

# Interesting Facts About The Cultural Landscape Tršić - Tronoša

**The cultural landscape Tršić - Tronoša is the first protected area which belongs to the type „landscape of exceptional features - cultural landscape in the Republic of Serbia”. It is situated on the territory of the City of Loznica in West Serbia. Its characteristics are diverse, intertwined and mutually dependent cultural and natural values.**

The area is dedicated to the reformer of Serbian literary language and orthography, the collector of folk literature, the author of the First Serbian Primer and the First Serbian Grammar Book in folk language, the historian, ethnologist and educator- Vuk Stefanović Karadžić.

Vuk's memorial house was built in 1933 according to the project of the architect Miodrag Vasić, and according to the instructions of the academician Tihomir

Đorđević, one of the most significant Serbian ethnologists. The house is furnished with the items of a traditional country household from the period of the 19th century (an icon of Saint Archangel Michael, a gusle (*a traditional single-stringed musical instrument*), a bed, a tripod chair, wooden benches, a wooden cross, a stove, chains, a coal shovel, a straw mattress, a storage box). The authentic items found on the location of the fireplace of Vuk's parents were the chans and the coal shovel.



Tršić and Tronoša were arranged and enriched with various contents on the anniversary of Vuk's death in 1964 and during the celebration the 200th anniversary of Vuk's birth in 1987. Then, the path which leads from Vuk's memorial school to Vuk's memorial house was made through the complex in Tršić. The wooden plates with written proverbs collected by Vuk for twenty years were set along the path. Vuk was recorded all folk pieces of art during his conversation with other people. The proverbs did not have their own name so they were usually called „According to elders“. Some of the proverbs written in Tršić are: *„It is not possible to do evil things and hope to get good ones, „It is not easy to be honest“ „The one who knows that he does not know and wants to know is lucky“ „One does not feel sad for the insufficient but for the unjust“.*



The monastery Tronoša, which dates back to the period of the rule of Dragutin Nemanjić, also belongs to the area of Cultural landscape Tršić-Tronoša. This Serbian ruler began the construction of the monastery which was completed by his wife Katalina in 1317. The monastery is known in Serbian culture by the transcript of the manuscript of the important work about Serbian rulers, from Stefan Nemanja, the progenitor of the dynasty Nemanjić (the year 1166), to the despot Jelena,

the wife of the despot Jovan Branković (the year 1526), named „The Serbian Genealogy“. In the middle of the 19th century, the work was published in the „Gazette of the Serbian Universalism Society“ (the legal precedent of the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts) named „The Genealogy of Tronoša“. This work was created in the way that in 1791 the old manuscript was transcribed by the hieromonk Josif of Tronoša, adding the information from his time.



The natural values consist of preserved autochthonous forest complexes of oak, beech, hornbeam; planted cultures, such as acacia, black pine, larch, strobus, walnut, sweet chestnut, birch and linden; autochthonous sorts of fruits; various meadow herbs and plants such as yarrow, St. John's Wort, great plantain, comfrey, violets and dandelion. A linden tree near Vuk's house stands out among the plant species.

It is a deciduous tree characterized by a short bole, wide branch treetop and a branched root system. It is estimated that it is 90 years old and that it was planted during the construction of the Vuk's memorial house in 1933. The linden tree was planted near the house itself in order to show as realistic as possible the household of the family Karadžić from that period. According to folk tradition, Vuk's father Stefan fired three shots from his holster near the old linden tree when Vuk was born. The nowadays linden tree looks very old and many visitors at first think that it originates from the period of Vuk's life. Three decades ago the linden tree started to disport, so the scientific associates from the Environ-



mental Protection Institute from Belgrade took measures in order to preserve the tree. Then the strengthening of the bole was done in the way that they put metal hoops which nowadays have almost fused with the bole, and they cannot nearly be noticed.

The area of the Cultural landscape Tršić - Tronoša is a habitat of one quarter of all types of fauna that live on the territory of the whole Serbia.