



POVIJESNA  
I KULTURNA  
BAŠTINA

HISTORICAL  
& CULTURAL  
HERITAGE

*Čačtat  
Konavle*



## POVIJESNA I KULTURNA BAŠTINA

Povijesna i kulturna baština Cavtata i Konavala od iznimne je vrijednosti. Na ovom malom prostoru moguće je pratiti hod povijesti i doživjeti duh civilizacija koje su ostavile trag na našem području od prapovijesti (Ilirske gomile u Mikulićima), preko rimskih vremena (Mitrej u Močićima), srednjeg vijeka (stećci), vremena Dubrovačke Republike (tvrđava Sokol, Franjevački samostani u Cavtatu i Pridvorju, sklop mlinica na rijeci Ljuta), pa sve do novije povijesti (Kuća Bukovac, Zbirka Baltazara Bogišića, Mauzolej obitelji Račić).

Identitet ljudi i prostora kroz povijest bio je iskazivan i kroz narodne nošnje. Konavoska narodna nošnja, posebice ženska, zbog svoje ljepote, elegancije i estetike, u sebi na poseban način utjelovljuje stoljetnu kulturu življenja ovdašnjih ljudi te je do današnjih dana ostala možda i najljepši predstavnik hrvatskog folklornog blaga.

Stoga nam je želja da ovom tematskom brošuram predstavimo najznačajnije povijesne i kulturne spomenike našeg područja koje smatramo vrijednim preporučiti vašoj pažnji.

## HISTORICAL & CULTURAL HERITAGE

Historical and cultural heritage of Cavtat and Konavle is of great value. In this small area it is possible to see into the pace of history and experience the spirit of the civilizations that have left traces in our area since prehistoric times (Illyrian piles in Mikulići), through the Roman period (Mithras in Močići), the Middle Ages (tombstones), the time of the Dubrovnik Republic (fortress Sokol, Franciscan Monasteries in Cavtat and Pridvorje, watermills on the River Ljuta), up to more recent history (Bukovac house, Baltazar Bogišić Collection, family Račić Mausoleum).

The identity of the people and the region throughout the history has been expressed by the national costumes. Konavle national costume, especially the women's, for their beauty, elegance and aesthetics, in a special way, embodies the centuries-old culture of living of local people and to this day it is perhaps the best representative of the Croatian folklore heritage.

This brochure introduces you to the most important historical and cultural heritage of our region which we consider worthwhile to recommend to your attention.

# Mauzolej obitelji Račić

Sveti Roko, Cavtat

Mauzolej poznate cavtatske brodovlasničke obitelji Račić (kipar Ivan Meštrović 1883. – 1962.), na groblju Sv. Roka u Cavtatu, sagrađen je 1921. godine na mjestu kapelice Sv. Roka iz 15. st. po želji oporučiteljice Marije Račić. Građen je od bijelog bračkog kamena u obliku kupole i u čitavoj građevini nema niti jednog komada drva ili nekog drugog materijala osim bronce, od koje su napravljena vrata i zvono.

Čitav mauzolej, od ulaza na kojem se nalaze dvije karijatide, preko svoda prekrivenog glavama anđela, poda na kojem se nalazi biblijska povijest koju simboliziraju četiri evanđelista, glavnog oltara i pobočnih lađa, pun je simbolike koja predstavlja tri osnovne etape ljudske sudbine: rođenje, život i smrt. Na zvonu salivenom također po Meštrovićevom nacrtu upisana je njegova prekrasna misao: "Saznaj tajnu ljubavi, riješit ćeš tajnu smrti i vjerovati da je život vječan".



# Mausoleum of Račić family

Sveti Roko, Cavtat

The mausoleum of the well-known ship-owners family Račić from Cavtat was built on St. Roko's cemetery. Following the will of the testatrix Marija Račić its construction took place in 1921., on the place of St. Roko's church from 15<sup>th</sup> c. It was built from the white stone from Brač in the form of cupola. In the whole building no other material but stone was used, except bronze for the door, bell and angel.

The whole mausoleum is full of symbolic representing three basic stages of human fate: birth, life and death. This is contained in the ornaments such as the heads of angels on the vault; the symbols of four evangelists on the floor, the main alter and the lateral naves. On the bell founded on Meštrović's design we find his beautiful thought: "Comprehend the secret of love and you will solve the secret of death and believe that the life is eternal".



## Kuća Bukovac

Bukovčeva 5, Cavtat

Kuća Bukovac rodna je kuća i muzej Vlaha Bukovca (1855–1922), najznačajnijeg hrvatskog slikara međunarodnog ugleda s kraja 20. st. Radi se o tipičnoj cavtatskoj kući s kraja 18. i početka 19. st., kamenoj dvokatnici s ulaznom *kortom* i prostranim stražnjim vrtom. Posebnost ove kuće čini njena unutrašnjost - zidni oslici kojima ju je mladi Bukovac ukrasio. U bogatom stalnom postavu muzeja nalaze se djela Vlaha Bukovca koja predstavljaju sve faze slikarevog opusa i prate njegov životni put – od najranijih radova nastalih u Cavtatu i Americi prije akademskog školovanja, preko pariškog, zagrebačkog, cavtatskog i praškog perioda. Osim slika i crteža Vlaha Bukovca, izložena je zbirka namještaja te osobni slikarevi predmeti koji svjedoče o izuzetno zanimljivom životu Bukovca i njegove obitelji. U zasebnom izložbenom prostoru Kuće Bukovac održavaju se povremene izložbe iz fundusa muzeja ili izložbe suvremene umjetnosti.



## Vlaho Bukovac House

Bukovčeva 5, Cavtat

The Bukovac House is the childhood home and museum of Vlaho Bukovac (1855-1922), the most important Croatian painter of the fin de siècle, who to this day enjoys an international reputation. The building, a stone structure of two floors with an entrance courtyard and spacious back garden, preserves the architecture typical of Cavtat houses from 1800. Its interior sets it apart: several rooms of the house are decorated with murals executed by the young Bukovac. The museum's rich permanent collection contains pieces from Vlaho Bukovac's entire oeuvre, from juvenilia to works made during his mature periods in Paris, Zagreb, Cavtat and Prague. Apart from paintings and drawings, furniture and other personal belongings that testify to the extraordinary life of the artist and his family, are on permanent display in the Bukovac House. Temporary exhibitions from the museum's holdings or of contemporary art are held in a special section of the museum.



## Zbirka Baltazara Bogišića

Obala Dr. A. Starčevića 18, Cavtat

Zbirka je utemeljena 1909–1912, a u sastavu Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti djeluje od 1955. godine.

Baltazar Bogišić (Cavtat, 1834. – Rijeka, 1908.), bio je pravnik i znanstvenik europskog ugleda, kozmopolit stalno nastanjen u Parizu od 1875. godine, redoviti član Hrvatske akademije znanosti i umjetnosti od njena osnutka 1867., član niza drugih akademija i znanstvenih društava te nositelj nekoliko visokih europskih odličja.

U zbirci je pohranjeno više od 35 000 predmeta knjižne, muzejske i arhivske građe. Posebno se ističe zbirka grafike te znalački sabrana numizmatička kolekcija. Bogišićeva knjižnica, zbog brojnih raritetnih i unikatnih izdanja ide u red najdragocjenijih spomeničkih knjižnica u Hrvatskoj. Jedinstvenu znanstvenu vrijednost ima i bogata arhivska građa koju je Bogišić prikupio te njegova izuzetno velika osobna prepiska. Knežev dvor sjedište je Bogišićeve zbirke od 1958. godine.

Posjetiteljima je dostupna i izložba „Raznolikosti Bogišićeve ostavštine“, u koju je uvršten jedan dio rijetkih predmeta (slike, grafike, fotografije, mobilijar, posuđe, etnografski predmeti, knjige rukopisi, dokumenti i drugo).



## Baltazar Bogišić Collection

Obala Dr. A. Starčevića 18, Cavtat

The collection was established in 1909 - 1912. and since 1955 is part of Croatian Academy of Science and Art.

Baltazar Bogišić (Cavtat, 1834. – Rijeka, 1908.), was a jurist and scientist of a European fame with permanent residence in Paris since 1875, a full member of Croatian Academy of Science and Art since its foundation in 1867, a member of many other Academies and Scientific societies, and a holder of several European decorations.

The collection contains more than 35 000 items of book, museum and archive holdings. Special feature includes a collection of graphics and masterfully assembled numismatics.

Bogišić library, due to its rare and unique editions, ranks among the most precious monumental libraries in Croatia. A rich archive holdings and his amazingly large personal correspondence represent an important scientific value.

Since 1958. the seat of Bogišić collection is at Rector's Palace.

Exhibition "Diversity of Bogišić inheritance" includes some of the rare items such as paintings, prints, photographs, furniture, pottery, ethnographic objects, books, manuscripts, documents, etc.

## Crkva Sv. Nikole

Svetog Nikole 1, Cavtat

Župna crkva sv. Nikole izgrađena je u 15. st. a u kasnijem razdoblju je nekoliko puta pregrađivana. U crkvi se nalazi nekoliko vrijednih slikarskih djela poput pale Carmella Reggia na glavnom oltaru s početka 19. st. te četiri slike u oltarnom prostoru s prikazima Evanđelista autora Vlaha Bukovca iz 1910. godine

## St. Nicholas's church

Svetog Nikole 1, Cavtat

St. Nicholas Parish church was built in the 15<sup>th</sup> c., and in the later period was dammed several times. In the church are exhibited several paintings from the early 19<sup>th</sup> c. such as altarpiece of Carmello Reggio at the main altar as well as four paintings depicting the Evangelists within the altar area, painted by Bukovac at 1910.



## Pinakoteka

Svetog Nikole 3, Cavtat

Pinakoteka župne crkve Sv. Nikole u Cavtatu utemeljena je 1952. godine. Ova vrijedna zbirka slika, plastike i crkvenog liturgijskog posuđa, smještena je u prostoru neposredno uz župni dom. Među mnogim vrijednim umjetničkim djelima ističu se ikona s prikazom Sv. Nikole iz 15. st., alabasterni reljef glave Sv. Ivana iz 15. st., ikona Sv. Nikole iz 15. st., Sv. Sebastijan baroknog slikara bolonjske škole Benedetta Genarrija, djela sicilijanskog slikara Carmela Reggija (18/19. st.) te djela velikog hrvatskog slikara Vlaha Bukovca (19/20 st.).



## Pinakotheca

Svetog Nikole 3, Cavtat

Pinakotheca of the St. Nicholas Parish church in Cavtat was founded in 1952. This valuable collection of paintings, sculptures and church liturgical vessels is located in the house next to the Parish house. Among many valuable Works of art stand out the icon of St. Nicholas, an alabaster relief of the St. John's head, an icon of St. Nicholas, all from 15<sup>th</sup> c., as well as St. Sebastian painted by Benedetto Genarri, baroque painter of the Bologna school and art works of Sicilian painter Carmelo Reggio (18/19 c.) and great Croatian painter Vlaho Bukovac (19/20 c.).

## Samostan Gospe od snijega

Šetalište rat 2, Cavtat

Samostan se nalazi u zapadnom dijelu povijesne gradske jezgre. Osnovan je 1484. godine, građen tijekom 15/16. st., a značajne preinake doživljava od 18. do 20. st.

U crkvi se čuva nekoliko vrijednih slikarskih djela: oltarna slika dubrovačkog slikara Božidara Vlatkovića s kraja 15. st., poliptih dubrovačkog majstora Vicka Lovrina (1509/10), te luneta Gospa od Cavtata Vlaha Bukovca iz 1909. godine.



## Monastery of Our Lady of the Snows

Šetalište rat 2, Cavtat

The monastery is located in the western part of the historical city centre. It was established in the 1484. and built during the 15<sup>th</sup>/16<sup>th</sup> c. Significant modification within the monastery was done from 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> c.

In the church are exhibited several valuable paintings: altar painting of Dubrovnik painter Božidar Vlatković from the end of 15<sup>th</sup> c., polyptych of Dubrovnik master Vicko Lovrin (1509/10), and the lunette of Lady of Cavtat painted in 1909 by Cavtat painter Vlaho Bukovac.

## Vila Banac

Trumbićev put 25, Cavtat

Vila Banac smještena je na samom početku cavtatskog poluotoka Sustjepan. Građena je 1928. godine za brodovlasničku obitelj Boža Banca. Arhitekti zgrade su Harold Bilinić i Lavoslav Horvat.

Vila Banac jedno je od najuspjelijih arhitektonskih rješenja u stambenoj arhitekturi 20. st. u Cavtatu i Konavlima.

U Vili Banac danas je sjedište općine Konavle.



## Villa Banac

Trumbićev put 25, Cavtat

Villa Banac is located at the very beginning of the Cavtat peninsula Sustjepan. It was built in 1928 for the shipping family of Božo Banac. The architects of the building are Harold Bilinić and Lavoslav Horvat.

Villa Banac is one of the most successful architectural solutions in residential architecture in the 20<sup>th</sup> c. in Cavtat and Konavle.

At Villa Banac today is the seat of Municipality of Konavle.

## Samostan Sv. Vlaha

Pridvorje

Franjevački samostan Sv. Vlaha osnovan je 1429. godine, nakon što je tada moćna Dubrovačka Republika svom teritoriju priključila prostor Konavala. Gradnja samostana trajala je tijekom 15. st., a svoj konačni oblik dobija u drugoj polovici 16. st.

Samostan je smješten ispod Kneževa dvora, sjedišta dubrovačkog kneza u ovom dijelu Dubrovačke Republike. Crkva je obnovljena i posvećena 1822. godine. U crkvi se čuva drveno raspelo, rad kipara Jurja Petrovića, nastalo sredinom 15. st. Na glavnom oltaru nalazi se oltarna pala Celestina Medovića iz 1880. Platan ispred samostana posađen je 1810.



## Monastery of St. Blaise

Pridvorje

Franciscan monastery of St. Blaise was founded in 1429. after the region of Konavle became part of Dubrovnik Republic. Construction of the monastery lasted through the 15<sup>th</sup> c. The monastery is located below the Rector's Palace, the seat of Dubrovnik's Prince in this part of the Dubrovnik Republic. The church has been restored and consecrated in 1822. There is also a wooden cross, the work of sculptor Juraj Petrović, created in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> c. At the main altar there is the altarpiece of Celestin Medović from 1880. Plane tree in front of the monastery is planted in 1810.

## Crkva Sv. Nikole

Čilipi

Crkva je podignuta 1853. na mjestu manje renesansne crkve. Posvećena je 1858. godine.

Smještena je na trgu u središtu Čilipa. Pravilne je orijentacije, trobrodna, bazilikalnog tipa s polukružnom apsidom kojoj je s istoka po osi glavne lađe pridružena pravokutna sakristija. U ratnom razaranju 1991. godine crkva je teško stradala, kada joj je spaljena sakristija sa svim misnim ruhom i relikvijarima, a crkva i zvonik znatno su oštećeni.

## St. Nicholas's church

Čilipi

The church was built in 1853, at the site of a minor renaissance church, and consecrated in 1858.

It is located in the centre of Čilipi. Proper orientation, three-aisled, basilica type, with a semicircular apse to which is attached a rectangular sacristy by the main axis. In the 1991. the church was heavily damaged - it was burned with the entire sacristy, Mass attire and relics; the church and its bell tower have been significantly damaged.





## Zavičajni muzej Konavala

Beroje 49, Čilipi

Zavičajni muzej Konavala nalazi se na središnjem čilipskom trgu. U zgradi nekadašnje seoske blagajne, čuva se i izlaže etnološka građa Konavala. Osnovana 1974. godine kao Zavičajna kuća Konavala, zgrada je 1991. spaljena te je nepovratno izgubljen dio muzejskog inventara.

Zavičajni muzej Konavala danas čuva vrijednu etnološku zbirku koja se kontinuirano obogaćuje novim muzejskim predmetima. Izložene su najkvalitetnije ženske i muške konavoske narodne nošnje, vezenine i ostalo tekstilno rukotvorstvo, nakit, oružje, uporabni predmeti i glazbala.

U stalnom postavu muzeja nalazi se i izbor vezenina i uzoraka veza Vezilačke udruge Jelke Miš koja je djelovala u Cavtatu između dva svjetska rata.



## Konavle County House

Beroje 49, Čilipi

Konavle County House is located in the central square of Čilipi. A building, that used to be the village treasury, now treasures the ethnological fortune of Konavle, displayed in the ambience of a typical Konavle house. It was founded in 1974 and in 1991 the House was burned so an significant portion of the inventory was irreparably lost.

The collection now holds about 500 items such as male and female folk costumes of the highest quality, embroidery and other textile handcrafts, jewellery, arms, musical instruments and items used in the everyday life.

The permanent display includes a selection of the traditional needlework made by the Cavtat folklore society Jelka Miš.





## Konavoska narodna nošnja Konavoski vez

Konavoska narodna nošnja i vez neodvojivo su povezani s načinom života lokalnog stanovništva te odražavaju društvene i kulturne posebnosti ovog kraja.

Konavoski vez je osnovni dekorativni element ženske nošnje koji se vezao na poprsnicama i orukavlju. Originalno je vezen svilenim koncem, koji se dobivao od dudova svilca koji se posebno brižno i pažljivo uzgajao u svakoj konavoskoj kući i bojao prirodnim bojama. Strogo simetrični geometrijski motivi u bezbroj oblika najčešće su rađeni u crvenoj, crnoj i tamnozelenoj boji sa zlatnožutim obrubima.

Ženska konavoska nošnja na jedinstven način, skladom prirodnih materijala od kojih je izrađena, ukrasnih elemenata konavoskog veza, nakita i pojedinih dijelova odjeće daje Konavokama posebnu eleganciju kroz čitav život, od djevojaštva do starosti.

Iako u osnovnim elementima jednaka (ukrasi prsa i orukavlja, naglašen struk, duljina do gležnja, pokrivalo za glavu), konavoska nošnja je kroz detalje progovarala o imovnom, a posebno socijalnom statusu žene (djevojka, udana žena, udovica i sl.).

Zbog svoje ljepote i izrazite prilagodljivosti, konavoski se vez danas aplicira na brojne uporabne predmete (stolnjake, ženske torbice, ukrasne elemente za svečane haljine, podmetače, jastuke, etuije za naočale, uokvirene slike konavoskog veza i dr.), održavajući na taj način tradiciju rukotvorstva živom, ali i promovirajući na najbolji način Konavle širom svijeta.





## Konavle national costume Konavle embroidery

Konavle national costume and embroidery are inseparably related to local lifestyle and reflect social and cultural particularities of the region. The Konavle embroidery is the decorative basic element of the women's costumes, which was embroidered onto breast and sleeves. Originally, it was stitched with silk, won from the cocoons of the silk moth, carefully and attentively grown in each Konavle house and dyed with natural colours. The strictly symmetrical and geometrical motives in countless forms were mostly worked out in red, black and dark-green colour with a golden-yellow border.

Due to the harmony of the natural materials, out of which it is made, the ornaments of the Konavle embroidery, the jewels and the single pieces of women costumes confer to the women of Konavle a very particular elegance throughout her entire life, from the girl's age to the ripe old age.

Although equal in the basic elements (breast and sleeve ornament, an accentuated waist, the ankle-deep length, the headdress), with its details the Konavle costumes also showed the wealth and especially the social status of the woman (girl, wife, widow and similar).

For its beauty and the extreme adaptability, the Konavle embroidery is applied to many of today's objects of utility (table-cloths, purses, decorative elements for evening gowns, table mats, pillowslips, spectacle cases, framed pictures of the Konavle embroidery and other). This way, the tradition of the handcraft is kept up, and thus Konavle is world-wide promoted in the best way.



## Crkva Sv. Dimitrija

Gabrile

Crkva Sv. Dimitrija datira iz 11/12 st. Pripada cjelini pre-dromaničke arhitekture Dalmacije. Jedini je takav sačuvani primjer na području Konavala te svjedoči o rasprostiranju starohrvatske kulture na ovom području.

Uz crkvu se nalazi kasnosrednjovjekovna nekropola (stećci) u obliku ploča i sanduka, datirana u 14. i 15. st. Gotovo svi stećci su bogato reljefno ukrašeni figuralnim i dekorativnim motivima poput plesa, konjanika s pticom, arkada, friza životinja, štita s mačem i križa rascvjetalih krakova.



## St. Demetrius church

Gabrile

St. Demetrius church dates from 11<sup>th</sup>/12<sup>th</sup> c. It belongs to the whole pre-Romanesque architecture of Dalmatia. Being the only surviving example of such architecture in Konavle spreads the evidence of the old Croatian culture in this area.

Beside the church is late mediaeval necropolis (tombstones) in the form of panels and boxes, dated 14<sup>th</sup>/15<sup>th</sup> c. Almost all of the tombstones are richly decorated with relief figural and decorative motifs like dances, horsemen with a bird, the arcade, the frieze of animals, a shield with a sword and the cross of flowering branches.

## Mitrej

Močići

Mitrej u Močićima jedinstveni je primjer speleja - svetišta mitraičkog kulta in situ u Hrvatskoj. Štovanje indoiranskog božanstva Sunca i svjetlosti donijeli su rimski vojnici čije su kohorte u antičko doba bile smještene nedaleko od ovog svetišta. Nad otvorom špilje, u živoj stijeni uklesan je standardni prikaz Mitre kako ubija bika, simbol rađanja novog života. Božanstvo je prikazano u istočnjačkoj odjeći sa frigijskom kapom kao i ostali likovi koji prate tu scenu: dodafori Kautes i Kautopates smješteni s lijeve i desne strane centralnog prikaza. Ostali pratitelji prikaza tauroktonije su škorpion, zmija, pas, gavran te motiv sunca i mjeseca u gornjem lijevom i desnom kutu. Reljef se datira u kraj 3. st. U neposrednoj blizini mitreja s istočne strane u stijeni jedva su vidljivi ostaci reljefa s prikazom ilirskog božanstva Silvana (Vidasusa).



## Mithras

Močići

Mithras in the village Močići is unique example of spelei - in situ Mithraic cult in Croatia. The worship of Indo Iranian divinity of the sun and the light was brought by Roman soldiers, whose cohorts in ancient times were located not far from this shrine. Above the entrance to the cave, carved into the bedrock is the standard view of Mithras killing the bull, the symbol of the birth of new life. Other attendants are scorpion, snake, dog, raven and the motif of the sun and moon in the upper left and right corner. The relief is dated to the end of 3<sup>rd</sup> c. Nearby Mithras from the eastern side in the rock are barely visible remains of reliefs depicting the Illyrian divinity Silvanus (Vidasus).

# Ilirske gomile

Mikulići

U neposrednoj blizini sela, na dominantnom položaju, ne daleko od crkve sv. Đurđa nalazi se velika gomila. Ovaj prapovjesni tumul, humak od nabacanog kamenja, vjerojatno je još u brončano ili željezno doba podignut nad jednim ili više grobova. Gomila ima promjer od 45m i visinu od 6,60m. Sačinjena je od većih i sitnijih komada lomljenog, neobrađenog vapnenca. Vrh joj zaravnjen pa možemo pretpostaviti da je izvorno bila još viša. U krugu od nekoliko kilometara nalazi se veliki broj gomila, a oko 2 km istočno od velike gomile uzvisina je koja nosi ime Gradac što bi moglo biti prapovjesno gradinsko naselje kojemu su ove gomile i pripadale.



# Illyrian piles

Mikulići

Directly close to the village of Mikulići, in a dominant position, come across the stone pile – prehistoric tumuli, a mound made from laid rocks, probably raised above graves back in the Bronze or Iron Age. The stone pile consists of larger and smaller pieces of breakable, untreated limestone and has a 45m diameter and height of 6.6m. The top is levelled, hence it is to be presumed that the original was even higher. In an area of few kilometres, there are a large number of stone piles, at a greater height it carries the name Gradac, which might be a town settlement to which these stone piles belonged.

# Stećci

Brotnice

Uz crkvu sv. Luke u Brotnicama nalazi se jedna od najvrijednijih srednjovjekovnih nekropola ovog područja. Sačuvano je desetak nadgrobnjaka - stećaka (sanduci, ploče i jedan sljemenjak), a 6 ih je reljefno ukrašeno figuralnim, biljnim i simboličkim motivima. Najbrojniji su figuralni prikazi: ženski likovi, motivi konjanika, scene lova i kola. Pored zoomorfnih i antropomorfnih motiva te vitica i rozeta, javljaju se simbolički motivi križa, zvijezde i polumjeseca. Najreprezentativniji je sljemenjak ukrašen plitkim reljefom sa svih strana, s motivima stiliziranog križa, polumjeseca, rozete, konjanika sa sokolom, kola, ptice, jelena i košute te natpisom bosančicom. Stećak potječe vjerojatno iz 15. st.



# Tombstones

Brotnice

Along with Church of St. Lucas in Brotnice is located one of the most valuable medieval necropolis in this area. A dozen gravestones – tombstones is preserved (chests, tables and a ridge), and six of them are decorated with relief figural, floral and symbolic motifs. The most numerous are the figural views: female characters, the motives of horsemen, hunting scenes and dances. In addition to zoomorphic and anthropomorphic motifs, tendrils and rosettes, there are as well symbolic motif of the cross, star and crescent moon.

The most representative is the ridge decorated with shallow relief on all sides, depicting a stylized cross, crescent moon, rosettes, a horseman with a falcon, dances, birds, deer and hinds and Bosnian Cyrillic lettering. Tombstones probably originate from the 15<sup>th</sup> c.

# Tvrđava Sokol

Dubravka

Tvrđava Sokol ili Soko Grad, najveća je, a po smještaju u brdskom prijevoju prema Bosanskom zaleđu, i izuzetno važna utvrda iz vremena Dubrovačke Republike. Izgrađena je na lokaciji ilirske i rimske fortifikacije, o čemu svjedoče ostaci keramike i rimske cigle u njenim zidinama. Svojim oblikom prilagođena je prirodnoj stijeni na kojoj je izgrađena, a bojom kamena srasla je u okoliš. Krajnji oblik dobija u 15. st. Kada prelazi u vlasništvo Dubrovačke Republike. Dubrovačka Republika je zbog strateške važnosti ove tvrđave u nju neprestano ulagala, te je tvrđava raspolagala cisternom, zgradom za streljivo, skladištem vina i hrane, stanom kaštelana, stražarnicama, zgradom za vojnike, te zgradom za smještaj žena i djece iz obližnjih sela u slučaju ratne opasnosti. Tvrđava je napuštena nakon Kandijskih ratova 1669.

## Fort Sokol

Dubravka

Fort Sokol or Soko Grad is the biggest and, for its location on the mountain pass towards Bosnian hinterland, exceptionally important fort from the period of Dubrovnik Republic. It was built on the site of an Illyrian and Roman fortification, the proofs for which are the roman details and roman bricks in its walls. With its form it is adjusted to the natural cliff on which it was build. The fort gets its final shape in the 15<sup>th</sup> c. when it comes into the possession of the Dubrovnik Republic. Due to its strategic importance, the Republic was always investing in the fortress. It had a cistern, an ammunition dump, a storehouse for wine and food, the accommodation premises for the "castellan", a guard - house and a building for the soldiers. It also had a separate building for the accommodation of woman and children from the nearby villages in case of war danger. The fort was abandoned after the Cretan war in 1669.



# Sklop mlinica na rijeci Ljuta

Ljuta

U zaštićenom prirodnom krajoliku rijeke Ljute nalazi se sustav mlinica i stupa. Sastoji se od osam mlinica za brašno, dvije mlinice za ulje i tri stupe. Prije prelaska Konavala pod vlast Dubrovačke Republike početkom 15. st. na rijeci su u gornjem toku postojala četiri mlina. Nakon 1550. godine izgrađeni su “donji mlinovi”, cjelokupni sustav koji se očuvao i do danas. Mlinice i stupe funkcionirale su na sustavu kanala, a dio donjih mlinova napajao se i trima akveduktima. Većina mlinica smještena je na zapadnoj obali rijeke, dok se na istočnoj obali nalazi stupa Đivanović. Sustav ovih gospodarskih objekata bio je kroz povijest od velikog značaja, kako za Konavle tako i za cijelu Dubrovačku Republiku.

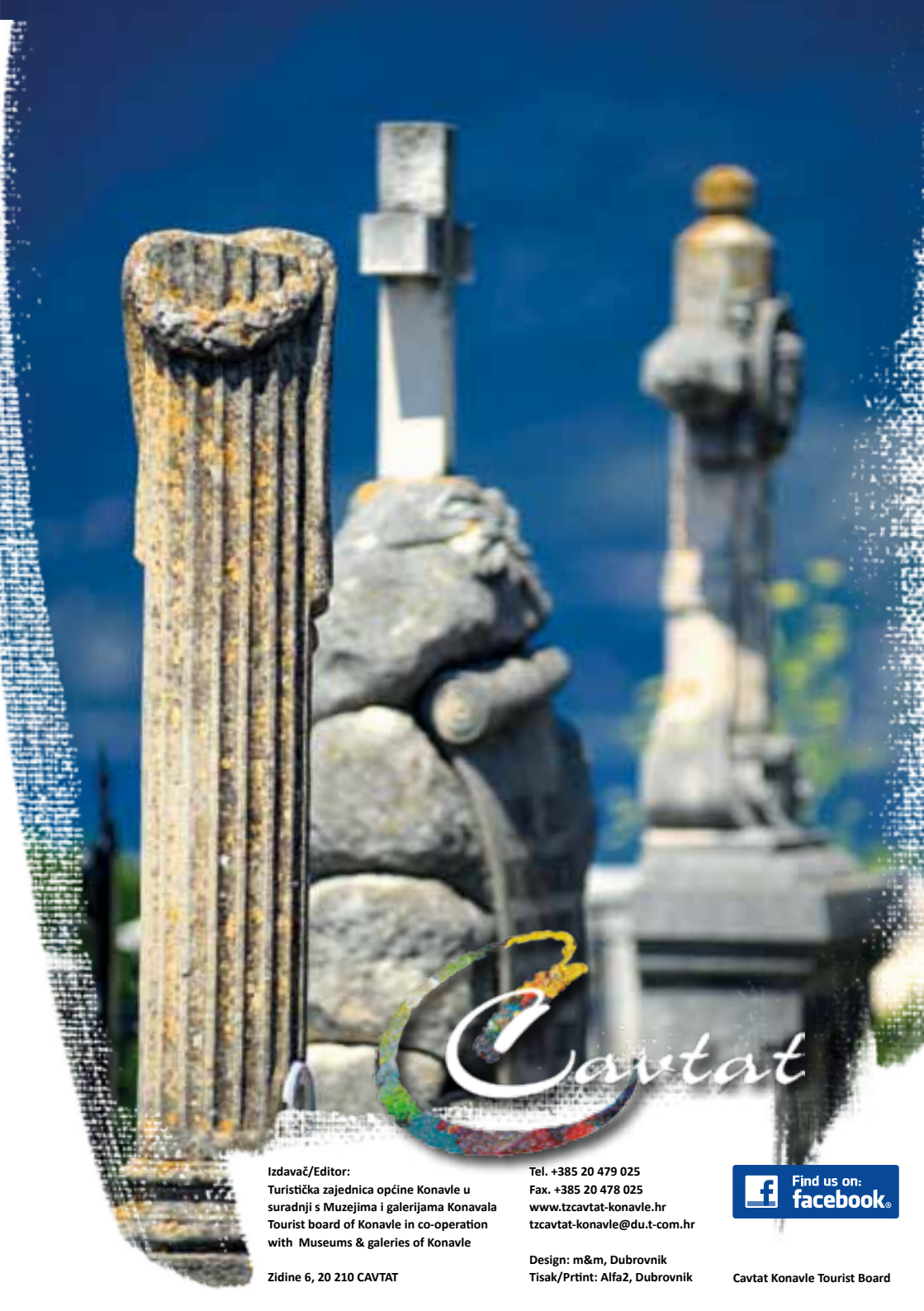


## Mills on the river Ljuta

Ljuta

In a protected natural landscape of the river Ljuta is located the watermill and stamp system. It consisted of eight flour mills, two oil mills and three stamp mills. Prior to joining Konavle under the authority of the Republic of Dubrovnik in the 15<sup>th</sup> c. in the upper stream of the river existed four mills. After 1550 the system called “lower mills” was built and has been preserved until today. The functioning of the mills was based on a canal system, and some of them were driven by three aqueducts. Most of the mills were on the western bank of the river apart from the Đivanović stamp mill, which was on the eastern bank. The mill system was extremely important for the economy of Konavle and the Dubrovnik Republic as a whole.





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