



CRNA GORA  
UPRAVA ZA ZAŠTITU KULTURNIH DOBARA  
Црна Гора  
МИНИСТАРСТВО КУЛТУРЕ  
Цетинье

UP/I br.04-55/2013  
Cetinje, 03.07.2013. godine

Примљено: 12. VII 2013.			
Орг. јед.	Број	Прилог	Вриједност
01	1948	-	-

Uprava za zaštitu kulturnih dobara, postupajući po službenoj dužnosti, na osnovu člana 18. a u vezi sa članom 25. i 26. Zakona o zaštiti kulturnih dobara („Sl.list Crne Gore“ br.49/10), te člana 196. i 200. Zakona o opštem upravnom postupku („Sl. list Crne Gore br. 60/03 i 32/11), donosi:

### RJEŠENJE

- UTVRĐUJE SE Bokeljskoj mornarici**, koja predstavlja simbiozu ljudskog umijeća, vještine, jezika, govora, korišćenja umjetničkih i zanatskih umotvorina, izvođačkih vještina, održavanja tradicionalnih obreda vezanih za kultnu ličnost, mjesto i ambijent, **status nematerijalnog kulturnog dobra od nacionalnog značaja**.
- Nosioci-čuvari** kulturnih vrijednosti kulturnog dobra Bokeljske mornarice u smislu nosioca tradicije su NVO „Bokeljska mornarica 809“ Dom Bokeljske mornarice Stari grad Kotor, lokalna i šira zajednica i sve organizacije koje svojim djelovanjem baštine tradiciju Bokeljske mornarice.
- За kulturno dobro iz tačke 1. ovog Rješenja utvrđuju su sljedeće **mjere zaštite**:
  - Dokumentovanje
  - Istraživanje
  - Edukacija, prezentacija i popularizacija
  - Saradnja sa subjektima koji se prepoznaju kao nosioci/sledbenici nematerijalnih kulturnih vrijednosti i doprinose njihovom očuvanju
  - Podsticanje prenošenja i njegovanja kulturnog dobra u izvornim i drugim sredinama

Držaoци odnosno nosioci dobra dužni su sprovesti mjere zaštite radi njegovog očuvanja u skladu sa Zakonom o zaštiti kulturnih dobara i svim propisima koji se odnose na kulturna dobra, pridržavajući se njegove kulturno historijske osobenosti i autentičnosti.

### O b r a z l o ž e n j e

Uprava za zaštitu kulturnih dobara je na osnovu člana 23. Zakona o zaštiti kulturnih dobara, donijela Rješenje br.04-639/2012-1 od 29.10.2012. godine kojim je obrazovala Stručno tijelo za izradu elaborata o utvrđivanju kulturne vrijednosti nematerijalnog dobra Bokeljska mornarica. Stučni tim je sačinio Elaborat o utvrđivanju kulturne vrijednosti Bokeljske mornarice broj 03-639/2012-8 od 15.01.2013 godine, uvidom u isti utvrđeno je sledeće:

**Bokeljska mornarica** je nastala 809. godine kao odbrambena i vojna organizacija, esnafska, humanitarna, kulturna, u određenom periodu i upravna. U vršenju navedenih funkcija Bokeljska mornarica je iskazivala ljudsko umijeće, vještinu, jezik, govor korišćenje umjetničkih i zanatskih umotvorina, izvođačkih vještina, održavanje tradicionalnih obreda vezanih za kultnu ličnost, mjesto i ambijent. Ljudsko umijeće je dolazilo do izražaja u svim funkcijama koje je ova organizacija obavljala tokom svog postojanja. Vještine su funkcionalno vezane za milenijumsko funkcionisanje Bokeljske mornarice. Prve vještine vezuju za vještinu plovidbe, korišćenja broda kao sredstva prevoza i mora kao plovnog puta. Jedno i drugo je podrazumijevalo simbiozu znanja umijeća i vještine. Bokeljska mornarica je učestvovala i u poznatim bitkama na moru, poput one kod Lepanta 1571. Promjenom funkcija Bokeljske mornarice mijenjale su se i kategorije vještina. Jedna među njima ima najdužu tradiciju u smislu primjene, to je vještina izvođenja Kola Bokeljske mornarice, njegovih figura, koje simbolišu elemente vezane za brod i more. Jezik i govor su se uprkos protoku vremena i smjeni različitih vladavina ovih prostorom očuvali u komandama bokeljske mornarice, u stihovima kola Bokeljske mornarice posvećenim patronu grada. Ove pohvalne stihove, upućene i posvećene patronu grada izgovara svakog 27. januara tačno u podne sa lođe katedrale, odnosno bazilike, mali admiral prilikom podizanja zastave Svetog Tripuna. Ovi pohvalni stihovi spominju se još 1420. godine, za vrijeme venecijanskog preuzimanja Kotora. Nesumnjivo pohvale Sv. Tripunu osim socio – lingvističke i historijske vrijednosti baštine i viševjekovnu karakterističnu snažnu međuvjersku, međuetničku i međukulturnu poruku. Pjesnički tekst napisan na muziku kola (iako se kolo ne pjeva) jasno nam ističe ideje koje su bile dominantne 60 godina 19 vijeka. Pored jasno iscrtanih ideja, ovaj "Pjesan" svjedoči i na adekvatan način dokumentuje i čuva jezik i govor datog vremena. Komande koje se koriste u komandovanju glavnim odredom Bokeljske mornarice: "obrat na lijevo", "obrat na desno", "prikašte", "oganj", "uz nogu". Uniforme, oprema i oružje koje koristi Bokeljska mornarica imaju atribut nematerijalnog kulturnog dobra, jer su proizvod ljudskog umijeća, znanja, vještina. Uniforme pripadnika Bokeljske mornarice sadrže zajedničke i posebne odjevne predmete, zavisno od čina pripadnika Bokeljske mornarice. Zajedničke odjevne predmete čine: gaće, koret sa rukavima, pojas, bječve, gondulice – mulice ili murice

(cipele), čevarice, bijela košulja i leptir mašna. Posebne djelove uniforme čine: mornarske kape, čese i toboci za puščani prah i duvan, kalpak sa perjanicom za više oficire, vice admirala i admirala i bez perjanice za niže oficire, koret i čizme. Mornari su naoružani puškama, deferdarima ili šaravijama, kuburama i nožem, a barjaktar, oficir, vice admiral i admiral, jataganima, sabljama. Admiral nosi štap - simbol moći . Uniforme Bokeljske mornarice proizvod su zanatskih radionica Kotor. Imaju visoku umjetničku i etnografsku vrijednost , jer potvrđuju znanje i umjeće čiji su proizvod. Ukrašene su vezanom ornametikom zlatnim nitima. Izvođačke vještine se upražnjavaju kod izvođenja Kola Bokeljske mornarice. Kolo ima veoma dugu tradiciju koja je prema legendi stara koliko i donošenje mošti sv. Tripuna u u Kotor kada su mornari "plesali" a ne "igrali" kolo.Kolo se se igra na Dan sv. Tripuna, na Dan Bokeljske mornarice i na dan oslobođenja Kotor. Riječ je o ritmički usporenom plesu u strukturi kola, pri čemu razlikujemo dva sloja. Na stariji, obredni sloj Kolo Bokeljske mornarice ukazuje nam činjenica da kolo samo plešu muškarci. Ovaj obredni karakter kola očuvan je i u njegovom najstarijem segmentu, u figurama „podvlačenja ispod podignutih ruku“ ili „niza podignutih ruku“ što predstavlja vječno obnavljanje života, silaženje u tamu i izlaženje na svjetlost. Obredni i sakralni sloj pored činjenice da se Kolo igra isključivo na Dan sv. Tripuna, koja ukazuje na istu tvrdnju, najače je naglašen u posljednoj figuri kola, kada u sredini ulaze admiral, oficiri i predstavnici državne i gradske vlasti. Ovu igru oko oficira i admirala možemo povezati sa nekadašnjim igranjem oko moštiju sv. Tripuna. Mlađi sloj Kola Bokeljske mornarice povezan je sa figurama iz pomorskog života koji predstavljaju: kormilarski točak, lanac, sidro, mornarski uzao ( čvor ) osmicu itd. Održavanje tradicionalnih obreda vezanih za kulturnu ličnost koje baštini Bokeljska mornarica počinju 13. januara, na dan kada su 809. godine prenijete mošti Sv. tripuna u Kotor, u čijem su prenosu su učestvovali kotorski mornari. Ovaj dan je ustanovljen Odlukom Velike skupštine održane dana 30. decembra 1631. godine. Vanjski dio proslave Tripundana počinje 27. januara na trgu pred Katedralom (Bazilikom) , gdje tačno u podne, sa lođe Katedrale, mali admiral izgovara Pohvale (Laudes) sv. Tripunu, a završava se na Dan sv. Tripuna (3. februara, ili dan proslave sv. Tripuna). Naveče 27. januara u crkvenom obredu kađenja mošti sv. Tripuna, učestvuju šest pravoslavnih i šest rimokatoličkih vjernika. Vanjska proslava na Dan patrona grada započinje dočekom mornara Bokeljske mornarice: iz Tivta, Donje Lastve, Herceg Novog i Perasta, nakon čega slijedi obilazak grada, predaja raporata admiralu Bokeljske mornarice i ključeva grada od strane gradonačelnika/ce. Nakon toga članovi Bokeljske mornarice, na Trgu pred katedralom igraju svoje tradicionalno Kolo. U navedenom obredu registrovano je više elemenata koji ovu Svečanost čine nematerijalnim kulturnim dobrom. Ovi elementi prepoznaju se u međukonfesionalnoj i međuetničkoj saradnji Bokelja, u očuvanju jezika i govora korišćenog u Pohvalama sv. Tripuna, zatim u simbolici predaje gradske vlasti Bokeljskoj mornarici, simbolično prikazanu predavanjem i prihvatanju kulta patrona Grada sv. Tripuna. U gradovima sa razvijenom municipalnom tradicijom, kakav je bio i srednjevjekovni Kotor, posebno je bio poštovan zaštitnik grada.

Prema predanju mornari koji su nosili mošti gradom zaustavili su se „voljom“ sv. Tripuna na današnjem trgu pred katedralom, a danas mjestu na kojem je bila podignuta prvobitna crkva posvećena tom svecu. Riječ je o prostoru za koji se vezuju korijeni ove organizacije. Na taj način i danas održiv, ceremonijal Bokeljske mornarice istorijski i ambijentalno se uklapa u okruženje ovog kulturnog i znamenitog mjesta. Bokeljska mornarica sadrži više osobenosti nematerijalnog kulturnog dobra i njihova je karakteristika da se međusobno prožimaju i posebno predstavljaju neodvojive djelove cjeline i ukupnih osobenosti dobra.

Kao organizacija koja je prepoznata kao nosilac-čuvar i kao neko ko baštini nematerijalne vrijednosti Bokeljske mornarice je NVO "Bokeljska mornarica 809", organizovana zajednica koja je čuvar tradicije ove izuzetne kulturno istorijske tekovine, sa sjedištem u Kotoru na

adresi Dom Pomoraca Kotor, Stari grad Kotor, zatim lokalna i šira zajednica, kao i sve organizacije koje svojim djelovanjem baštine tradiciju Bokeljske mornarice

Dokumentovanje je osnovni oblik zaštite svakog kulturnog dobra kojim se podržavaju kriterijumi po osnovu kojih je neko dobro zaštićeno, osobito autentičnost. Pod mjerom dokumentovanje u ovom slučaju podrazumijeva se izrada svih vrsta raspoložive dokumentacije o sadašnjem izgledu, stanju i praktikovanju Bokeljske mornarice. U tom smislu potrebno je sačiniti analognu, digitalnu, audio vizuelnu i grafičku dokumentaciju, odnosno: Film; Foto i grafički prikaz svih elemenata koji se mogu prikazati na ovaj način, i slično. Pored toga za zaštitu i očuvanje Bokeljske mornarice značajna je promocija, prezentacija i popularizacija njene kulturne vrijednosti.

Raritet Bokeljske mornarice čine njena autentičnost, jedinstvenost i očuvanost, kao i kontinuitet veoma duge postojanosti, što je svrstava u rijetke organizacije u svijetu, koja kroz ceremonijal koji obavlja, njeguje tradiciju njenog osnivanja i djelovanja u prošlosti, kao i očuvanja jezika, govora, oružja i nošnje, kao elementa nematerijalnog kulturnog dobra. Bokeljska mornarica doista predstavlja rijedak primjer svjedočanstva žive kulturne tradicije. To se može sa velikom sigurnošću tvrditi, jer su se uzela u obzir istraživanja na širim prostorima Evrope, gdje je ustanovljeno da je vrlo malo sličnih primjera. Na osnovu tako ispunjenih kriterijuma zaključuje se da vrijednosti nematerijalnog dobra Bokeljske mornarice prevazilaze granice Crne Gore što je preporučuje za međunarodnu zaštitu i nominaciju za UNESCO listu nematerijalne kulturne bastine.

Na temelju izloženog odlučeno je kao u izreci.

**PRAVNA POUKA:** Protiv ovog Rješenja može se izjaviti žalba u roku od 15 dana od dana prijema Ministarstvu kulture, a preko ove Uprave.



**Obradio:**

Perović Balša, samostalni savjetnik

*Perović Balša*

**Dostaviti:**

- NVO „Bokeljska mornarica 809“
- Opštini Kotor
- Ministarstvu kulture
- Javnoj ustanovi za obavljanje konzervatorske djelatnosti
- U spise
- a/a



**MONTENEGRO**  
**ADMINISTRATION FOR PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES**

*archive stamp that reads as follows:*  
*MONTENEGRO*  
*THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE*  
*Cetinje*

Received as at: July 12, 2013			
Org. Unit	Number	Appendix	Value
01	1948	/	/

UP/I No. 04-55/2013  
Cetinje, July 3, 2013

The Administration for Protection of Cultural Property, acting ex officio, pursuant to Article 18 in conjunction with Articles 25 and 26 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 49/10) and Articles 196 and 200 of the Law on General Administrative Procedure (“Official Gazette of Montenegro”, No. 60/03 and 32/11), issues:

**THE DECISION**

- To establish the Boka Navy**, which represents the symbiosis of human art, skills, language, speech, the use of artistic and craftsmanship creative works, performing skills, carrying out the traditional rituals related to a cult personality, place and ambience, **the status of an intangible cultural property of a national importance.**
- The **carriers-preservers** of cultural values of the cultural heritage of the Boka Navy in a sense of a carrier of the tradition are the NGO “Boka Navy 809” the Home of Boka Navy Old Town of Kotor, the local and wider community and all organizations that by their actions inherit the tradition of the Boka Navy.
- For the cultural property referred to in item 1 of this Decision, the following **protection measures** shall be established:
  - Documentation preparing
  - Research
  - Education, presentation and popularization
  - Collaboration with subjects that are recognized as carriers/followers of intangible cultural values and contribute to their preservation
  - Encouraging the transfer and cultivation of cultural goods in the original and other environments

Holders i.e. carriers of the property bear an obligation to implement measures of protection for the purpose of its preservation in accordance with the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property and all regulations relating to cultural property, while respecting its cultural and historical features and authenticity.

### **Explanatory Note**

Pursuant to the Article 23 of the Law on the Protection of Cultural Property, the Administration for the Protection of Cultural Property passed the Decision No. 04-639/2012-1 dated October 29, 2012, by which it was established the Expert Body for the preparation of the study on determination of the cultural value of the intangible property Boka Navy. The study team prepared the Study on the Determination of Cultural Values of the Boka Navy No. 03-639/2012-8 dated January 15, 2013, whereby the insight into resulted in the following conclusions:

**Boka Navy** was founded in 809 as a defense and military, guild, humanitarian, cultural and, at a certain period, administrative organization. In performing these functions, the Boka Navy expressed human skills, mastery, language, pronunciation, usage of traditional rituals related to a cult personality, place and ambience. The human skills were emphasized in all the functions this organization has been performing since its existence. The skills are functionally related to the millennium function of the Boka Navy. The first skills relate to the skill of navigation, the use of the ship as a means of transport and the sea as a waterway. Both of those implied a symbiosis of knowledge, skills and mastery. The Boka Navy also participated in famous battles at sea, such as the one in Lepanto in 1571. Changing the functions of the Boka Navy also changed the categories of skills. One among those has the longest tradition in terms of application, that is, the skill of performing of the Boka Navy circle dance (orig. *kolo*), its figures, which symbolize the elements related to ship and sea. Despite the flow of time and the shift of different rulings of these spaces, the language and speech were preserved in the command of the Boka Navy in the verses of the Boka Navy circle dance dedicated to the patronage of the city. These praiseworthy verses, addressed and dedicated to the patron of the city, are being pronounced on the 27th of January exactly at noon from the loggia of the cathedral i.e. basilica, by a young admiral upon lifting the flag of Saint Tryphon. These praiseworthy verses are mentioned as early as 1420, during the Venetian takeover of Kotor. Undoubtedly, the praises to St. Tryphon, apart from the socio-linguistic and historical value of the heritage, has the multicellular characteristic powerful inter-religions, interethnic and intercultural message. A poetic text written on the music of the circle dance (although the circle dance is not sang) clearly shows us the ideas that were dominant in the 60s of the 19th century. In addition to clearly outlined ideas, this Song (orig. "Pjesan") testifies and adequately documents and preserves the language and speech of the concerned period. Commands used in command of the main detachment of the Boka Navy: "turn to the left", "turn to the right", "show", "fire", "to the leg". Uniforms, equipment and weapons used by the Boka Navy have the attributes of an intangible cultural property, because these are the product of human skill, knowledge, mastery. Uniforms of members of the Boka Navy contain common and special clothing items, depending on the rank of members of the Boka Navy. Common garments include: pants, koret with sleeves, belt, stockings (orig. *bječve*), original shoes called "*gondulice*", "*mulice*" or "*mulice*"

(shoes), boots, white shirts and butterfly bows. Special parts of the uniform are: navy hats, bags and pouchs (orig "tobolac") for gunpowder and tobacco, kalpak with a feather for senior officers, vice admirals and admirals and without feather for junior officers, koret and boots. Sailors are armed with rifles, ruffers or sharvas, firelocks and knife, while a standard barrier, officer, vice admiral and admiral wear yatagans, sabers. Admiral wears a stick - a symbol of power. Uniforms of the Boka Navy are a product of the craft workshops of Kotor. They have high artistic and ethnographic value, as they confirm the knowledge and the skill, being the product thereof. Those are decorated with golden threads. Performing skills are exercised during the performance of the Boka Navy. The circle dance has a very long tradition, which according to the legend is as old as the bringing of the relics of St. Tryphon in Kotor when the sailors "danced" rather than "played" the circle dance. The dance is played on St. Tryphon's Day, on the Day of the Boka Navy and on the day of the liberation of Kotor. This is a rhythmically slow dance in the structure of a circle, where we distinguish two layers. On the older, ritual layer of the Boka Navy circle dance, we are told that the circle dance is only danced by men. This ritual character protects the preservation of its oldest segment, in the figures of "dancing under the raised hands" or "a series of raised hands", which represents an eternal renewal of life, silencing into darkness and exposing the light. The ritual and sacral layer, in addition to the fact that *Kolo* is danced exclusively on St. Tryphon's Day, which points to the same claim, is strongly emphasized in the last figure of the circle dance, when admirals, officers and representatives of the state and city authorities enter the center. We can associate this dance around the officers and the admiral with an ancient dancing around the relics of St. Tryphon. The more recent layer of the Boka Navy circle dance is associated with figures of marine life, which are: steering wheel, chain, anchor, navy node, etc. The maintenance of traditional ceremonies related to the cult of personality inherited from the Boka Navy begin on January 13, the day in 809 when the relics of St. Tryphon were transported to Kotor, which act was participated by the Kotor sailors. This day was established by the decision of the Grand Assembly held on December 30, 1631. The outer part of the Tryphon's day celebration starts on January 27 in the square in front of the Cathedral (Basilica), where exactly at noon, from the cathedral's loggia, a young admiral recites the Laudes to St. Tryphon, and ends on St. Tryphon's Day (February 3, or the day of Saint Tryphon's celebration). In the evening of January 27, the ecclesiastic ritual to thurify the relics of St. Tryphon is attended by six Orthodox and six Roman Catholic believers. An outdoor celebration on the Day of the City Patrol begins with the welcome ceremony for seafarers of the Boka Navy: from Tivat, Donja Lastva, Herceg Novi and Perast followed by a tour throughout the city, reporting to the Admiral of the Boka Navy and giving the city keys by the Mayor. After that, the members of the Boka Navy, at the Square in front of the cathedral, play their traditional Circle Dance. In this rite, several elements have been registered that make this Ceremony an intangible cultural property. These elements are recognized in the interconfessional and inter-ethnic cooperation of the Boka citizens, in the preservation of the language and speech used in the Praises of St. Tryphon, then the symbol of handing over the city authorities to the Boka Navy, symbolically depicted by the lecture and acceptance of the cult of the patron of the City of St. Tryphon. In cities with developed municipal tradition, such as medieval Kotor, the patron of the city was especially respected.

According to the tradition, the seafarers who were carrying the relics throughout the city were stopped by the "will" of St. Tryphon on today's square in front of the cathedral, currently being the place where the original church was erected as dedicated to this saint. This is a location to which are being associated the roots of this organization. Thus, even today, the Boka Navy's ceremony is, both in terms of history and ambient, fitting into the environment of this cult and famous place. The Boka Navy contains more peculiarities of the intangible cultural property and its characteristic is to interact with one another and in particular represent the inseparable parts of the whole and the overall characteristics of the property.

As an organization recognized as a carrier-preserver and as one that inherits the intangible value of the Boka Navy, the NGO "Boka Navy 809" is an organized association that is the guardian of the tradition of this exceptional cultural historical heritage, based in Kotor at

the following address - Dom Pomoraca Kotor, the Old Town of Kotor, then the local and broader association, as well as all the organizations that, by their actions, inherit the tradition of the Boka Navy.

Documenting is the basic form of protection of every cultural property that supports the criterion on the basis of which a property is well protected, especially its authenticity. Under the measure, documenting in this case involves the production of all kinds of available documentation on the current appearance, condition and practice of the Boka Navy. In that sense, it is necessary to make analogue, digital, audio visual and graphic documentation, i.e.: Film; Photo and graphic representation of all elements that can be displayed in this way, and the like. In addition, the protection and preservation of the Boka Navy is important promotion, presentation and popularization of its cultural value.

The Rarity of the Boka Navy consists of its authenticity, uniqueness and preservation, as well as the continuity of a very long standing, which places it in rare organizations worldwide, which through its ceremonies performs, nurtures the tradition of its founding and action in the past, as well as the preservation of language, speech, and costumes, as an element of an intangible cultural property. The Boka Navy is indeed a rare example of the testimony of a living cultural tradition. This can be asserted with great certainty, as research has been taken into account in the wider areas of Europe, where it has been found that there are very few similar examples. Based on the criteria thus fulfilled, it is concluded that the values of the intangible property of the Boka Navy exceed the borders of Montenegro, which is recommended for international protection and nomination for the UNESCO list of intangible cultural heritage.

On the basis of the foregoing, it was decided as in the operative clause.

**LEGAL NOTE:** An appeal may be lodged against this Decision within 15 days from the date of its receipt by the Ministry of Culture, and through this Directorate.

Acting Director  
*(handwritten signature - illegible)*

Ružica Ivanović

*(round seal that reads as follows:*

*Administration for Protection of Cultural Property, Cetinje, Montenegro, 2)*

**Processed by:**

Perović Balša, Independent Advisor

*(handwritten signature - illegible)*

**To be delivered to:**

- NGO "Boka Navy 809"
- Municipality of Kotor
- Public institution for performing the conservation activities
- To the file
- a/a