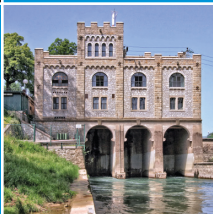


Kulturne rute Vijeća Europe u Republici Hrvatskoj

Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe
in the Republic of Croatia

2021



Republika
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Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
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Uvod

Introduction

Vijeće Europe pokrenulo je program Kulturne rute Vijeća Europe 1987. godine s ciljem otkrivanja i predstavljanja zajedničke bogate i raznolike kulturne baštine, boljeg razumijevanja europskog kulturnog identiteta te spajanje ljudi i mjesta u zajednički kulturni prostor.

Kulturne rute pokrivaju cijeli niz različitih tema, od arheologije, arhitekture i krajolika do religijskih utjecaja, od gastronomije i nematerijalne baštine do znamenitih osoba europske umjetnosti, glazbe i književnosti.

Program potiče edukativnu i kulturnu razmjenu, a obogaćivanjem kulturne turističke ponude otkriva manje atraktivne i poznate destinacije u kojima osnažuje kulturni, društveni i ekonomski razvoj, samoodrživost, kulturni i odgovorni turizam.

Vijeće Europe definira kulturne rute kao „projekte suradnje u područjima kulturnog naslijeđa edukativnog karaktera i turizma, koji su usmjereni na razvoj i promociju itinerara ili niza itinerara utemeljen u povijesnim rutama, kulturnim konceptima, istaknutim ličnostima ili fenomenima od transnacionalne važnosti i značaja za razumijevanje i poštivanje zajedničkih europskih vrijednosti”. Kulturne rute u svom djelovanju provode temeljna načela Vijeća Europe: ljudska prava, demokraciju, kulturnu raznolikost i interkulturalni dijalog.

Svaka ruta predstavlja europske vrijednosti koje su zajedničke najmanje trima državama, a kao rezultat znanstvenog istraživanja multidisciplinarnog tima stručnjaka oslikavanjem europske memorije, povijesti, baštine i identiteta doprinosi interpretaciji raznolikosti suvremene Europe.

Odbor ministara Vijeća Europe 2010. godine donio je Prošireni djelomični sporazum o kulturnim rutama (EPA) kako bi omogućio bolju suradnju država članica. Sporazum okuplja 35 države članice zajedno s Republikom Hrvatskom, koja mu je pristupila 2016. godine.

Za provedbu i donošenje certifikata Kulturna ruta Vijeća Europe, koji je dokaz i jamstvo izvrsnosti, zadužen je Upravni odbor EPA-e, a pod pokroviteljstvom Vijeća Europe kulturnim rutama upravlja Europski institut za kulturne rute u Luxembourg koji je kao tehnička agencija programa osnovan 1998. godine.

Otkad je Vijeće Europe 1987. godine predložilo prvu kulturnu rutu Hodočasnički put Santiago de Compostela, do danas je certificirano 45 kulturnih ruta Vijeća Europe od kojih njih 14 prolazi Republikom Hrvatskom.

The Cultural Routes of the Council of Europe programme was first launched by the Council of Europe in 1987 with a purpose of discovering and promoting a shared rich and diverse cultural heritage, gaining a better understanding of European cultural identity, and bringing people and places together into one common cultural space.

The routes cover an entire range of different themes, from archeology, architecture and landscape to religious influences, from gastronomy and intangible heritage to the most distinguished names of European art, music and literature.

The programme supports cultural and educational exchanges, and by enriching cultural tourism experiences, it aims to discover both less attractive and famous destinations in order to enhance their cultural and socio-economic development, sustainability, as well as cultural and responsible tourism.

The Council of Europe officially defines Cultural Routes as ‘a cultural, educational heritage and tourism co-operation project aiming at the development and promotion of an itinerary or a series of itineraries based on a historic route, a cultural concept, figure or phenomenon with a transnational importance and significance for the understanding and respect of common European values’.

The Cultural Routes promote the principles which underlie the fundamental values of the Council of Europe: human rights, democracy, cultural diversity, and intercultural dialogue.

Each route represents European values common to at least three European countries while at the same time contributes to an interpretation of the diversity of present-day Europe as a result of scientific research carried out by a multidisciplinary team of experts, illustrating European memory, history, heritage, and identity.

In 2010, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe adopted an Enlarged Partial Agreement (EPA) in order to enable a closer cooperation between the member states. The Agreement comprises 35 member states including Croatia, which joined in 2016.

The Governing Board of the EPA seeks to implement and issue the ‘Cultural Route of the Council of Europe’ certification, which stands as a certificate of excellence, and, under the auspices of the Council of Europe, the routes are operated by the European Institute of Cultural Routes in Luxembourg, set up in 1998 as a technical agency of the programme.

Ever since 1987, when the Council of Europe proposed the Santiago de Compostela Pilgrim Routes as the very first cultural route, 45 cultural routes of the Council of Europe have been certified to date, 14 of which pass through the Republic of Croatia.



Feničanska ruta Phoenicians' Route



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

MULTICULTOUR

Udruga mediteranskih kulturnih ruta i Feničanska kulturna ruta

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Feničanska ruta Vijeća Europe mreža je velikih nautičkih ruta koje su drevne mediteranske civilizacije koristile još od 12. stoljeća pr. Kr. kao glavne trgovinske i kulturne linije komunikacije na Sredozemnom moru. Kroz ove rute Feničani su potaknuli veliku civilizaciju koja pridonosi stvaranju mediteranske kulturne zajednice („koine“). Ti su putovi postali sastavnim i temeljnim dijelom mediteranske kulture. Danas ti putovi simboliziraju međukulturni model na kojem se zasniva Mediteranska kulturna ruta koja prelazi brojne zemlje i tri različita kontinenta. Utemeljen u nasljeđu drevnih civilizacija na Sredozemnom moru, međukulturni dijalog ostvaruje se s ciljem održivog, odgovornog i kreativnog razvitka ovog područja. Tim rutama, vrlo bogatim poviješću, kretale su se robe i usluge, ali i kulturne razmjene. Godine 1994.

„Feničanska ruta“ nominirana je za ulazak u okvir programa kulturnih ruta Vijeća Europe. Godine 2003. ruta je ugrađena u program, a 2007. prepoznata je i odobrena njezina upravljačka struktura. Godine 2016. Svjetska turistička organizacija (UNWTO) osnovala je Radnu skupinu za Feničansku rutu Vijeća Europe u suradnji s Europskim institutom

kulturnih ruta, Ministarstvom turizma Libanona i nekoliko mediteranskih zemalja. Feničanska ruta Vijeća Europe međunarodna je konfederacija koja uključuje više od 10 teritorijalnih i tematskih mreža što surađuju u razvoju novih modela za unaprjeđenje kulturne i prirodne, materijalne i nematerijalne baštine u kontekstu međukulturnog dijaloga na Mediteranu. Feničanska ruta Vijeća Europe surađuje s međunarodnim i nacionalnim institucijama koje se bave promicanjem kulturne, materijalne i nematerijalne, prirodne baštine i kulturnih krajolika, uključujući ICOM i OITS/ISTO International Social Tourism Organisation. Punopravnom članicom Feničanske rute Vijeća Europe kojom upravlja MultiCulTour – Udruga mediteranskih kulturnih ruta i Feničanske rute, Republika Hrvatska je postala 2018. godine.



The Phoenicians' Route of the Council of Europe is a network of large nautical routes used by ancient Mediterranean civilizations since the 12th century BC as the main commercial and cultural communication line in the Mediterranean. Through these routes, the Phoenicians' encouraged a great civilization that contributes to the creation of a Mediterranean cultural community (“koine”). These routes have become an integral and fundamental part of the Mediterranean culture. Today, these routes symbolize the inter-cultural model on which the Mediterranean Cultural Route, crossing numerous countries and three different continents, is based. Based on the heritage of ancient civilizations in the Mediterranean Sea, intercultural dialogue is pursued with the aim of sustainable, responsible and creative development of this area. The exchanges of goods and services, as well as cultural exchanges, were

carried out on these routes with a very rich history. In 1994 the “Phoenicians' Route” was nominated to enter the Cultural Route of the Council of Europe programme. In 2003, the route was incorporated into the programme and in 2007 its management structure was recognized and approved. In 2016 The World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) set up a Working Group on the Phoenicians' Route of the Council of Europe

in cooperation with the European Institute of Cultural Routes, the Ministry of Tourism of Lebanon and several Mediterranean countries. The Phoenicians' Route is an international confederation involving more than 10 territorial and thematic networks collaborating to develop new models for the promotion of cultural and natural, tangible and intangible heritage in the context of intercultural dialogue in the Mediterranean. The Phoenicians' Route Council of Europe collaborates with international and national institutions that promote the cultural, tangible and intangible, natural heritage and cultural landscapes, including the ICOM and OITS/ISTO International Social Tourism Organisation. In 2018, Croatia became a full member of the Phoenician Route operated by MultiCulTour - the Association of Mediterranean Cultural Routes and the Phoenicians' Route.

LJVEVA STRANA: GORE LJJEVO: Poreč, Hrvatska; MALE SLIKE: Brončana kovanica feničanske kolonije Kartage, ostava iz Mazina (Arheološki muzej u Zagrebu); Stakleni privjesak, Nadin, Hrvatska; GORE DESNO: Restauracija Mozaika Ljubavi, Častulo; DOLJE LJJEVO: Uspón na Etnu; DOLJE DESNO: Arheološki park Selinunte, Sicilija (foto: Flavio Leone)

LEFT SIDE: UPPER LEFT: Poreč, Croatia; SMALL PICTURES: Bronze coin of the Phoenician colony of Carthage, hoard from Mazin (Archaeological Museum in Zagreb); Glass pendant, Nadin, Croatia; UPPER RIGHT: Restoration of the Mosaic of Love, Častulo; BOTTOM LEFT: Ascent to Mount Etna; BOTTOM RIGHT: Archaeological Park of Selinunte, Sicily (photo by Flavio Leone)



Ruta sv. Martina

Saint Martin of Tours Route



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



KULTURNI CENTAR SV. MARTIN
HRVATSKA

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Prisjećajući se Martinova životnoga puta, prepoznajemo njegovu široku europsku dimenziju. Od Mađarske (rođen oko 316. godine u današnjem Szombathelyju) i Italije (školovanje u Paviji), preko Francuske (Amiens) i Njemačke (Worms) gdje je bio vojnik, Martin je prolazio Europom, nastavljajući potom svoju evanđeosku misiju tijekom redovničkoga i biskupskoga djelovanja u gradu Toursu gdje je umro 397. godina. Nakon sedamnaest stoljeća oživljavamo njegov europski put. Na simbolici Martinova dijeljenja plašta s prosjacom u Amiensu razvijamo Martinovo milosrđe na smjernicama suvremenih europskih promišljanja 21. stoljeća, predstavljajući ga u novom ruhu. Osim Via Sancti Martini koja prolazi selima i gradovima diljem Europe, važno obilježje europskoga kulturnoga itinerara su Stope sv. Martina koje se postavljaju na sakralne objekte kojih je više od 25 u Hrvatskoj. Diljem Hrvatske 44 župne crkve posvećene sv. Martinu Biskupu pronose živu martinšku tradiciju, a gotovo 200 crkava, kapela, ruševnih svetišta, poklonaca i toponima svjedoče o snazi kulta ranokršćanskoga sveca. Uz bogatu hrvatsku materijalnu martinšku baštinu naročito

vrijedi istaknuti onu nematerijalnu, koja svojom raznolikošću i postojanošću zavrjeđuje iznimnu pozornost. Programom se potiču nove aktivnosti u oživljavanju i revalorizaciji martinškoga nasljeđa koje svojim specifičnostima pridonose oblikovanju lokalnih kulturnih identiteta vođenih dijeljenjem – temeljnom premisom europskoga martinškoga kulturnoga itinerara.

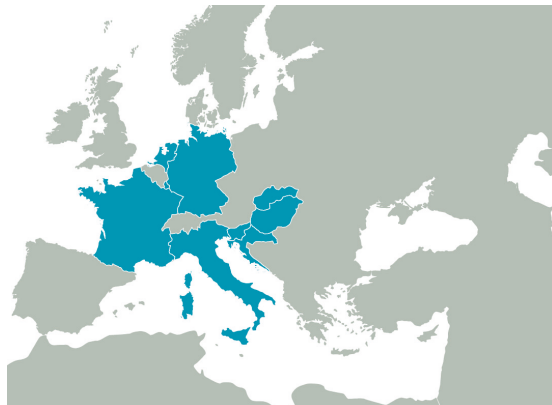
Kulturni centar sv. Martin – Hrvatska kulturno-znanstvena je udruga osnovana 2006. godine u Zagrebu i član je Europske mreže Kulturnih centara sv. Martin, koja povezuje sve europske martinške centre. Cilj hrvatskoga Centra je istraživanje, očuvanje i promicanje hrvatske martinške baštine u kontekstu Europskoga kulturnoga itinerara.

Remembering Martin's life journey, we recognise his broad European dimension. From Hungary (born around the year 316 in present-day Szombathely) and Italy (educated in Pavia), across France (Amiens) and Germany (Worms), where he served as a soldier, Martin was travelling across Europe and pursuing his evangelical mission, first as a monk and later as the bishop of Tours, where he died in the year 397. Seventeen centuries later his European journey is coming to life again. The symbolism of Martin cutting his cloke in two to share it with a beggar in Amiens, prompts us to develop Martin's mercifulness along the principles of contemporary European reasoning of the 21st century, introducing him from an entirely new perspective. Aside from Via Sancti Martini, which passes through European towns and villages, an important feature of the European Cultural Itinerary comes in

a shape of Saint Martin's Footsteps, mounted upon places of religious importance, 25 of which are located in Croatia. There are 44 parish churches across Croatia dedicated to Saint Martin of Tours, promoting a vibrant Martin tradition, and nearly 200 churches, chapels, ruined shrines and toponyms testify to the power of the cult of this early Christian saint. Alongside the rich Croatian tangible heritage of

Saint Martin, it is important to highlight the intangible one, which deserves special attention due to its diversity and stability. The programme encourages new activities in revitalization and re-evaluation of Saint Martin's legacy, which, due to their distinctiveness, contribute to the formation of local cultural identities, based on the principle of sharing – the basic principle of European Cultural Itinerary of Saint Martin.

The Cultural Center of Saint Martin – a Croatian scientific and cultural association – was founded in 2006 in Zagreb, and is a member of the European Network Cultural Centers of Saint Martin, which connects all the European Saint Martin centers. Its goal is to explore, preserve and promote the Croatian heritage of Saint Martin in the context of European Cultural Itinerary.





Ruta maslinova drveta

Routes of the Olive Tree



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



Kontakt / Coordinated by

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Ruta maslinova drveta predstavlja itinerare međukulturnoga dijaloga i druge aktivnosti usmjerene na Mediteran i motiv maslinova drveta. Radi se o inovativnome konceptu te ujedno alternativnoj opciji održivoga razvoja za područja u kojima se uzgajaju masline. Masline također predstavljaju svojevrsni most koji kreće od Grčke i povezuje sve zemlje svijeta te širi poruke maslinova drveta i otvara nove smjerove komunikacije i suradnje. Ciljevi rute su: evidentiranje, vrednovanje i očuvanje naslijeđa maslinova drveta; poboljšanje i međunarodna promidžba kulture maslinova drveta u ime lokalnih gospodarstava, stvaranjem sinergije naslijeđa, turizma i održivoga razvoja. Ove aktivnosti provodi kulturna organizacija „Routes of the Olive Tree“ (Putovima maslina), osnovana u Kalamati u Grčkoj, u suradnji s međunarodnim znanstvenim odborom i mrežom članova i partnera iz svih mediteranskih zemalja.

Aktivnosti: kulturne rute za otkrivanje Mediterana i kulture maslina, događanja, seminari, informativne kampanje, istraživanje i dokumentiranje kulture maslinova drveta, tradicija, mediteranskih proizvoda i gastronomije, inovativne kreativne aktivnosti za umjetnike i za mlade itd. Kulturna ruta maslinova drveta ovjenčana je brojnim međunarodnim nagradama i pohvalama, Izvršno vijeće UNESCO-a imenovalo ju je „Međunarodnom kulturnom rutom međukulturnog dijaloga i održivog razvoja“ (166. zasjedanje, 2003.), a Vijeće Europe „Europskom kulturnom rutom“ (2005.).

The Routes of the Olive Tree represents itineraries of intercultural dialogue and other activities focused on the Mediterranean and the olive tree motif. It is an innovative concept and also an alternative sustainable development option for olive-growing areas. Olives are also a kind of bridge originating from Greece, connecting all countries of the world, spreading the messages of olive trees and opening new directions of communication and cooperation. The goals of the route are

listing, evaluating and preserving the heritage of olive trees; improving and promoting the olive tree culture internationally on behalf of local economies by creating a synergy of heritage, tourism and sustainable development. These activities are carried out by the cultural organization “Routes of the Olive Tree”, established in Kalamata, Greece, in cooperation with an international scientific committee and a network of members and partners from all Mediterranean countries.

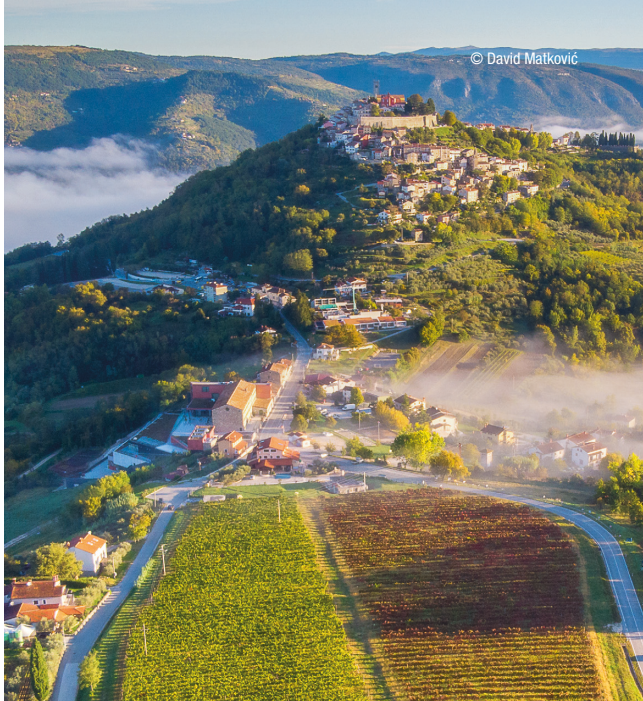
Activities: cultural routes to discover the Mediterranean and olive culture, events, seminars, information campaigns, research and documentation of olive

tree culture, traditions, Mediterranean products and gastronomy, innovative creative activities for artists and young people, etc. The Routes of the Olive Tree have been given numerous international awards and credits, and were certified by the UNESCO Executive Council as the “International Cultural Route for Intercultural Dialogue and Sustainable Development” (166th Session, 2003) and by the Council of Europe “The European Cultural Route” (2005).



LJEVA STRANA: GORE LIJEVO: Privala, Vela Luka; GORE DESNO: Maslinik u Lunu, otok Pag; DOLJE LIJEVO: Kušanje maslinova ulja, Muzej maslinovog ulja Pula; DOLJE DESNO: Etnografska zbirka maslinarstva Zlokić, Vela Luka; DESNA STRANA: Stara maslina poludivljev tipa buža, NP Brijuni

LEFT SIDE: UPPER LEFT: Privala, Vela Luka; UPPER RIGHT: Olive Gardens of Lun, Pag Island; BOTTOM LEFT: Olive oil tasting, Museum of Olive Oil Pula, BOTTOM RIGHT: Ethnographic collection of olive growing Zlokić, Vela Luka; RIGHT SIDE: Old olive tree semiwild cultivar “Buža”, NP Brijuni



Vinska europska kulturna ruta

Iter Vitis Route



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



Kontakt / Coordinated by

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Vino je danas inspiracija za otkrivanje novih teritorija, posjet poznatim i cijenjenim podrumima, potraga za novim proizvođačima, upoznavanje drugih kuhinja, običaja, navika i manifestacija. Ono je oduvijek povezano s tradicijom, identitetom i životnim stilom i jedan je od ključnih instrumenta interkulturnog dijaloga pa je na tim temeljima nastao Iter Vitis, vinska kulturna ruta certificirana pri Vijeću Europe 2009. godine. Ruti koja prolazi kroz 20 zemalja pripada i Hrvatska, a nositeljica Iter Vitis Croatia za našu zemlju je Hrvatska udruga za turizam i ruralni razvoj „Klub članova Selo“.

Pristupanje Iter Vitisu u skladu je sa Strategijom razvoja hrvatskog turizma i programom Vlade, koji su prepoznali ovaj oblik turizma kao jedan od ključnih motiva dolaska turista, a prema posljednjim istraživanjima čak ih trećina dolazi zbog bogate eno-gastro ponude.

Vinski turizam čini više od prodaje vina jer turisti troše vrijeme i novac na hranu, smještaj, lokalne obrte i drugo.

Uz pravilno planiranje i široko lokalno sudjelovanje, vinski turizam može biti pokretač održivoga ruralnog razvoja. Upoznavanje i konzumacija lokalne hrane i vina stvara kod turista poseban doživljaj. Turist posjetom područja gdje se uzgaja vinova loza i organizira konzumacija vina stupa u neposredni kontakt s kulturom domaćina, razmjenjuje pozitivna iskustva s ljudima, upoznaje kulturne atraktivnosti i ukupne vrijednosti turističke destinacije. Razvoj vinskog turizma doprinosi pozicioniranju i prepoznatljivosti određenog turističkog područja i stvara konkurentsku prednost. Ponuda vinskog turizma nadilazi jednostavno ispunjavanje potražnje. Vinski turizam nudi ogroman potencijal stvarajući vrijednost kako za teritorij, tako i za proizvođače vina.

Today, the wine remains an inspiration for discovering of new territories, a visit to famous and renowned wine cellars, a search for new wine producers, learning about different cuisines, traditions, customs and events. Wine has always been associated with tradition, identity and lifestyle and remains one of the key instruments of intercultural dialogue, which represents the foundation of Iter Vitis, a wine cultural route certified by the Council of Europe in 2009. The route, which passes through 20 countries, was joined by Croatia as well, and the Iter Vitis Croatia certificate holder for our country is the Croatian Association for Tourism and Rural Development, 'The Village Membership Club'.

Joining the Iter Vitis Route is in accordance with the Croatian Tourism Development Strategy and the Government's Programme, which have recognized this form of tourism as one of the most important reasons for the arrival of tourists, and according to recent research, as many as one third of tourists wish to experience a rich food and wine offer.



There is more to wine tourism than just selling wine because tourists spend their time and

money on food, accommodation, traditional crafts objects and similar products. When exploring and consuming the local food and wine, tourists enjoy a unique experience. By visiting the wine-growing regions and tasting the wine, the tourist makes an immediate contact with the culture of the host, exchanges positive experiences with others, is familiarized with the cultural appeal and a general value of a tourist destination. The development of wine tourism contributes to a better positioning and overall recognition of a certain tourist region, at the same time ensuring a competitive advantage. What wine tourism has to offer is beyond sheer tourist demand. It offers a great potential by creating value not only for a specific area, but for the wine producers as well.



Ruta europskih groblja

European Cemeteries Route



Cultural route
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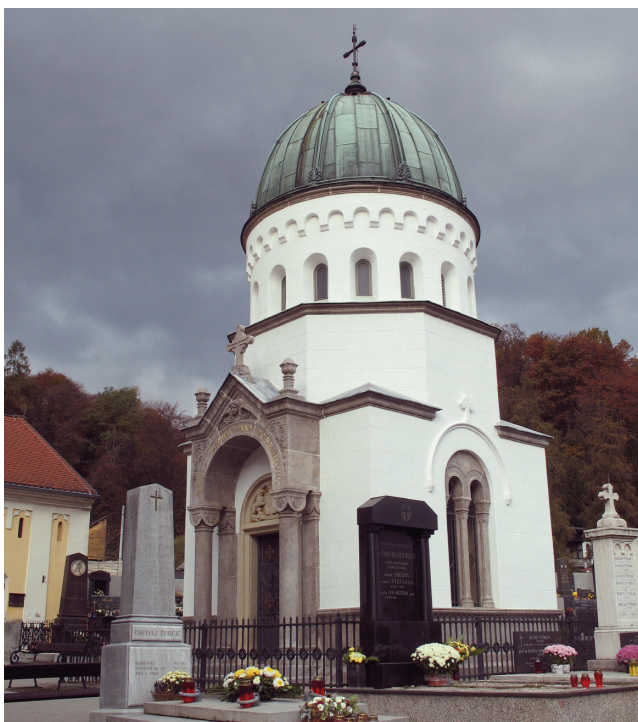


ASSOCIATION
OF SIGNIFICANT
CEMETERIES
IN EUROPE ASCE

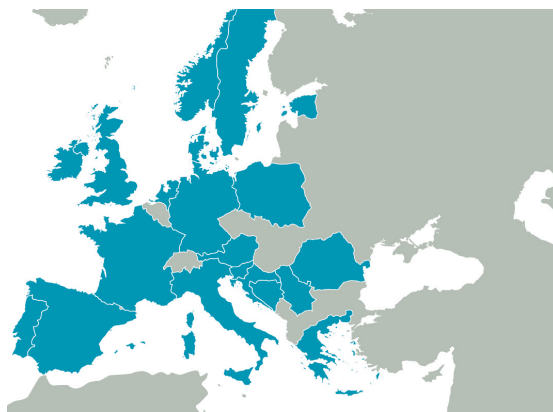
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European Cemetery Route međunarodni je projekt od 2010. godine uvršten u program Europske kulturne rute Vijeća Europe. Do danas se projektu priključilo više od 60 turistički zanimljivih groblja iz 20 europskih država, među kojima i Republika Hrvatska. Širenje svijesti o značenju europskih groblja osnovna je misija rute, pri čemu je bitno razumijevanje da groblja nisu značajna samo kao odvojene cjeline i kao dio baštine područja u kojem se nalaze nego odražavaju povijesni, kulturni, društveni, arhitektonski i umjetnički razvoj cijele Europe. Aktivnosti projekta usmjerene su prije svega turističkom promicanju groblja, kroz organizirane obilaske, priredbe, izložbe i ostale promidžbene aktivnosti, ali i istraživanja i znanstveni doprinosi znanju o ovoj vrsti baštine. Brojna groblja muzeji su na otvorenome koji povezuju povijest, umjetnost, umjetnički obrt, arhitekturu i prirodu te su kao takva zanimljiva turistička odredišta koje vrijedi posjetiti u svakome gradu. Približavanjem groblja i teme groblja posjetiteljima podiže se svijest o spomenicima i potiče na dublje upoznavanje lokalne, nacionalne i europske povijesti, ali i nematerijalnoga segmenta baštine i kulture.



Značajan broj povijesnih groblja u Hrvatskoj kao što su Mirogoj u Zagrebu, Kozala u Rijeci, Dubovac u Karlovcu, Gradsko groblje Varaždin, Boninovo u Dubrovniku, Gradsko groblje Zadar uključeno je u rutu. Kulturnom rutom na europskoj razini upravlja Udruženje europskih značajnih groblja – Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe kao najveća i najznačajnija organizacija koja brine o grobljima povijesne i umjetničke vrijednosti. Misija je ASCE promicanje i podizanje svijesti o važnosti i vrijednosti značajnih europskih groblja kao jednoga od temelja kulturne baštine, povijesti i umjetnosti. Danas udruženje povezuje 186 značajnih groblja iz 27 europskih država.

The international project European Cemeteries Route has been integrated in the European Cultural Route Programme of the Council of Europe since 2010. To date, more than 60 cemeteries from 20 European countries have joined the project as targets of tourist interest, and the Republic of Croatia is among them. Raising awareness of the significance of European cemeteries is a fundamental mission of the route, with the understanding that cemeteries are not only significant as separate entities and as part of the heritage of the area in which they are located, but reflect the historical, cultural, social, architectural and artistic development of the entire Europe. The project activities are focused primarily on the tourist promotion of the cemetery, through organized tours, events, exhibitions and other promotional activities, as well as research and scientific contribution to the knowledge of this type of heritage. Many cemeteries are open-air museums that connect history, art, crafts, architecture and nature, and as such are interesting tourist destinations worth visiting in every city. By bringing the cemetery and the theme of the cemetery closer to visitors, awareness of the monuments is raised and a deeper understanding of local, national and European history, as well as of the intangible segment of heritage and culture, is encouraged.

and European history, as well as of the intangible segment of heritage and culture, is encouraged.

A significant number of historical cemeteries in Croatia such as Mirogoj in Zagreb, Kozala in Rijeka, Dubovac in Karlovac, Varaždin City Cemetery, Boninovo in Dubrovnik, Zadar City Cemetery are included in the route. The cultural route at European level is operated by the Association of Significant Cemeteries in Europe as the largest and most significant organization that cares for cemeteries of historical and artistic value. The mission of ASCE is to promote and raise awareness of the importance and value of significant European cemeteries as one of the cornerstones of cultural heritage, history and art. Today, the association connects 186 significant cemeteries from 27 European countries.



Ruta povijesnih termalnih gradova

Route of Historic Thermal Towns



THE EUROPEAN
ROUTE OF
HISTORIC
THERMAL
TOWNS

Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe

COUNCIL OF EUROPE



CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE



ehтта
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Termalizam, odnosno terapijsko korištenje izvora termalne vode, predstavlja europsku tradiciju koja je prisutna od antike sve do danas. Brojne europske gradove u kojima se nalaze toplice poznavali su još stari Rimljani, a neki od njih imaju impresivne ruševine kupališta i povezanih zgrada. Najpoznatiji gradovi vrhunac slave postignuli su tijekom 18. i 19. stoljeća, kada su razvijeni brojni medicinski i zdravstveni tretmani i kada je pojava željeznice olakšala putovanja.

U Europi se nalaze brojni drugi gradovi s toplicama s jedinstvenim urbanim osobnostima i arhitektonskim stilovima te s različitim tradicijama toplica, izgrađeni na temelju kupanja u termalnim vodama i pijenja tih voda. Hrvatski grad Daruvar ima 2000-godišnju tradiciju kupanja u termalnim vodama na temperaturi od 46 stupnjeva. Te su vode dobro poznate zahvaljujući njihovim svojstvima liječenja neplodnosti u žena i reumatskih bolesti, kao i rehabilitacije nakon bolesti ili sportskih ozljeda. Termalne kupke i povijesne vile nalaze se u prekrasno uređenom parku, koji predstavlja savršenu pozadinu za zdravi boravak. Termalni gradovi bila su mjesta na kojima se pripadnici svih slojeva društva mogu družiti, razmjenjivati ideje i u kojima su „pravila” jamčila civilizirano postupanje. Zbog toga toplice imaju glavnu ulogu u poticanju mira, suradnje i kreativnosti, zaštiti izgrađenog i prirodnog okruženja te promicanju održivog kulturnog razvoja; ta je uloga bila prisutna tijekom čitave europske povijesti i nastavlja se do danas. Razvoj prestižnih hotela i bogata ponuda rekreativnih aktivnosti, od prvih kockarnica do kazališta u kojima se prikazuju mjuzikli, do natkrivenih šetališta i uređenih vrtova namijenjenih za zabavu otmjenih turista zajamčili su trajni uspjeh europskih kupališnih gradova.

Danas posjetitelji mogu uživati u festivalima, događanjima i brojnim umjetničkim i kreativnim aktivnostima te mogu aktivno uživati u dobrobitima i koristima termalnih voda, što predstavlja iskustvo u koje zaista mogu „uroniti”!

Thermalism - the therapeutic use of hot springs – is a European tradition which has lasted from ancient times to the present day. Many of European spa towns were known in Roman times, and several have impressive ruins of baths and associated spa buildings. The most famous towns reached the height of their fame during the 18th and 19th centuries, when a wide range of new medical and health treatments were developed, and when rail travel made travel easier.

Europe is home to many more spa towns with unique urban personalities and architectural styles, and different spa traditions, built around bathing or drinking of the thermal waters. The Croatian city of Daruvar has a 2000-year old tradition of bathing in the 46°C thermal waters, which are widely known for treating infertility in women and rheumatic diseases, as well as rehabilitation after illness or sports injuries. Thermal baths and historic villas are set within a beautifully landscaped spa park - the perfect background for a healthy stay. Thermal towns were places where members of all levels of society could mix, exchange ideas and where the “rules” ensured civilised conduct. Thus, spas have played a leading role in

fostering peace, cooperation and creativity, protecting the built and natural environment, and promoting sustainable cultural development – a role that has been present throughout European history and continues to this day. The development of prestigious hotels and a variety of leisure activities, ranging from the first casinos to musical theatres, to covered promenades and landscaped gardens for the entertainment of fashionable tourists, ensured the continuing success of European spa towns.

Today, visitors can enjoy festivals, events, and numerous artistic and creative activities as well as the pleasures and benefits of the thermal waters - a truly “immersive” experience!





Kulturna ruta ATRIUM - Arhitektura totalitarnih režima 20. st. u sjećanju na urbani razvoj Europe interpretirane u svrhu promicanja ljudskih prava i demokratije
ATRIUM - Architecture of Totalitarian Regimes of the 20th century in Europe's Urban Memory interpreted to promote human rights and democracy



ATRIUM
 Architecture
 of Totalitarian Regimes
 of the XX Century
 in Europe's Urban Memory

Cultural route
 of the Council of Europe
 Itinéraire culturel
 du Conseil de l'Europe



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Totalitarni režimi koji su obilježili velik dio Europe tijekom desetljeća dvadesetoga stoljeća imali su značajan utjecaj na izgled urbanoga pejzaža. U to je vrijeme osnovano i ponovno izgrađeno više gradova i to, u velikome broju slučajeva, na temelju vrlo naprednih projekata koji su tada postojali u arhitekturi i urbanome projektiranju. Danas je demokratska Europa odlučna u osudi tih totalitarnih režima i bilo kojeg oblika njihove rehabilitacije, a kroz program Kulturna ruta Atrium potiče istraživanje, valoriziranje i prezentiranje ovoga kulturnoga nasljeđa, čime se želi osnažiti identitet Europe u njegovu jedinstvu i raznolikosti. Zamisao o ujedinjenoj Europi proizašla je iz rana Drugoga svjetskog rata te pada fašizma i nacizma. Nakon pada komunizma ušla je u novu fazu, čime je otvoren put k široj i sadržajnijoj ideji Europe kao zajednici izgrađenoj na temeljnim vrijednostima koje čine politička sloboda, sloboda govora, demokracija i vladavina prava.

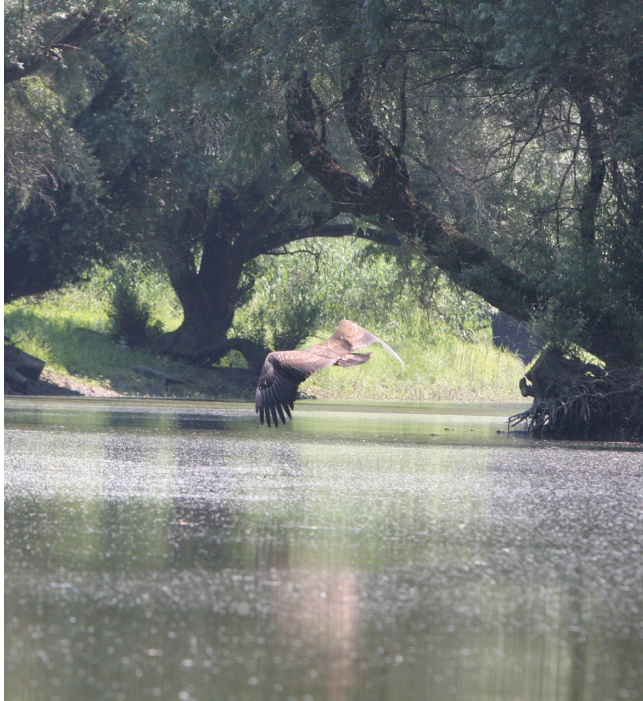
U gradovima koji su obuhvaćeni rutom postoje primjeri arhitekture ili urbanističkoga planiranja iz nekoga od totalitarnih razdoblja. Dobar dio njih čvrsto je povezan s režimima pod kojima su ta djela nastala. U talijanskim gradovima kao što su Forli, Ferrara, Carbonia i mnogi drugi ima važnih zgrada ili četvrti koje su izravno proizašle iz Mussolinijeva režima. Značajni primjeri fašističke arhitekture nalaze se jednako tako u Labinu i Raši u Hrvatskoj, kao i Tirani u Albaniji. Osim toga, regija Iași, u Rumunjskoj, te Sofija i Dimitrovgrad, u Bugarskoj, imaju mnoge primjere arhitekture proistekle iz totalitarnih režima iz razdoblja sovjetskoga utjecaja. Kulturna ruta ATRIUM dopušta istraživanje socioloških, ideoloških i geografskih kompleksnosti povijesti tih režima kroz prizmu urbanih pejzaža u različitim gradovima. Republika Hrvatska priključila se ruti 2014. godine. Rutom u Hrvatskoj upravlja Operativni ured Udruge ATRIUM sa sjedištem u Labinu.



The totalitarian regimes that defined much of Europe during the decade of the twentieth century had a significant impact on the appearance of the urban landscape. At that time, several cities were founded and rebuilt, in many cases, based on the very advanced projects that existed in architecture and urban design at the time. Today, democratic Europe is determined to condemn these totalitarian regimes and any form of their rehabilitation, and through the Atrium Cultural Route program encourages research, valorisation and presentation of this cultural heritage, in order to strengthen Europe's identity in its unity and diversity. The idea of a united Europe derived from the wounds of World War II and the fall of Fascism and Nazism. After the fall of Communism, it entered a new phase, paving the way for a broader and more meaningful idea of Europe as a community built on the fundamental values consisting of political freedom, freedom of speech, democracy and the rule of law.

In the cities covered by the route there are examples of architecture or urban planning from a totalitarian period. Many of them are strongly linked to the regimes under which these acts were created. In Italian cities such as Forli, Ferrara, Carbonia and many others,

there are important buildings or neighbourhoods that stemmed directly from the Mussolini regime. There are also significant examples of fascist architecture in Labin and Raša, Croatia and Tirana, Albania. In addition, the Iași region in Romania, and Sofia and Dimitrovgrad, Bulgaria, have many examples of architecture stemming from Soviet-influenced totalitarian regimes. The ATRIUM cultural route allows exploration of the sociological, ideological and geographical complexities of the history of these regimes through the prism of urban landscapes in different cities. The Republic of Croatia joined the route in 2014. The route in Croatia is operated by the Operational Office of the ATRIUM Association, based in Labin.



Ruta Rimskih careva i dunavska vinska ruta

Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



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Ruta rimskih careva i Dunavska vinska ruta, koja se proteže kroz 5 zemalja uključujući Hrvatsku, promiče arheološki turizam na ovim prostorima, za koji se procjenjuje da u Europi ima potencijal od jednoga milijuna posjetitelja. Duga 3,5 tisuće kilometara, ruta se proteže kroz Mađarsku, Rumunjsku, Bugarsku, Srbiju i Hrvatsku, a obuhvaća 23 arheološka lokaliteta značajna za razdoblje carskoga Rima, vezanih uz živote 17 rimskih careva te 12 vinskih regija.

U svakoj zemlji odabrano je po pet najznačajnijih lokaliteta, a u Hrvatskoj i više, s obzirom na to da se uz pojedine lokalitete vežu druge rimskodobne destinacije. U rutu su uključene Varaždinske toplice – Aquae lasae, Ščitarjevo – Andautonija, Pula i Nacionalni park Brijuni, Split (Dioclecijanova palača) i Solin, Zadar i Nin, Vid – Naron a te vinska područja Iloka i Baranje.

Ruta povezuje arheološka nalazišta i njihove jedinstvene spomenike s djelovanjem rimskih careva te ujedno pokazuje kako se antička rimska kultura proširila preko granica Carstva. Vino se, kao ključna podtema, konceptualno spaja s uvođenjem rimske kulture i društvenih običaja u podunavsku regiju.



Bilo da planinarite, vozite bicikl, vozite, putujete brodom ili vlakom ili nekako drugačije, prekogranično putovanje duž rimske Dunavske granice otkrit će izvanredne prirodne ljepote rijeke i njezina skrivena povijesna i arheološka blaga, od kojih su mnoga izvan utabanih staza. Otkrivena su mnoga arheološka nalazišta tijekom nedavnih iskopavanja i predstavljena su javnosti tek u posljednja dva desetljeća. Ljubitelji antike zadiviti će se obiljem arhitektonskoga i umjetničkoga blaga na tome putu, koje dokumentira prisutnost drevnoga Rima i njegovih careva u ovome dijelu Europe.

Doživljaj europske baštine prateći Napoleonove odredišta osnovni je cilj kojim Europska federacija napoleonskih gradova i njezina kulturna ruta Destinacija Napoleon, od certificiranja 2015. godine, predstavljaju 60 europskih gradova u 13 zemalja od Portugala do Rusije.

The Roman Emperors Route and Danube Wine Route, spanning 5 countries including Croatia, promote archaeological tourism in this region, estimated to have a potential of one million visitors in Europe. 3.5 thousand kilometers long, the route stretches through Hungary, Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia and Croatia, and includes 23 archaeological sites significant for the period of imperial Rome, related to the lives of 17 Roman emperors and 12 wine regions.

Five major sites have been selected in each country, and even more in Croatia, given that other Roman destinations are linked to each site. The route includes Varaždinske toplice - Aquae lasae, Ščitarjevo - Andautonia, Pula and Brijuni National Park, Split (Diocletian's Palace) and Solin, Zadar and Nin, Vid - Naron a and the wine regions of Ilok and Baranja.

The route connects archaeological sites with their unique history of monuments to the leadership of the Roman emperors and the introduction of Roman culture into the northern frontier of the Empire. Wine, as a key sub-theme, conceptually merges with the introduction of Roman culture and social customs in the Danube region.

Whether hiking, biking, riding, travelling by boat or train, or otherwise, cross-border travelling along the Roman Danube border will reveal the extraordinary natural beauty of the river and its hidden historical and archaeological treasures, many of which are off the beaten track. Many archaeological sites have been discovered during recent excavations and have only been presented to the public in the last two decades. Antiquity admirers will be amazed by the plenitude of architectural and artistic treasures along the way, documenting the presence of ancient Rome and its emperors in this part of Europe.

The experience of European heritage following Napoleon's destinations is the primary goal on the basis of which the European Federation of Napoleonic Cities and its cultural route Destination Napoleon, since its certification in 2015, represent 60 European cities in 13 countries from Portugal to Russia.



Destinacija Napoleon

Destination Napoleon



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
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Kulturna ruta Destinacija Napoleon, osmišljena i vođena od strane Europske federacije napoleonskih gradova (EFCN), certifikat Vijeća Europe dobila je 2015. godine.

Federaciju je 2004. godine osnovao Charles Bonaparte uz inicijativu gradova koji su htjeli obogatiti svoju napoleonsku baštinu interpretiranjem njezine europske dimenzije. Napoleonov život i djelovanje snažno su utjecali na europske narode oblikujući povijest i izgled europskih gradova i područja. Napoleonsko nasljeđe uključuje sve vrste baštine, materijalnu i nematerijalnu, zbog čega je izniman utjecaj vidljiv i danas diljem Europe. Stoga je bitno da to nasljeđe zauzima adekvatno mjesto u razumijevanju povijesti, ali i modernom geopolitičkom kontekstu.

Republika Hrvatska priključila se kulturnoj ruti Destinacija Napoleon od njenog pokretanja 2015. godine te danas broji šest aktivnih članova. Najpoznatiji spomenik iz doba Napoleona svakako je Napoleonova cesta koja se proteže od Orebića do Stona na sjevernom dijelu poluotoka Pelješca. Tako je upravo grad Orebić postao prvi hrvatski član ove kulturne rute.

Po Napoleonovoj cesti, koja predstavlja iznimni doprinos cestogradnji početka 19. st., poznati su daljnji članovi – općina Brela te naselje Klis, čija je utvrda kao povijesno važno strateško mjesto, bitnu ulogu imala i za kratke Napoleonove vladavine. U općini Milna na otoku Braču, također članici rute, smještena je Baterija, jedna od važnijih vojnih utvrda iz doba Napoleona u ovom dijelu Jadrana. Zbog graditeljskog i infrastrukturnog nasljeđa vezanog uz francusku vladavinu članom rute postao je i grad Mali Lošinj. Za sada jedini član iz kontinentalne Hrvatske je grad Petrinja, gdje je francuska vladavina ostavila značajan trag, osobito sadnjom grandioznih lipa ilirka u jednom od najljepših i najstarijih parkova na ovim prostorima.

Misija je rute ujediniti europska područja oko oznake Destinacija Napoleon s ciljem veće vidljivosti, kao i veće čitljivosti odredišta nudeći cjeloviti proizvod koji pridonosi njegovoj atraktivnosti: kulturnu i prirodnu baštinu odredišta, aktivnosti dostupne u slobodno vrijeme, kulturna i poslovna događanja, smještaj i gastronomiju.

The Destination Napoleon Cultural Route, certified by the Council of Europe in 2015, was designed and is operated by the European Federation of Napoleonic Cities (EFCN).

The Federation was founded in 2004 by Charles Bonaparte, following the initiative of the cities that wanted to enrich their Napoleonic heritage by interpreting its European dimension. Napoleon's life and work left a significant mark on European nations by forming the history and shaping the urban form of European cities and regions. His legacy, which includes both tangible and intangible heritage, makes it possible for his tremendous influence to remain visible across modern Europe. It is for that reason that the legacy must play an adequate role in understanding of history, but also in a modern geopolitical context. The Republic of Croatia joined the Destination Napoleon route at its very beginning in 2015 and has six active members at the moment. The most famous monument from the Napoleonic era is by all means the Napoleon Route, extending from Orebić

to Ston, in the northern part of Pelješac peninsula. This is how the city of Orebić has become the very first member of this cultural route.

Further members along the Napoleon Route, which represents an exceptional contribution to roadbuilding at the beginning of the 19th century, are: the municipality of Brela, the settlement of Klis, whose historic fortification played an important strategic role during the short Napoleonic rule. On the island of Brač, in the municipality of Milna, which is

another member of the route, Baterija (the Battery) fortification proudly stands, representing one of the most important fortifications from Napoleonic period in this part of the Adriatic. The city of Mali Lošinj has also become a member of the route due to its construction and infrastructural heritage, which is directly linked to the French rule. For now, the city of Petrinja remains the only member in mainland Croatia, where the French left a significant mark, especially through planting of the magnificent linden trees in one of the oldest and most beautiful parks in these parts.

The mission of the route is to unite European regions around the Destination Napoleon designation to achieve greater visibility, as well as a better recognition of a destination by offering a complete product, which makes it more attractive: cultural and natural heritage of the destination.





Ruta impresionizma

Impressionisms Routes



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
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Od 2018. godine kada je certificirana Ruta impresionizma povezuje mjesta u kojima su živjeli ili na bilo koji način s njima bili povezani slikari impresionisti 19. i 20. stoljeća. Mjesta uključuju njihove izvore inspiracije, ali i muzeje i institucije u kojima su njihova djela izložena. Ruta impresionista započeta je na postojećoj bazi od 12 ruta posvećenih znamenitim francuskim slikarima. Tim rutama pridružile su se udruge „Eau et Lumiere“ i euroArt grupe koje okupljaju i provode 55 kolonija u 16 europskih zemalja uključujući Njemačku, Nizozemsku, Španjolsku, Sloveniju, Italiju i Hrvatsku.

Uz glavni cilj – omogućivanje lakšega pristupa umjetnosti aktivnostima kao što su izložbe, konferencije i edukacije – program potiče i radi na ispravnome razumijevanju ovoga umjetničkog pokreta i njegova značenja u pogledu daljnega društvenog, povijesnog, socijalnog i umjetničkog razvoja, kao i konteksta iz kojega je proizašao.

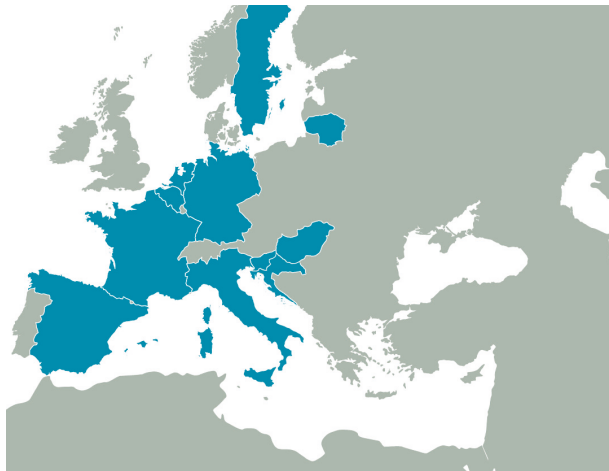
U travnju 2019. godine Grad Ozalj pridružio se ovoj ruti, kao prvi hrvatski grad i kao rodno mjesto princeze akvarela Slave Raškaj (1877. – 1906.) i jedne od najznačajnijih hrvatskih impresionističkih slikarica. Grad čuva značajan dio njezina opusa i veliku pažnju posvećuje razvoju atraktivnih tematskih turističkih ruta i prezentaciji njezina djela. Prirodne ljepote lokacija na kojima je slikarica stvarala, koje su još uvijek izvor inspiracije mnogim današnjim umjetnicima, česte su destinacije mnogih posjetitelja, čime se slavi, veliča, ali i čuva krajolik kojem su impresionisti pridavali iznimno značenje.

Since 2018, when it was certified, the Impressionisms Route connects the places where the Impressionist painters of the 19th and 20th centuries lived, or which were in any way related to them. Places include their sources of inspiration, as well as museums and institutions where their works are exhibited. The Impressionisms Route was started on an existing base of 12 routes dedicated to famous French painters. These routes were joined by 'Eau et Lumiere' and euroArt groups, which bring together and run 55 colonies in 16 European countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, Slovenia, Italy and Croatia.

With the main objective - facilitating access of art to activities such as exhibitions, conferences and educations - the programme encourages and works to properly understand this artistic movement and its meaning in terms of further social, historical and artistic development, as well as the context from which it originated.

In April 2019, the City of Ozalj joined this route, as the first Croatian

city and as the birthplace of Slava Raškaj (1877 -1906), the princess of aquarelle and one of the most important Croatian Impressionist painters. The city preserves a significant part of her work and pays great attention to the development of attractive thematic tourist routes and the presentation of her work. The natural beauties of the locations where the painter worked, which are still a source of inspiration to many modern artists, are frequent destinations for many visitors, thereby celebrating, glorifying, but also preserving the landscape to which the Impressionists gave exceptional importance.





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Staza željeznog doba Podunavlja

Iron Age Danube Route



Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



Kontakt / Coordinated by

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Iron Age Danube Route (Staza željeznog doba Podunavlja) bavi se vrlo atraktivnim i impozantnim prapovijesnim arheološkim fenomenom, krajolicima željeznog doba. Karakterizirani monumentalnim strukturama, kao što su groblja pod tumulima, ravna groblja, visinska utvrđena naselja te oppide, krajolici željeznog doba pripadaju razdoblju između 9. i kraja 1. stoljeća pr. Kr. Bilo je to razdoblje velikih tehnoloških i društvenih promjena, koje su bez presedana utjecale na krajolike. Duž rute posjetitelji mogu otkriti arheološke muzeje i muzeje na otvorenom, rekonstrukcije kuća i tumula, kao i arheološke staze. Usto, željezno doba je razdoblje obilježeno izvanrednim korpusom pokretne baštine, koja se čuva u brojnim muzejima podunavske regije, uključujući najvažnije regionalne i nacionalne institucije. Godine 2021. ruti je dodijeljen certifikat Kulturne rute Vijeća Europe te je ona postala prva kulturna ruta Vijeća Europe sa sjedištem u Hrvatskoj. Rotom upravlja neprofitna udruga Iron Age Danube Route Association (Udruga Staza željeznog doba Podunavlja) sa sjedištem u Zagrebu.

Spajajući postojeće izvore znanja te stvarajući čvrstu interdisciplinarnu međunarodnu mrežu institucija i stručnjaka iz

Austrije, Hrvatske, Mađarske i Slovenije s područja arheologije, očuvanja kulturne baštine, turističkih djelatnika te lokalnih dionika, osnovana je Udruga Staza željeznog doba Podunavlja (Iron Age Danube Route Association). Zajednički cilj stručnjaka okupljenih u Udruzi, vođenih visokim standardima zaštite, istraživanja te predstavljanja arheološke baštine, jest povezivanje te promocija podunavske regije kao i nalazišta te muzeja u kojima se ona nalazi i čuva.

Trenutno mreža rute Staza željeznog doba Podunavlja obuhvaća 27 članova iz 7 zemalja: Austrije, Bosne i Hercegovine, Bugarske, Hrvatske, Mađarske, Njemačke i Slovenije, a sastoji se od prominentnih nacionalnih i regionalnih muzeja, sveučilišta, instituta, ustanova te jedinca lokalne i regionalne samouprave.

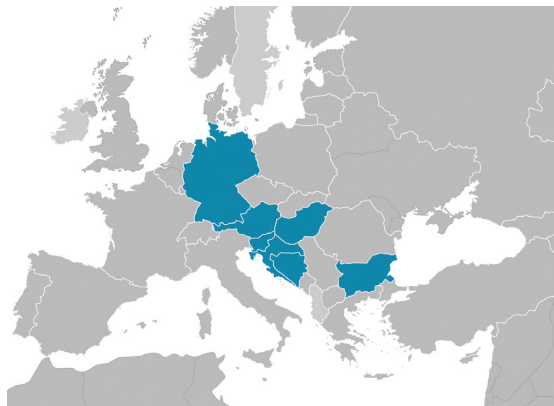
The Iron Age Danube Route concerns exceptionally attractive and impressive prehistoric archeological phenomenon, the Iron Age landscapes. Best characterized by monumental structures, such as burial mound cemeteries, flat graveyards, fortified settlements and oppida, the Iron Age landscapes belong to the period between the 9th and the end of the 1st century BC. This was a period of great technological and social change that influenced the landscapes in an unprecedented way. Along the route, travelers can discover archeological and open-air museums, reconstructed houses and tumuli, as well as archeological trails. Additionally, the Iron Age is a period marked by a remarkable corpus of movable heritage, kept in numerous museums in the Danube region, including the most important regional and national institutions. In 2021, the Route was certified as the Cultural Route of the Council

of Europe and became the first cultural route of the Council of Europe with its headquarters in Croatia. It is operated by the non-profit Iron Age Danube Route Association, with its headquarters in Zagreb.

The Iron Age Danube Route Association was created by connecting the already existing information sources and forming a strong international intercultural network of institutions

and experts from Austria, Croatia, Hungary and Slovenia, including archeologists, experts on cultural heritage preservation, tourism industry professionals and local stakeholders. The mutual goal of the Association's experts, who share the highest of standards in the fields of cultural preservation, exploration and preservation of archeological heritage, is bringing together and promoting of the Danube regions, archeological sites and the museums in which the heritage is kept and presented.

At the moment, the network of the Iron Age Danube Route has 27 members from 7 countries: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Germany and Slovenia, and is comprised of prominent national and regional museums, universities, institutes, organisations and local and regional government units.



LJEVA STRANA: GORE: LJEVO: Tumul u šumi na nalazištu Grossklein, Austrija; DESNO: Brončane, figurirano ukrašene situle iz Novog mesta, nalazište Kapiteljska njiva i Kandija (5. – 4. st. pr.Kr.), Slovenija; DOLJE: LJEVO: Tumul na nalazištu Heuneburg, Njemačka; DESNO: Arheološko istraživanje na nalazištu Kagovac (Požeška kotlina), istraživanje grobne komore u tumulu 1, Centar za prapovijesna istraživanja

LEFT SIDE: UPPER: LEFT: Finds from the princely burial mound Kröllkogel on the site Klein-Klein, Austria (7th century BC); RIGHT: Figurally decorated bronze situlae from Novo mesto, site of Kapiteljska njiva and Kandija, Slovenia (5th and 4th century BC); DOWN: LEFT: Burial mound on the site Hueneburg, Germany; RIGHT: Archaeological excavation on the site Kagovac (Požega Valley), research of the grave chamber in the tumulus 1



Ruta židovskog nasljeđa

Jewish Heritage Route

EUROPEAN
ROUTES
OF JEWISH
HERITAGE

Cultural route
of the Council of Europe
Itinéraire culturel
du Conseil de l'Europe



KOORDINACIJA ŽIDOVSKIH OPĆINA U RH
וועדה מתאצות של הקהילות היהודיות בריפובליקה של קרואטיה

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Kako bi potaknuli razumijevanja, ulogu i doprinos Židova u razvoju europskog građanskog društva njenoj svekolikoj povijesti pokrenut je program Europskih ruta židovskog naslijeđa koja je certifikat Vijeća Europe dobila 2004. godine. Veći dio židovske povijesti ukorijenjen je u Europi, s prošlošću koju čine migracijski progoni i nesigurnost, ali i razmjena, humanizam i kulturno bogatstvo. Stoga je ključni cilj rute prepoznavanje doprinosa židovske tradicije u izgradnji kulturne raznolikosti kroz intenzivan interkulturalni dijalog.

Europska ruta židovskog naslijeđa ne svjedoči samo o jednom mračnom, neljudskom i za civilizaciju sramotnom razdoblju Holokausta već je i svjedočanstvo o postojanju židovskih zajednica/općina na prostorima Europe, uključivo i Hrvatske, koje su u mnogim aspektima javnog i društvenog života od gospodarstva, umjetnosti, znanosti pa sve do karitativnog i filantropskog djelovanja i rada značajno unaprijedile sredine u kojima su egzistirale, prosperirale i pridonosile sveopćem razvoju i napretku i to od lokalne pa sve do nacionalne razine.

Kulturna ruta obuhvaća značajne točke koje obilježavaju židovsku baštinu te ujedno prezentiraju trajan i jedinstven doprinos koji je židovski narod ostavio i ostavlja u razvoju europske civilizacije. U rutu su uključeni arhivi i knjižnice, muzeji i galerije, arheološka nalazišta, povijesne sinagoge i groblja, spomenici i spomen obilježja, ali i mnoga nematerijalna kulturna dobra vezana uz židovsku kulturu. Itinerar također pruža opsežne informacije o događanjima u sklopu kojih se organiziraju promocije, prezentacije i proslave, kao što su Europski dani židovske kulture ili npr. Dani židovske kulture.

Europskom rutom židovskog naslijeđa upravlja Europska udruga za konzervaciju i promociju (European Association for the Preservation and Promotion of Jewish Culture and Heritage, AEPJ)

LJEVA STRANA: GORE LIJEVO: fragment srušene zagrebačke sinagoge s motivom Davidove zvijezde; GORE DESNO: unutrašnjost dubrovačke sinagoge; DOLJE LIJEVO: obnovljeno pročelje varaždinske sinagoge; DOLJE DESNO: oslikana stranica knjige društva Hevra kadisha

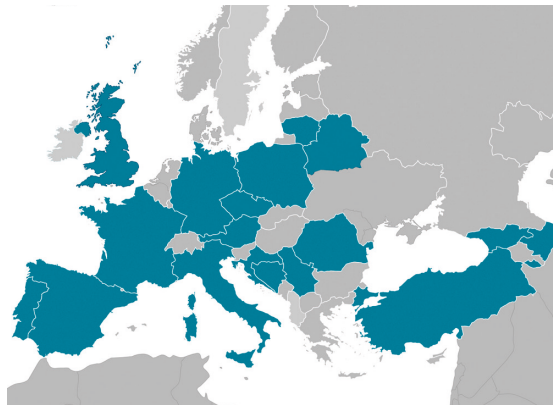
In order to foster the understanding of the role and contribution of the Jewish people within the development of the European civil society, the European Route of Jewish Heritage was introduced and certified by the Council of Europe in 2004. Much of Jewish history is rooted in Europe, with a past comprised of migration persecutions and uncertainty, but also exchange, humanism and an abundance of culture. Therefore, a key goal of the route is recognition of the contribution of Jewish tradition in forming of cultural diversity through intense cultural dialogue.

Not only does the European Route of Jewish Heritage witness to a dark, barbaric and shameful period of the Holocaust, but it is also a testimony to the existence of Jewish communities/quarters across Europe, including Croatia, which have in many aspects of public and social life, such as economy, art, science, as well as charitable and philanthropic activities, significantly improved the surroundings in which they once existed, at the same time prospering and contributing to a mutual development and progress at both local and national level.

The cultural route encompasses important landmarks of Jewish heritage, which reflect a major past and present contribution of the Jewish people to the development of the European civilization. The route includes archives and libraries, museums and galleries, archeological sites, historic synagogues and cemeteries, monuments and memorials, but also a variety of cultural heritage directly linked to the Jewish culture. Additionally, the itinerary provides detailed information about the events aiming at promoting, presenting and celebrating, such as the European Days of Jewish Culture or the Days of Jewish Culture.

The European Route of Jewish Heritage is operated by the European Association for the Preservation and Promotion of Jewish Culture and Heritage (AEPJ).

LEFT SIDE: UPPER LEFT: a fragment of the demolished Synagogue of Zagreb with the Star of David motif; UPPER RIGHT: the interior of the Synagogue of Dubrovnik; BOTTOM LEFT: restored front of the Synagogue of Varaždin; BOTTOM RIGHT: (an) illustrated book page of the Chevra Kadisha (Hevra Kadishah) organization



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