpërmjet panairove të ndryshme.

Karakteristikë më e dallueshme e Himarës janë padyshim plazhet e saj mahnitëse, gjiret e shpellat bregdetare. Jo pak të njohura janë nga turistët, bregdeti dhe plazhi i Himarës i cili ndodhet përballë shëtitores të restauruar së fundmi. Sigurisht në zonën e Himarës është e pamundur të mos shikosh kaltërsinë e detit por ju ftojmë të njiheni me plazhet e vecanta të Potam, Filikur, Akuarium, Plazhin në shpellën e Pëllumbave, etj.



plazhet himare_Akuarium



plazhet himare_Filikur



plazhet himare_Gjipe



plazhet himare_Jel



plazhet himare_pigons beach



plazhet himare_Porto palemo

7_ Cyclops Cave and The Pirates Cave

English

Spile Cave or Cyclops Cave is a karst cave, measuring 7.4x28 m and 8.5 m wide entrance. The cave has served as a settlement since prehistoric times and was first discovered in 1939. The name comes from the story of Odysseus, who returning to Ithaca, enters the cave of Cyclops. There he encounters the giant creature with one eye. Odysseus escapes by hiding under the sheep first, then confronts Cyclops and pulls out his eye.

The Pirate Cave is located near Alevrat Bay. Among the most attractive natural monuments of the Albanian Riviera, it can be reached only through the sea. The name of this karst cave comes from the fact that long ago pirates were sheltered here with their boats. The fame of this destination comes from the children's novel of the same name by the well-known Himari author, Petro Marko.

Albanian

Shpella e Spilesë, ose shpella e Ciklopit është shpellë karstike, me përmasa 7.4x28 m dhe hyrje 8.5m e gjerë. Shpella ka shërbyer si vendbanim që në periudhën prehistorike dhe u zbulua fillimisht në vitin 1939. Emri vjen nga historia e Odisesë, i cili duke u kthyer në Itakë, futet në shpellën e Ciklopit. Aty haset me krijesën gjigande me një sy. Odisea shpëton duke u futur poshtë deleve fillimisht, më pas përballet me Ciklopin dhe i nxjerr syrin.

Shpella e Piratëve gjendet pranë gjirit Alevrat. Ndër monumentet natyrore më tërheqëse të Rivierës Shqiptare, arrihet vetëm përmes detin detit. Emri i kësaj shpelle karstike vjen prej faktit se kohë më parë këtu strehoheshin piratët e detit me anijet e tyre. Fama e këtij destinacioni vjen dhe prej romanit për fëmijë me të njëjtin emër prej autorit të njohur himariot, Petro Marko.



Cyclopes cave_01



Cyclopes cave_02



Shpella e Piratëve_7



shpella e piratëve_01



shpella e piratëve_02



shpella e piratëve_03

8_ Oaks of Pilur

English

The village of Pilur, located at an altitude of 700 meters above sea level, is also known as the "Balcony of the Coast" due to the breathtaking view of the coast. In the center of the village is the "St. Kolli Forest", according to the church located nearby. The oaks bio-monument has scientific values for biology, but also aesthetic, environmental, educational, and religious values.

In the center of this small village is a plane tree, under the shade of which men and women were said to sit to sing traditional "labe" songs of Kaonic origin, and where the whole village usually gathered for assembly. Residents have always taken care of the longevity of the tree because it cannot grow on its own in height. The dedication of the natives can also be seen in the enthusiastic preservation of their traditional homes. The houses are located around the center, near which is the forest placed as a crown.

Albanian

Fshati Pilur, i vendosur në një lartësi prej 700 metrash nga niveli i detit, njihet ndryshe dhe si "Ballkoni i Bregut" për shkak të pamjes marramendëse që ofron të bregdetit. Në qendër të fshatit gjendet "Pylli i Shën Kollit", sipas kishës me të njëjtin emër që ndodhet aty pranë. Biomonumenti me lisa ka vlera shkencore për biologjinë, por edhe vlera estetike, mjedisore, mësimore dhe fetare.

Në qendër të këtij fshati të vogël ndodhet një rrap, nën hijen e të cilit thuhej se uleshin burrat dhe gratë për të kënduar këngë tradicionale labe me origjinë Kaonike dhe ku i gjithë fshati mblidhej zakonisht për kuvendim. Banorët janë kujdesur gjithmonë për jetëgjatësinë e pemës sepse rrapit nuk mund të rritet vetë në lartësi. Dedikimi i vendasve mund të vërehet dhe në ruajtjen entuziaste të shtëpive të tyre tradicionale. Shtëpitë janë të vendosura rreth qendrës, afër së cilës ndodhet dhe pylli por si një kurorë.



9_ The Church of St. Mary of Athali

English

The Church of St. Mary of Athali, is a basilica-type church with unique values and holds the status of a cultural monument since 1963. The church is located at the top of Xhumba hill, where there are also ancient ruins. The altar of the church is separated by an iconostasis of a fairly high wall, with three entrances. The bell tower rises above the central wall pediment, while at the east it ends with a cylindrical apse. It is said that the annual income of the monastery was once 20 lira.

Every August 15 in the church of St. Mary gather over 300 believers to celebrate the blessed day and stay until sunset. It is a typical religious holiday in the area. The church is dedicated to the "Sleep of St. Mary." The holiday is one of the most important moments in the area, as well as one of the largest community gatherings.

Albanian

Kisha e Shën Mërisë së Athalit, është kishë e tipit bazilikat me vlera unikalë dhe mban statusin monument kulture që nga viti 1963. Kisha ndodhet në krye të kodrës Xhumba, ku ka edhe rrënoja antike. Ambjenti i altarit të kishës ndahet nga një ikonostas prej muri mjaft të lartë, me tri hyrje. Mbi frontonin e murit qëndror ngrihet kambanorja, ndërsa në lindje përfundon me një absidë cilindrike. Thuhet se të ardhurat vjetore të manastirit dikur kanë qenë 20 lira.

Çdo 15 gusht në kishën e Shën Mërisë mbledhen mbi 300 besimtarë për të festuar ditën e bekuar dhe qëndrojnë deri në perëndim të diellit. Është një festë tipike fetare e zonës. Kisha është kushtuar "Fjetjes së Shën Marisë". Festa përbën një nga momentet më të rëndësishme të zonës, si dhe nga mbledhjet komunitare më të mëdha.



Monastery of Athal_01



Monastery of Athal_02



Monastery of Athal_03

10_ The Delta of Palasa

English

The Delta of Palasa, a natural monument formed by the solid deposits from the streamflow, has a conical shape, the base of which is approximately 1.1 km long, while the length from the water line to its peak near the bridge on the highway goes up to 1.6 km. Its stream is known as the "White Roads Stream", and this name is actually preferred by sailors and geographers.

Legend has it that Julius Caesar, the famous Roman emperor, landed among the Akrokerauna rocks, in the place called Paleste, today's Palasa, with 7 legions and crossed this path to catch his opponent, Pompey, by surprise and to take control of some important coastal centers like Orikum and Apollonia. The Delta of Palasa is today part of the natural path of "Julius Caesar", which starts here and continues along the Llogara National Park.

Tourists can visit the village of Palasa, where they can get acquainted with the community and other characteristics of the village.

Albanian

Delta e Palasës, monument natyror i formuar prej depozitimeve nga prurjet e ngurta të përroit, ka një formë konike, baza e të cilit është afërsisht 1.1 km, ndërkohë që gjatësia nga vija e ujit deri te kulmi i tij pranë urës në rrugën automobilistike shkon rreth 1.6 km. Përroi i saj njihet me emrin "Përroi i Rugëve të Bardha", madje nga detarët dhe gjeografët ky emërtim pëlqehet e përdoret më shumë.

Gojdhënat thonë se Jul Çezari, perandori i njohur romak, zbarkoi midis shkëmbinjve Akrokeraunë, në vendin që quhej Paleste, Palasa e sotme, me 7 legjione dhe përshkoi këtë shteg për të kapur në befasi kundërshtarin e tij, Pompeun, dhe për të marrë nën kontroll disa qendra të rëndësishme të bregdetit si

Orikumi dhe Apollonia. Delta e Palasës është sot pjesë e shtegut natyror të "Jul Çezarit", i cili fillon këtu dhe vazhdon përgjatë Parkut Kombëtar të Llogarasë.

Turistët mund të vizitojnë fshatin Palasë, ku mund të njihen me komunitetin dhe karakteristikat e fshatit.



Maple of Palasa_1



Maple of Palasa_2



Maple of Palasa_3



Maple of Palasa_Legend of Jul Cesar



Maple of Palasa_Legend of Jul Cesar,2



Maple of Palasa_Legend of Jul Cesar,3

11_The house of Petro Marko

English

Petro Marko, born in Dhërmi on November 25, 1913, is one of the earliest authors of Albanian prose, described by the scholar Robert Elsie as the person who paved the way for modernity in Albanian literature. The real captain of Albanian literature and not only. Petro Marko belongs to the generation of realist literature writers of the 1930s.

In addition to the novel "Cave of Pirates", Petro Marko is known for many other works such as: The novel "Hasta la vista", the first and most important novel for the time when he wrote; The novel "The Last City", which was dedicated to the end of the invading Italian army in Albania; The novel "The Night of Ustika", which is considered one of the most autobiographical novels of Albanian literature.

The author's house is today a museum house, which stays open during the tourist season for all visitors and tourists who choose to spend their holidays in the village of Dhërmi in Himara.

Albanian

Petro Marko, i lindur në Dhërmi më 25 Nëntor 1913, është një nga autorët më të hershëm të prozës shqiptare që cilësohet nga studiuesi Robert Elsie si personi që hapi rrugën e modernizmit në letërsinë shqiptare. Kapiten i vërtetë i letërsisë shqiptare dhe jo vetëm. Petro Marko i takon brezit të shkrimtarëve të letërsisë realiste të viteve 30.

Përpos romanit "Shpella e Piratëve", Petro Marko njihet dhe për shumë vepra të tjera si: Romani "Hasta la vista", romani i parë dhe më i rëndësishmi për kohën kur e shkroi; Romani "Qyteti i fundit", i cili ju dedikua fundit të ushtrisë pushtuese italiane në Shqipëri; Romani "Nata e Ustikës", i cili cilësohet si një nga romanët më autobiografikë të letërsisë Shqiptare.

Shtëpia e autorit është sot një shtëpi muze, e cila qendron hapur gjatë sezonit turistik për të gjithë vizitorët dhe turistët që zgjedhin të kalojnë pushimet e tyre në fshatin Dhërmi të Himarës.



Petro Marko House



Petro Marko House_2



Petro Marko House_Books



Petro Marko House_Portret



Petro Marko House_Portret_2

12_ The village of Dhërmi

English

The picturesque village of Dhërmi is located on the slope of the mountain, among the oldest villages in the area, with characteristic stone constructions. Historical data suggest that this village on the Albanian coast has been inhabited since ancient times. The village is a historical center and protected area, it consists of three large neighborhoods.

The typical houses of Dhërmi, made of stone, with regular volumes and shapes, tiled roofs, frames with hewn stones and wooden windows, are a worthy representation of the traditional architecture of the entire Himara region. An interesting detail, which is noticed even today, is that the houses do not occupied the light of each other, from each of them you see unique views.

Dhërmiu is characterized especially by the high number of cults of the Orthodox faith, over 30 cult objects, categorizing it as the village with more cult objects.

Albanian

Fshati piktoresk Dhërmi ndodhet në shpat të malit, ndër fshatrat më të vjetër të zonës, me ndërtime karakteristike prej guri. Të dhënat historike bëjnë me dije se ky fshat i bregdetit shqiptar ka qenë që prej lashtësisë i banuar. Fshati është qendër historike dhe zonë e mbrojtur, ai përbëhet nga tre lagje të mëdha.

Shtëpitë tipike të Dhërmiut, të punuara me gurë, me volume dhe forma të rregullta, çati me tjegulla, korniza me gurë të latuar dhe me dritare druri, janë një përfaqësim i denjë i arkitekturës tradicionale të gjithë zonës së Himarës. Një detaj interesant, i cili vërehet edhe ditëve të sotme, është se shtëpitë nuk e zënë dritën e njëra-tjetrës, nga secila prej tyre shikon pamje unike.

Dhërmiu karakterizohet sidomos nga numri i lartë i kulteve të besimit orthodhoks, mbi 30 objekte kulti, duke e kategorizuar si fshati me më shumë objekte kulti.



Old town Dhërmi_Fshati_2



Old town Dhërmi_Fshati



Old town Dhërmi_Fshati_3



Old town Dhërmi_Fshati_4



Old town Dhërmi_Kisha



Old town Dhërmi_Plazh

13_ The culinary tradition of Himara

English

The culinary tradition of Himara is conditioned by the geographical position sea-hill-mountain and includes a variety of local dishes derived from the riches of land and sea. Residents have focused their cuisine on meat and dairy by-products, fish, olives, citrus fruits, and local specialties such as honey, glucose, etc. If you go to visit Himara families you will find on the table lamb meat; pies; honey; typical dishes such as Ksirogjak, Përvëlak, Çepele, Faqefurash, etc. Surely you can't stay without enjoying drinks like brandy, wine, liker or fresh juices.

The province of Himara is known for its artisanal craftsmanship in the processing of local products and their conservation. The preservation of culinary traditions can be observed in the form of modernization of production methods. The riches and resources of the area have fostered the creation of authentic traditions of daily life, in addition to adding natural beauties.

Albanian

Tradita kulinarike e banorëve të Himarës është kushtëzuar nga pozicioni gjeografik det-kodër-mal dhe përfshin një sërë gatimesh vendase që rrjedhin prej pasurive të tokës dhe detit. Banorët, e kanë fokusuar kulinarinë tek nënproduktet e mishit dhe bulmetit, peshkut, ullinjtë, agrumet, dhe specialitete të zonës si mjalti, glikotë, etj. Nëse shkon për vizitë në familjet himarjote nuk mund të mos gjesh në tavolinë mishin e qengjit; byrekët; Faqefurash-in; mjaltin; gatimet tipike si Ksirogjak, Përvëlak, Çepele, etj. Sigurisht nuk mund të rrish pa bërë gëzuar me pije si raki, vere, likerna apo me lëngje të freskët.

Krahina e Himarës njihet për mjeshtërinë artizanale në përpunimin e produkteve të zonës dhe konservimin e tyre. Ruajtja e traditave kulinarike mund të vërehet tek forma e modernizimit të mënyrave të prodhimit. Pasuritë dhe burimet e zonës kanë nxitur krijimin e traditave autentike të jetës së përditshme, përveçse i kanë shtuar bukuritë natyrore.



14_ Vuno village

English

Vuno is one of those villages that contributes greatly to the surrounding area with its history, protagonism in the great events of the nation, as well as its impact on the national culture. The village is located on the shoulders of Mjegullosh Mountain. Characteristic are the stone houses built compacted with each other on the side of the mountain, traditional stone buildings which appear mostly as residential complexes. The cobbled streets, the rugged terrain and the stairs stand out as soon as you start walking around the picturesque village, often even winding under the arches on which the houses stand.

Throughout the village can be seen the homes of many patriotic and education-loving figures. Every house or residential complex has a remarkable history and figure. Vuno's history is enriched by a long list of national heroes, whose names are located above the obelisk in the center of the village, known as Heroes' Square.

Albanian

Vunoi është fshati që e pasuron krahinën e Himarës me historinë, protagonizmin në ngjarjet e mëdha të kombit, traditën patriotike si dhe kontributin që ka në kulturën kombëtare. Fshati është i vendosur në shpatullat e malit të Mjegulloshit. Karakteristikë janë shtëpitë e gurta të ndërtuara ngjeshur me njëra-tjetrën në faqen e malit, ndërtesa tradicionale prej guri të cilat shfaqen më së shumti si komplekse banimi.

Rrugët me kalldrëm, terreni tepër i thyer dhe shkallaret të bien në sy sapo fillon të shëtisësh fshatin piktoresk, madje shpesh ato gjarpërojnë poshtë qemerëve mbi të cilat ngrihen shtëpitë e banimit.

Gjatë gjithë fshatit mund të shihen shtëpitë e shumë figurave patriote dhe arsim dashëse. Çdo shtëpi ose kompleks banimi e ka një histori dhe figurë të shquar. Historia e Vunoit është e pasuruar dhe prej një liste të gjatë me heronj kombëtarë, emrat e të cilëve ndodhen mbi obeliskun në qendrën e fshatit, i njohur si Sheshi i Heronjve.



Vuno Old village



Vuno Old village_2



Vuno Old village_3



Vuno Old village_4



Vuno Old village_5



Vuno Old village_6



Vuno Old village_7

15_Gjipe

English

Gjipe is a natural place that offers special opportunities to visitors, who, beside the secluded beach, can enjoy the picturesque landscapes of the canyon. The name "Gjipe" is said to come from the union of the words "Bay of God" in Albanian. An amazing natural monument, visited by thousands of nature and extreme sports enthusiasts every year.

The Canyon of Gjipe is situated in the lower part of the Gjipe stream, between the villages of Vuno and Ilias. The canyon starts at the Waterfall of Petasma, it has a length of 4 km, a maximum height of 75 m, and an average width of 10-20m. The impressive narrow canyon trail is used by many outdoor sports fans for activities such as canyoning and rock climbing. The heights of the steep cliffs overlooking the blue depths of the water with a small beach that connects them make this place wonderful for those who love the sea, nature, and tranquility.

Albanian

Gjipe është një mjedis, i cili u ofron pamje të veçanta vizitorëve të saj, ku përpos plazhit të paprekur, ata mund të shijojnë peizazhet piktoreske të kanionit. Emri "Gjipe" thuhet se vjen nga bashkimi i fjalëve "Gjiri i Perëndisë". Një monument natyror i mahnitshëm, i vizituar nga mijëra të apasionuar të natyrës dhe sporteve ekstreme çdo vit.

Kanioni i Gjipesë, ndodhet në pjesën e poshtme të përroit Gjipe, midis Vunoit dhe Iliasit. Ai fillon në ujëvarën Petasma, ka gjatësi 4 km, lartësi maksimale prej 75 m dhe gjerësi mesatare 10-20m. Shtegu i ngushtë i kanionit mbresëlënës përdoret prej shumë tifozëve të sporteve në natyrë për aktivitete si kacavarje, kanioning dhe ngjitje shkëmbore. Lartësitë e shkëmbinjve të pjerrët me pamje nga uji i thellë blu me një plazh të vogël që i lidh ato, e bën këtë vend të mrekullueshëm për ata që e duan detin, bukuritë natyrore dhe qetësinë.



16_ The castle of Ali Pasha Tepelena and The bay of Porto Palermo

English

The castle of Ali Pasha Tepelena is located on the peninsula of Porto Palermo. It has a triangular shape and is located in a geographical position that helped to protect it. The castle is much older than Ali Pasha, he has restored it as a gift to his wife, Vasiliqina. From the walls, you can see the coast and the Bay of Brides, according to legends, where Ali Pasha's bride bathed. At this castle, he also hosted George Byron. His figure and verses are found today engraved on a bronze bas-relief.

The bay of Porto Palermo, known as Panorma in antiquity, but which has retained its name since the Italian occupation because it reminded them of the city of Palermo, is rich in a variety of flora, fauna, and underwater archaeological remains. This area has become an attraction for tourists passionate about diving. This is where the tourist values of the sea, nature, and culture intertwine.

Albanian

Kalaja e Ali Pashë Tepelenës është e vendosur në gadishullin e Porto Palermos. Ka formë trekëndore dhe ndodhet në një pozicion gjeografik që ndihmonte në mbrojtjen e saj. Kalaja është shumë më e vjetër se Ali Pasha, ai e ka restauruar atë si një dhuratë për gruan e tij, Vasiliqinë. Prej bedenave duket bregdeti si dhe Gjiri i nuseve, sipas gojdhënave, aty lahej nusja e Ali Pashës. Në këtë kala, ai ka pritur edhe Xhorxh Bajronin. Figura dhe vargjet e tij gjenden sot të gdhendura në një basoreliev bronxi.

Gjiri i Porto Palermos, i njohur si Panorma në lashtësi, por që i ka mbetur emri nga koha e pushtimit të italianëve sepse u kujtonte qytetin e Palermos, është i pasur me shumëllojshmëri flore, faune dhe mbetje arkeologjike nënujore. Kjo zonë është kthyer në një atraksion për turistët e apasionuar pas zhytjeve. Këtu ndërthuren vlerat turistike të detit, natyrës dhe kulturës.



B. Storytelling digital videos

Storytellings are accessible in English and Albanian, on the Co.Co.Tour project's You Tube channel



1. Pol_Storytelling_Gjipe_Al



1. Pol_Storytelling_Gjipe_Al



1. Pol_Storytelling_Gjipe_Ang



1. Pol_Storytelling_Gjipe_Ang



2. Pol_Storytelling_Beaches_Al



2. Pol_Storytelling_Beaches_Ang



2. Pol_Storytelling_Beaches_Ang



2. Pol_Storytelling_Beaches_Ang



3. Pol_Storytelling_Dhermi old village_Al



3. Pol_Storytelling_Dhermi old village_Al



3. Pol_Storytelling_Dhermi old village_Ang



3. Pol_Storytelling_Dhermi old village_Ang



4. Pol_Storytelling_Church of All saints and ST.Sergius and Baku_Al



4. Pol_Storytelling_Church of All saints and ST.Sergius and Baku_Al



4. Pol_Storytelling_Church of All saints and ST.Sergius and Baku_Ang



4. Pol_Storytelling_Church of All saints and ST.Sergius and Baku_Ang



5. Pol_Storytelling_Port and fisherman_Al



5. Pol_Storytelling_Port and fisherman_Al



6. Pol_Storytelling_Pilur Village and Oaks forest AI



6. Pol_Storytelling_Pilur Village and Oaks forest Eng



6. Pol_Storytelling_Pilur Village and Oaks forest Eng



7. Pol_Storytelling_Vuno Village and heros square AI



7. Pol_Storytelling_Vuno Village and heros square AI



7. Pol_Storytelling_Vuno Village and heros square Eng



7. Pol_Storytelling_Vuno Village and heros square Eng



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave AI



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave AI



7. Pol_Storytelling_Vuno Village and heros square Eng



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave AI



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave AI



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave Eng



8. Pol_Storytelling_Pirates Cave Eng



9. Pol_Storytelling_Porto Palermo and Underwater A



9. Pol_Storytelling_Porto Palermo and Underwater A



9. Pol_Storytelling_Porto Palermo and Underwater Eng



9. Pol_Storytelling_Porto Palermo and Underwater Eng



10. Po_Storytelling_Ali Pasha's Castle AI



10. Po_Storytelling_Ali Pasha's Castle AI



10. Po_Storytelling_Ali Pasha's Castle Eng



10. Po_Storytelling_Ali Pasha's Castle Eng



11. Po_Storytelling_Museum house of PETRO MARKO AI



11. Po_Storytelling_Museum house of PETRO MARKO AI



11. Po_Storytelling_Museum house of PETRO MARKO Fn



11. Po_Storytelling_Museum house of PETRO MARKO Fn



12. Po_Storytelling_Traditional food_AI



12. Po_Storytelling_Traditional food_AI



12. Po_Storytelling_Traditional food_En



12. Po_Storytelling_Traditional food_En



13. Po_Storytelling_Palasa_AI



13. Po_Storytelling_Palasa_AI



13. Po_Storytelling_Palasa_En



13. Po_Storytelling_Palasa_EN



14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_AI



14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_AI



13. Po_Storytelling_Palasa_EN



14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_EN

14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_AI



14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_EN

14. Po_Storytelling_Old town of Himara_AI



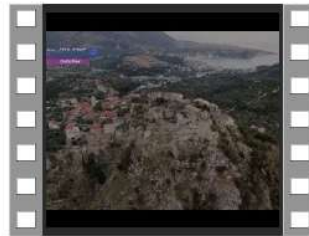
15. Po_Storytelling_Isopolifony_AL



15. Po_Storytelling_Isopolifony_AL

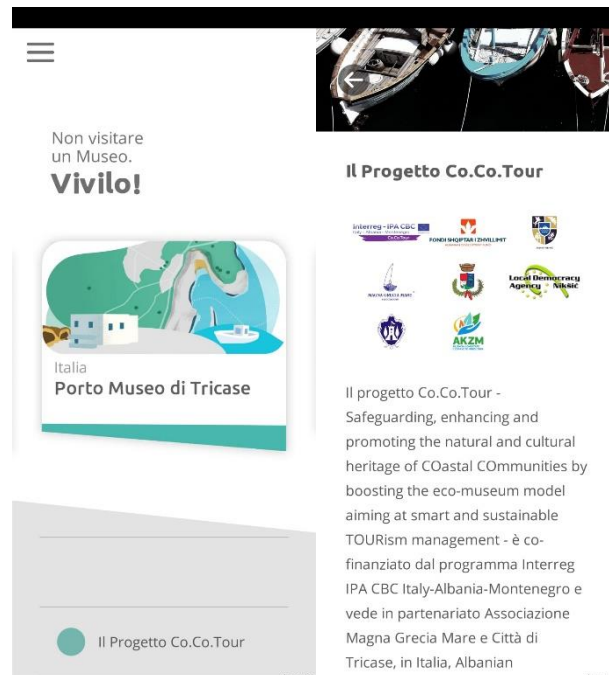


15. Po_Storytelling_Isopolifony_EN



15. Po_Storytelling_Isopolifony_EN

The app is divided into a general introductory macro-area and three thematic areas, one for each territory. It is designed to accompany the user on a digital narrative journey that starts from a basic core of project presentation and then immerses himself in the individual territories.



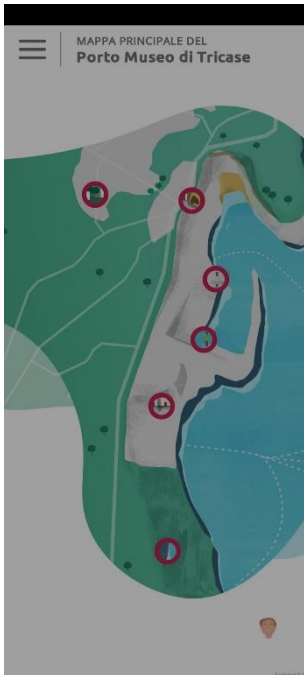
The creation of the APP starts from a careful and timely mapping of each of the territories in order to identify the relevant aspects that make up the material, intangible and natural heritage.

On the basis of the mapping carried out, the following most relevant aspects have been selected:

- Church of the Madonna du Ritu
- Church of the Devils
- Borgo Pescatori
- Vallonea oak
- La Rena and Le Sette Bocche complex
- Punta Cannone
- The Cisternone del Porto
- The sailing ship Portus veneris
- The Museum of traditional boats and seafaring art
- the Municipal school of latin sailing and ancient seafaring
- The Piazzetta San Nicola
- The harbor hut
- The Bibliomediateca del Mare
- The Permanent Cultural Center on ancient seafaring traditions
- The Cantiere del Gusto
- SEA outpost
- Webport - the digital port of the Mediterranean
- The fishermen's quay
- Palane Tower

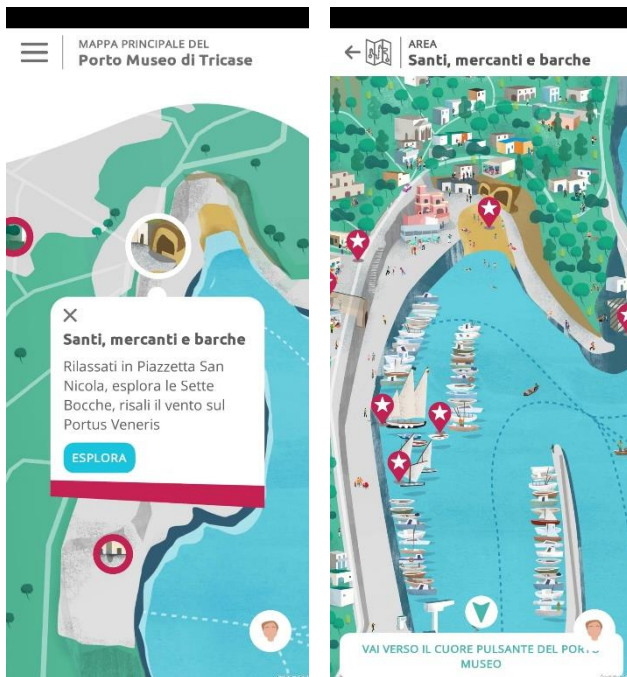
- The Natural Swimming Pool of Marina Serra
- The Sanctuary of the Madonna Assunta
- The Matrona Cave

The identified PoIs have been grouped into 6 areas for each of which a specific graphic map has been created.



CORE ZONE:

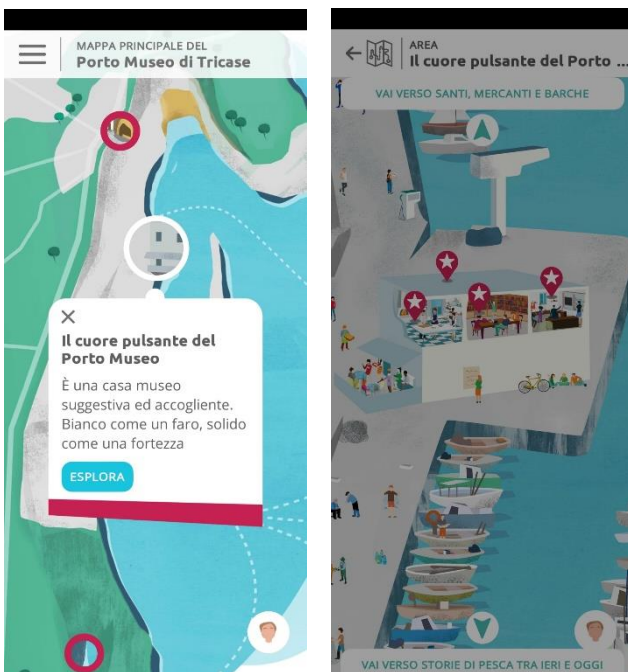
Zone 1: Piazzetta – Rena - Portus Veneris



Grouping of Pols in Zone 1:

- La Rena and Le Sette Bocche complex
- Punta Cannone
- Cisternone del Porto
- The sailing ship Portus veneris
- Museum of traditional boats and seafaring art
- the Municipal school of latin sailing and ancient seafaring
- The Piazzetta San Nicola

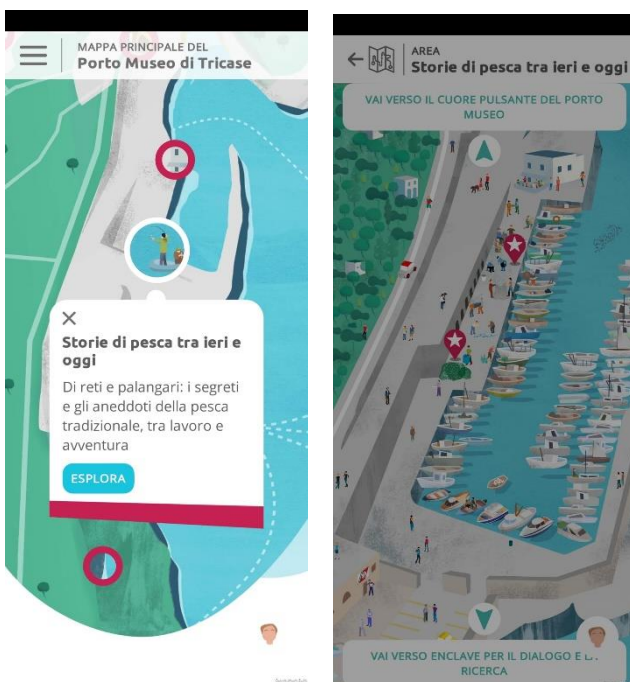
Zone 2: Casotto



Grouping of Pols in Zone 2

- The harbor hut
- The Bibliomediateca del Mare
- The Permanent Cultural Center on the ancient seafaring traditions
- The Cantiere del Gusto

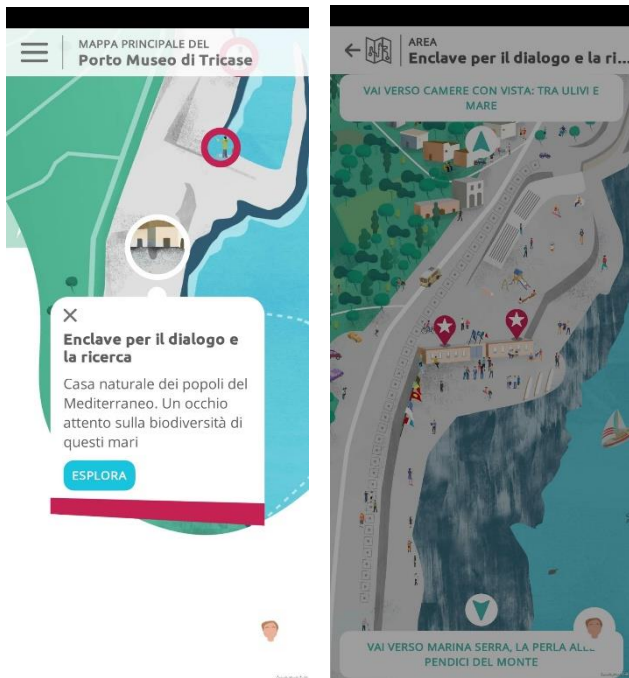
Zone 3: Fishermen quay



Grouping of Pols in Zone 3

- The fishermen of the community of Tricase and their stories

Zone 4: MARE Outpost

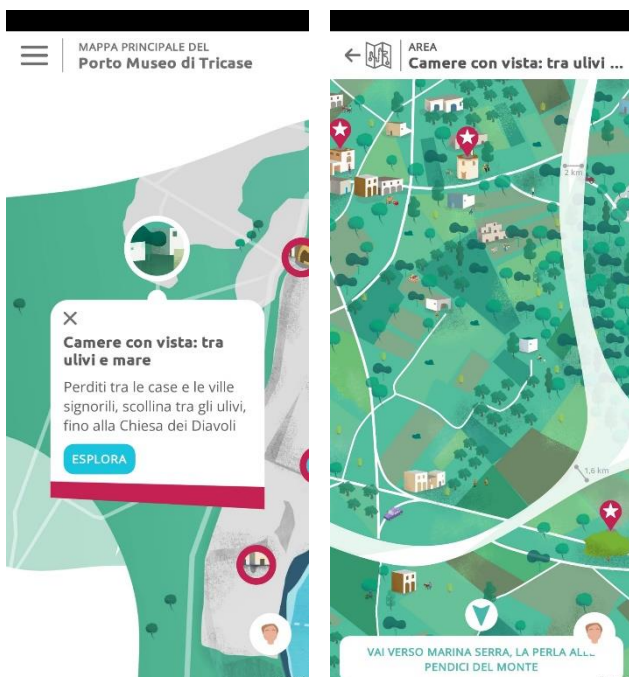


Grouping of Pols in Zone 3

- The International headquarter
- Webport, the digital port of the Mediterranean

BUFFER ZONE:

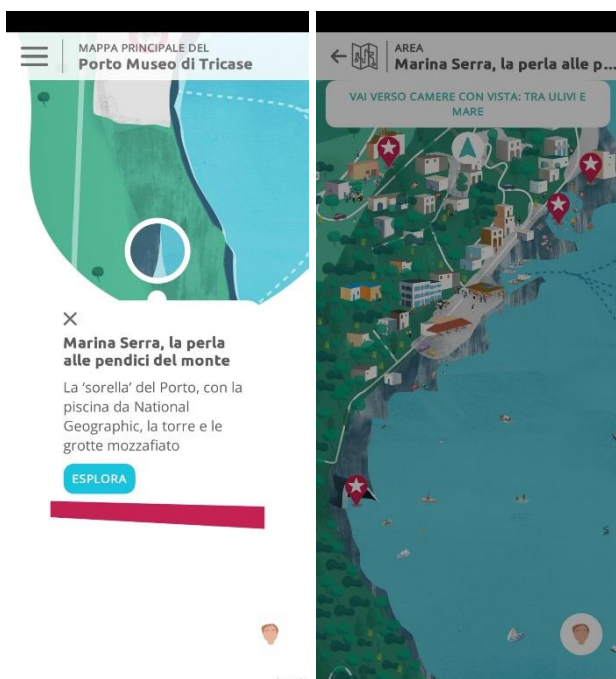
Zone 5: Borgo dei Pescatori and old road of the port



Grouping of Pols in Zone 5:

- Church of the Madonna du Ritu
- Church of the Devils
- Borgo Pescatori
- Vallonea oak

Zone 6: Marina Serra



Grouping of Pols in Zone 6:

- Palane Tower
- The Natural Swimming Pool of Marina Serra
- The Sanctuary of the Madonna Assunta
- The Matrona Cave

To allow real use of the contents by subjects with hearing difficulties, following a specific discussion with the experts in charge, video contents were created both in Italian sign language and in the international language. Each of these videos has also been subtitled in both Italian and English for better understanding by users with hearing difficulties.



IS - RESTORATION OF PORTUS VENERIS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XYKNMw3jEDE&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=1>

LIS – RESTAURO DEL PORTUS VENERIS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XNe11eEtW3c&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=3>

LIS – LA PESCA DI ROCCO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5NQw-S2ngpw&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=2>

IS – FISHING OF ROCCO

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tKwmGV0YqD0&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=4>

IS – NINO TELLS ERGATE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XOmR-BnRlmc&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=13>

LIS – NINO RACCONTA LE ERGATE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pJFbSTDOAY&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=17>

IS – FISHERMEN TELLS PISCARE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SiJEuZgJMQE&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=14>

LIS – I PESCATRORI RACCONTANO LE PISCARE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iXAE7lvmt2c&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=20>

IS – ANCIENT BERTH OF TRICASE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OB0DtFFokBo&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=15>

LIS – ANTICO APPRODO DI TRICASE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TgO45OGJYds&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=18>

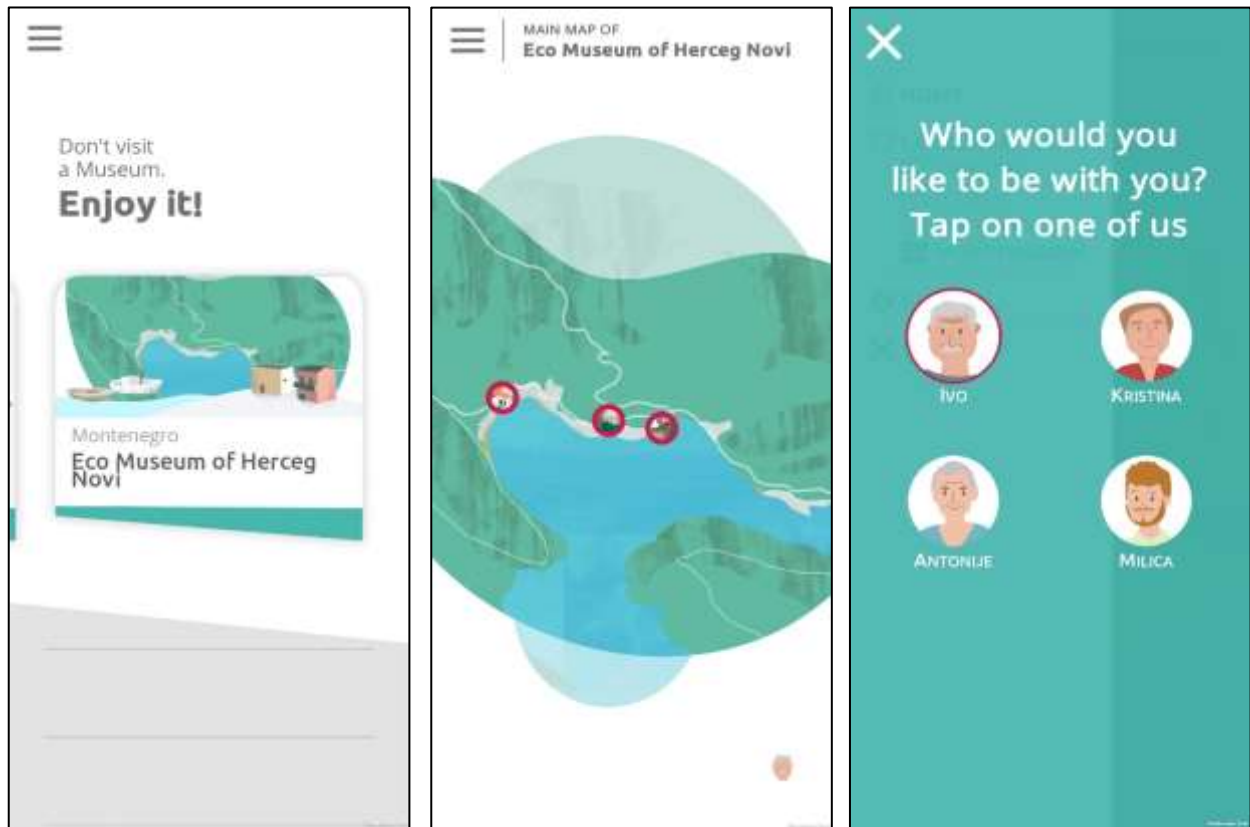
IS – THE COAST OF ERGATE

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7MQbXYSjkw&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=16>

LIS – LA COSTA DELLE ERGATE

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kgt4Fq_xzTg&list=UUj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA&index=19

AccessPort



Eco-museum "Nobel Prize Winner Ivo Andric House" - Herceg Novi, Montenegro

1. Avatars Chosen for the APP



Kristina



Milica



Antonije



Ivo

Avatars are chosen to represent the past/the present, creativity/arts, local charm/integration of Herceg Novi into the wider surroundings (Yugoslavia, Europe and world), community/solidarity/inclusion/love.

2. Map of Points of interest - Poi

The boundaries of the map are selected in that way to cover the old core of Herceg Novi and cover three zones: the Old Town, Topla and Igalo.



// Zone-0 "Topla" POIs

- POI-0-0 = Eco-Museum House of Ivo Andric
- POI-0-1 = City Museum "Mirko Komnenovic"
- POI-0-2 = Njegosh's School
- POI-0-3 = "Five Danicas" Promenade
- POI-0-4 = Mountaineering Club "Subra"
- POI-0-5 = NGO "The New Chance"
- POI-0-6 = NGO "Novska Cupboard"

// Zone-1 "Old Town" POIs

- POI-1-0 = "Josip Bepo Benkovic" Art Gallery
- POI-1-1 = Buffet "Beograd"
- POI-1-2 = Prijic Galery
- POI-1-3 = Park "Boka" hotel garden
- POI-1-4 = Restaurant "Old House"
- POI-1-5 = City Library
- POI-1-6 = "Forte Mare" Fortress
- POI-1-7 = Passara Arts&Crafts
- POI-1-8 = Water polo Club "Jadran"
- POI-1-9 = The "White Fairy" beach
- POI-1-10 = Sailing Club "Jugole Grakalic"





- POI-1-11 = The "City Caffè"
- POI-1-12 = Icon studio Kosić
- POI-1-13 = Restaurant "Stanica"
- POI-1-14 = NGO "Hands"

// Zone-2 "Igalo" POIs

- POI-1-0 = Toto's Villa "Galeb"
- POI-1-1 = Historical trails
- POI-1-2 = Old Captain Stumberger House

3. Storytelling digital products (Accessible with narratives and images)

Storytelling produces for the implementation of the DT 2.1.1 under AT 2.1, were adapted in size and accessibility to be uploaded in the APP by the Italian Experts.

The videos produced are between 3 to 4 minutes and the main video is up to 20 minutes. All the digital products have audio in Montenegrin language, narratives, Sign language, subtitles in English - in order to improve the accessibility of the materials by disabled peoples and to promote the heritage of the Zone for all categories of visitors.

Each Poi has several distinctive photos.

The description of the Poi with the links for each video and photos follow.

Zone-0 "Topla" POIs

1. NOBEL PRIZE WINNER IVO ANDRIĆ HOUSE <https://youtu.be/6-dDffbK6M>

House of Ivo Andrić and Milica Babić

„When we were thinking about where to build our holiday house on the sea, Milica and I easily decided on the Bay of Kotor. We were mostly attracted to the sun. „

„I'm thinking about you and the house. Will you be able to get the stove and the conservatory installed? Here, in a far away place and among the foreigners, all the worries and difficulties seem smaller, and our house seems a paradise.“

This is how the famous Nobel laureate described the only house he ever built, together with his wife Milica Babić, on Topla in Herceg Novi. Zuko Džumhur, who spent time with Andrić in Herceg Novi, was offered to buy the house after the death of Ivo Andrić, but he answered: „who am I to live in Andrić's house?“

„Nobel laureate Ivo Andrić started coming to Herceg Novi in the late 1950s and stayed with his wife Milica Babić. They liked the Herceg Novi sun, they liked the atmosphere that reigned in Herceg Novi in the 60s and later years. After Andrić had won the Nobel Prize for Literature in Stockholm on December 10, 1961, they decided to build a house in Herceg Novi, in Topla. A special aspect was the garden around us, and that garden was actually a small cultural center of Herceg Novi at that time. After Andrić had permanently left Herceg Novi following the death of his wife Milica Babić in 1968, this house became a kindergarten for a while, then a restaurant, and eventually, a writers' club. Since 2018, thanks to the work of the



municipality of Herceg Novi and thanks to the support of the CoCo tour project, and above all to many people and participants in

the process of revitalizing the house, the house has begun to get its new shape. The house has been completely restored, renovated, with a permanent museum exhibition, with many interesting cultural and literary programs, and as such, we believe it will be a very important place: a stronghold for further tourism and cultural development of Herceg Novi" – Vladimir Roganovic.

Reconstruction of Andrić's house, which should represent the cultural center of Herceg Novi and the starting point of the community museum, was realized through the CoCo Tour project, which aims to preserve, improve and promote natural and cultural resources of coastal communities through the launching of eco-museum models aimed at sustainable and smart tourism management. This eco-museum, or a community museum, is part of a network of 5 eco-museums in the Mediterranean and visitors of the one of them will be able to discover the offer in the remaining four using IT technologies.

Montenegrin

1. KUĆA NOBELOVCA IVA ANDRIĆA

„Kad smo razmišljali o tome gde bismo na moru sagradili štogod kućice za odmor, Milica i ja smo se lako odlučili za Bokotorski zaliv. Najviše nas je privuklo sunce.”

„Mislim o vama i kući. Hoćeš li uspeti da ti svrše peć i staklenu verandu? Ovako kad sam daleko među tuđim ljudima sve tamošnje brige i teškoće izgledaju sitnije, a naša kuća raj.”

Poznati Nobelovac sa ovih prostora ovako opisuje jedinu kuću koju su napravili on i supruga Milica Babić na Toploj u Herceg Novom. Mogli su da biraju gdje će se skrasiti, ali su izabrali sunčani Herceg Novi i Toplu „u kojoj se krije sav život sveta.”

Kuća je građena je od 1962. do početka 1963. Projekat je povjeren uglednom beogradskom arhitekti i slikaru Vojislavu Đokiću, a radove je pomno pratila i projekat dopunjavala idejama Andrićeva supruga. Kad je nakon smrti Iva Andrića ponuđeno Zuku Džumhuru, sa kim je provodio vrijeme u Herceg Novom, da otkupi kuću, on je rekao: „ko sam ja da živim u Andrićevoj kući...”.

Ivo Andrić je u Herceg Novi počeo dolaziti krajem 50tih godina prošlog vijeka zajedno sa suprugom Milicom Babić. Dopalo im se hercegnovsko sunce, dopala im se atmosfera koja je 60tih godina i kasnije vladala u Herceg Novom. I odlučili su se da nakon što je Andrić 10. decembra 1961. godine u Stokholmu dobio nobelovu nagradu za književnost, da tu, u Herceg Novom, na Toploj, sagrade kuću. Poseban aspekt bio je vrt koji okružuje kuću, i taj vrt je zapravo bio jedan mali kulturni centar Herceg Novog tog perioda. Nakon što je Andrić 1968. godine nakon smrti njegove supruge Milice Babić trajno napustio Herceg Novi, kuća bila je jedno vrijeme vrtić, potom restoran, klub književnika. Od 2018. godine zahvaljujući projektu CoCo tour, i zahvaljujući iznad svega mnogim ljudima i učesnicima u procesu revitalizacije kuće, kuća je počela da dobija svoj novi oblik. Kuća je u potpunosti restaurirana, renovirana, sa stalnom muzejskom postavkom, sa dosta interesantnih kulturnih i književnih

programa, sa namjerom da bude jedno vrlo važno mjesto, jedna uporišna tačka za dalji turistički, kulturni razvoj Herceg Novog.

Rekonstrukcija Andrićeve kuće, koja će predstavljati kulturno središte Herceg Novog i početnu tačku muzeja zajednice realizovana je kroz projekat CoCo Tour koji za cilj ima očuvanje, unaprjeđenje i promociju prirodnih i kulturnih bogatstava priobalnih zajednica kroz lansiranje modela ekomuzeja usmjerenih na održivi i pametni turistički menadžment. Ovaj eko muzej – muzej zajednice je dio mreže od 5 eko-muzeja na Mediteranu i posjetioci jednog biće u prilici da otkriju ponudu u preostala četiri korišćenjem IT tehnologija.

2. CITY MUSEUM „MIRKO KOMNENOVIC“ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G9jS0zc_aXc

The Heritage Museum of Herceg Novi is the legacy of Mirko and Olga Komnenović, and it is located near the house of Nobel laureate Ivo Andrić and only forty steps away from the sea. Mirko Komnenović, once the mayor of Herceg Novi, spoke 4 world languages, and his manners and education acquired abroad were interwoven with love for the city of Herceg Novi. Komnenović also contributed to the development of Herceg Novi through the project of building the famous hotel „Boka“ a botanical garden in the park of the same name, and he left his house to the city, which became the City Museum, with its grand opening in 1953. The City Museum keeps a historical, archaeological, ethnological collection, and a collection of icon paintings. The historical collection traces the history of Herceg-Novi and the surrounding area from the the city's establishment in 1382 until the end of World War II in documents, stone sculptures, weapons, photographs, and other objects. The archeological collection consists of artefacts from prehistory, antiquity and the early Middle Ages, including amphorae and parts of ship cargo originating from all Mediterranean countries during the domination of ancient Greece, Rome and Byzantium, as well as fragments of stone decorative plastic from the 9th to 11th century. The ethnological collection contains objects from the tradition and culture of this region and the wider area of Boka. It evokes the life of people, both in the surrounding villages and in the city itself, and is complemented by valuable items that sailors brought from all over the world and donated to the Museum.

„This is the house of a famous philanthropist, politician, people's champion, mayor, MP in the government of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes and the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, Mirko Komnenovic and his wife Olga, and their beautiful botanical gardens. Mirko Komnenović was born on September 21, 1870, and from his earliest youth he fought for the rights of his people. He was educated in schools in Maribor and Switzerland. In 1949, Mirko Komnenović and his wife Olga bequeathed this building behind us to become a local museum, and in 1953, the local museum was officially opened“- Nenad Sarovic.

Montenegrin

2. GRADSKI MUZEJ „MIRKO KOMNENOVIC“

Zavičajni muzej u Herceg Novom, zadužbina Mirka i Olge Komnenović, nalazi se u blizini kuće nobelovca Andrića i na samo četrdesetak stepenika od mora. Mirko Komnenović, dobrotvor, političar,

narodni prvak, gradonačelnik Herceg Novog, poslanik u vladi kraljevine Srba, Hrvata i Slovenaca i kraljevine Jugoslavije, govorio je 4 svjetska jezika, a njegovi maniri i znanje stečeno u inostranstvu, bili su protkani ljubavlju za grad Herceg Novi. Rođen je 21. septembra 1870. godine, a obrazovao se u školama u Mariboru i u Švajcarskoj. Komnenović je doprinio razvoju Herceg Novog i preko projekta izgradnje čuvenog hotela „Boka“, botaničke bašte u istoimenom parku, a kao zadužbinu gradu ostavio je svoju kuću koja je njegovom voljom postala Gradski muzej, svečanim otvaranjem 1953.



Gradski muzej čuva istorijsku, arheološku, etnološku zbirku, te zbirku ikona. Istorijska zbirka prati istoriju Herceg-Novog i šireg područja od osnivanja grada 1382. do kraja II svjetskog rata – kroz dokumente, kamenu plastiku, oružje, fotografije, i druge predmete. Arheološku zbirku sačinjavaju artefakti iz perioda praistorije, antike i ranog srednjeg

vijeka, među kojima su i amfore i djelovi brodskih tereta porijeklom iz svih zemalja Mediterana tokom dominacije Stare Grčke, Rima i Vizantije, kao i fragmenti kamene dekorativne plastike iz 9-11. vj. Etnološka zbirka sadrži predmete iz tradicije i kulture ovog kraja i šireg područja Boke. Dočarava život ljudi, kako u okolnim selima, tako i u samom gradu, a dopunjena je i vrijednim predmetima koje su pomorci donosili iz svih krajeva svijeta i donirali Muzeju.

3. NJEGOŠ'S SCHOOL <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bZQSuWpgm-o>

The museum "Njegoš's School" is located in the building of the former School of the National Enlightenment, founded by the famous teacher, monk of the Savinja monastery and the parish priest of Topalj, Josif Tropović. Petar II Petrović Njegoš, the most prominent Montenegrin ruler, bishop and philosopher, studied in this school.



Njegoš's education in Herceg Novi was due to his uncle, Bishop Petar I, who entrusted his then twelve-year-old nephew's education in the Savina monastery to monk Josif. Tropović's „School of Enlightenment“, which opened at the beginning of 1812, was located in the monk's cell, which is located on the south side of the church Crkva Svetog Vaznesenja, next to the cemetery in Topla.

Instead of classroom benches, there were only a few scattered large tables and a blackboard. At school they studied primers, readers, psalters, church singing, arithmetic and even the Italian language. A child who would have studied all these subjects was considered to have learned all the

sciences. The school was primarily intended for the preparation of the future priests and monks. Later, there were many others who also studied here, such as naval captains from the Bay area, merchants etc.

During the symbolic celebration of the 300th anniversary of the local self-government, the restored museum was opened with the symbolic name - Njegoš School. Bishop Petar II Petrović Njegoš arrived at the age of 12, and spent the time from 1825 to 1827 at this school. Considering that he had already obtained great knowledge prior to his arrival here, which he acquired in the Cetinje monastery, it is here where he got acquainted with the new literature and Italian language. Today's inventory of the museum consists of original exhibits dating from 1812 and it contains a bench and other classroom components of that time, including a blackboard, abacus, etc. I see it more as a small ethnological museum, rather than a representation of the historical context. I advise all the visitors not to miss seeing the Njegoš's School Museum and to get acquainted with the specific way of how first private school in Herceg Novi used to function, with its 60 students on average. And you can see how big the space is. It's a rather small space.

Montenegrin

3. NJEGOŠEVA ŠKOLA

Muzej „Njegoševa škola“ nalazi se u objektu nekadašnje škole Narodnog prosvještenija, znamenitog učitelja, kaluđera savinskog manastira i paroha topaljskog, Josifa Tropovića. U ovoj školi učio je Petar II Petrović Njegoš, crnogorski vladar, vladika i filozof.

Za Njegošovo školovanje u Herceg Novom zaslužan je njegov stric, Vladika Petar I, koji je svog, tada dvanaestogodišnjeg sinovca povjerio na obrazovanje u manastir Savinu - monahu Josifu. Tropovićeve "škola prosvještenja", koja je otvorena na početku 1812. godine, bila je smještena u kaluđerskoj ćeliji, koja se nalazi sa južne strane crkve sv. Vaznesenja, uz samo groblje na Toploj. Od školskog namještaja, umjesto klupa, imalo je samo nekoliko napravljenih povećih stolova... i tablu. Od predmeta u njoj su se učili bukvar, časlovac, psaltir, crkveno pjevanje, računica pa i italijanski jezik. Dijete koje bi uspjelo da izuči sve ove (pomenute) predmete smatralo se da je izučilo sve nauke. Škola je na prvom mjestu trebala da spremi buduće sveštenike i kaluđere. Pored njih u njoj su učili i docnije bokeljski pomorski kapetani, trgovci i mnogi drugi.

2018. godine tokom simboličnog obilježavanja 300 godina postojanja lokalne samouprave otvoren je restaurirani muzej simboličnog naziva Njegoševa škola. Vladika Petar II Petrović Njegoš došao je u ovu školu sa 12 godina, i bio u ovoj školi u periodu od 1825. godine do 1827. godine. S obzirom na to da je on već imao veliko predznanje koje je stekao u Cetinjskom manastiru, on se ovdje susreo sa novom literaturom, sa italijanskim jezikom. Današnji inventar muzeja sastoji se od originalnih eksponata iz 1812. godine i sadrži klupu i sastavne predmete učionice toga doba. To je sada, zapravo, jedna vrsta malog etnološkog muzeja, a nekadašnja prva privatna škole u Herceg Novom, u kojoj je prosječno učilo oko 60 učenika, u zaista malom prostoru.

4. Promenade „Pet Danica“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Ufi0dDuwMOU>

The most famous promenade in Herceg Novi is certainly Pet Danica, which stretches for 6 km along the sea, from Igalo to Meljine. It was named after five girls who died in the Second World War.

Every tourist walking along the promenade has the opportunity to see the villa „Galeb“ in the distance through the lush greenery of trees, where Josip Broz and his guests once enjoyed peace and isolation from the rest of the world.

The promenade Pet Danica is an ideal route for walking, running, rollerblading and cycling, meditating by the sea, studying the history of the city or simply visiting one of the cafes. Popularly called the „Health Trail“, today it abounds in plants that migrant workers brought in from all the continents, creating a botanical garden. The central part of the promenade is the city square - Škver, and in the immediate vicinity is the Citadel, a ruined fortress.

The promenade Pet Danica, was formed in this way in the early 70s of the last century, and named after five Danicas - five heroines who died during World War II, guarding and defending the homeland. The forerunner of this promenade was in fact the railway, which operated on the route Sarajevo - Zelenika. The 6.7km route that was used by the train is today's Pet Danica promenade. It was a narrow-gauge railway line used to transport passengers, tourists and goods. The last train from Zelenika stop left for Sarajevo in 1968. What's interesting is that this narrow-gauge railway was only 76 centimeters wide, and that there are numerous stories concerning the steam locomotive that would tarnish this promenade as it passed by, due to great amounts of exhaust smoke. Many locals also complained about the steam locomotives, and during the 50s of the past century, the first electric locomotive was introduced, which unfortunately operated for only 18 years, because the railway was then closed. With the dismantling of the railway, the promenade Pet Danica was created.



Montenegrin

4. ŠETALIŠTE „PET DANICA“

Najpoznatije hercegnovske šetalište svakako je Pet Danica koje se dužinom od 6 km prostire pored mora, od Igala do Meljina. Dobilo je naziv po pet djevojaka, koje su poginule u Drugom svjetskom ratu.

Svaki turista prolazeći šetalištem ima priliku da kroz raskošno zelenilo drveća ugleda u daljini vilu „Galeb“, gdje je nekada Josip Broz sa svojim gostima uživao mir i izolaciju od ostatka svijeta.

Šetalište Pet Danica je idealna ruta za šetnju, trčanje, vožnju rolera i bicikala, meditaciju pored mora, izučavanje istorije grada ili jednostavno boravak u nekom od kafića. Popularno nazvana i „Staza

zdravlja” danas obiluje rastinjem koje su pečalbari donosili sa svih kontinenata, napravivši svoju botaničku baštu.

Centralni dio šetališta je Škver, a u neposrednoj blizini se nalazi i Citadela, porušena tvrđava.

Ono je u ovom obliku formirano početkom 70tih godina prošlog vijeka, i nosi naziv po pet Danica – pet heroina koje su poginule tokom II Svjetskog rata, čuvajući i braneći otadžbinu. Preteča ovog šetališta u stvari je bila željeznička pruga, koja je funkcionisala na relaciji Sarajevo – Zelenika. Trasa od 6.7km kojom je prolazio voz, je danas šetalište Pet Danica. To je bila uskotračna linija koja je služila za transport putnika, turista i robe. Poslednji voz sa stajališta Zelenika, krenuo je 1968. godine za Sarajevo, i to je nažalost bio poslednji transportni voz koji je odavde otišao. A zanimljivo je da je ova uskotračna pruga bila široka samo 76 centimetara, te da postoje brojne anegdote na temu te parne lokomotive, koja je kaljala ovo šetalište, jer sva bila puna dima, a šetalište je bilo crno. I mnogi su se mještani žalili zbog toga što su lokomotive parne, te je 50tih godina prošlog vijeka uvedena prva električna lokomotiva, koja je nažalost putovala samo 28 godina, jer je pruga prestala da funkcionise. Demontažom pruge, nastalo je šetalište Pet Danica.

5. MOUNTAINEERING CLUB „SUBRA“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xChsCj7cWK4>



Mountaineering club Subra appeared quite early considering Montenegrin circumstances, which was in 1932, during the Kingdom of Yugoslavia, when this sport, and even the way of life, was still in a way the privilege of social elites. Assisted by the colleagues from neighboring Dubrovnik and members of the local military garrison, „Subra“ had already seriously delved into the world of hiking and skiing even before the onset of the second world war. These two activities were then tightly connected, and Orjen was known as the mountain above the sea that offered interesting hiking tours, and in winter plenty of snow for winter sports. The club was named after the most beautiful and interesting peak in the massif of Orjen - Subra (1679 m), and one of the most beautiful views stretches from there and you can see the entire Montenegrin coast and the coastal mountains. The people of Herceg Novi and their guests have the privilege to experience the closeness of Orjen to the sea, going from Herceg Novi along a marked hiking trail that leads to the mountain lodge „Za Vratlom“. They organize various activities, free climbing, mountaineering and speleological activities.

„The mountaineering club has kept its status of a leading club in this sport, both at recreational and professional sport level. We have about 70 members, of course not everyone is active and available at the same time, but there is always a core of some 30-40 members who in the field at any given time. Today we have close to 80 km of landscaped hiking trails, which are marked trails available to everyone. These are located in the hinterland of Herceg Novi, but there are also plenty of marked

trails in the hinterland and in the heart of Orjen mountain. Due to the proximity of Crkvice, as a kind of phenomenon in this area due to the large amount of precipitation, Orjen was often covered with snow. For the last couple of years, the snow on Orjen remained until the beginning of June. A chance to observe the sea and beaches from Orjen, which is covered with snow, is definitely a unique phenomenon and a peculiarity" – Iva Verigo, member.

Montenegrin

5. PLANINARSKI KLUB „SUBRA“

Planinarski klub Subra pojavio se za crnogorske prilike veoma rano, 1932. godine, za vrijeme Kraljevine Jugoslavije, kada je ovaj sport, pa i način života, još uvijek na izvjesni način bio privilegija društvenih elita.

Potpomognuta kolegama iz susjednog Dubrovnika i pripadnicima lokalnog vojnog garnizona, „Subra“ je već do II sv. rata ozbiljno iskoračila u svijet planinarenja i skijanja. Te dvije aktivnosti su tada bile čvrsto uvezane, a Orjen se bio proćuo kao planina nad morem koja nudi izvođenje zanimljivih planinarskih tura, a zimi obilje snijega za zimske sportove. Klub je dobio naziv po najljepšem i najzanimljivijem vrhu u masivu Orjena - Subra (1679 m), a sa njega se proteže jedan od najljepših pogleda, sa kojeg se vidi cjelokupno Crnogorsko primorje i primorske planine, ali i duboka unutrašnjost zemlje, uključujući Prokletije, Komove i Durmitor, odnosno, sa druge strane granice, istočna Hercegovina, južna Dalmacija, zajedno sa ostrvima Mljetom, Korčulom i Lastovom. Novljani i njihovi gosti imaju privilegiju da na Orjen mogu izaći sa same pjene od mora, iz Herceg Novog, odakle vodi markirana planinarska staza do doma „Za Vratlom“. Organizuju različite aktivnosti, free climbing, alpinizam i speleološke aktivnosti.

„Planinarski klub zadržao je taj svoj status vodećeg kluba u ovom sportu, i u rekreativnom i u sportskom dijelu. Ima oko 70 članova, uz stalnu bazu od nekih 30-40 članova koji su u svakom trenutku na terenu. Danas na Orjenu postoji blizu 80 km uređene planinarske, markirane staze dostupne svima. Orjen je zbog blizine Crkvice, kao svojevrsnog fenomena na ovim prostorima zbog velike količine padavina, često bio prekriven snijegom. Posljednjih par godina snijeg se na Orjenu zadržavao do početka juna. Taj mogućnost da sa Orjena koji je pokriven snijegom, posmatrate more i plaže, jeste defenitivno fenomen i posebnost“ – Iva Verigo, članica kluba.

6. NGO „NEW CHANCE IN NOVI“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lzY8njj7-Ow>

“NEW CHANCE“ is the title of voluntarily-organized, non-profit and non-political organisation that provides all kinds of assistance to people with disabilities. In order to accomplish its goals, this organization brings together parents and professionals involved in various aspects regarding the care of the people with developmental disabilities (medical rehabilitation, education, social assistance, vocational rehabilitation and employment) and all individuals and groups of citizens who are interested and wish to contribute to better integration of the persons with developmental impediments. The rehabilitation programs that they conduct are numerous and diverse: music

workshop, art workshop, volunteer service, physiotherapeutic rehabilitation, horticulture ... The souvenirs made here are of high quality, authentic and are made from the heart, and through the placement of these unique handicrafts it is our wish to increase the self-sustainability of the non-governmental organization, as well as the opportunities of the young people with disabilities.

„This NGO was founded in 2008 in Herceg Novi, and it was founded by 9 women with some personal needs. It was simply mostly mothers who had children with disabilities. I, specifically, am one of them. My son has autism and that was the reason why I became a part of this whole story. Over the past 12 years - which is how long the NGO has existed in Herceg Novi, we've done about 40 projects and we've cooperated with all the institutions at the state and local level. I can brag about many visits from people coming from Brazil, or Canada. Two years ago, even a professor from Canada and California brought her student here to show them our track record in working with the people with disabilities. For our digital printing, as an example of a good business practice, we received a Special Award from the OSCE” - Vesna Odalović, director.

„We don't simply do the basic copying of the books and documents, but we also produce flyers, business cards, price lists, menus, etc. These are just some of our usual activities in the printing house. As for the training, about 150 people with disabilities have passed it so far, and we currently employ 5 people in our printing house. We used to have 4 more employees” - Majla Nizic, employee.

„We have workshops with the recycled material. I am a person with a disability. I have a weakened sense of hearing. I lost my job 4-5 years ago. After I had lost my job, I was offered a job in a non-governmental organisation at the Employment Bureau. We can proudly mention the help we receive from the personal assistants and mentors. We offer a chance to people with disabilities to try to specifically make one product. In the Tourist Organization of Herceg Novi, we also started making souvenirs, with the help of The Montenegrin coastal zone management agency also gifted us a stand on the Promenade Pet Danica. People with disabilities need socializing, connecting, a sense that they are contributing to something. It is very important for society to understand us and to show their support for what we do - Mirislav Marković, employee.



Montenegrin

6. NVO „NOVA ŠANSA U NOVOM“

Nova šansa u Novom je dobrovoljno organizovana, neprofitna i nepolitička organizacija koja se bavi pružanjem svih vidovima pomoći licima sa invaliditetom. U postizanju svojih ciljeva ova organizacija okuplja roditelje i profesionalce koji se bave različitim aspektima zbrinjavanja osoba sa razvojnim teškoćama (medicinska rehabilitacija, obrazovanje, socijalna pomoć, profesionalna rehabilitacija i zapošljavanje) i sve zainteresovane pojedince i grupe građana koji žele

da doprinesu boljoj integraciji osoba sa razvojnim teškoćama. Rehabilitacioni programi koji se sprovode su brojni i raznoliki: muzička radionica, likovna radionica, volonterski servis, fizioterapeutska rehabilitacija, hortikultura... Suvenirski radovi koji se izrađuju su kvalitetni, autentični i rađeni iz srca, i kroz plasman ovih jedinstvenih rukotvorina želi se povećati samoodrživost nevladine organizacije kao i šanse za mlade osobe sa invaliditetom. „Ne radimo samo klasično kopiranje knjiga, dokumenata, već radim i štampu flajera, vizit karti, cjenovnika, menija. To su neke od osnovnih aktivnosti koje radimo u štampariji. Što se tiče obuke, prošlo ju je do sada oko 150 osoba sa invaliditetom, a trenutno je zaposleno 5 osoba i štampariji. Ranije smo imali još 4 zaposlenih“ – Vesna Odalović, direktorica.

„Šansa“ zapošljava osobe sa invaliditetom kroz program Zavoda za zapošljavanje. U toku aktivnosti oni imaju pomoć personalnih asistenata i mentora. Osobe sa invaliditetom se mogu oprobati u pravljenju konkretnih različitih proizvoda. Izrađuju suvenire za Turističku organizaciju Herceg Novog, a uz pomoć Morskog dobra dodijeljen im je i štand na šetalištu Pet Danica.

„Osobama sa invaliditetom je potrebno međusobno druženje, spajanje, osjećaj da doprinose nečemu. Veoma je važno za društvo da nas shvate i da nas podrže u ovome čime se bavimo“ – Mirislav Marković.

7. NGO „NOVSKA CUPBOARD“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=twHLTvdJufs>

„I got the idea for the organization Novska kredenca from Marina Stanišić - the author of the book of traditional recipes “Bokeške Gulozice”, and our fellow citizen Dušan Radović Krušo supported me and encouraged me to do it. One of our first products was orange jam, so we started from that. We shyly made our appearance at a New Year’s bazaar in Herceg Novi, and we saw that our product had a pass, so we expanded the range, exploring more old recipes. We modified the old recipes a bit by adding new elements

to get what we have on offer now. Just to mention some, there is kiwi preserve and kiwi jam, forest raspberry jam, forest raspberry liqueur, old rose liqueur that used to be made here, orange liqueur, lemon liqueur, orange candy “narančine”, made from orange peel. To make these, we use the whole orange – first the juice is squeezed, the jam is made from what’s inside, and sweet candy is made from the peel. We visit the hinterland of the city because there are many fruits in the forests such as olives, wild pomegranate,

pomegranate, and we make certain products from it. We make wild rose hip juice, balsamic vinegar, our famous apple cider vinegar from wild apples, even apple chips. We also get our cheese from the women who produce milk and other dairy products. We take their cheese and preserve it in olive oil. Everything we use to make our products comes from our region, and in that way we present Herceg Novi’s gastronomic offer. In that sense we can offer our gastronomic souvenirs for tourists to low-cost companies. These can

easily fit into any bag. Depending on the preference, the souvenirs may contain orange jam, kiwi jam. Thus the private accommodation providers contacted us, and now they buy the souvenirs as a gift for their guests. All products have a certificate from the Institute for Food Safety of Montenegro. The

room in which we make products is made according to these standards. Everything is safe" – Romana Jeknic.

Montenegrin

7. NVO NOVSKA KREDENCA

„Ideju za nastanak moje organizacije Novska kredenca dobila sam od Marine Stanišić autorke knjige „Bokeške gulozice“, a vjetar u leđa i podstrek mi je dao naš sugrađanin Dušan Radović Krušo, koji me podržao u tome. Jedan od naših prvih proizvoda bio je džem od narandže, tako da smo krenuli od toga. Stidljivo smo se pojavili na jednom novogodišnjem bazaru u Herceg Novom, i vidjeli da naši proizvod ima prođu, pa smo proširili asortiman, istražujući stare recepte. Malo smo modifikovali stare recepte i dodali elemente novog da bismo dobili ovo što sada imamo u ponudi. Između ostalog pravim džem od kivija i slatko od kivija, džem od šumske maline, liker od šumske maline, stari liker od ruža koji se ovdje nekada pravio, liker od narandže, liker od limuna, bombone od narandže – narančine, koji se prave od kore narandže. Za njihovo pravljenje, u potpunosti se koristi cijela narandža, prvo se iscjedi sok, od unutrašnjosti se pravi džem, a od kore slatki bomboni. Zaleđe grada obilazimo zato što ima mnogo šumskih plodova kao što su na primjer masline, divlji šipak, šipurak, i od toga pravimo isto određene proizvode. Od divljeg šipka pravimo sok, pravimo balzamiko, od divljih jabuka čuveno jabukovo sirće, čaki čips od jabuka. Takođe od žena koje se bave proizvodnjom sira, mlijeka i ostalih mliječnih proizvoda, uzimamo sir i stavljamo ga u maslinovo ullje. Sve što koristimo za pravljenje naših proizvoda je sa našeg podneblja, i na taj način prezentujemo hercegnovsku gastro ponudu. Za potrebe turista, tj. za gastroponudu, napravljen je jedan gastro suvenir koji može da ide low cost kompanijama. Znači -nije ga teško staviti u torbu. Ovi suveniri u zavisnosti od interesovanja mogu sadržati džem od narandži, džem od kivija. Tako su nam se javili i izdavaoci privatnog smještaja, koji otkupljuju od mene ove suvenire kako bi ih poklanjali svojim gostima. Svi proizvodi imaju sertifikat od Zavoda za bezbjednost hrane Crne Gore. Sama prostorija u kojoj pravimo proizvode, je napravljena po tim standardima. Sve je zdravstveno bezbjedno" – Romana Jeknić.



Zone-1 "Old Town" POIs

1. GALLERY „JOSIP BEPO BENKOVIĆ“ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4-L_njFs8bw

The Josip Bepo Benković Gallery was founded on December 15, 1966, after the closure of the art school in Herceg Novi, when artists and well-meaning citizens decided to establish an art gallery under the auspices of UBNOR veterans alliance. The gallery is named after a painter from Herceg Novi, Josip Bepo Benković, who was shot in 1943 in Banjica. The gallery became the central meeting point in the

art life of Herceg Novi, where individual and group exhibitions of artists from Yugoslavia and abroad were organized.

In 1967, the First Herceg Novi Winter Salon was organized, which had a local character, but it soon became a Yugoslav festival with professional selectors. About 1,150 artists have taken part in the 33 salons so far and 109 awards have been given at the salon to relevant artists from our region. The Winter Salon is the oldest annual event in the Yugoslav artistic space, which follows current events in the world of art. Over the

many years since its establishment, Josip Bepo Benković Gallery has created a large number of solo exhibitions of particular significance for the cultural life of this area.

„The Josip Bepo Benković Gallery is the main gallery of the city of Herceg Novi, but also one of the



most renowned institutions in Montenegro. It was founded after the closing of the art school in Herceg Novi, after which Winter Art Salon was established in 1967, as the event that attracted artists from across Yugoslavia. Works for the gallery's collection were selected at these events. Josip Bepo Benković Gallery possesses a large gallery fund which was donated by Ana Benković, the mother of the late Josip. There are also the Dukateli fund, which is smaller, but no

less important, and Shotra fund, which the gallery acquired as a gift from Milena Shotra on the 600th anniversary of the city of Herceg Novi in 1972. And it can be said that the Josip Bepo Benković Gallery has a great collection of very valuable works, from those olden days when the SFRY still existed, until the present day. The fund is constantly enriched with new works, and the Josip Bepo Benković Gallery is in a sense becoming, and I can say this as a curator, MOMA (The Museum of Modern Art) of Herceg Novi“ – Jasmina Zitnik, custos.

Montenegrin

1. GALERIJA „JOSIP BEPO BENKOVIĆ“

Galerija Josip Bepo Benković osnovana je 15. decembra 1966. godine, poslije zatvaranja umjetničke škole u Herceg Novom, kada su umjetnici i dobronamjerni građani odlučili da osnuju umjetničku galeriju pod okriljem Saveza boraca. Galerija dobija ime slikara iz Herceg Novog, Josipa – Bepa Benkovića, koji je strijeljan 1943. na Banjici. Galerija postaje stjecište likovnog života Herceg Novog, gdje se organizuju pojedinačne i grupne prezentacije umjetnika iz Jugoslavije i van nje.

Godine 1967. organizuje se Prvi hercegnovski zimski salon koji ima lokalni karakter, ali ubrzo postaje jugoslovenska smotra sa stručnim selektorima. U dosadašnja 33 salona uzelo je učešće oko 1150

umjetnika. Na salonu je do sada dodijeljeno 109 nagrada relevantnim umjetnicima iz naše regije. Zimski salon je najstarija godišnja manifestacija na jugoslovenskom likovnom prostoru, koja prati aktuelna zbivanja u svijetu likovnosti. Galerija "Josip Bepo Benković" je u svom dugogodišnjem djelovanju ostvarila veliki broj samostalnih izložbi od posebne važnosti za kulturni život ove sredine. Sa tih manifestacija su se prikupljala djela za zbirku galerije. Postoji veliki fond galerije Josip Bepo Benković, koji je darovala Ana Benković, majka pokojnog Josipa. Takođe i fond Dukateli, koji manji, ali ne i manje značajan. I fond Šotra, koji je galerija stekla kao poklon od Milene Šotre, na jubilej 600 godina postojanja grada Herceg Novog 1972. godine.

„Galerija Josip Bepo Benković je glavna galerija grada Herceg Novog, ali i jedna od najrenomiranijih ustanova u Crnoj Gori. I može se reći da galerija Josip Bepo Benković ima jednu sjajnu zbirku veoma vrijednih djela, od tih starijih dana kada je postojala SFRJ, pa sve do dana današnjeg. Fond se stalno bogati novim djelima, a galerija Josip Bepo Benković, postaje na neki način, ja to tako doživljam kao kustos, MOMA (The Museum of Modern Art) Herceg Novog“ – Jasmina Žitnik, kustoskinja u galeriji.

2. BUFFET „BEOGRAD“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lvtkpDUHDwo>

Not even seemingly ordinary - Buffet Belgrade is a restaurant located on the main street in the heart of Herceg Novi. It is adorned with the great sea view opening to the mouth of the Bay of Kotor, but this is not the only feature that a visitor can enjoy in this place. What makes it very unique is its history, which dates back to 1931. Today, on the site of the former Buffet Belgrade, there is a restaurant of the same name, in order to keep the memory of old times. The place where the main cobbled street leading to the main city gate begins was the meeting spot at a time when the telephones did not exist, and those meetings resulted in inspiration, anedotes and memorable quotes.

The history of this place is enriched by the famous people - painters, writers, philosophers, or sculptors, who used to meet there. Some noteworthy names from the cultural sphere of our region are: Luka Tomanović, Aco Prijčić, Zuko Džumhur, Ivo Andrić, Bosiljka Pušić, Mirko Komenonović, Vojo Stanić Dušan Kostić and many others. A frequently visited spot during his long walks through Herceg Novi of the Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić was Buffet Belgrade. The great Yugoslav and Croatian writer Miroslav Krleža said that Belgrade buffet was the only part of Europe in the Balkans, because this tavern was the Mediterranean, cultural and restaurant epicenter of sorts for the city.

Montenegrin

2. BIFE „BEOGRAD“

Čak ni naizgled nije običan Bife Beograd – restoran smješten u glavnoj ulici u srcu Herceg Novog. Krasi ga sjajan pogled na more i ulaz u Bokokotorski zaliv, a to nije jedino u čemu posjetilac može uživati na ovom mjestu. Ono što ga čini vrlo neobičnim je i njegova istorija koja počinje 1931.godine. Danas, na mjestu nekašnjeg Bifea Beograd, postoji istoimeni restoran, kako bi se od zaborava sačuvalo sjećanje na davna vremena. Na lokaciji gdje počinje glavna popločana ulica ka glavnim gradskim vratima to mjesto je bilo sastajalište u doba kada telefoni nisu postojali, a ti sastanci rezultirali su inspiracijama, citatima i anedotama.

Istoriju ovog mjesta upravo oplemenjuju znameniti ljudi, slikari, književnici, filozofi, vajari - koji su se tu sastajali. Samo neka od zvučnih imena kulture regiona su: Luka Tomanović, Aco Prijjić, Zuko Džumhur, Ivo Andrić, Branko Ćopić, Mihailo Lalić, Bosiljka Pušić, Mirko Komenonović, Vojo Stanić,

Dušan Kostić i mnogi drugi. Česta tačka u dugim šetnjama Herceg Novim nobelovca Iva Andrića je upravo bio Bife Beograd. Veliki jugoslovenski i hrvatski pisac Miroslav Krleža, rekao je da je bife Beograd jedini dio Evrope na Balkanu, zato što je upravo ova kafana predstavljala jedan mediteranski i kulturološki epicentar grada.



3. ATTELIER PRIJIC ART GALLERY <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V62WE0vlaRw>

The art gallery Atelier Prijjić is located in the old town of Herceg Novi. It was established in 1996 by the artist and sculptor Đuro Beli Prijjić - the son of the famous Montenegrin and Yugoslav artist Aleksandar Prijjić. Many works of art, sculptures and handmade furniture can be found in the gallery. Atelje Prijjić is a testimony to the continuity of artistic work in this extraordinary house, once used as barracks by the Austro-Hungarians, which was visited by many artistic authorities of the former Yugoslavia during the second half of the 20th century, who used to socialise with Aleksandar Prijjić. The memory of this great artist and the time he spent in this place are undoubtedly continuing with today's activity of the Atelier.

Prijjić Gallery is located in the old town, just across from the city gallery „Josip Bepo Benković“.



The gallery was opened in 1996. The reason for it was an old story of my father who was also a painter. His wish was to open a gallery in the house. I opened the gallery on the tenth anniversary of his death, and it has been functioning ever since. In the first years, I organized exhibitions for my friends, but as I worked more and more, the number of works in the gallery increased. Here is 99% of my work. This is a transversal through the old town - from Kanli tower

to Forte Mare Fortress. It is practically the main street that goes through the old town, which tourists pass through intensively. It is quite interesting and unusual for them, because it used to be old Austrian barracks. I try to be a good host, so that visitors are not just passers-by. I try to entertain people. I've met a lot of visitors from Norway, Italy, Russia. It is a good way to promote the gallery the city, and the culture of Herceg Novi in general. All artists that were of importance to the art history of the region of the former Yugoslavia passed through this gallery, and it was not for any business reasons. Everyone was here - painters, writers and so on. We were here mostly to attend to them, that is, my mother and us - the kids. My father hung out with them, they talked here nicely, they discussed, argued, drank, ate, and socialised. People then were much closer than they are today" – Djuro Beli Prijic.

Montenegrin

3. GALERIJA PRIJIĆ

Umjetnička galerija - Atelje Prijic - nalazi se u starom gradu Herceg Novi. Osnovao ju je 1996. godine umjetnik i vajar Đuro Beli Prijic - sin poznatog crnogorskog i jugoslovenskog umjetnika Aleksandra Prijica. U galeriji se mogu pronaći umjetnička djela, skulpture i ručno rađeni namještaj. Atelje Prijic je svjedočanstvo kontinuiteta umjetničkog rada u ovoj zanimljivoj kući, staroj austrougarskoj kasarni, koju su u drugoj polovini XX vijeka posjećivale mnogi umjetnički autoriteti tadašnje Jugoslavije, družeći se sa Aleksandrom Prijicom. Uspomena na ovog velikog umjetnika i njegovo vrijeme u ovom prostoru – nesumnjivo se nastavlja aktivnošću današnjeg Ateljea.

„Galerija Prijic se nalazi u starom gradu, baš preko puta gradske galerije „Josip Bepo Benković“. Galerija je otvorena 1996. godine. Povod je bila jedna stara priča mog oca koji je isto bio slikar. Njegova želja je bila da u kući otvori galeriju. Ja sam to na desetogodišnjicu smrti njegove ostvario. Prvih godina sam priređivao izložbe svojim prijateljima, ali kako sam ja sve više radio, broj djela u galeriji se povećao. Ovo je jedna transverzala kroz stari grad – od Kanli kule do tvrđave Forte Mare. To je praktično glavna ulica kroz stari grad, kojom turisti intenzivno prolaze. Priličnom im je interesantno, neobično, jer ovaj prostor je nekada bio stara austrijska kasarna. Ja pokušavam da budem dobar domaćin, da posjetioци ne budu samo prolaznici, već da ugostim ljude. Puno posjetilaca iz Norveške, Italije, Rusije sam upoznao. To je dobar način za promociju galerije i grada, i generalno kulture Herceg Novog. Kroz ovu galeriju prošli su svi umjetnici važni za istoriju umjetnosti regiona bivše Jugoslavije, i to ne zbog poslovnih razloga. Ovdje su bili svi, slikari, pisci i drugi. Otac se družio sa njima, ovdje se lijepo pričalo, diskutovalo, prepiralo, pilo, jelo, družilo, i ljudi su bili mnogo bliskiji nego što su danas“ – Đuro Beli Prijic.

4. BOKA“ HOTEL PARK <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tv8AwlkeEsA>

A rare horticultural-historical ensemble created at the beginning of the 20th century is the park of the former hotel „Boka“. This oasis is situated in the city centre and it contains more than 80 different tropical and sub-tropical species. Magnolias, cycads, wisteria, Canary Island date palms, Brazilian coconut palma, agave trees, slender Washington subalpine fir are just some of the plants in this park.

The Boka Hotel, where writers such as Ivo Andrić stayed and created, was demolished in an earthquake in 1979, and now numerous benches have been set up overlooking the city harbor and the mouth of the Gulf.

Boka Hotel is opened 1901 at the heart of the Old Town of Herceg Novi. In addition to its architectural beauty, it was made in the neo-baroque style. Hotel Boka gathered all intellectual elite of the 20th century from the region. The woman from Herceg Novi who was a permanent resident of Boka Hotel was Olga Komnenović, the wife of Mirko Komnenović, the mayor of Herceg Novi. He and his wife Olga decided to bequeath their house and leave it to the city for the purposes of the city museum, which functions of a museum to this date. Among the other important guests that stayed at the Boka Hotel, there was the only Nobel laureate among the southern Slavs, Ivo Andrić. That was just prior to receiving the Nobel prize, which he was informed about on October 28, 1961. There begins the story of him and his wife Milica Babic, and their discovery of the city

of Herceg Novi and their desire to become its residents, which they officially became in 1963, when they built their house here in Herceg Novi.

Montenegrin

4. PARK HOTELA „BOKA“

Rijetka hortikularno-istorijska cjelina nastala početkom 20. vijeka jeste park nekadašnjeg hotela „Boka“. Ova oaza nalazi se u centru grada i čini je preko 80 vrsta biljaka iz tropskih i subtropskih krajeva. Magnolije, cikasi, glicinija, kanarska datula, brazilska kokos palma, agave, vitka vašingtonija samo su neke od biljaka u ovom parku. Hotel „Boka“, u kojem su vrijeme provodili i stvarali pisci poput Iva Andrića, srušen je 1979. godine u zemljotresu, a sada su postavljene brojne klupe odakle se pruža pogled na gradsku luku i ulaz u Zaliv.

Na mjestu na kojem se sad nalazi park, 1901. godine bio je otvoren hotel Boka. Pored toga što je arhitektonski gledano, prelijepo izgledao, bio je rađen u neobaroknom stilu. Hotel Boka je okupljao kompletnu intelektualnu elitu 20. vijeka ovih prostora. Novljanka koja je boravila trajno u hotelu Boka bila je Olga Komnenović, žena Mirka Komnenovića, koji je bio gradonačelnik Herceg Novog. On je sa svojom suprugom Olgom odlučio da će svoju kuću zavještati i ostaviti gradu u svrhe gradskog muzeja koji i danas ima funkciju muzeja. Između ostalih, jedna od važnih ličnosti koja je boravila u hotelu Boka, bio je jedini nobelovac u južnih Slovena, Ivo Andrić. I to neposredno pred dobijanje Nobelove nagrade, o čemu je obaviješten 28. oktobra 1961. godine. Tada počinje priča o njegovom otkrivanju grada Herceg Novog sa suprugom Milicom Babić, iz čega se rodila želja da oni postanu njegovi žitelji, što se 1963. godine zvanično i dogodilo, kada su sagradili svoju kuću u Herceg Novom.

5. „OLD HOUSE“ RESTAURANT <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uxji3nsD2nM&t=12s>

Just as any other hospitality business, the restaurant has changed owners and names and is now called „Stara kuća (old house)“. With its recognizable Mediterranean flair, the restaurant „Stara kuća“

is located on the town square, close to the market, where everything is hustling and bustling. In addition to food and ambience, he is recognizable by his former, never forgotten regular guest, the great travel writer, painter and cartoonist Zulfikar Zuk Džumhur, who spent much of his time in a tavern, then called „Herzegovina“.

Namely, Zuko Džumhur was the only writer whom the Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić had honoured by writing a preface for his book „Obituary of a small town“, and they enjoyed conversations and long walks through Herceg Novi, which they both loved immensely.

„For many interesting writers, the kafanas in Herceg Novi were the points of meeting and exchange of opinions, points of controversy, points of joyous meetings. One of those interesting kafanas was certainly Stara Hercegovina, in the Old Town, right next to the city market. Painter and writer Zuko Džumhir was its most famous, most celebrated and probably most beloved guest. Zuko Dzumhur would spend most of his day



in that tavern. It was his office, his living room, and a place to hang out. Nobel laureate Ivo Andrić, Branko Ćopić, and at times Desanka Maksimović would join him. Then there were Stevan Raičković, Danilo Kiš... As with all kafanas, history meanders through Stara kuća, or Obala, and all these past memories somehow contributed that all these writers, all these people with their pens and brushes, fall in love Herceg Novi, and choose to settle here permanently“ – Vladimir Roganovic.

Montenegrin

5. RESTORAN „STARA KUĆA“

Nekadašnji restoran „Hercegovina“ je kao i svi ugostiteljski objekti mijenjala vlasnike i sad nosi naziv „Stara kuća“. Sa prepoznatljivim mediteranskim šmekom, restoran „Stara kuća“ nalazi se na gradskom trgu, u blizini pijace, gdje sve vrvi od užurbanosti i živosti. Pored hrane i ambijenta, prepoznatljiv je po svom bivšem, nikada zaboravljenom stalnom gostu, velikom putopiscu, slikaru i karikaturisti Zulfikaru Zuku Džumhuru, koji je veliki dio svog vremena provodio u kafani „Hercegovina“.

Zuko Džumhur bio je jedini pisac kom je nobelovac Ivo Andrić napisao predgovor za knjigu „Nekrolog jednoj čaršiji“, a uživali su u razgovorima i dugim šetnjama kroz staze Herceg Novog koji su neizmjerljivo voljeli.

„U sjećanjima mnogih i zanimljivih pisaca upravo su hercegnovske kafane bile one tačke susreta irazmijene mišljenja, tačke polemike, tačke veselih druženja. Jedna od interesantnih kafana je svakakokafana Stara Hercegovina, u Starom gradu, neposredno pored gradske pijace. Slikar i pisac Zuko Džumhir bio je njen najslavniji, najpoznatiji i vjerovatno najvoljeniji gost. U toj kafani Zuko Dzumhur je provodio veći dio svoga dana. To mu je bila i kancelarija, i dnevna soba, i mjesto za

druženje. Zajedno sa njim često su tu boravili nobelovac Ivo Andrić, Branko Ćopić, ponekad Desanka Maksimović. Potom i Stevan Raičković, Danilo Kiš. Kao i kod svake kafane, tako i kroz kafanu Stara kuća Hercegovina, ili kroz kafanu Obala, meandrira sva ona prošlost, sva ona sjećanja koja su na neki način doprinijela, da svi ti pisci, svi ti ljudi od pera i od kista, zavole Herceg Novi, i da ga odaberu kao svoje trajno mjesto za život“ – Vladimir Roganović.

6. CITY LIBRARY <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gL6JKWt7BjE> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uD7B8OEPemc>

The City Library of Herceg Novi and its reading room is located on Herceg Stjepan Square, one of the most beautiful squares in the Bay of Kotor. It has the status of a public institution. The founder of the Library is the Municipality of Herceg Novi, which finances the activities of the Library which possesses several important legacies and collections. The legacy of Dr. Dušan Petković stands out in terms of its scope and content. The legacy contains rarities, reference literature, works from various fields of science and knowledge, especially religion, art and history. The represented monographic publications are written in more than 20 languages, and 619 books belong to the category of old and rare books. The oldest book is the CRITICAL EDITION OF PETRARKA by Alessandro Velutel, printed in Venice in 1550, and other publications from that time, as well as a rich collection of Napoleonic.

The legacy is handled in accordance with international standards of bibliographic processing and is available in electronic form to those interested on the Library's portal. The library material is located



in four depots and organized within collections: monographic publications, serial publications, monographic and serial publications in foreign languages, native collections (monographic and serial publications, press clipping and small library material) and legacies. The native library collection of the Bay of Kotor also stands out, a long-term bibliographic research of the region of the Bay of Kotor,

which includes tens of thousands of collected bibliographic units, which are professionally handled and partially digitized.

Montenegrin

6. GRADSKA BIBLIOTEKA

Gradska biblioteka i čitaonica Herceg Novi nalazi na Trgu Herceg Stjepana, jednom od najljepših trgova u Boki Kotorskoj. Osnivač Biblioteke je Opština Herceg Novi koja finansira djelatnosti Biblioteke, koja posjeduje nekoliko značajnih legata i zbirki. Po obimu i sadržaju izdvaja se legat dr Dušana Petkovića. Legat sadrži: raritete, djela referentnog sadržaja, zatim djela iz raznih oblasti nauke i znanja, naročito

religije, umjetnosti i istorije. Zastupljene monografske publikacije pisane su naviše od 20 jezika, a 619 knjiga pripada kategoriji stare i rijetke knjige. Najstarija knjiga je „Kritičko izdanje Petrarke“ autora Alesandra Velutela, štampana u Veneciji 1550. godine, a tu je i niz drugih publikacija iz tog vremena, kao i bogata zbirka Napoleonika.

Legat je obrađen po međunarodnim standardima bibliografske obrade i u elektronskoj formi dostupan zainteresovanima na portalu Biblioteke. Bibliotečka građa je smještena u četiri depoa i organizovana u okviru fondova: fond monografskih publikacija, fond serijskih publikacija, fond monografskih i serijskih publikacija na stranim jezicima, zavičajni fond (monografske i serijske publikacije, pres kliping i sitni bibliotečki materijal) i legati. Ističe se i zavičajna bibliotečka zbirka Boke Kotorske, dugogodišnje bibliografsko istraživanje regije Boke Kotorske, koje obuhvata više desetina hiljada prikupljenih bibliografskih jedinica, stručno obrađenih i dijelom digitalizovanih.

7. FORTE MARE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2vy_qrHL-k

Forte Mare Fortress, the „Sea Fortress“, is the southernmost fortress of the complex fortification system of the old town of Herceg Novi, which apart from the Fortress of Forte Mare also includes Kanli Tower in the middle position, and in the highest position, that is, on Baje Hill, there is the Spanish Fortress. It is located on the rocks in the southern part of Herceg Novi, near the city port, along the coast of the Bay of Kotor. It is assumed that the first stone here was laid in 1382 by the Bosnian king Tvrtko, to protect the city from attacks coming from the sea. The oldest trace on the fortress is the coat of arms of Bosnian nobles, on which there are lily flowers that can be recognised even today. This is the heraldic symbol of the founder and founder of the fortress, Tvrtko I. Across the fortress on the promenade is a monument to the king.

During the Turkish and Venetian rule, the fortress was expanded and renovated. At that time the fortress was called the „Jaka Kula“; or „Abaspasha Tower“; which means „mighty fortress“. When Herceg Novi was ruled by the Venetian Republic, the name of the fortress Forte Mare appeared in the 17th century. During the rule of the Ottoman Empire in the middle of the 19th century, the Austrians rebuilt the fortress. The reconstruction was carried out and that is how it got its current appearance with many secret passages and steps. Today it is a popular tourist attraction whose upper floor offers a panoramic view of Herceg Novi, the Bay of Kotor and the Adriatic Sea.



The Forte Mare fortress is the fact that since 1952 is functioning as the first summer cinema in this part of the Mediterranean. Forte Mare Fortress has been a candidate for the UNESCO World Heritage

List since 2017, and hopefully this fortification will be inscribed among the most significant landmarks of the history of our civilization and world heritage.

Montenegrin

7. TVRĐAVA FORTE MARE

Tvrđava Forte Mare ili prevedeno „Morska tvrđava“ nalazi se na stijenama u neposrednoj blizini gradske luke. To je i najjužnija tvrđava kompleksnog fortifikacionog sistema starog grada Herceg Novog, koji uključuje i tvrđavu Kanli kula na srednjoj poziciji, dok se na najvišoj poziciji, na brdu Bajе nalazi tvrđava Španjola. Kako se pretpostavlja, prvi kamen ovdje postavljen je još 1382. godine od bosanskog kralja Tvrtka, da bi se zaštitio grad od napada sa mora. Najstariji trag na tvrđavi je grbovnik bosanskih velmoža na kojem se do danas mogu jasno prepoznati cvjetovi ljiljana koji su heraldički simbol osnivača i ktitora tvrđave, Tvrtka I. Preko puta tvrđave na šetalištu se nalazi spomenik kralju.

Za vrijeme turske i mletačke vladavine, tvrđava je proširena i renovirana, tada je utvrđenje nosilo naziv Jaka kula ili Kula Abaspase, što znači „Moćna tvrđava“. Kada je Herceg Novim zavlada Mletačka republika, u 17. vijeku pojavio se naziv tvrđave Forte Mare. Nakon vladavine Osmanskog carstva sredinom 19. vijeka, Austrijanci su opet obnovili tvrđavu, izvršena je rekonstrukcija i tada je dobila sadašnji izgled sa mnogim tajnim prolazima i stepenicama. Danas je popularna turistička atrakcija sa čijeg se gornjeg sprata pruža panoramski pogled na Herceg Novi, Bokokotorski zaliv i Jadransko more. Od 1952. godine ova tvrđava funkcionira kao prvi ljetnji bioskop na ovom dijelu Mediterana. Forte Mare je od 2017. godine kandidat da bude upisana na UNESCO-voj listi svjetske baštine.

8. PASARA ARTS & CRAFTS <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oqoARhz11YQ>

„Pasara“ is a family company, a manufactory located in Herceg Novi. It deals in production of paintings, photographs, illustrations, unique souvenirs, T-shirts, bags, mugs. The creative team behind the paintings, photographs, and designed objects of recognizable style are Boris Šuberić, Vanja Berberović Šuberić, but also the doyen of Montenegrin painting Luka Berberović. The opening of the „Pasara“ was their introduction to fellow citizens and tourists. It was the introduction of something new and different.

„Pasara“ opened in 2016, and since then it has fought for its clients, ideas and its own path. The journey is at times difficult, as it is this year, when due to the epidemiological risk, scarcity of guests and a bad tourist season they had to close the gallery and souvenir shop. However, their persistent efforts through social media and their website pasara.me, as well as TV shows, they are managing to keep the focus of the public and the interest in their products. Word-of-mouth is still their most important marketing tactic. They are represented at prestigious festivals due to their own efforts and quality, and their illustrations adorn the largest clubs in the Herceg Novi region.



The company is family-based and it functions as a family manufactory. Husband, wife, father-in-law are the employees, while the other family members give it a hand. They make bags, cups, handbags, small art forms, paintings, T-shirts. The most interesting and popular are the unique small pictures. The from this workshop end up on all meridians, from Australia, South and North America, all the way to Scandinavia. We work for a film and comics festival in Herceg Novi.

„The main motive for my wife and I to return from abroad was Boka Kotorska, which is our inspiration. That is where we live now, that is our base. Our families were tied to this region for centuries. This is what inspires us. Herceg Novi is a wide-spreading and somewhat fragmented unit and projects such as this one are welcome,

especially if a good base is established, one that connects us all“ – Boris Šuberić.

Montenegro

8. PASARA ARTS & CRAFTS

„Pasara“ je porodična manufaktura koja se nalazi u Herceg Novom. Bavi se izradom slika, fotografija, ilustracija, unikatnih suvenira, majici, torbi, šolja. Kreativni tim koji stoji iza slika, fotografija, dizajniranih predmeta prepoznatljivog stila su Boris Šuberić, Vanja Berberović Šuberić, ali i doajen crnogorskog slikarstva Luka Berberović. Otvaranje „Pasare“ je bilo njihovo predstavljanje sugradjanima i turistima. Predstavljane nečeg novog i drugačijeg . „Pasara“ je otvorena 2016 godine, i od tada se bori za klijente, ideje i svoj put. Nekada je taj put težak, kao i ove godine, kada su uslijed epidemiloškog rizikai manjka gostiju i sezone morali zatvoriti galeriju i suvenirnicu. Ipak, boreći se na društvenim mrežama i preko sajta www.pasara.me i TV emisijama, uspijevaju zadržati fokus javnosti i interesovanje za njihove proizvode. Preporuke su i dalje njihova najznačajnija marketinška taktika. Sopstvenim radom i kvalitetom su zastupljeni na prestižnim festivalima, a njihove ilustracije krase najveće klubove hercegnovskog kraja.

„Pasara je osnovana prije 4-5 godina. Bavimo se izradom unikatnih suvenira. Firma je zasnovana na porodičnim osnovama, funkcioniše kao porodična manufaktura. U njoj radimo supruga, ja i moj tast, s time da nam u pomoć priskaču i ostali članovi porodice. Bavimo se izradom torbi, šolja, boršči, malih artformi, slika, majica. Imamo svoju štampariju, radimo sito i digitalnu štampu. Ono što je najzanimljivije i što nam najviše prolazi su unikatne male slike. Stvari koje mi radimo završavaju na svim meridijanima, od Australije, Južne i Sjeverne Amerike, pa sve do Skandinavije. Radimo za filmski i strip festival u Herceg Novom. Radimo za dobre hotele kao što su Lazure i Palmon Bay. Glavni motiv mog i supruginog povratka iz inostranstva je Bokakotorska, koja nam je inspiracija. Tu sada živimo, to je naša baza. Familijarno smo vezani vjekovima za ove krajeve, to je ono što nas inspiriše“ – Boris Šuberić.

9. WATER POLO CLUB „JADRAN“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=njGi2sOZhtc>

Jadran is a swimming and water polo club from Herceg Novi founded in 1926. The club competes in the Adriatic Water Polo League and the First League of Montenegro. It was the SFRY champion twice, both times without defeat. From 2003 to 2006, it won four champion titles Serbia and Montenegro, and in 2004 the club was the European vice-champion. After Montenegro's independence, Jadran won seven state titles and nine cups, and also won two titles in the regional Adriatic League.

Water polo club „Jadran“ which was created in the summer of 1926 by merging the then clubs in HercegNovi – „Bijela Vila“ and „Spjaža“, and was registered with the then Swimming Federation of Yugoslavia. On the Day of the Adriatic Guard, the two clubs played the first official water polo match, after which the actors of the match held a founding assembly at the People's House (today's City Caffè), establishing the swimming and water polo club „Jadran“. Almost a hundred years later, the water polo club „Jadran“ is considered as one of the most successful sports collectives in Montenegro.

„Swimming water polo club Jadran was founded on July 8, 1922, as a sports club Jadran on Topla, on Milašinović beach. In 1926 it was moved here, to Škver in the city port, where it has remained to this day. One of the biggest successes of the club's history was becoming the European runner-up in 2004, and Euro Cup runner-up in 2018. Generations of people from Herceg Novi witnessed this almost hundred-years long history of the club, sharing the joy of sports victories, as well as the sadness of sports defeats. For Herceg Novi, Jadran certainly represents more than just a club, it is an institution that brings together athletes and all those who love sports, but also all the people from Herceg Novi. Today, Jadran is an international swimming and water polo club. We are a member of a club of the 20 most renowned European clubs. We have been playing in the European Champions League for many years. In addition to the beauties of Herceg Novi, which are well known, our sea, summer atmosphere, we as a club and the city of Herceg Novi, can offer excellent conditions for sports preparations of swimming water polo teams, along with what can be found in few places around the world, which is top water polo sparring, so we can also promote Herceg Novi as a sports tourism brand“ – Milos Mracevic, director.

Montenegrin

9. PVK „JADRAN“

Jadran je plivački-vaterpolo klub iz Herceg Novog osnovan 8. jula 1922 godine, kao sportski klub Jadran na Toploj, na Milašinović plaži. 1926 godine seli se ovdje na Škver u gradskoj luci, gdje se nalazi do danas. Klub se takmiči u Jadranskoj vaterpolo ligi i Prvoj ligi Crne Gore. Dva puta je bio šampion SFRJ i to oba puta bez poraza. Od 2003. do 2006. je osvojio četiri titule prvaka Srbije i Crne Gore, a 2004. klub je bio vice-šampion Evrope i vice-šampion Euro kupa 2018. godine. Nakon sticanja nezavisnosti Crne Gore, Jadran je osvojio sedam titula prvaka države i devet kupova, a takođe je osvojio i dvije titule u regionalnoj Jadranskoj ligi.

Vaterpolo klub "Jadran", koji je u ljeto daleke 1922. godine nastao fuzijom tadašnjih klubova u Herceg Novom – "Bijela Vila" i "Spjaža" registrovan je kod tadašnjeg Plivačkog Saveza Jugoslavije. Na Dan Jadranske Straže ta dva kluba su odigrala prvu zvaničnu vaterpolo utakmicu, da bi zatim akteri meča u zgradi Narodnog Doma (današnja Gradska kafana), održali osnivačku skupštinu plivačkog i vaterpolo kluba "Jadran". Skoro stotinu godina kasnije Vaterpolo klub "Jadran" svrstava se u najuspješnije sportske kolektive u CrnojGori.

"Kroz skoro stogodišnju istoriju Jadrana prošao je isto toliki broj generacija novljana koji su dijelili radost sportskih podviga, kao i tugu sportskih poraza. Jadran za Herceg Novi predstavlja više od kluba, to je institucija koja okuplja i sportiste, i one koji vole sport, ali i sve Novljane. Danas je Jadran jedan internacionalni plivački, vaterpolo klub, trenutno smo u rangu sa 20 najboljih evropskih klubova. Već duži niz godina igramo evropsku ligu šampiona. Pored ljepota Herceg Novoga, koje su dobro znane, našega mora, ljetnjeg ugođaja, mi kao klub i grad Herceg Novi, možemo da ponudimo vrhunske uslove za pripreme plivačkih vaterpolo ekipa. Kao i ono što se na malo lokacija u svijetu može naći, vrhunski vaterpolo sparing, tako da na neki način kroz naš klub možemo da promoviramo Herceg Novi, kao jedan brend sportskog turizma" – Miloš Mračević, direktor.

10. „WHITE FAIRY“ BEACH https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q_uxPmX6bEI

The beach „Bijela vila“ is woven into the memory of the people of Herceg Novi, and it represents the local cultural heritage as memories of a better time. According to the childhood memories of a fellow citizen, Nobel laureate Ivo Andrić swam on the beach Bijela vila, which was a rarity. Later, this legendary beach was renamed and became the beach of Boka Hotel, and this is where in the 1920s, the water polo „Bijela Vila“ originated. Later on, its members joined water polo club „Jadran“.

"Right now, we are at the beach of Boka Hotel, which is the name it is known by among the locals. Its historical name is Bijela Vila beach. In addition to the fact that many tourists and locals nowadays bathe on this beach, our famous Nobel laureate Ivo Andrić also used to bathe here. This beach was a part of his morning routine during the summer months. At dawn, he would first go to the garden of Mirko Komnenović Museum, which was located 20 meters from his house. There he would enjoy the view for a while, the variety of vegetation that adorns the garden of the museum, then he would continue his walk to

here, Bijela Vila beach, where he would take a swim. As you can see, Herceg Novi is full of green plants, the fruits of the plants are falling along the way, and Ivo Andrić would collect the fruits, and various materials, and carry them home. One afternoon, his creative wife Milica Babić came up with the idea to gather their closest friends and associates and those were the families Stanić and Pušić. One September afternoon, these families were invited to "Andrić Biennale" at Andrić's house and his wife, Milica, made collages from all those plants that Andrić had collected and brought home inside an old frame she found, that had baroque ornamentation. She also used an old fashion magazine, which had a page in bright red colour, and put a cotton-like flower which Andrić picked up during his walks in the

corner of that page. The first “Andrić’s Biennale” was thus marked in their house, were all those things she had made were joyfully discussed at lunch” – Kristina Milatovic.

Montenegrin

10. PLAŽA „BIJELA VILA”

Plaža „Bijela vila” utkana je u sjećanja Novljana, i predstavlja lokalno kulturno nasleđe u vidu uspomene na neka bolja vremena. Prema sjećanjima iz djetinjstva jednog sugrađanina, nobelovac Ivo Andrić kupao se na plaži Bijela vila, što je bila rijetkost. Kasnije je ovo legendarno kupalište preimenovano u plažu hotela „Boka”, a sa ovog mjesta dvadesetih godina 20. vijeka, potekao je i vaterpolo klub “Bijela vila”, čiji su članovi kasnije prešli u vaterpolo klub „Jadran”.

„Danas ovo kupalište nosi naziv „Plaža hotela Boka”, koja je teko poznata među mještanima. Njen istorijski naziv je plaža Bijela Vila. Na ovoj plaži, osim toga što se danas na njoj kupaju mnogobrojni turisti i mještani, kupao se i naš poznati nobelovac Ivo Andrić. Ova plaža bila je dio njegove jutarnje rutine tokom ljetnih mjeseci. On bi ranom zorom prvo odlazio u baštu muzeja Mirka Komnenovića, koja se nalazila na 20 metara od njegove kuće. Tu bi malo uživao u pogledu, u raznoj vegetaciji koja krasi baštu muzeja, zatim nastavio i koračao do ovde, plaže Bijela vila, gdje bi se i kupao. Herceg Novi je pun zelenila, plodovi biljaka padaju po putu, a Ivo Andrić je upravo skupljao te plodove, i razne materijale, i nosio ih kući. Njegova kreativna žena Milica Babić je jednog popodneva došla na ideju da okupi njihove najbliže prijatelje i saradnike, a to su bile porodice Stanić i Pušić. Ove porodice su jednog septembarskog popodneva bile pozvane kod Andrića na Andrićevo bijenale. A Andrićeva žena, Milica je od svih tih biljaka koje Andrić sakupljao i donosio napravila kolaže u starom ramu koju pronašla, a koji je bio barokne ornamentike. Iskristila je takođe stari modni časopis, koji imao neku jarko crvenu stranicu, i u čošku te stranice udjenula cvijet nalik pamuku, koji Andrić pokupio u svojim šetnjama. Na taj način je obilježeno prvo Andrićevo bijenale u njegovoj kući, gdje su se uz smijeh komentarisale sve te prigode koje je ona za potrebe zajedničkog ručka napravila” – Kristina Milatović TO HN.

11. SAILING CLUB „JUGOLE GRAKALIĆ” <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XnAeSMogAco>

Sailing Club Jugole Grakalić was founded in 1948, and it currently has 40 competitors in all classes, who achieve notable results in the country and abroad. The sailing club „Jugole Grakalić” was named following the Second World War after a favourite young man from Herceg Novi, a versatile athlete, swimmer, sailor, rower, football player, who lost his life in the war at the age of 23. Organized sailing in Novi began immediately after the end of World War II, within a sailing section of Jadran sports club, and in 1948 a shipping company called Jugoslava - Jugol Grakalić, which promoted sailing, rowing and ship model making. The company was established by the people who had previous experience relating to sports, i.e. recreational, fishing and tourist sailing, which all began after the First World War following the establishment of Jadran sports club in 1922.

Today, this company - with the experience and tradition of more than half a century, continues its successful journey, as they share their love for the sea with everyone who wants to learn more about sailing.

Montegrin

11. JEDRILIČARSKI KLUB „JUGOLE GRAKALIĆ“

Jedriličarski Klub Jugole Grakalić - osnovan 1948. godine, trenutno ima 40 takmičara u svim klasama,

koji ostvaruju zapažene rezultate u zemlji i inostranstvu. Jedriličarski klub „Jugole Grakalić“ je dobio ime poslije Drugog svjetskog rata po omiljenom mladiću iz Herceg Novog, svestranom sportisti, plivaču, jedriličaru, veslaču, fudbaleru, koji je izgubio život u ratu u 23-oj godini. Organizovano jedrenje u Novome je počelo odmah po završetku Drugog svjetskog rata i to kao sekcija za jedrenje u okviru sportskog društva Jadran da bi 1948. bilo osnovano Brodarsko društvo sa imenom Jugoslava – Jugola Grakalića, koje je gajilo jedrenje, veslanje i modelarstvo. Društvo su pokrenuli ljudi koji su imali iskustvo iz ranijih vremena koje se odnosilo na sportsko – rekreativno, ribarsko i turističko jedrenje, a što je sve počelo poslije Prvog svjetskog rata osnivanjem veslačkog kluba Jadran 1922.g. Danas, ovo društvo - iskustvo i tradiciju dužu od pola vijeka - uspješno nastavlja i danas, kada ljubav prema moru dijele sa svima koji žele da nauče više o jedrenju.



12. THE CITY CAFE <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BJ-DwHzjalA>

The city cafe is one of the symbols of Herceg Novi, the central gathering place. The building is indeed a unique paragon of the Viennese Secession in this part of the Mediterranean. After a successful reconstruction, the former building of „Sokolski dom“ and the former theatre building were given a new purpose - it became a central meeting point for the citizens of Herceg Novi and all other all sojourners and tourists.

The city cafe is located in the city centre, close to the Old Town. It has a dominant position above the city pier, tucked among the greenery of the city park with a unique terrace from which you can experience the unforgettable view of the mouth of the Bay. On the first floor of this building, there's a restaurant - Di Palma, with a spacious terrace, which is adorned by the centennial palm trees, overlooking the sea and the pier. In Gradska Kafana you can enjoy local and international dishes, as well as excellent wines from Montenegro, the region and the world. The city cafe has two large terraces, located on the east and west sides, and a central balcony with a few intimate spots. City Caffe can serve about 1000 guests at any given time.

„The city caffe is nowadays the favorite meeting place of the people of Herceg Novi and all the guests of Herceg Novi, especially the City Caffe's terrace, which is a wonderful place to enjoy the view of the mouth of the Kotor Bay. The building also used to be a cafe in the 70's, and the previous generations of Herceg Novi and the city's guests remember that it housed the famous Herceg Novi cinema. It is

here that many artists, children, and the citizens of Herceg Novi got acquainted with the many wonders of the seventh art,

making this a location of great cultural and historical significance for Herceg Novi. It still remains as significant today, as we remember it to be” – Vladimir Roganovic.

Montenegrin

12. GRADSKA KAFANA

Gradska kafana je jedan od simbola Herceg Novog, centralno mjesto okupljanja. Riječ je o zaista, u ovom dijelu Mediterana - unikatnom primjeru *Bečke secesije*. Nakon uspješne rekonstrukcije, nekadašnjem Sokolskom domu, te pozorištu i kinu, data je nova namjena - to je postalo nezaobilazno mjesto susretanja Novljana i svih namjernika i turista.

Gradska kafana nalazi se u samom centru, neposredno uz Stari grad, na dominantnom mjestu iznad gradskog pristaništa, ušuškana u zelenilo gradskog parka sa neponovljivom terasom sa koje se pruža nezaboravan pogled na ulaz u Zaliv. Na prvoj etaži ovog objekta smješten je restoran Di Palma, sa prostranom terasom, koju oplemenjuju stoljetne palme, sa pogledom na more i pristanište. U Gradskoj Kafani možete živati u domaćim i internacionalnim jelima kao i vrhunskim vinima Crne Gore, regiona i svijeta.

Gradska kafana je omiljeno sastajalište Novljana i svih gostiju Herceg Novog, i posebno terasa gradske kafane, koja je zaista jedno divno mjesto za pogled na ulaz u Boko-kotorski zaliv. Nekada je takođe bila kafana 70tih godina, a ranijim generacijama Novljana i gostiju bila je značajna pošto je u njoj bio čuveni hercegnovski bioskop „Orjen“. Generacije i generacije umjetnika, djece, građana Novoga, su se upravo tu upoznavali sa svim onim silnim čudima koja je sa sobom donosila sedma umjetnost i to je bila jedna tačka od velikog kulturno-istorijskog značaja za Herceg Novi.

13. . ICON STUDIO KOSIC <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GCbc4MYGacE>

Dragica Kosic is an icon painter. He has been doing icon painting for 25 years. He uses the technique of egg tempera and pigments over a wooden linden base. The icons are gilded with gold leaves. During her work, she had many solo exhibitions, from Herceg Novi, to faraway America - an exhibition in the church of St. Sava in Los Angeles. The solo exhibitions in Oslo, in the Greek Orthodox Church in Munich, in Most Gallery in Podgorica, and the old town of Kotor stand out among others. Her works can be seen in the churches Crkva Svetog Preobraženja in Igalo, Crkva Svete Nedjelje in Ratiševina, Crkva Svetog Ilije in Mokrine, Crkva Svetog Save in Morinj. For Dragica, the icon is a way of life, an open view to the sky.

„I have been doing icon painting for many years. About 25 years. During that period, I was involved in various things that were art-related, or they were art in general. Icon painting is simply a different type of art which basically requires you to know the techniques of icon painting and in order to start the

work, you must know how to prepare a board, all that is necessary and how you are going to execute it. What I do is iconography on a wooden base, on a linden board with pigments and gilding, that is, 24-carat gold leaves. When it comes to my work, what I find to be particularly important for me and for my personal life and creation are several exhibitions in Oslo, in Lowenberg. The meeting with another world and, eventually, a meeting with the Protestant Christians which was fascinating for me. For a moment it seemed to me that us who create in Herceg Novi are fragmented. We ourselves felt the need to do something, to return to how it once was. We agreed to make an association of artists from Herceg Novi. We allowed ourselves the freedom to gather all the creatives and art workers, starting from myself, as I am involved in icon painting, which was our given topic. What I am constantly thinking about, and what I would like, God willing, to happen one day in Herceg Novi is the formation of small type-specific art studios. A corner in Herceg Novi should be set aside for this. Herceg Novi is a crammed, jam-packed city. There is not enough free space, but I guess a good architect, or people who make designs for the city could find a place where they could design at least 5 or 6 art studios that people could use and where visitors would come to see those who create - those that have something to show" – Dragica Kosic.

Montenegrin

13. IKON STUDIO KOSIĆ

Dragica Kosic je ikonopisac. Ikonopisom se bavi 25 godina. Radi tehnikom jajčane tempere sa pigmentima, na drvenoj lipovoj podlozi. Ikone su pozlaćene zlatnim listićima. U svom radu imala je niz samostalnih izložbi, počev od Herceg Novog, pa do daleke Amerike - izložba u crkvi Sv. Save u Los Anđelesu. Posebno se izdvajaju samostalne izložbe u Oslu, u grčkoj pravoslavnoj crkvi u Minhenu, Galeriji „Most“ u Podgorici, u starom gradu Kotoru. Njeni radovi mogu se vidjeti u Crkvi Svetog Preobraženja u Igalu, crkvi Svete Nedjelje u Ratiševini, crkvi Svetog Ilije u Mokrinama, crkvi Svetog Save u Morinju. Za Dragicu je ikona način života, pogled otvoren u nebo.

„Ikonopisom se bavim već duži niz godina. Otprilike jedno 25 godina. U tom periodu sam se bavila raznim stvarima vezanim za umjetnost, i uopšte bavljenjem umjetnošću. Ono šta ja radim jeste ikonopis na drvenoj podlozi, na lipovoj dasci sa pigmentima i pozlatom, to jest zlatnim listićima od 24 karata. U jednom trenutku mi se učinilo da mi ljudi koji stvaramo u Herceg Novom smo rascjepkani. Sami smo osjetili potrebu da nešto uradimo, da se vratimo onome kako je nekada bilo. Dogovorili smo se da napravimo udruženje umjetnika Herceg Novog. Dali smo sebi slobodu da se mogu okupiti svi ljudi koji stvaraju i bave se umjetnošću, počevši od mene koja se bavim ikonopisom koji je zadata tema. Ono o čemu stalno razmišljam, i što bih voljela, daj Bože, da se jednog dana dogodi u Herceg Novom, jeste formiranje malih tipskih ateljea. Trebalo bi odvojiti neki kutak u Herceg Novom. Herceg Novi jeste načičkan, nabijen grad, nema dovoljno slobodnog prostora, ali valjda bi neki dobar arhitekta, ljudi koji prave planove ovog grada mogli naći neko mjesto gdje bi mogli osmisлити makar 5-6 ateljea koje bi ljudi koristili i koje bi posjetioci mogli obilazati da vide sve one koji stvaraju, i koji imaju šta da pokažu" – Dragica Kosic.

14 „STANICA“ RESTAURANT <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bGPqsQ11GsA>

The hotel and restaurant facility Stanica is located along the promenade by the sea in Herceg Novi. The former building of the railway station has been turned into a small hotel and restaurant, located about ten meters away from the sea, which is frequented by the tourists, but also the famous Yugoslav painter Vojo Stanić.

The hotel is located on the promenade that was built along the former narrow gauge railway which meandered close to the sea. The building of the old railway station in Herceg Novi was erected in 1934. The railway in the Bay of Kotor was built during the time of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, because this place - the most beautiful bay in the Adriatic - was an important strategic point.

„It was a busy place. A place where one can still meet the famous Herceg Novi painter Vojo Stanić. And we can recall all those times when great writers would come here, when Ingmar Bergman’s wife, Gun Bergman, also came here to visit. She is a highly important figure, responsible for the reception of the Nobel Prize winner Ivo Andrić’s literature in Sweden and in the entire speaking area of that language in general. She translated his works into Swedish.,,

„The last train for Sarajevo left the train station Zelenik in 1968, and this was unfortunately the last transport train to leave from here, and it is interesting that this narrow-gauge railway was only 76 cm wide, and there are many anecdotes about the steam locomotive, which tarnished this promenade, because there was a lot of exhaust smoke coming out. The promenade was fully tarnished in black, and many locals complained about it. The first electric locomotive went through here in 1950s, but unfortunately it did not operate for long or passed through here. Eighteen years later, this railway route was cancelled“ – Kristina Milatovic, Tourism Board of Herceg Novi.

Montenegrin

14. RESTORAN STANICA

Objekat Stanica smešten je uz šetalište pored mora u Herceg Novom. Nekadašnja zgrada željezničke stanice danas je pretvorena u mali hotel i restoran, koji se nalazi na desetak metara od mora, u koji svraćaju turisti ali i čuveni jugoslovenski slikar nastanjem u Herceg Novom Vojo Stanić.

Hotel je smješten na šetalištu napravljenom na trasi gdje je nekada, uz more krivudala uskotračna pruga. Zgrada stare željezničke stanice u Herceg Novom podignuta je 1934. godine. Željeznička pruga sagrađena je u Boki Kotorskoj za vrijeme Austrougarske, za koju je najljepši zaliv Jadrana bio važna strateška tačka. Prvi voz doputovao je u Zeleniku 16. jula 1901. godine, a vozovi su i nakon propasti Austrougarske saobraćali na trasi Gabela-Uskoplje-Zelenika, sve do 1968. godine, kada je donešena odluka o gašenju željezničkog saobraćaja

„Poslednji voz sa stajališta Zelenika krenuo je 1968. godine u Sarajevo, i to je nažalost bio poslednji transportni voz koji je odavde otišao, a zanimljivo je da ova uskotračna pruga bila široka samo 76 cm, i da postoje mnoge anegdote na temu te parne lokomotive, koja je kaljala ovo šetalište, jer je sva bila puna dima. Ovo šetalište je u suštini bilo crno, i mnogi su se smještani žalili zbog toga. Prva električna

lokomotiva ovom prugom prošla je 50ih godina prošlog vijeka, i nažalost nije zadugo funkcionisala i prolazila ovuda. 18 godina kasnije ova pruga je ukinuta” – Kristina Milatović, TO HN.

15. NGO „HANDS“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e0SUU0wOsjs&t=118s>

RUKE initially started as a project that has been active since 2005, which resulted in establishing the NGO of the same name that undertakes numerous activities. Exhibitions of handicrafts, environmental actions, workshops, the festival Days of Creativity, educational programs, community engagement, beginnings of entrepreneurship... Ruke is a non-governmental association that in cooperation with artists, creators and creatives promotes and stimulates creative expression in the field of art, handicrafts and gastronomy. The work of the organization is characterized by collaboration with almost all associations, organizations, informal groups and individuals from close fields of interest. Their references include local and international projects, and they are also a member of the cluster “Probaj domaće”, offering a range of domestic produce arising from their activities.

„The non-governmental association Ruke has been operating since 2015, but the project itself, which aims to promote the activities in the community of Herceg Novi, but also in the whole of Montenegro, has been running since 2005. In 2015, the cycle of Stradun festivities began, which was designed to promote local gastronomy and creativity through a theme of products and fruit source that they are made from, be that handicrafts or gastronomic products, which we have here in spring, summer, autumn and winter. So four times a year we have the opportunity to gather enthusiasts, professionals, amateurs, creatives from Herceg Novi and the surrounding area. Not only guests from Montenegro come to us, but from the entire region. These festivities are just the culmination of what we are trying to do here in Herceg Novi, while awakening that community of creatives, wanting them to be constantly active. During the year we organize creative workshops for children and adults, various lectures. We organise a knitting club – „Pleti i opleti“, Art and Craft clubs and so on. We try to always keep our creativity at a high level. We collaborate with artists, but also with institutions and hoteliers. We want to connect these creative products from our community to tourism, culture, or any people who might not initially be interested in them, however people like to meet the people who are behind the products” – Milina Kovacevic.

Montenegrin

15. NVO RUKE

RUKE su startovale kao projekat aktivan od 2005. godine iz kojeg je proizišla registracija NVO istog imena sa brojnim aktivnostima. Izložbe rukotvorina, ekološke akcije, radionice, festival Dani kreativnosti, edukativni programi, angažovanost u zajednici, začeci preduzetništva... Ruke su nevladino udruženje koje u saradnji sa umjetnicima, stvaraocima i kreativcima promoviše i stimulise kreativno izražavanje na polju umjetnosti, rukotvorina i gastronomije. Rad organizacije karakteriše saradnja sa bezmalo svim udruženjima, organizacijama, neformalnim grupama i pojedincima iz

interesno srodnih polja. Njihove reference su lokalni i međunarodni projekti, a član su i klastera "Probaj domaće", sa paletom proizvoda koji proizilaze iz njihovih aktivnosti.

„Nevladino udruženje Ruke funkcioniše od 2015. godine, ali sami projekat Ruke koji ima za cilj dapromoviše aktivnosti u zajednici Herceg Novog, ali i u cijeloj Crnoj Gori, traje od 2005. godine. 2015. godine počeo je ciklus strađunskih fešti, koje su osmišljene da promovišu lokalnu gastronomiju i kreativnost kroz temu proizvoda i plodova od kojih su nastali ti proizvodi, bilo da su u pitanju rukotvorine ili gastronomski proizvodi, koji ovdje dopijevaju u proljeće, ljeto, jesen i zimu. Tako da četiri puta godišnje imamo priliku da okupimo entuzijaste, profesionalce, amatere, kreativce iz Herceg Novog i okoline. Dolaze ne samo gosti iz Crne Gore, već iz čitavog regiona. Te fešte su samo kulminacija onoga što mi pokušavamo da uradimo u Herceg Novom, budeći tu zajednicu kreativaca da stalno bude aktivna. Tokom godine organizujemo kreativne radionice za djecu i odrasle, različita predavanja. Imamo klubove Pleti i opleti, Art & craft i tako dalje. Trudimo se da kreativnost uvijek držimo na visokom nivou. Sarađujemo sa umjetnicima, sarađujemo i sa institucijama i hotelijerima. Želimo da te kreativne proizvode iz naše zajednice povežemo turizmom, kulturom, sa ljudima koji možda nisu zainteresovani, ali im se uvijek dopadne kada se nađu u situaciji da se sretnu sa ljudima koji se time bave“ – Milina Kovačević.

Zone-2 "Igalo" POIs

1. TITO'S VILLA „GALEB“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rn6I-DTSh0U>

VILLA GALEB, or TITO'S VILLA, built in 1976, is located within the Igalo Institute - a complex that was once used by the lifelong president of SFR Yugoslavia Josip Broz Tito. Today, its visitors can see the rooms where Tito and his associates and guests held meetings and watched movies, as well as the apartments where his close associates stayed, and his apartment and the apartment of his wife Jovanka, which are also the most exclusive ones in Tito's villa. Tito's first stay in Igalo was in 1976 in the old spa, in the same year a villa was built in six months, designed by the architect from Herceg Novi Milorad Petijević, and Tito came to visit on January 25, 1977. The facility consists of 5,500 square meters on four levels, while the park, which horticultural engineer Ante Sterniša was tasked to design, covers 75,000 square meters. The villa was designed for a very comfortable stay of 30 guests, with the possibility of using medical and rehabilitation services. It has hosted many world statesmen, but also personalities from public life. Tito stayed in the villa four times, therefore a part of the state affairs was conducted at this very residence.

„Villa Galeb was one of 33 presidential villas throughout the former Yugoslavia intended for President Tito. Unlike other villas, this one was primarily intended for the therapeutic treatment of President Tito, and then also as the presidential residence. Considering that he only came here for a period of somewhat over two years, it could be said that he visited it frequently. The very best that every former republic had to offer was brought here during its construction. So, there are carpets from Macedonia,

the famous stone from Brač, the bars are from Slovenia, the furniture is from Bosnia and Slovenia, the marble was partially

from Serbia, and so on. Several statesmen and presidents of that time stayed in Villa Galeb, and the most interesting fact is that Prince Charles, who met with Tito in Villa Galeb in 1978, also stayed in the villa. Tito's last stay in Villa Galeb was perhaps one of the most significant moments in the history of this area. It was on April 15, 1979, that a catastrophic earthquake hit the Montenegrin coast. At the time of the earthquake, Tito was staying in Villa Galeb. Once the quake stopped, Tito saw the enormous damage that had been caused by the earthquake, and within an hour he demanded only his driver and adjutant with him, and drove down the Herceg Novi Riviera to see the damage for himself. From the place where we are standing right now, he gave his famous speech promising help for the Montenegrin coast. I personally believe that for Montenegro this turned out to be a lucky occurrence in a disastrous situation - the fact that Tito found himself here at that moment. I must also point out that the significance of this building did not end with Tito's death. From the historical point of view, one of the most important moments was the meeting which happened at this very table on September 17, 1991, when Lord Carrington from the European Union met with the presidents of all former Yugoslav republics. It was the last meeting of its kind, and unfortunately a failed attempt to stop the war in Yugoslavia" – Alen Filipovic, guide.

Montenegrin

1. TITOVA VILA „GALEB“ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rn6I-DTSh0U>

VILA GALEB, ili - TITOVA VILA, od 1976 godine, nalazi se u sklopu Instituta Igalu, kao kompleks koji je nekada koristio doživotni predsjednik SFR Jugoslavije Josip Broz Tito. Danas, posjetoci su u mogućnosti da vide prostorije u kojima je Tito sa svojim saradnicima i gostima održavao sastanke i gledao filmove, kao i apartmane u kojima su boravili njegovi bliski saradnici, te njegov apartman i apartman njegove supruge Jovanke, koji su ujedno i najekskluzivniji dio Titove vile. Titov prvi boravak u Igalu bio je 1976. godine u staroj banji, iste godine za šest mjeseci sagrađena je i vila, koju je projektovao arhitekta iz Herceg Novog Milorad Petijević, a Tito je došao u posjetu već 25. januara 1977. godine.

Objekat čini 5.500 metara kvadratnih na četiri nivoa, dok se na 75.000 metara kvadratnih prostire park za koji je bio zadužen inženjer hortikulture Ante Sterniša. Vila je projektovana za izuzetno komforan boravak 30 gostiju, uz mogućnost korištenja medicinskih i usluga rehabilitacije. Ugostila je mnoge svjetske državnike, ali i ličnosti iz javnog života. Tito je u vili boravio četiri puta, tako da se dio državnih poslova završavao upravo u ovoj rezidenciji.

„Vila Galeb bila je jedna od 33 predsjedničke vile širom bivše Jugoslavije koja je bila namijenjena za predsjednika Tita. Za razliku od ostalih vila, ova je bila prvenstveno namijenjena za terapijsko liječenje predsjednika Tita, pa tek onda kao predsjednička rezidencija. Kada se uzme u obzir da je vilu koristio u periodu malo dužem od dvije godine, može se reći da je bio jako često ovdje. Ono najbolje što je imala svaka bivša republika, donošeno je ovdje tokom gradnje. Tako da imate tepihe iz Makedonije,

čuveći brački kamen, šankovi su iz Slovenije, namještaj iz Bosne i Slovenije, jedan dio mermera iz Srbije itd. Više državnika i predsjednika država iz onog vremena je boravilo u vili Galeb, a najinteresantnija činjenica je da je u vili boravio i danas aktuelni princ Čarls, koji se tu sa Titom sastao 1978. godine. Titov zadnji boravak u vili Galeb bio je možda jedan od najznačajnijih momenata u istoriji ovog područja. To je bio 15. april 1979. godine, kada je katastrofalni zemljotres pogodio crnogorsko primorje. U momentu samog zemljotresa Tito se nalazio upravo u vili Galeb. Kada je potres prestao, Tito je vidio da je ogromna šteta nastala od zemljotresa, i u roku od jednog sata zahtijevao je samo svog vozača i ađutanta, i provezao se cijelom dužinom hercegovačke rivijere kako bi sam vidio nastalu štetu. Sa mjesta na kojem stojimo je uputio i čuveći govor da se pomogne crnogorskom primorju i to je bila sreća u nesreći za Crnu Goru, što se Tito u tom trenutku zatekao upravo ovdje.

Moram da kažem da važnost ove zgrade nije prestala Titovom smrću. Sa istorijske strane jedan od važnijih momenata bio je sastanak upravo za ovim stolom 17. septembra 1991. godine kada su se sastali sa jedne strane lord Karington iz Evropske unije, a sa druge strane predsjednici svih bivših jugoslovenskih republika. To je bio zadnji sastanak te vrste, i nažalost neuspjeli pokušaj da se zaustavi rat u Jugoslaviji“ – Alen Filipović, vodič.

2. HISTORICAL TRAILS ON TOPLA <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aRSmKXWEkD8>

The historical trails start where the last line of houses ends, and the trails go through the town of Herceg Novi, near the stream Žukovnjak and the bridge by the same name - and they merge at the southern edge of Mount Orjen and the villages Kameno and Mokrinje - located in that area. This part of the trail is interesting, because there used to be a pedestrian signalization during the Ottoman Empire. Over time, this trail was maintained, and was mostly used during the Austro-Hungarian Empire, which had the greatest influence in this region, building many roads and thus connecting the hinterland of the city with the city center.

A fifteen-minutes walk from the starting point will take you to the church of St. Stephen and there's a beautiful lookout in its vicinity from which you can see the mouth of the Bay of Kotor, and at the foot of which you can see Igalo, Topla and a part of Herceg Novi.

Twenty minutes away from where the historical trail begins, in the village of Sušćepan, there's a beautiful spring Bostan. Further down the road there is the church Crkva Sv. Kozme



i Damjana, and immediately after it, there's the church Crkva Sv. Ilije, which is where the historical trails end. The church Crkva Sv. Ilije and its lookout are located at a height of 499 meters above the sea level. Moving away from the church Crkva Sv. Ilije, a ten-minutes walk along the trail leads you to the village of Mokrine, where the historical trails end.

Montenegrin

2. ISTORIJSKE STAZE: TOPLA, SUŠĆEPAN, RATIŠEVINA, MOKRINE

Istorijske stazu počinju na posljednjoj liniji kuća, koje obuhvataju grad Herceg Novi, kod potoka Žukovnjak i istoimenog mosta - i spajaju se sa južnim rubom planine Orjen i selima Kameno i Mokrinje - koje se nalaze u tom dijelu. Ovaj dio staze je interesantan, jer je nekada u doba Otomanske imperije postojala pješačka signalizacija. Kroz vrijeme, ova staza je održavana, a najviše je korištena za vrijeme Austrougarske imperije, koja je na ovom podneblju i imala najveći uticaj, izgrađivši veliki broj puteva, povezavši tako zaleđe grada sa gradskim jezgrom.

Na 15 minuta pješke od početne tačke, nalazi se crkva Svetog Stefana, u čijoj je neposrednoj blizini lijepi vidikovac, sa kojeg se vidi ulaz u Bokotorski zaliv, a u čijem podnožju se vide Igalo, Topla i početak Herceg Novog.

Na 20 minuta od početka istorijske staze, u selu Sušćepan, nalazi se izvorište Bostanj. U nastavku nalazi se crkva Kozme i Damjana, a odmah nakon nje i crkva Svetog Ilije, kod koje je i završetak istorijskih staza. Crkva svetog Ilije sa vidikovcem nalazi se na 499 metara nadmorske visine. Na desetak minuta pješke od crkve svetog Ilije, staza vodi do sela Mokrine, gdje se istorijske staze i završavaju.

3. HOME OF OLD CAPTAIN STUMBERGER <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TTmrRzxmaek>

MUSEUM – Home of old captain Miroslav Stumberger is located in Baošići, in the municipality of



Herceg Novi. Captain Miroslav Štumberger was a prominent figure in maritime practice and science, a maritime inventor, a painter and intellectual of wide interest .He first came to Boka in 1914 for his submarine service and later settled here permanently. The beauty of Baošići and Herceg Novi did not leave the captain indifferent, so he bought an old stone house near the place where he would come to paint nature, around which he built a garden and a small vineyard. He passionately collected old

objects from Boka and as a dedicated collector, he created a large collection of weapons, icons, paintings, carpets, amphorae, old money, maps, models of sailboats that he made by himself, which are still kept in the museums. Originally from Slovenia, the old captain made himself a home in Baošići, which he then bequeathed to the city as a Museum, open to visitors.

“More is known about his military career than about his private life, that is, what he really was like in his private life. New documents and findings show that he was a professional in every segment of his work. They show that he was recognized for his work - he had documents and certificates for each of his works. Štumberger was an outstanding visionary and during his lifetime he created about 500 inventions and filed for patents for 20 of them. His probably most significant engagement was from 1923 to 1925 in missile production. He was one of the world's leading scientists in this field. One of his inventions is the underwater sonar and according to some sources he invented it and sent it to Belgium for testing. He received the answer that his invention was useless, and the Belgians then sold it to the English, who began producing it and installing it in their submarines. Some of his most notable inventions are the sea mine deactivator, device for rescuing sunken submarines, silencer for marine engines, along with his discoveries in the field of rocket propulsion. What is important for us is the knowledge that everything that Captain Miroslav Štumberger did during his life, he did professionally and expertly” – Cedomir Djurisić, custos.

Montenegrin

3. MUZEJ – DOM STAROG KAPETANA ŠTUMBERGERA

MUZEJ – nekadašnji dom Miroslava Štumbergera nalazi se u mjestu Baošići, u hercegnovskoj opštini. Kapetan Miroslav Štumberger, markantna ličnost pomorske prakse i nauke, pomorski izumitelj, slikar i intelektualac širokog interesovanja - zbog podmorničke službe - prvi put je došao u Boku 1914, da bi kasnije ostao tu da živi. Ljepote Baošića i Herceg Novog, ni kapetana nisu ostavile ravnodušnim, pa je u blizini mjesta gdje je dolazio da slika prirodu, kupio staru kamenu kuću, oko koje je podigao baštu i mali vinograd. Pasionirano je skupljao stare predmete iz Boke, i kao posvećeni kolekcionar napravio veliku zbirku oružja, ikona, slika, ćilima, amfora, starog novca, mapa, maketa jedrenjaka koje je i sam pravio, a koje se i danas čuvaju u muzejima. Porijeklom iz Slovenije, stari kapetan je u Baošićima napravio svoj dom, koji je potom zavještao gradu kao Muzej, otvoren za posjetioce.

„Uglavnom se najviše zna za njegovu vojnu karijeru, a manje za njegov privatni život. Odnosno šta je bio stvarno u privatnom životu. Novi dokumenti, novi pronalasci pokazuju da je u svakom segmentu svog rada bio profesionalac. Da je zbog toga bio priznat, da je za sve što je radio imao dokumenta, sertifikate. Štumberger je bio izvanredan vizionar, za života je stvorio oko 500 izuma, od kojih je za 20 podnio zahtjeve za patentiranje. Vjerovatno je njegovo najvažnije učešće bilo u periodu 1923-1925 godine, upravljenju raketa. Bio je jedan od vodećih svjetskih naučnika u ovoj oblasti. Među njegovim izumima je i podvodni sonar, koji prema nekim izvorima izumio i poslao u Belgiju na testiranje. Odatle je dobio odgovor da je njegov izum beskoristan, a Belgijanci su ga potom prodali Englezima, koji su počeli da ga proizvode i potom ugrađuju u svoje podmornice. Među njegovim najzapaženijim izvorima su deaktivator morskog mina, uređaj za spasavanje potonulih podmornica, prigušivač za brodske

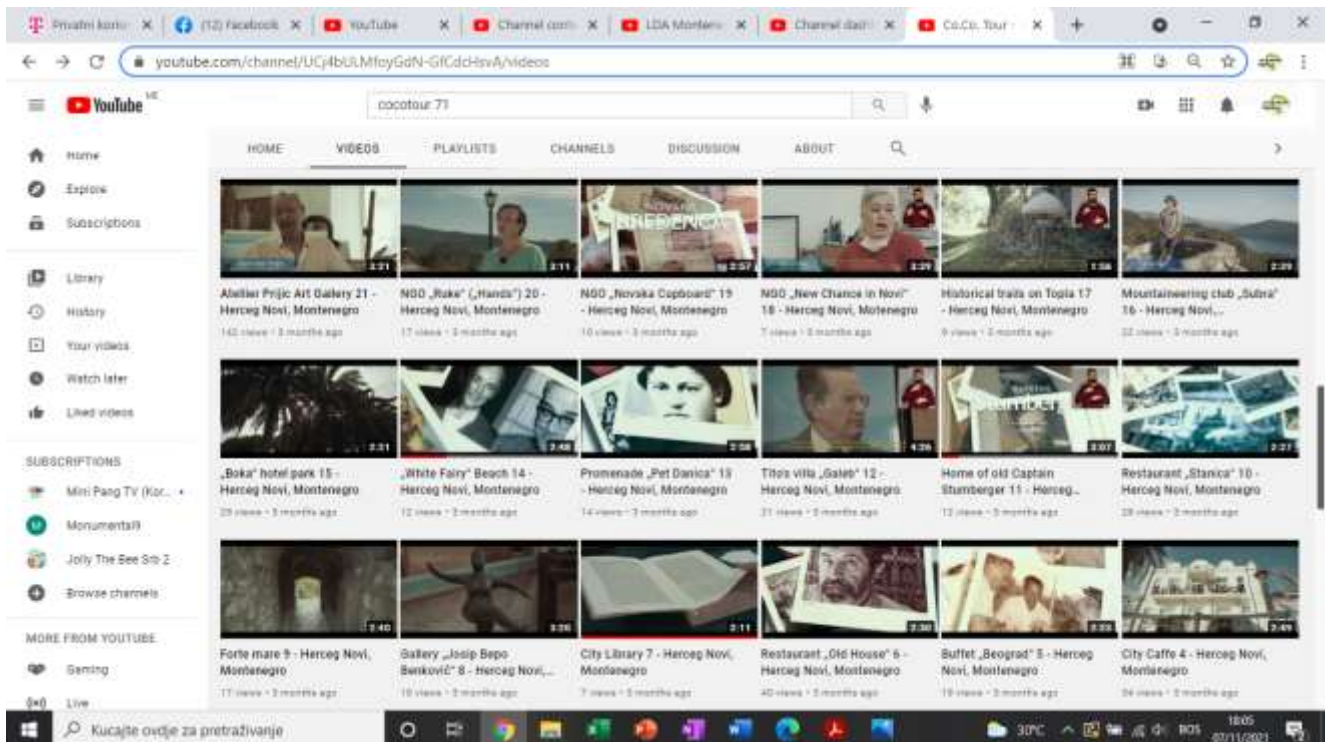
motore, i pronalasci u oblasti raketnih pogona. Ono što je za nas značajno saznanje, jeste da sve što je radio kapetan Miroslav Štumberger za svog života, radio je profesionalno i stručno – Čedomir Đurišić, muzejski kustos.

All the videos are uploaded on CoCoTour Project Youtube Channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCj4bULMfoyGdN-GfCdcHsvA/videos> and LDA

Montenegro official Youtube channel

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCahNCl0pJ5Qk4zeS2Onreow>.





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