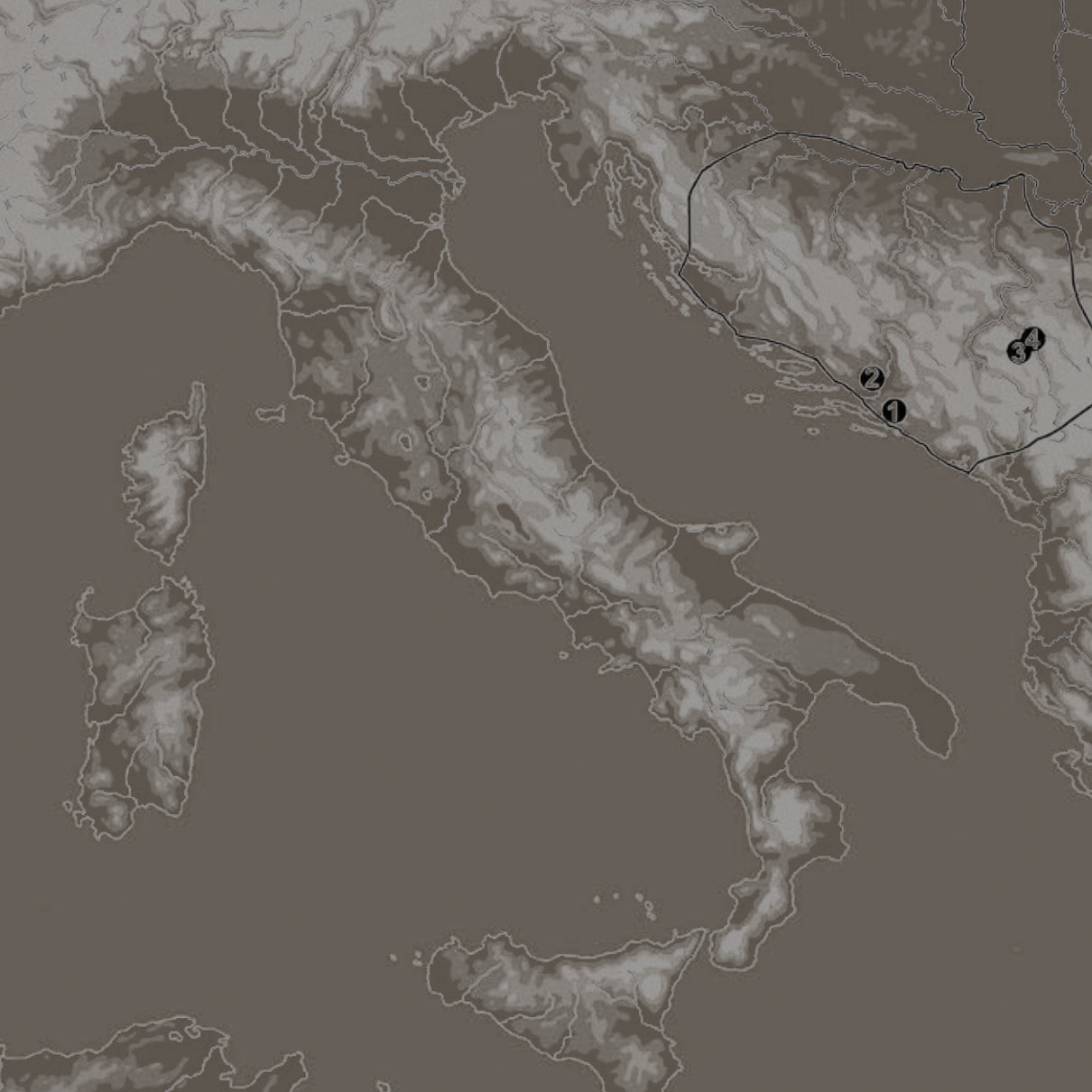


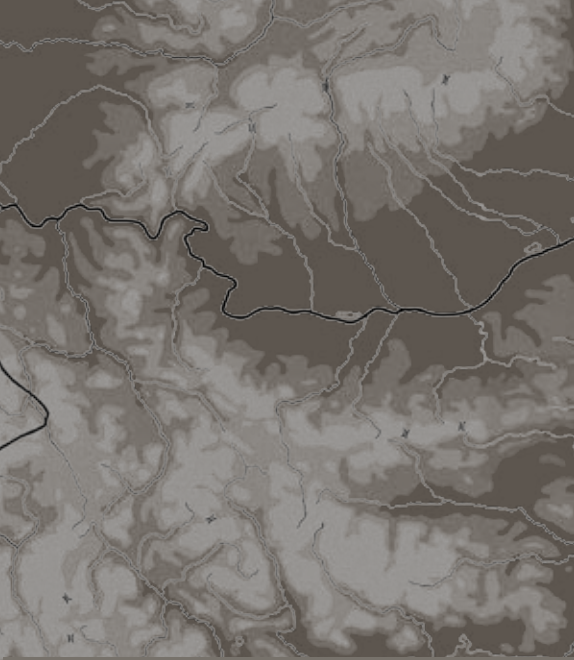
Stazama stećaka


HER·CUL
Valorization of Medieval
Tombstone CULTURAL HERITAGE
in the Western Balkans

On the trails of medieval
tombstones *Stećci*







Stećak [stetɕak];
plural: Stećci [stetɕtsi]

Rasprostranjenost stećaka
Distribution of tombstones Stećci

- 1 / Novakovo greblje, Čepikuće (HR)
- 2 / Dilić, Bijaća, Ljubuški (BiH)
- 3 / Marina šuma, Vrulja, Pljevlja (CG)
- 4 / Grčko groblje, Hrta, Prijepolje (SRB)

SADRŽAJ / CONTENT

Uvod / Introduction	..... 4
Što su stećci? / What are stećci?	..... 8
Staza stećaka / Trail of medieval tombstones stećci	.. 13
Hrvatska / Croatia	..... 14
Konavle & Župa dubrovačka	..... 16
Dubrovačko primorje	..... 22
Neretva	..... 28
BiH / Bosnia and Herzegovina	..... 28
Crna Gora / Montenegro	..... 32
Srbija / Serbia	..... 36
UNESCO & stećci	..... 40

UVOD

Stećci, kameni nadgrobni spomenici, kao vrijedni ostaci baštine kasnog srednjeg vijeka i ni-
jemi svjedoci pogrebnih običaja stanovnika šireg područja zapadnog Balkana, u jednom svom
segmentu obrađeni su i projektom „HER.CUL – Valorizacija kulturne baštine srednjovjekovnih
stećaka na zapadnom Balkanu“.

Riječ je o projektu kojeg financira Europska komisija iz programa pod nazivom “Preparatory
actions for preserving and restoring cultural heritage in conflict areas in the Western Balkans
for the year 2010 - EUROPEAID/131266/C/ACT/MULTI”. Nositelj projekta je Regionalna razvo-
jna agencija Dubrovačko-neretvanske DUNEA, a projektni partneri Dubrovačko- neretvanska
županija, Turistička zajednica županije Zapadnohercegovačke – BiH, Sveučilište u Sarajevu-
BiH, Republički zavod za zaštitu spomenika kulture Beograd – Srbija, Općina Pljevlja – Crna
Gora te pridruženi partneri Društvo za zaštitu kulturno-povijesnih i prirodnih vrijednosti Jajce,
Udruga Krug 99 iz Sarajeva te Ministarstvo kulture Republike Hrvatske.

Cilj projekta je očuvanje stećaka kroz razne oblike istraživačkih, zaštitnih i dokumentaci-
jskih radova te njihovu popularizaciju i prezentaciju, prožimanje s turizmom i obogaćivanje
turističkih potencijala.



Projekt HER.CUL obuhvaća četiri države. U Hrvatskoj je obrađen **lokalitet Novakovo greblje u Čepikućama, općina Dubrovačko primorje**, gdje su obavljena arheološka istraživanja i iskopavanja većeg dijela lokaliteta, dokumentacijski radovi, konzervacija i restauracija svih stećaka te prezentacija lokaliteta. U Bosni i Hercegovini izabran je **lokalitet Bijača kod Ljubuškog** gdje je pored dokumentacijskih radova obavljena konzervacija i restauracija stećaka, dok su u Srbiji na **lokalitetu Grčko groblje u selu Hrta kod Prijepolja** te u Crnoj Gori na **lokalitetu Marina šuma kod Pljevlja** provedeni dokumentacijski radovi.

U okviru projekta HER.CUL izrađena je i **Strategija za očuvanje stećaka** čiji je glavni cilj na kvalitetan način objediniti dosadašnja konkretna znanja o stećcima i njihovom stanju na prostoru četiriju regija uključenih u projekt. Temeljem takvih saznanja napravljene su i različite analize kojima su definirani konkretni načini i ciljevi daljnjeg upravljanja lokalitetima sa stećcima s donošenjem akcijskog plana za provedbu aktivnosti. Strategijom za očuvanje stećaka obuhvaćeno je **190 lokaliteta** sa stećcima na četiri područja uključena u projekt, s ukupnim brojem od **3321 stećka**.

a) Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija (RH) – 106 lokaliteta (1303 stećka)

b) Općina Ljubuški (BiH) – 48 lokaliteta (658 stećaka)

c) Općina Pljevlja (CG) – 16 lokaliteta (729 stećaka)

d) Općina Prijepolje (SRB) – 20 lokaliteta (631 stećak)

S obzirom da je nemoguće prikazati sve lokalitete sa stećcima u projektom obuhvaćenim regijama, u ovoj brošuri/vodiču izdvojeni su samo oni lokaliteti koji su dio Staze stećaka.

INTRODUCTION

Medieval monumental tombstones known as stećci are valuable cultural heritage originating from the late Middle Ages and silent witnesses of burial customs of the inhabitants of the wider Western Balkans. In one of the segments they have also been dealt with in the frames of the project “HER.CUL – Valorization of Medieval Tombstone CULTural HERitage in the Western Balkans”, funded by the European Commission under the program “Preparatory actions for preserving and restoring cultural heritage in conflict areas in the Western Balkans for the year 2010 - EUROPEAID/131266/C/ACT/MULTI”.

The project is implemented by the Regional Development Agency of Dubrovnik-Neretva County – DUNEA – and its project partners the Dubrovnik-Neretva County, Tourist Board of the West Herzegovina County (Bosnia and Herzegovina), the University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina), Institute for the Protection of Cultural Monuments of the Republic of Serbia from Belgrade (Serbia), Municipality of Pljevlja (Montenegro) and associated partners – the Society for the Protection of the Cultural, Historical and Natural Heritage of Jajce, Association Krug 99 from Sarajevo and the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Croatia.

The aim of the project is the preservation of stećci through various forms of research, protection and documentation activities, and their integration with tourism through their popularisation and presentation, resulting in the enrichment of the tourist potential.



The project HER.CUL includes four countries. In Croatia, the **location of Novakovo greblje in Čepikuće, municipality of Dubrovačko primorje** has been studied. Archaeological research and excavation on the larger part of the location were carried out, followed by documentation, conservation and restoration of all tombstones, and the presentation of locations. The selected location in Bosnia and Herzegovina was **Bijača near Ljubuški**, where conservation, restoration and documentation of stećci tombstones were carried out. In Serbia, documentation work was carried out at the **location Grčko groblje in the village of Hrta near Prijepolje** as well as in Montenegro, specifically, at the **location of Marina šuma near Pljevlja**.

The **STRATEGY FOR THE PRESERVATION OF STEĆCI** has been developed under the project HER.CUL, whose main goal is to integrate, to a high standard, the existing specific knowledge of the tombstones and their condition in the area covering the four regions involved in the project. Various analyses were conducted on the basis of that knowledge, which defined specific methods and goals of future management of tombstone locations and the adoption of an action plan for the implementation of activities. The Strategy for the preservation of stećci tombstones includes 190 locations in four regions included in the project, with a total number of 3321 tombstones.

a) Dubrovnik Neretva Region (RH) – 106 locations (1303 tombstones stećci)

b) Municipality of Ljubuški (BiH) – 48 locations (658 tombstones stećci)

c) Municipality of Pljevlja (CG) – 16 locations (729 tombstones stećci)

d) Municipality of Prijepolje (SRB) – 20 locations (631 tombstones stećci)

Since it is impossible to present all locations in the regions included in the project, in this brochure were selected only those which are part of the Trail of medieval tombstones Stećci.

ŠTO SU STEĆCI?

Stećci su kameni nadgrobni spomenici kasnoga srednjega vijeka zapadnog Balkana. Obično označavaju jedan, ali ponekad i više grobova. Nazivaju ih još i bilizi, mramorovi, kamici, grčka, rimska, svatovska ili divovska groblja i sl., a jedan pjesnik nazvao ih je okamenjenim krikom. Nalazimo ih na području današnje Bosne i Hercegovine, zapadne Srbije, Crne Gore, Kosova, te središnje i južne Hrvatske. Pretpostavlja se da ih je do danas sačuvano oko 70000 na oko 3300 lokaliteta, s tim da je moguće da je taj broj lokaliteta i veći, a ovi se podaci odnose na zadnje popise stećaka objavljene 80- ih godina 20. stoljeća.

Stećci se kao nadgrobni spomenici javljaju od druge polovice 12. stoljeća, no najkarakterističniji su za razdoblje 14. i 15. stoljeća, kada možemo govoriti o „klasičnoj umjetnosti stećaka”. Njihova sepulkralna upotreba prestaje krajem 15. i početkom 16. st. kao posljedica otomanskih osvajanja, s tim da se pojedini oblici i motivi nastavljaju i kasnije. Postoji više tipova stećaka, no uglavnom ih nalazimo u vidu ploče, sanduka, sljemenjaka (oblik pravokutne kuće s dvostrešnim krovom), stuba, križine i antropomorfnog oblika. Majstori koji klešu stećke sebe nazivaju kovačima. Na natpisima nam je sačuvano desetak njihovih imena. Analizirajući dekorativne motive koje susrećemo na stećcima pojedinog područja, očitavaju nam se i različite regionalne skupine, kovačke odnosno majstorske radionice. Može se uočiti izvjesna pravilnost u smještaju groblja sa stećcima ili pojedinačnim stećcima. To je najčešće smještaj uz komunikacije, crkve, bunare i lokve, na izdvojenim planinskim vijencima i na lokacijama s tragovima ranijeg čovjekova prisustva (danas gledano kao arheološki lokaliteti). Posebno je prisutan položaj uz komunikacije. Naime, postavljanje grobova i groblja uz komunikacije je običaj koji možemo pratiti od prapovijesnih, preko antičkih pa sve do srednjovjekovnih razdoblja. Tu komunikaciju možemo promatrati kao simbolični put na drugi svijet, ali ne treba zanemariti ni štovanje umrlih i čuvanje komunikacija koje vode u naselje od strane mrtvih predaka. Kako su komunikacije sve do nedavno u biti bile prije svega prirodne komunikacije, koje su prilagođene tadašnjim potrebama, M groblja uz njih nalazimo u obliku kamenih gomila, raznih vrsta rimskih nekropola, pa tako i groblja uz crkve i groblja sa stećcima. Blizinu vode (lokve, izvori, bunari) kao čest čimbenik izbora smještaja stećaka moguće je promatrati kroz prizmu kontinuiteta kulturnog mjesta ali i kroz čisto profane razloge što su takva mjesta često posjećivana u sva-

kodnevnom životu. Smještaj na raznim vrstama starijih arheoloških lokaliteta, bez obzira je li riječ o groblju, izvjesnom obliku naselja ili sakralnom objektu, može se pokušati protumačiti željom da se naglasi veza s prošlošću, poštivanje tradicije i prijašnjeg života na istom položaju. Ovakvo načelo ponašanja nije svojstveno samo kulturi stećaka. Najbliža analogija je općenito ukopavanje srednjovjekovnih grobova u prapovijesne gomile.

Izdvojeni i izolirani planinski vijenci najvjerojatnije se mogu povezati uz način života pojedinih zajednica u kasnom srednjem vijeku, prije svega Vlaha, čija je ekonomska osnova bila transhumano stočarstvo. U kulturi, odnosno umjetnosti stećaka, možda se najviše pažnje usmjeravalo načinu njihova ukrašavanja i interpretaciji pojedinih motiva. Neupitan je njihov simbolizam, inače karakterističan za srednjovjekovnu umjetnost. Prisutni su razni profani i religiozni simboli te najčešće geometrijska i vegetativna ornamentika u funkciji bordura. U pojedinim segmentima moguće je pratiti stariju ranoslavensku, ali i antičku i prapovijesnu tradiciju. Posebno je primjetan velik utjecaj primorskih gradova, odnosno odraz urbane umjetnosti na ruralne krajeve u zaobalju. Pojava različitih natpisa dodatno pridonosi specifičnosti stećaka s obzirom da se radi o izuzetnim spomenicima srednjovjekovne pismenosti koja zahvaća gotovo sve slojeve društva a danas funkcionira na više razina - od povijesnog izvora do proučavanja različitih kulturnih i društvenih utjecaja. Najviše neslaganja po pitanju stećaka izazivalo je pitanje tko je pod njima sahranjivan. Bilo je raznih pokušaja da se stećcima utvrđuje ili vjerska ili pak etnička pripadnost. Posebno popularna, ali znanstveno neutemeljena i pogrešna teorija, pripisuje im isključivo bogumilski karakter, odnosno isključivu povezanost s bogumilskim hereticima srednjovjekovne Crkve bosanske. Vrijedna spomena je i teorija o vlaškoj pripadnosti stećaka koja je zaista i dokazana, ali samo za pojedina područja, prije svega dalmatinske zagore i planinskih vijenaca koji dijele Hercegovinu od Bosne. Očigledno je da se stećci ne mogu povezati isključivo s pojedinim vjerskim ili etničkim populacijama, nego ih je potrebno promatrati u kulturnom kontekstu pojedinog područja kao odraz romanike i gotike, odnosno umjetnosti urbanih središta na ruralna područja u zaobalju, bez obzira o prostoru koje države se radi i kojoj vjerskoj zajednici ti ljudi pripadaju.

WHAT ARE STEĆCI?

Stećci are tombstones typical of the West Balkans, originating from the late Middle Ages. They usually mark one grave, sometimes more, and are also known as bilizi, mramorovi, kamici, Greek or Roman necropolises, wedding or giant cemeteries, etc. A poet once called them petrified screams. They are found on the territory of present day Bosnia and Herzegovina, western Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo, and central and southern Croatia. It is estimated that around 70000 have been preserved on approximately 3300 locations, although the number of locations can easily be larger, since the above data were compiled on the basis of the latest recordings of tombstones, which were published in 1980s. As grave markers, stećci tombstones originate from the late 12th century; however, they are most characteristic of the 14th and 15th century, the period referred to as the period of "classical art of stećci". Their sepulchral use ended by the late 15th and early 16th century as a result of the Ottoman conquest, although certain forms and motifs continued to be used. There are several types of stećci and they are mostly in the shape of a plate, chest, peak-topped (shaped as a rectangular house with a double-gabled roof), steps, but can also be cruciform, or anthropomorphic. Craftsmen who engraved stećci tombstones used to refer to themselves as smiths. A dozen names have been preserved on the inscriptions. In analyzing decorative motifs found on stećci of a particular area, various regional groups, artisan of craftsmen workshops have also been revealed. Certain regularity in the arrangement of stećci cemeteries or among individual tombstones can be observed. They are commonly located in the vicinity of communications, churches, wells and ponds, on isolated mountain ranges and on sites with traces of early human presence (today's archaeological sites). The location along communications is particularly prominent. Formation of graves and cemeteries on such locations is a custom that can be traced back to prehistory, antiquity and the medieval period. It can be viewed as a symbolic path to the otherworld and a form of paying respect to the dead by their long-deceased ancestors who were also keepers of the communications leading to the settlements. Since those communications were until recently primarily natural communications adapted

to the needs of that time, the cemeteries found next to them usually took the form of stone mounds, various types of Roman necropolises, as well as cemeteries surrounding churches and stećci cemeteries. The vicinity of water (ponds, springs, wells) as a common factor for the selection of the position of stećci can be viewed both through a prism of continuity of the cult place, and from a purely secular perspective, as such places used to be frequently visited in everyday life.

One can attempt to interpret the location on various types of old archaeological sites, whether we speak of cemeteries, certain types of settlement or sacral objects, as a desire to emphasize the link with the past, the respect for tradition and previous life on the same location. Such a principle of behaviour is not typical only of the stećci culture. The closest analogy is generally the burial of mediaeval graves into prehistoric mounds.

Separate and isolated mountain ranges can most probably be linked with the way of life of particular communities in the late Middle Ages, primarily of the Vlachs, whose economic basis was transhuman animal husbandry.

In the culture and art of stećci tombstones, perhaps the greatest attention was paid to their decoration and interpretation of individual motifs. Their symbolism, which is characteristic of the medieval art, is unquestionable. Various secular and religious symbols are present as well as most commonly geometrical and vegetative ornaments functioning as borders. In some segments, the older early Slavic, ancient and prehistoric tradition can be traced. A great influence of coastal towns is notable, that is, reflection of urban art on rural areas in the hinterlands. The emergence of various inscriptions further contributes to the specificity of stećci tombstones, as they represent remarkable monuments of medieval literacy affecting almost all social classes and functioning today on many levels – from historical sources to the study of various cultural and social influences. Most disagreements regarding stećci were

caused by the question of who was buried under them. There have been various attempts to determine the religious or ethnic affiliation of people buried underneath. An especially popular but scientifically unfounded and erroneous theory is the one according to which stećci are attributed a solely Bogomil character or an exclusive relationship with Bogomil heretics of the medieval Bosnian Church. According to another influential theory, which is actually proven, stećci are of Vlach origin, but only as far as certain areas are concerned, especially the Dalmatian hinterland and mountain ranges dividing Herzegovina from Bosnia. It is clear that stećci tombstones can not be linked exclusively with certain religious or ethnic affiliations, but they must be viewed in the cultural context of each area as the reflection of the Romanesque period and Gothic art, that is, the reflection of urban art on rural areas in the hinterland, regardless of the region of a particular country and religious affiliation.



STAZA STEĆAKA

obuhvaća ukupno 32 lokaliteta sa stećcima na području četiri države uključene u projekt – Hrvatska, Bosna i Hercegovina, Crna Gora i Srbija. Ovom turističkom stazom, koja može funkcionirati kao zajednička, ali i kao četiri odvojene cjeline, omogućava se gospodarska valorizacija kulturnih dobara na tom području.

TRAIL OF MEDIEVAL TOMBSTONES STEĆCI

includes 32 sites with tombstones stećci in the four countries that are part of the project – Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Serbia. This tourist route, which can function as an integrated whole or as four independent routes in the separate countries, will enable the economic valuation of the cultural wealth in this region.



HRVATSKA

Dubrovačko-neretvanska županija

Ploče

U **Hrvatskoj** je najgušća koncentracija stećaka na području cijele Dalmatinske zagore, širem području neretvanske doline i dubrovačkom području. Izdvojene primjerke imamo u Lici, Kordunu, Baniji i Slavoniji. Pri tome je potrebno naglasiti da stećke nikada ne nalazimo u okviru groblja urbanih središta (Dubrovnik, Split, Trogir i dr.), nego uvijek u ruralnim sredinama. Na području Dubrovačko neretvanske županije nalazimo 115 lokaliteta sa stećcima s ukupno 1428 stećaka. Najgušća koncentracija je na području hrvatskog dijela **Donjeg Poneretvlja (48 lokaliteta), Dubrovačkog primorja (29 lokaliteta), grada Dubrovnika (10 lokaliteta), Župe dubrovačke (4 lokaliteta) i Konavala (24 lokaliteta).**

U **Dubrovačko-neretvanskoj županiji** najviše je uključenih lokacija, njih čak **19** od Neretva do Konavala, gdje se u Dubravci, uz crkvu svete Barbare nalazi jedan od dva hrvatska lokaliteta, kandidata za uvrštavanje na popis svjetske kulturne baštine UNESCO-a, kao i lokalitet Novakovo greblje u Dubrovačkom primorju jedno od najsačuvanijih i najljepših lokaliteta sa stećcima u nas na kojem su, u okviru projekta HERCUL, obavljena arheološka istraživanja i konzervacija stećaka.

CROATIA

Dubrovnik Neretva Region



*The most dense concentration of stećci in **Croatia** is on the territory of the whole Dalmatian hinterland, the wider area of the Neretva river valley and Dubrovnik area. Isolated tombstones can be found in Lika, Kordun, Banija and Slavonia. It is necessary to emphasize that stećci tombstones are never found in cemeteries in urban centres (such as Dubrovnik, Split, Trogir, etc.), but always in rural areas. On the territory of Dubrovnik-*

Neretva Region there are 115 locations with a total of 1428 stećci tombstones. They are concentrated most densely in the

*Croatian part of the **Lower Neretva basin (48 locations), Dubrovačko primorje (Dubrovnik littoral area) (29 locations), the city of Dubrovnik (10 locations), Župa dubrovačka (4 locations) and Konavle (24 locations).***

Dubrovnik-Neretva Region has the greatest number of sites – 19 from the Neretva to Konavle, where next to the Church of St. Barbara in Dubravci can be found one of the two Croatian sites that are candidates for inclusion in the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as the site of Novakovo Greblje in the Dubrovnik Primorje district, one of the most well-preserved and beautiful sites in Croatia, and where archaeological research and conservation of the stećčaks is being carried out as part of the Project HER.CUL.

Općina Konavle / District Konavle:

1. Crkva sv. Barbare, Dubravka – Crkva sv. Barbare jedna je od najstarijih crkvice u Konavlima. Uokolo crkve nalazi se najveće sačuvano srednjovjekovno groblje u Konavlima. Zadnjim uvidima na terenu utvrđeno je postojanje ukupno 104 stećka od čega 94 cjelovita i 10 ulomaka. Prema uvriježenoj tipologiji stećka nalazimo 69 ploča (od čega 10 ulomaka ploča) i 35 sanduka (visokih i niskih). Ukrašeno je 13 cjelovitih ploča, 2 ulomka ploča i 16 sanduka. Od ukrasa su prisutni motivi vitica s trolistom, tordirane trake, tordiranog užeta, te nizova spirala i rozeta s križevima kao bordura, a kao središnje motive nalazimo udubljene ili reljefne vijence, rozete, križeve, kružna udubljenja povezana sa žljebovima ili trakama, luk i strijela samostalno ili u kombinaciji s ispruženom rukom, štit i mač, uzdužni žlijeb po sredini stećka i sl. Lokalitet je upisan na Tentativnu listu UNESCO-a.



The Church of St. Barbara, Dubravka – *the Church of St. Barbara is one of the oldest churches in Konavle. Around the church there is the largest preserved medieval cemetery in Konavle. The last research on site established the existence of a total of 104 tombstones stećci, 94 of which are intact, while ten are in fragments. According to the established typology of tombstones stećci, there are 69 slabs (of which ten fragments of slabs) and 35 box-shaped (high and low). A total of 13 whole slabs, two slab fragments and 16 box-shaped tombstones stećci are decorated. The decorations include the motifs of tendrils with a trefoil, spiral tracks, plaited cords and several spirals and rosettes with crosses as bordure, and as a central motifs we find wreaths in a hollow or in relief, rosettes, crosses, round recesses connected with grooves or tracks, an arch and an arrow, alone or in combination with an outstretched hand, a shield and sword, and a longitudinal groove at the middle of the tombston etc. The site has been registered in the UNESCO Tentative List.*

2. Crkva sv. Petra, Karasovići - uz crkvu su ostatci nekropole s oko 90 ploča i sanduka. Rijetki su ukrašeni (trolisna lozica, križ, luk i strijela).

***The Church of St. Petar, Karasovići** – there are remains of a necropolis next to the church with about 90 slabs and box-shaped tombstones stećci. Few of them are decorated (trefoil tendril, a cross, an arch and an arrow).*

3. Crkva sv. Luke, Brotnice - oko crkve, u ogradnom zidu te na ulazu u groblje nalaze se 22 sanduka, 9 ploča i 1 sljemenjak. Najbogatije je ukrašen sljemenjak s natpisom na bosančici koji spominje Ratka Utješinoka - jedan od najljepših stećaka dubrovačkog područja. Datira se u kraj 14. ili prvu polovinu 15. st. (lov, kolo, fantastične životinje, ženski lik, križ, jeleni, različite bordure). Od ostalih stećaka još ih je 5 ukrašeno motivima rozete, križa, polumjeseca i žene u dugoj haljini.



***The Church of St. Luka, Brotnice** – around the church, in the fence wall and at the entrance into the cemetery, there are 22 box-shaped tombstones stećci, 9 slabs and 1 sljemenjak. The sljemenjak has the richest decorations and an inscription in Bosnian Cyrillic which mentions Ratko Utješinok – one of the most beautiful tombston in the area of Dubrovnik. It is dated at the end of the 14th and the first half of the 15th century (hunt, kolo, fantastic animals, a female figure, a cross, deer, various bordures). Among the other tombstones stećci, five more are decorated with the motifs of a rosette, a cross, a crescent moon, and a woman in a long gown.*

4. Voznik, Brotnice - Na cijelom prostoru vidljivi su brojni tragovi eksploatacije kamena, škart kamenih blokova, ali i 7 stećaka koji su slomljeni u tijeku obrade. S obzirom na prostor koji obuhvaća kamenolom (80 x 100 m), ali imajući u vidu i broj slomljenih i ostavljenih stećaka, može se pretpostaviti kako je predmetni kamenolom korišten ne samo za potrebe groblja u Brotnicama, nego i šire.

Voznik, Brotnice – *The entire area shows numerous evidence of stone exploitation, remnants of stone blocks, but also seven tombstones stećci that were broken during carving. Considering the area encompassed by the quarry (80 x 100 m), but also bearing in mind the number of broken and abandoned tombstones, it may be assumed that the quarry in question was used not only for the needs of the cemetery in Botnjice, but also in the wider area.*

5. Crkva sv. Dmitra, Gabrile - oko ranoromaničke crkvi nalazi se 16 ploča i 7 sanduka, te 1 veliki učelak s reljefnim križem. Ploče su rjeđe ukrašavane. Sanduka je ukrašeno 6 (kolo, lov, arkade, friz životinja).

The Church of St. Dmitra, Gabrile – *there are 16 slabs and 7 box-shaped tombstones stećci around this early-Romanesque church, including a large headstone with a relief cross. The slabs have few decorations. There are six decorated box-shaped tombstones (kolo, hunting, arcades, animal frieze).*



Općina Župa dubrovačka / District Župa dubrovačka:

6. Crkva sv. Đurđa, Petrača - na višeslojnom arheološkom lokalitetu sačuvano je 10 nadgrobnih ploča, 1 sanduk, 4 ulomka sanduka te 2 učelka s križem. Danas su svi sekundarno upotrijebljeni kao građevinski materijal za gradnju crkve, kao baza oltarne menze ili kao nadgrobne ploče mlađih grobova. Svi su ukrašeni (trolisne vitice, uže, arkade, rozete, zvijezde, štit i mač, polumjesec, kutomjer).



The Church of St. Đurđe, Petrača – there are ten burials slabs, one box-shaped tombstone and two headstones with a cross preserved at this multi-layered archaeological site. Today, all of them have been used as construction material for a church, as the base of the altar table, or as the slab marker for new graves. All of the preserved tombstones *stećci* are decorated (winding curls with a trefoil, a plaited cord, an arcade, a rosette, a star, a sword and shield, a crescent moon and a protractor).



Konavle, područje na krajnjem jugu Hrvatske, predio posebnih prirodnih ljepota i kontrasta: brdskog i nizinskog, gorskog i krševitog, modrog i zelenog. Očuvana priroda, jedinstvena i visokovrijedna ruralna arhitektura, brojni spomenici tisućljetne povijesti ovog kraja, stoljetne tradicije očuvane kroz folklor, jedinstvena konavoska nošnja i konavoski vez, sklad življenja čovjeka i prirode.

Župa dubrovačka, smještena između Dubrovnika i Konavala, prostor je gdje se spomenička i ambijentalna građevinska baština skladno nadopunjuju turističkim sadržajima razmještenim uz samu obalu mora.

Bilo da želite uživati u domaćem vinu i hrani kod ljubaznih domaćina u agroturizmima, otići na izlet kroz prirodu, na biciklističku rutu, jahanje konja, plivati u čistom moru ili posjetiti neku od brojnih kulturno-povijesnih znamenitosti prostor Konavala i Župe dubrovačke idealan su odabir.



Konavle, the southernmost area of Croatia, a region of particular natural beauty and contrasts: mountain and low-land, hill and karst, blue and green. Preserved nature, unique and valuable rural architecture, numerous monuments of a thousand years old history in the area, a hundred years old tradition kept through folklore, the unique Konavle folk costume and the Konavle embroidery, the harmony of life between man and nature.

Župa dubrovačka, located between Dubrovnik and Konavle, an area where the monument and ambience architectural heritage perfectly complement the tourist offer situated along the coast.

Whether you would like to enjoy the local wine and food with the friendly hosts at their agro-touristic farms, to take a trip in nature, ride a bike, ride a horse, swim in the sea or visit one of the numerous cultural historical monuments of Konavle and Župa dubrovačka, any of your decisions will be the ideal choice.

Općina Dubrovačko primorje / District Dubrovačko Primorje:

7. Novakovo greblje, Čepikuće - Na prostoru naselja Čepikuće nalaze se tri lokaliteta sa stećcima: oko crkve sv. Martina, Dobrštak i Novakovo greblje - jedno od najvažnijih, ali i najočuvanijih srednjovjekovnih groblja sa stećcima na širem dubrovačkom području. Sadržava 6 stećaka, od kojih u tipološkom smislu:

1 sljemenjak bez podnožja, 3 visoka sanduka i 2 obična sanduka. Četiri stećka su ukrašena. Ono što je zajedničko za gotovo sve ukrašene primjerke je vrsta bordure uz rubove stećaka koja se u pravilu sastoji od tordiranog užeta iznad koje je niz vitica s trolistom. Pored bordura javlja se još čitav niz ukrasnih motiva: motiv arkada, odnosno arkadnih udubljenja, štit s mačem, dvije heraldički postavljene ptice, polumjesec i zvijezda (rozeta), scena lova te pojedinačni prikaz konjanika na konju. Projektom HER.CUL, obavljena su arheološka istraživanja i iskopavanja većeg dijela lokaliteta te konzervacija i restauracija svih stećaka. U okviru navedenih radova svi stećci su dislocirani te po okončanju iskopavanja vraćeni na svoju izvornu poziciju. Arheološkim istraživanjem je definirano 6 grobova s dvije faze ukopavanja datiranim u 8.-9. st. te od 13. do 15. st.



Novakovo greblje, Čepikuće – *In the area of the Čepikuće, there are three sites with tombstones stećci: around the Church of St. Martin, Dobrštak and Novakovo Greblje – one of the most important, but also most preserved medieval cemeteries with tombstones stećci in the wider area of Dubrovnik. It contains six tombstones, whose typology includes one sljemenjak without a pedestal, three high box-shaped and two ordinary. Four tombstones stećci are decorated. What is common to almost all of the decorations is the type of border along the edges of the tombstones, which as a rule are made up of plaited cords above which is a series of curls with a trefoil. Next to the border there is a series of decorative motifs: an arcade, or an arcaded recess, a shield with a sword, two heraldic posed birds, a crescent moon and star (rosette), a hunting scene, and a single depiction of a rider on horseback. Through Project HER.CUL, archaeological research and excavations have been conducted on many sites, as*

well as the conservation and restoration of all of the tombstones stećci. As part of these activities, all of the tombstones were moved and upon completion of the excavations they were returned to their original positions. The research identified six graves with two burial phases, the first dated into the 8th – 9th centuries and the second from the 13th until the 15th century.

8. Crkva sv. Martina, Čepikuće - uokolo crkve nekada se nalazila najveća poznata nekropola sa stećcima u Dubrovačkom primorju, a brojala je 200-300 primjeraka. Stećci se danas nalaze ugrađeni u zide crkve, u ogradnom zidu crkve, na groblju, te u baštini preko puta crkve i groblja. Danas je vidljivo 10 ploča, 20 sanduka i 4 sljemenjaka, od čega je 10 ukrašeno (vrpca od kosih paralelnih linija, trolisna lozica, križ, ruka, antropomorfni križ).



The Church of St. Martin, Čepikuće – *in the vicinity of the church, there used to be the largest known necropolis in the District Dubrovačko Primorje with tombstones stećci, which had about 200-300 pieces. Today stećci can be found built into the church walls, into the fence wall, at the cemetery, and the garden across the church and the cemetery. Today we can see ten slabs, twenty box-shaped tombstones stećci and four sljemenjaks, ten of which are decorated (spiral tracks, trefoil tendril, a cross, a hand, an anthropomorphous cross).*

9. Dobrštak, Čepikuće - u blizini Novakova greblja nekada je bilo 11 stećaka od čega je preostalo 5 od kojih su napravljeni stol i četiri klupe. U blizini se nalazi i 5 kamenica izrađenih od stećaka.

Dobrštak, Čepikuće – *there used to be eleven tombstones stećci near Novakovo Greblje, five of which have been preserved until today and made into a table and four benches. There are also five stone basins made from tombstones stećci nearby.*

10. Greblje, Trnovica - Lokalitet se nalazi oko 2,5 km zapadno od Trnovice, uz stari put i povijesnu komunikaciju prema Neumskom Gradcu. Groblje je rašireno na većem prostoru, grupirano u 3 manja dijela, a sadrži 12 stećaka u obliku ploča i jednu križinu. Većina stećaka, njih 10, je ukrašena (tordirano uže, motiv osmerokrake rozete, nizovi trokuta, motiv štita i mača).

Greblje, Trnovica – *The site is located about 2.5 km west of Trnovica, along the old route and historical communication towards the Neumski Gradac. The cemetery covers a wider area, organized into three smaller parts, and it contains twelve slab-shaped tombstones stećci and one cross-shaped stećak. Most tombstones stećci, ten of them, are decorated (plaited cords, an eight-pointed rosette, a series of triangles, the motif of a shield and a sword).*

11. Crkva Sv. Vida i Modesta, Smokovljani - Crkva se nalazi u južnom dijelu naselja Smokovljani, uz cestu s koje se sa zapada dolazi iz Ošlja. U neposrednoj okolini crkve nalazi se 17 stećaka *in situ*, dok ih je 13 ugrađeno u prednju fasadu župne kuće, te dva u zidu crkve. Uglavnom je riječ o sanducima i pločama, bogato ukrašenima. Prisutni su ukrasi u obliku štita s mačem, kola, psa, jelena i konjanika.



The Church of St. Vid and Modest, Smokovljani –

The church is situated in the southern part of the village Smokovljani, along the road leading from Ošlje from the west. In the immediate vicinity of the church there are 17 tombstones stećci in situ, while thirteen of them have been built into the front façade of the parish house and two into the church wall. These are mostly box-shaped and slabs, but richly decorated. They contain decorations in the shape of a shield with a sword, the kolo, a dog, a deer and a horseman.

12. Vlaško greblje, Smokovljani - istočno od Sv. Vida i Modesta nalaze se 3 ukrašena sljemenjaka i 1 sanduk (slijepe arkade, friz s lozicom, uže).

Vlaško greblje, Smokovljani – to the east of the Church of St. Vitus and St. Modesta there are three decorated sljemenjaks and one box-shaped (blind arcades, a frieze with tendrils, a cord).

13. Crkva Male Gospe, Topolo - riječ je o jednoj od najvažnijih nekropola sa stećcima u Dubrovačkom primorju. Cijele ili ulomke stećaka nalazimo kao spolie u okolnim zgradama, međama, stepenicama i sl. Prema literaturi bilo je 15 ploča, 11 sanduka, 3 sljemenjaka od čega ih je 10 ukrašeno (štit i ptica, štit i mač, polumjesec, zvijezda, kolo, kolonade stupova).



The Church of Mala Gospa, Topolo – this is one of the most important necropolises with tombstones stećci in the District Dubrovačko Primorje. We find the entire tombstones or their fragments built in as spolia in the surrounding buildings, boundary markers, steps, etc. According to the records, there were once fifteen slabs, ten box-shaped, three with a sljemenjak, ten of them were decorated (shields and birds, shields and swords, crescent moons, rosettes, a depiction of the kolo, and colonnades).

14. Greblje, Bistrina - na lokalitetu Greblje se nalaze 3 sanduka. Jedan je ukrašen sa svih strana (zmije, križ u kamenici, križevi, štit s mačem, lov). Druga dva stećka ukrašena su motivom štita s mačem.



Greblje, Bistrina – the site Greblje contains three box-shaped tombstones stećci. One of them is entirely decorated (snakes, cross in the stone basin, crosses, a shield with a sword, hunting). The other two tombstone were decorated with a motif of a shield with a sword.



Dubrovačko primorje pitomi je kraj maslinika i vinograda, razigrane obale i bujne vegetacije, živopisne narodne nošnje i temperamentnog plesa "Linda". Prostor je to kontrasta s dvadesetak živih naselja izgubljenih u ljepoti pejzaža, onih koje je odredilo more i onih s oskudnom zemljom i obiljem kamena razasutih po obroncima unutrašnjosti. Iz kamena su nastle i brojne znamenitosti ovog područja, od crkava do stećaka.

Pojas uz obalu razvijeniji je i sadržajniji, okrenut pomorstvu, ribarstvu i turizmu, a onom drugom, do kojega tek dopiru mirisi mora, pripadaju kamen, vinova loza i maslina, smokva, rogač, kadulja, vriješ i ružmarin. Vino, maslinovo ulje, med, sir i ostali domaći proizvodi bogatstvo su ovog podneblja. Ta se dva prostora dodiruju i prožimaju stvorivši jedinstveni krajolik modrine mora, zelenila raslinja i bjeline kamena.



Dubrovačko primorje (Dubrovnik littoral area) is a gentle area full of olive groves and vineyards, with a playful coast and rich vegetation, lively folk costumes and a temperamental dance, the so called *Lindo*. It is an area of contrasts with about twenty live villages, lost in the beauty of the landscape, the one defined by the sea and the one with scanty soil and an abundance of stone, dispersed on the hills of the hinterland. Numerous monuments of the area were made of stone, from churches to tombstones *stećci*.

The coastal belt is more developed, it has a lot to offer, it is turned towards the sea, fishing and tourism, while the other part, smelling the sea from afar, consists of the stone, the grape wine and the olive, the fig, the carob, the sage, the heather and the rosemary. Wine, olive oil, honey, cheese and other home-made products represent the wealth of the area. These two areas touch each other, interpenetrate and create a unique landscape of the blue sea, the green vegetation and the white stone.

Općina Slivno Ravno / District Slivno Ravno:

15. Greblje, Prović - Srednjovjekovno groblje sa stećcima najveće je, a možda i najvažnije srednjovjekovno groblje sa stećcima na području lijeve obale Neretve. Groblje je nekada sadržavalo više od 100 stećaka, no zbog kasnijih intervencija čovjeka, erozije zemljišta i drugih razloga dio groblja i stećaka je devastiran i odnesen s lokaliteta. Danas je vidljivo 117 stećaka, od čega 84 cjelovitih i 33 ulomka stećaka. Prema uvriježenoj tipologiji stećaka na ovom groblju nalazimo 2 sljemenjaka od kojih je jedan s podnožjem, 57 sanduka i 51 ploču, te 7 nerazvrstanih ulomaka. Za sada je poznato 29 ukrašenih stećaka od čega 2 sljemenjaka, 18 sanduka i 9 ploča. Među prikazima na stećcima mogu se izdvojiti motivi križa, mača i štita, mača i vijenca, konja i zmije, ruke, zvijezde (rozete), polumjeseca, a od bordura nalazimo tordirano uže i nizove rombova. Pored stećaka vidljivi su i tragovi ili ostatci brojnih grobnih mjesta bez stećaka.



Greblje, Prović – *This medieval cemetery with tombstones stećci is the largest and perhaps the most important medieval cemetery with stećci in the area of the left bank of the Neretva river. The cemetery used to contain more than a hundred tombstones, but owing to subsequent interventions by the man, the erosions of the land and other reasons, a part of the cemetery and tombstones has been devastated and removed from the locality. Today there are 117 tombstones stećci, 84 of which are intact and 33 are in fragments. According to the established typology of stećci, this cemetery contains two sljemenjaks, one of which has a base, 57 box-shaped stećci and 51 slabs, and seven unclassified pieces. So far, 29 decorated stećci are known, among which there are two sljemenjaks, 18 box-shaped stećci and nine slabs. The depictions on the tombstones stećci include motifs of crosses, swords, shields and wreaths, horses and dragons, hands, stars (rosettes), and crescent moons, while the along the borders we find spiral cables and several rhombi. In addition to the tombstones, there are also traces or remains of many graves without stećci.*

Općina Pojezerje / District Pojezerje:

16. Kod Crkve sv. Mihovila, Pozla Gora, Dubrave -

Groblje sa stećcima nalazi se istočno od crkve sv. Mihovila, na brijegu, između brojnih prapovijesnih gomila. Utvrđeno je postojanje 6 stećaka, od čega 5 sanduka i 1 sljemenjak. Dva sanduka su ukrašena, jedan motivom križa u reljefu, a drugi adorantom u reljefu. Osim toga vidljivo je još najmanje 7 grobova zatrpanih kamenjem, a koji pripadaju istom groblju. Očigledno se može pratiti kontinuitet svetog mjesta od prapovijesnih do srednjovjekovnih razdoblja.



Near the Church of St. Mihovil, Pozla Gora, Dubrave – The cemetery with tombstones stećci is situated to the east of the Church of St. Mihovil, on the hill, among the numerous prehistoric tumuli. There are six tombstones, five of which are box-shaped and one has a sljemenjak. Two of the box-shaped stećci are decorated, one with the motif of a cross and the other with adorant in relief. In addition, at least seven graves with cairns, belonging to the same cemetery can be seen. The continuity of this holy site from prehistoric time to the Middle Ages is readily apparent.

Grad Ploče / *The City Ploče:*

17. Grebine, Crnoča - izuzetno važno i očuvano groblje sa stećcima (14.-15.stoljeće), nalazi se južno od naselja Gnječi, gdje nalazimo 20 sanduka i 15 ploča, različite obrade, od izvrsno izrađenih sanduka do amorfni oblika. Ukrašena su svega 4 stećka sanduka (različiti križevi, osmerokrake zvijezde, tordirano uže, polumjesec). Na ovom groblju utvrđeno je postojanje najmanje 64 grobna mjesta od kojih su stećci sačuvani iznad njih 29 te još 6 dislociranih stećaka.



Grebine, Crnoča – an extremely important and well-preserved cemetery with tombstones stećci (14th – 15th century), situated to the south of the village Gnječi, where 20 box-shaped stećci and 15 slabs have been found, differently carved, excellently made boxes with amorphous shapes. Only four box-shaped stećci were decorated (various crosses, eight-pointed stars, plaited cord, crescent moon). It has been established that the cemetery contains at least 64 graves, while 29 of them have preserved stećci above them and there are six removed stećci.

Općina Zažablje / District Zažablje:

18. Crkva Male Gospe, Dobranje - Stara župna crkva Male Gospe sagrađena je 1617., a u zidu crkve, ogradnom zidu groblja, te na groblju oko crkve nalazi se više desetaka stećaka u obliku sanduka i ploča. Većina ih je dislocirana. Od ukrasa su prisutni motivi križa, mača sa štitom, čovjeka, zvijezde, polumjeseca i tordiranog užeta.

***The Church of Mala Gospa, Dobranje** – The old parish church of the Nativity of the Virgin Mary was built in 1617. The church walls, the church fence wall and the cemetery around the church contain several dozens of tombstones stećci, mostly box-shaped and slabs. Most of them have been removed from their place. They contain decorations such as the motifs of the cross, a sword with a shield, a man, a star, the crescent moon and the plaited cord.*

Općina Kula Norinska / District Kula Norinska

19. Zanoga, Borovci - jugoistočno od groblja i crkve Sv. Nikole, evidentirana su 44 stećka bez ukrasa, grupirana uokolo tumula. Na jednom su tri manja udubljenja, recipijenti za blagoslovljenu vodu ili svijeće.

***Zanoga, Borovci** – to the southeast of the cemetery and the Church of St. Nicholas, there are 44 tombstones stećci without decorations, grouped around a tumulus. One of them contains three smaller recesses, representing containers for the blessed water or for candles.*



Rijeka **Neretva** objedinjuje ovaj posebni prostor plodne doline iz koje izrastaju brojna bogatstva prirode. Raznolikost životinjskog svijeta sačuvana je u ornitološkim rezervatima i Ornitološkoj zbirci Prirodoslovnog muzeja u Metkoviću. Fotosafari neretvanskim rukavcima i jezerima i to u tradicionalnoj neretvanskoj lađi, osim prekrasne prirode otkrit će i priče o potonulim gradovima, ostacima antičkih rimskih vila rustika. U Vidu je i arheološki muzej Narone, sagrađen iznad Augusteuma, hrama posvećenog caru Augustu, koji svjedoči o životu na ovim prostorima od antičkog vremena. Dosad nigdje, osim u samom Rimu, nije pronađena tako cjelovita, umjetničkom izvedbom perfektna i arheološki vrijedna skupina kipova.

Posebna je ovdje i gastronomska priča – specijaliteti od riba i žaba ulovljenih u Neretvi te autohtoni neretvanski brodet od jegulja i žaba, kao i vrlo posebna i sve bolja vina ovog područja.



*The river **Neretva** unites this particular area of a fertile valley, which yields numerous natural riches. The diversity of the fauna has been preserved in ornithological reserves and the Ornithological Collection of the Natural Museum in Metković. The photo-safari along the Neretva backwaters and lakes, in the traditional craft, will reveal, besides the wonderful nature, the tales about sunken cities, the remains of ancient Roman villas. The Archaeological Museum Narona in Vid, built above the Augusteum, a temple dedicated to the emperor Augustus, witnesses about the existence of life in the area ever since Antiquity. Until now, such complete, artistically perfect and archaeologically valuable group of statues has not been found anywhere, except in Rome.*

There is also a special gastronomical story here – specialties made of fish and frogs caught in the Neretva and autochthonous Neretva stew made of eel and frogs, as well as the very special and increasingly savoury wines of the area.

BOSNA I HERCEGOVINA / BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Zapadnohercegovačka županija / The County of West Herzegovina

Stećke nalazimo na gotovo cijelom području današnje **Bosne i Hercegovine** gdje ih je i brojčano najviše sačuvano (oko 60 000), posebice u središnjim, južnim i istočnim krajevima zemlje. Tijekom provođenja projekta HER.CUL obrađen je prostor općine Ljubuški. Ljubuški je smješten u južnom dijelu BiH, uz granicu s Hrvatskom. Značajno je prometno i gospodarsko središte s brojnim kulturnim i prirodnim znamenitostima. Prema dostupnoj literaturi (kojom se služi i Komisija za nacionalne spomenike BiH) na prostoru Općine Ljubuški nalazi se 27 lokaliteta s oko 390 stećaka. Međutim, tijekom izrade Strategije u kontaktu s projektnim partnerima i njihovim suradnicima na prostoru ove općine evidentirano je 49 lokaliteta s oko 670 stećaka.



*Stećci can be found on almost the entire present-day **Bosnia and Herzegovina** territory, and in the greatest numbers (about 60,000), especially in the central, southern and eastern parts of the country. During the implementation of the project HER.CUL the area of the municipality of Ljubuški was catalogued. Ljubuški is located in the southern part of Bosnia and Herzegovina, along the border with Croatia. It is an important transport and economic centre with many cultural and natural sights. According to available literature (also used by the Commission to Preserve National Monuments of Bosnia and Herzegovina), there are 27 locations with about 390 stećci tombstones. However, while preparing the Strategy in cooperation with project partners and their associates, 49 locations with about 670 tombstones were recorded in this municipality.*

1. Mramorje, Studenci - nalazi se uz suvremeno katoličko groblje u Gornjim Studencima, oko 5 km zračne linije jugoistočno od Ljubuškoga. Pedesetih godina 20. st. evidentirana su 74 primjerka stećaka: 44 ploče, 25 sanduka, 4 sljemenjaka i jedan sanduk s postoljem. Urešena su 24 spomenika, i to s motivom križa (11), s mladim mjesecom (5), s rozetom (5), štit s mačem (4), kamenica (3), tordirana vrpca (3), ljudska figura (3), antropomorfna figura (1) i vitica s trolistom (1).

***Mramorje, Studenci** – situated along the modern Catholic cemetery in Gornji Studenci, about 5 km in a straight line to the southeast of Ljubuški. In the 1950s, 74 stećaks were registered: 44 slabs, 25 box-shaped, 4 sljemenjaks and one box-shaped stećak with a base. The decorations were found on 24 monuments, including motifs of the cross (11), the crescent moon (5), a rosette (5), a shield with a sword (4), a stone basin (3), plaited cords (3), human figure (3), anthropomorphous figure (1) and a trefoil tendril (1).*

2. Grabovine, Zvirići - nalazi se neposredno uz regionalnu cestu R 423 Teskera-Hardomilje-Zvirići-Prud (RH), 12 km od Ljubuškoga. Evidentirano je 30 spomenika, od kojih je nekoliko oštećeno. Od oblika prevladavaju sanduci (16), ploče (12) i 2 sljemenjaka. Ukrašeno je 12 primjeraka, a ukrasi su bordure (10), križevi (3), kolo (2), ljudske figure (2), ljiljan (1), rozeta (1), štit s mačem (1), ptice (1) i scena lova (1).



Grabovine, Zviriči – situated immediately next to the regional road R 423 Teskera-Hardomilje-Zviriči-Prud (Croatia), 12 km from Ljubuški. A total of 30 monuments were found, some of which are damaged. They are mostly box-shaped stećaks (16), slabs (12) and two sljemenjaks. Decorations, such as bordures (10), crosses (3), the kolo (2), human figures (2), a lily (1), a rosette (1), a shield with a sword (1), birds (1) and a hunting scene (1), were found on 12 monuments.

3. Greda, Crveni Grm - nalazi se u Crvenom grmu oko jedan km sjeveroistočno od sela. Evidentirana su 34 primjerka stećaka: 24 ploče i 10 sanduka. Ukrašeno je pet stećaka: križevi (5), figuralne predstave (2), kružni vijenac (2), rozeta (1), mladi mjesec (1), kamenica (1) i bordura (1). Dio spomenika je utonuo u zemlju, dok je grobište često prekriveno grmljem i korovom, jer se nalazi unutar listopadne šume.

Greda, Crveni Grm – situated in Crveni Grm about one km to the north-east from the village. A total of 34 tombstones stećci were found: 24 slabs and 10 box-shaped stećci. Five tombstones were decorated: crosses (5), figural displays (2), circular wreath (2), a rosette (1), a new moon (1), a stone basin (1) and a bordure (1). A part of the monuments sank into the ground, while the cemetery is covered with bushes and weed, because it is situated within a deciduous forest.



4. Dilić, Bijača - nalazi se uz prometnicu Hardomilje-Prud (RH) jugoistočno od Ljubuškog. Radi se o jednom od najsačuvanijih lokaliteta sa stećcima na ovom području. Sačuvana su 33 stećka i to većinom sanduka, nekoliko ploča i jedan sljemenjak. Ukrašeno je 17 stećaka vrlo bogatim motivima – vegetabilne bordure, tordirano uže, križevi, rozete, mač i štit, polumjesec, arkade, ljudski likovi, kolo, lov. Tijekom trajanja projekta HER.CUL na lokalitetu je izrađen snimak postojećeg stanja te su izvršeni konzervatorski i restauratorski zahvati čišćenja i zaštite stećaka. Lokalitet je upisan na Tentativnu listu UNESCO-a.

Dilić, Bijača – situated along the road Hardomilje-Prud (Croatia) to the south-east of Ljubuški. This is one of the best preserved sites with tombstones stećci in the area. It contains 33 well-preserved stećaks, mostly box-shaped, a few slabs and one sljemenjak. A total of 17 stećci were decorated with very rich motifs – floral bordures, plaited cord, crosses, rosettes, a sword and a shield, crescent moon, arcades, human figures, kolo, hunting. During the HER.CUL project, the present condition of the site was photographed, and conservation and restoring operations of cleaning and protecting tombstones were conducted. The site has been registered in the UNESCO Tentative List.



Zapadnohercegovačka županija u Bosni i Hercegovini obuhvaća gradove Široki Brijeg, Ljubuški, Posušje i Grude. To je područje burne prošlosti i nasljeđa koje datira još iz vremena Il-ira, a na kojem su brojni utjecaji ostavili trag. Riznice, galerije, muzeji, zbirke ovdje su često pod okriljem Franjevac, koji su kroz stoljeća čuvali vrijedne predmete, od nalaza iz prapovijesti do suvremene umjetnosti.

Ovaj prostor obiluje vodom – izvorima, rijekama, jezerima, slapovima, potocima, na kojima su se kroz povijest gradile mlinice, koje su u Hercegovini česta pojava, ali je tek manji broj i danas u upotrebi. Za ljubitelje snijega izbor su Park prirode Blidinje i Skijaški centar Risovac, a u ljetnim mjesecima atraktivna su riječna kupališta slap Kravice, Božjak, ali i cijeli tok rijeke Tihaljina – Mlade – Trebižat, te jezero Krenica.

Iako tradicijski skromna, gastronomska ponuda danas bogata je sirevima, mesom, slasticama. Žilavka i blatina domaće su vinske sorte, od kojih se proizvodi i rakija – loza. Ljekovito bilje, med, sokovi i marmelade također su proizvod netaknute prirode.



The County of West Herzegovina in Bosnia and Herzegovina encompasses cities such as Široki Brijeg, Ljubuški, Posušje and Grude. This is an area with a tumultuous past and heritage dating back to the time of the Illyrians, where many nations left their trace. Here the treasures, galleries, museums, collections are often kept by the Franciscans, who have preserved valuable items through centuries, from prehistorical findings to contemporary art.

This area is abundant in water – springs, rivers, lakes, waterfalls, brooks, where mills, very common in Herzegovina, were built throughout history, but today only a small number of them are still in use. Snow lovers may choose between the Nature Park Blidinje and the Ski Center Risovac, while during the summer, there are attractive river beaches near the waterfall Kravice, Božjak, but also the entire flow of the river Tihaljina – Mlade – Trebižat, as well as the lake Krenica.

Although traditionally modest, the gastronomical offer is today rich in cheeses, meat, sweets. The local wine sorts, žilavka and blatina, are used in the production of the grape brandy. Medicinal herbs, honey, juices and marmalades are also products of intact nature.

CRNA GORA / MONTENEGRO

Pljevlja



Na prostoru **Crne Gore** stećke nalazimo u zapadnim i dijelom središnjim dijelovima države. Prema dostupnim podacima u Crnoj Gori je sačuvano nešto više od stotinu lokaliteta sa stećcima. Međutim, s obzirom na pojedine rezultate projekta HER.CUL smatramo da taj broj može biti i veći. Na prostoru Općine Pljevlja, koja zauzima sjeverozapad Crne Gore, nalazi se 16 lokaliteta s ukupno oko 730 stećaka.

*Stećci tombstones in **Montenegro** are located in the western and some central parts of the country. According to available data, over a hundred locations with stećci have been preserved in Montenegro. However, based on the results of the project HER.CUL, we believe that the number is larger. In the municipality of Pljevlja, which occupies the northwest part of Montenegro, there are 16 locations with a total number of about 730 tombstones.*



1. Marina šuma, Vrulja - Vrulja je selo udaljeno od Pljevalja oko 18 km prema JI. U Marinoj šumi, na mjestu gdje je danas pravoslavno groblje, nalazi se skupina od 53 stećka (37 sanduka, 15 sljemenjaka i 1 stup). Veći dio stećaka nije *in situ* već je pomican tijekom gradnje novih grobnica. Ukrašen je 31 primjerak: 17 sanduka i 14 sljemenjaka. Najčešći ukras su

obične arkade, te povijene ili cik-cak linije kao frizovi, zatim kružna udubljenja, kružići ili kružni vjenčići, tordirane vrpce, povijene lozice sa spiralama, ili samo nizovi spirala te lukovi sa strijelama, štit s mačem, ruka s mačem, križ jabuka, rozeta u vijencima, biljne stilizacije, mreža rombova, te primitivnog prikaza žene i muškarca. Među sljemenjacima dva imaju krov na 4 vode. Najljepši primjerak sljemenjaka prebačen je u park u Pljevljima, a dio stećaka u Narodni muzej Crne Gore na Cetinju te se danas nalaze u „lapidariju“ Biljarde na Cetinju.

Marina šuma, Vrulja - Vrulja is a village about 18 km to the south-east of Pljevlje. In Marina Šuma, at the site of today's Eastern Orthodox cemetery, there is a group of 53 tombstones stećci (37 box-shaped, 15 sljemenjaks and one pillar). Most of the stećci are not *in situ*, but have been moved when new graves were made. There are 31 decorated tombstones: 17 box-shaped and 14 sljemenjaks. The most common decorations are plain arcades, as well as bent or zigzag lines such as friezes, then circular recesses, circles or circular wreaths, plaited cords, spiral tendrils, or just series of spirals, then bows with arrows, a shield with a sword, a hand with a sword, a cross, an apple, a rosette in wreaths, floral stylizations, a network of rhombi, and a primitive image of a woman and a man. Among the sljemenjaks, two of them have a four-sloped roof. The most beautiful specimen of sljemenjak was transferred to the park in Pljevlje, and a part of stećci was transferred to the National Museum of Montenegro on Cetinje, and today they are located in the "lapidarium" Biljarde on Cetinje.



2. Molika, Mataruge - Selo je udaljeno 12km od Pljevalja prema JI. Oko 200 m južno od seoskih kuća uz današnje pravoslavno groblje, unutar kojeg se nalazi skupina od oko 40 stećaka svih oblika. Dio stećaka je vjerojatno *in situ*, raspoređeni u nizove. Ukrašeno je 7 primjeraka (2 sanduka i 5 sljemenjaka). Motivi koji se pojavljuju su : jednostavne arkade, urezani i malo povijeni cik-cak frizovi, kružna udubljenja, pravokutna polja, jabuke i polumjesečasti dodaci. Manji broj stećaka ugrađen je u ruševine crkve-kapele na južnom dijelu groblja gdje je sačuvano i nekoliko križina (krstača).

Molika, Mataruge – *A village 12 km away from Pljevlje to the SE. About 200 km to the south of the village houses, within the today's Orthodox cemetery, there is a group of about 40 tombstones stećci of all shapes. Some tombstones are probably in situ, arranged in series. There are seven decorated pieces (two box-shaped and five sljemenjaks). Some common motifs are: simple arcades, carved and a bit bent zigzag friezes, circular recesses, rectangular fields, apples and crescent-shaped forms. A smaller number of stećci has been built into the ruins of the church-chapel at the south-eastern part of the cemetery, where there are also a few preserved cross stones.*

3. Livadice/Kaursko groblje, Pižuri/Boljanići - lokalitet se nalazi u blizini Boljanića, oko 24 km SZ od Pljevalja gdje se nalazi oko 200 stećaka, većinom sanduka i mali broj sljemenjaka. Iako je lokalitet najvećim dijelom zarastao u šumu i makiju jasno je da se radi o jednom od najvećih lokaliteta u ovom dijelu Crne Gore, jako dobro sačuvanom. Na nekoliko stećaka su primijećeni jednostavni ukrasi: T-križ, stilizirani križ, obični križ, štit i prikaz ruke do ramena.

Livadice/Kaursko groblje, Pižuri/Boljanići – the site is located near Boljanići, about 24 km to the NW of Pljevlje, with about 200 tombstones *stećci*, mostly box-shaped and a small number of *sljemenjaks*. Although the site is overgrown in forest and underbrush, it is clear that this is one of the largest, and very well preserved, sites in this part of Montenegro. A few *stećci* have simple decorations: a T-cross, a stylized cross, a regular cross, a shield and apart of the hand to the shoulder.

4. Podrid, Pobraće - lokalitet je udaljen oko 30 km SZ od Pljevalja. S obzirom na broj i raspored *stećaka* radi se o jednom od sačuvanijih lokaliteta u ovom dijelu Crne Gore. Uz napuštenu zgradu osnovne škole, ispod puta nalazi se nekropola s oko 170 *stećaka*, većinom sanduka i mali broj *sljemenjaka*. Najveći broj *stećaka* je vrlo dobro obrađen te su raspoređeni u pravilne redove s pravilnom orijentacijom I-Z što upućuje da ih je većina *in situ*. Ukrašeno je vrlo malo primjeraka.

Podrid, Pobraće – the site is about 30 km away from Pljevlje to the NW. Considering the number and arrangement of tombstones *stećci*, this is one of the best preserved sites in this part of Montenegro. Along the abandoned building of the elementary school, under the road, there is a necropolis with about 170 *stećaks*, mostly box-shaped and a small number of *sljemenjaks*. The greatest number of *stećci* is very well carved, and they are arranged in symmetrical rows with a regular E-W orientation, which indicates that most of them are *in situ*. Few of the tombstones are decorated.



Pljevlja je grad na krajnjem sjeveru Crne Gore, na rijekama Čehotini i Breznici. Najstariji tragovi čovjeka potiču iz drugog stoljeća prije nove ere, o prisutnosti Rimljana svjedoče iskopine u Kominima, a ovuda su prolazili i trgovačke karavane do moćnog Carigrada. Od tada Pljevlja važi za točku spajanja kršćanstva i islama. U srednjem vijeku su izgrađeni najljepši spomenici ove dvije religije: manastir Svete Trojice i Husein pašina džamija.

Samo tridesetak kilometara od Pljevalja je Ljubišnja, kraljica dinarskih planina. Pljevaljskoj općini pripada i dio Nacionalnog parka Durmitor, a među okolnim predjelima zimi je posebno privlačna Kosanica pod smetovima snijega, planina Kovač i kanjoni Tare, Drage i Čehotine.

Ribolov, rafting, speleologija, kanjonig, jahanje, biciklizam, pješačenje, planinarenje, climbing, paraglajding, džip ture, izleti, kampiranje - neke su od aktivnosti koje pruža prirodno okruženje grada. Predajte se avanturama u prirodi, a u sitnim satima vratite se gradu i pljevaljskoj tamburi. Proslavite svaku minutu dana na raskršću Istoka i Zapada.



Pljevlja is the northernmost city of Montenegro, situated on the rivers Čehotina and Breznica. The oldest traces of man date from the 2nd century b. C. The excavated relics in Komine witness about the presence of the Romans; this is where merchant caravans used to pass towards the mighty Istanbul. Since then, Pljevlja represents a junction between Christianity and Islam. In the Middle Ages, some of the most beautiful monuments of these two religions were built: the monastery of the Holy Trinity and the Hussein Pasha mosque.

Only thirty kilometres from Pljevlje, there is Ljubišnja, the queen of the Dinara mountains. The district of Pljevlje encompasses a part of the National Park Durmitor. During winter among the surrounding region, Kosanica is particularly attractive under snow drifts, then the mountain Kovač and the canyons of the Tara, the Draga and the Čehotina.

Fishing, rafting, potholing, canyoning, riding, cycling, hiking, mountaineering, climbing, paragliding, jeep tours, excursions, camping are some of the activities offered by the city's natural surroundings. Give yourself to adventures in nature, and then return to the city in the small hours and listen to the Pljevlje tamburitza. Celebrate every minute of the day on the junction between the East and the West.

SRBIJA / SERBIA

Prijepolje

Stećci su u **Srbiji** rasprostranjeni na oko 200 lokaliteta u zapadnim dijelovima zemlje uz granicu s Bosnom i Hercegovinom i Crnom Gorom. Projekt HER.CUL fokusirao se na stećke u okolici Prijepolja, grada i središte istoimene općine u jugozapadnom dijelu Srbije. Tijekom srednjeg vijeka Prijepolje je važna karavanska stanica u Polimlju koja vremenom prerasta u najvažnije urbano naselje toga područja kroz koje prolazi „Dubrovačka cesta“ koja je spajala središnje i istočne dijelove Balkana s Jadranskom obalom. Na prostoru Općine Prijepolje službeno je evidentirano 20 lokaliteta s ukupno oko 630 stećaka. Međutim, kako se to i ovdje pokazalo taj broj je ipak vjerojatno nešto veći. Naime, već prilikom prvog posjeta jednom od lokaliteta u Prijepolju (Grčko groblje, Hrta) ustanovljeno je da je broj stećaka na terenu 69 dok su se dosadašnji podaci kretali od 40-ak do 54 stećka.



*Stećci are widespread in **Serbia** on about 200 locations in the western parts of the country along the border with Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro. The project HER.CUL has focused on stećci near Prijepolje, the town and the centre of the municipality of Prijepolje in the southwestern part of Serbia. During the Middle Ages Prijepolje used to be an important caravan stop in the Lim River Basin, which eventually grew into the most important urban settlement of the area accommodating the so-called “Dubrovnik road”, which connected the central and eastern parts of the Balkans with the Adriatic coast. There are 20 officially recorded locations on the territory of the Prijepolje municipality with a total of about 630 tombstones. However, it turns out that the number is likely to be somewhat larger. In fact, even the first visit to just one of the locations in Prijepolje (Grčko groblje in Hrta) reveals that the actual number of tombstones is 69, whereas according to the previous data the number ranged somewhere between 40 and 54.*

1. Grčko groblje, Hrta - nalazi se oko 18 južno od Prijepolja. Arheološko nalazište čine Donje i Gornje groblje, sa spomenicima razmještenim na površinama dva humka okružena seoskim putem i potokom. Gornje groblje čini 37 spomenika (9 sanduka, 3 sanduka na postolju, 23 ploče i 2 amorfna spomenika), a na Donjem se nalazi 42 primjerka od kojih je većina amorfna, a tek par primjeraka mogu se nazvati pločama. Ovo je rijetko groblje u zapadnoj Srbiji čija su nadgrobna obilježja u tako velikom broju ukrašena uklesanim motivima. Ukrašeno je 18 spomenika, od kojih samo jedan pripada Donjem groblju. Motivi ukrašavanja: križ upisan u krug, heraldički motivi – štit sa grbom, predstave mača, jelen, bordure od valovite linije s rozetama ili u vidu užeta. Na bočnim stranama većih sanduka nalaze se reljefno izvedene arkade. Lokalitet je upisan na Tentativnu listu UNESCO-a.

Grčko groblje, Hrta – situated about 18 km to the south of Prijepolje. The archaeological site consists of the Lower Cemetery and the Upper Cemetery, with monuments arranged on the surface of two tumuli surrounded with a village road and a creek. The Upper Cemetery consists of 37 monuments (nine box-shaped tombstones *stećci*, three box-shaped *stećci* on a base, 23 slabs and two amorphous monuments), while the Lower Cemetery contains 42 *stećci*, most of which are amorphous, and only a few of the specimens may be called slabs. This is a rare cemetery in western Serbia where so many grave monuments are decorated with carved motifs. There are 18 decorated monuments, only one of which belongs to the Lower Cemetery. The decorative motifs include: a cross within a circle, heraldic motifs – a shield with a coat of arms, a sword, a deer, a cord or undulated line bordures with rosettes. The sides of the larger box-shaped *stećci* contain arcades in relief. The site has been registered in the UNESCO Tentative List.

2. Manastir Davidovica, Brodarevo - Oko 18 km na jugoistok od Prijepolja kod sela Brodarevo, na samoj obali Lima, nalaze se ostaci crkve manastira Davidovica. Unutar crkve i uz vanjske zidove s južne i istočne strane nalazi se više ploča te nekoliko monumentalnih amorfnih spomenika, jedan dio *in situ* i sekundarno upotrebljen (naknadno stavljan nad mlađe grobove ili korišten kao podno popločanje). Jedan fragmentirani stećak u obliku stuba na jednoj strani ima grubo isklesanu reljefnu predstavu sveca s knjigom te ukras u obliku palmeta.



Monastery Davidovica, Brodarevo - *About 18 km to the southeast of Prijepolje, near the village Brodarevo, at the very bank of the Lim, there are the remains of the church of the monastery Davidovica. Inside the church and along the outer walls on the south and east side, there are several slabs and a few monumental amorphous monuments, a part of them in situ and reused (subsequently placed on younger graves or used as floor pavement). A fragmented pillar-shaped stećak has a roughly carved relief illustration of a saint holding a book and a palm shaped decoration on one side.*

3. Sveta Gora (Grčko ili Svatovsko groblje), Velika Župa - Arheološki lokalitet Sveta Gora nalazi se na zaravnjenom grebenu iznad puta koji vodi od Prijepolja, preko Mioske, za Kamenu goru. Cijelim grebenom se pruža grupa tumula i više od stotinu nadgrobnih spomenika i amorfnog kamenja. Spomenike odlikuje siromaštvo obrade i oblika. Među njima se nalaze i tri ukrašena sanduka s reljefima krugova (plitke kanlure) i križevi (antropomorfni, proširenih krajeva, ljudsko tijelo, arkade).



Sveta Gora (Grčko or Svatovsko Groblje), Velika Župa – *The archaeological site Sveta Gora is situated on a flat ridge above the road leading from Prijepolje, over Mioska, towards Kamena Gora. Along the entire ridge, there is a group of tumuli and several hundreds of grave monuments and amorphous stones. The monuments are characterized by plain carving and scarcity of shapes. Among them, there are three box-shaped stećci with circles in relief (a shallow cannellure) and crosses (anthropomorphous, with wide endings, a human body, arcades).*

4. Gostun - Selo Gostun se nalazi pored rijeke Lim, na 25 km jugoistočno od Prijepolja, uz put Prijepolje–Bijelo Polje. Na imanju Haduna Jukovića, s desne strane puta, na blagom uzvišenju, nalazi se srednjovjekovno groblje sa stećcima. Sačuvano je 17 spomenika: šest ploča, 10 sanduka i jedan sljemenjak. Spomenici su utonuli u zemlju i nisu ukrašeni.

Gostun – *The village Gostun is located near the river Lim, 25 km to the southeast of Prijepolje, near the road Prijepolje–Bijelo Polje. Hadun Juković’s farm, situated on the right side of the road, on a mild slope, contains a medieval cemetery with tombstones stećci. A total of 17 stećci have been preserved: six slabs, ten box-shaped and one sljemenjak. The monuments have sunk into the ground and do not have any decorations.*

5. Bijelo polje, Hisardžik - Na lokalitetu Bijelo polje u selu Hisardžik nalazi se srednjovjekovno groblje sa 30 spomenika u obliku ploča i niskih sanduka. Grubo su obrađeni i nemaju ukrasa, a prisutno je i nekoliko grobova ograđenih kamenjem poredanim u nepravilne krugove. Lokalitet je smješten na jednom od planinskih vrhova odakle se pruža pogled na širu okolicu Prijepolja.

Bijelo Polje, Hisardžik – *At the site Bijelo Polje in the village Hisardžik there is the medieval cemetery with 30 slabs and box-shaped monuments. They are roughly carved, without any decorations. There are also several graves surrounded by stones arranged in irregular circles. The site is located on one of the mountain peaks, which offers a view of the wider area of Prijepolje.*



Prijepolje, grad na samoj granici s Crnom Gorom, svoje posjetitelje vodi tragovima starih naroda, još od vremena Rimljana, kroz spomenike poput Manastira Mileševe, Davidovice, Kumanice, srednjovekovnog grada Mileševca, Sahat kule, Ibrahim-Pašine džamije, Mahmut-begove džamije, Katoličke crkve itd. Oni su svjedoci stoljetnog postojanja i opstajanja kultura mnogih civilizacija.

Ugodna i svježna klima, bogati prirodni resursi, mir i tišina, šetnja, seoski način života, tradicionalne vještine i gostoprimstvo ljudi odlikuju ovaj kraj. Netaknute šume, bistri izvori i potoci, planine i kanjoni nude uživanje u spoju nenarušenih prirodnih ljepota i ekološki čistoj okolini i hrani. Neizostavna je posjeta Kamenj Gori, Sopotnici, Tičijem Polju, Babinama, Jabuci... U kanjonu Mileševke vidjet ćete Bjeloglavog supa u okruženju najjužnijeg izoliranog nalažišta endemo-reliktne vrste četinara - Pančićeve omorike.

Šetnja do Sopotničkih vodopada ili kanjonom rijeke Mileševke te splavarenje Limom zadovoljit će i avanturiste, ali svakako i ljubitelje prirodnih ljepota.



Prijepolje, a city at the very border with Montenegro, guides its visitors along the traces of old nations, dating back from the Roman age, through the monuments such as the monasteries Mileševa, Davidovica, Kumanica, the medieval town of Mileševac, Sahat Tower, Ibrahim Pasha mosque, Mahmut Bey mosque, Catholic church, etc. They are witnesses of a hundred-year long existence and survival of the cultures of many nations.

A pleasant and fresh climate, rich natural resources, peace and quiet, walking, rural way of life, traditional skills and hospitality of the people characterize the region. Intact forests, clear springs and creeks, mountains and canyons, offer pleasure in the combination between intact natural beauties and ecologically clean environment and food. A visit to the Kamena Gora, Sopotnica, Tičije Polje, Babine, Jabuka, etc. is a must. You might see a griffon vulture in the canyon of the Mileševka, in the surroundings of the southernmost isolated site of the endemic relic species of conifer – the Serbian spruce.

A walk to the Sopotnički waterfalls or through the canyon of the river Mileševka, as well as rafting down the Lim will satisfy both adventurers, as well as nature lovers.

Proces nominacije stećaka na UNESCO-vu listu svjetske baštine

Proces nominacije stećaka započeo je u Sarajevu u studenome 2009. godine potpisivanjem pisma namjere o zajedničkoj nominaciji predstavnika BiH, Crne Gore, Hrvatske i Srbije. Ovom nominacijom predviđen je upis 30-ak nekropola sa stećcima, reprezentativnih primjera iz četiri zemlje na listu Svjetske baštine UNESCO-a.

Projekt pripreme je trajao četiri i pol godine te je nominacijski dosje završen i predan Centru za svjetsku baštinu UNESCO-a. Planirano je da se 2015. godine uđe u nominacijski proces, a 2016. godine bi se trebali znati rezultati. Ono što stećke kandidira i u doglednoj budućnosti uvrštava na listu svjetske baštine je njihova univerzalna vrijednost. Projekt je u potpunosti prihvaćen od strane svih relevantnih državnih ustanova.



The Process of Nominating tombstones stećci for the UNESCO World Heritage List

The process of nominating V started in Sarajevo in November 2009, by signing a letter of intent about a joint nomination of the representatives of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, Croatia and Serbia. This nomination plans to register about 30 necropolises with stećci, representative specimens from four countries, on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

The preparation project lasted four and a half years, and the nomination file was completed and submitted to the UNESCO World Heritage Centre. It is supposed to enter the nomination process in 2015, and the results should be known in 2016. The thing that nominates tombstones stećci, and in the near future includes them on the world heritage list, is their universal value. The project has been accepted by all relevant state institutions.

Lista za UNESCO / List for the UNESCO:

Bosna i Hercegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina:

Radimlja - Stolac, Biskup - Konjic, Kalufi - Nevesinje, Borak, Burati - Rogatica, Maculj - Novi Travnik, Dugo Polje - Jablanica, Gvozdno - Kalinovik, Grebnice - Bunčići, Radmilovića Dubrava - Bileća, Bijača - Ljubuški, Olovci - Kladanj, Mramor, Musići - Olovo, Stare kuće, Donje Breške - Tuzla, Kučarin - Donje Polje, Žilići - Goražde, Boljuni - Stolac, Umoljani - Trnovo, Luburića polje - Sokolac, Potkuk, Bitunja - Berkovići i Mramorje, Buđ - Pale, Bečani - Šekovići, Mramor (Crkvina), Vrbica - Foča, Čengića bara - Kalinovik i Ravanjska Vrata - Kupres.

Hrvatska / Croatia:

Velika i Mala Crljivica - Cista Velika i Dubravka - Sveta Barbara - Konavle.

Crna Gora / Montenegro:

Grčko groblje - Novakovići, Žugića bara - Novakovići i Grčko groblje - Šćepan Polje.

Srbija / Serbia:

Mramorje - Perućac, Mramorje - Rastište i Grčko groblje - Hrta.

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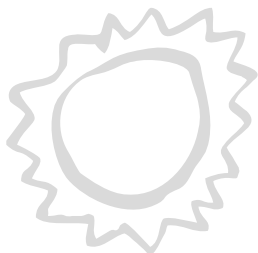
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