

BUTHROTUM



BUTRINT, ALBANIA



Tourism Development and Promotion Project

Roman Emperors and Danube Wine Route's Illyricum Trail

A journey to experience archaeological sites and ancient vineyards. The Roman period marked one of the longest periods of cultural dominances over the Western Balkans.

Archaeological sites, spread throughout the region, tell the tale of ancient warriors and embrace the rhythms of communal life, arts, crafts and learning methods.

The Illyricum Trail takes you on a journey where legends and myths come back to life, along original cobblestone roads, across aqueducts, and in glasses of wine.

BUTHROTUM

Located in exceptional cultural landscape, on a hill next to a lake connected to the sea by a canal, inhabited since prehistoric times, Butrint testifies on ancient and medieval civilisations on the territory of modern Albania.

It was the site of a Greek colony, a Roman city and a bishopric. Following a period of prosperity under Byzantine administration, then a brief occupation by the Venetians, the city was abandoned in the late Middle Ages after marshes formed in the area.

This UNESCO world heritage site is a rare combination of archaeology and nature.

MOGORJELO



ČAPLJINA, BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA



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MOGORJELO

Featuring the remains of the fortified Roman Imperial Villa Rustica, surrounded with lush Mediterranean vegetation, Mogorjelo is one of the most beautiful sites of the late antique architecture in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Located on a fertile soil for growing Mediterranean cultures and being agricultural estate with living structures, storages and agricultural processing tools, Mogorjelo was the main supplier of the Roman city of Narona.

ULPIANA



GRAČANICA/GRAČANICĚ, KOSOVO®



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ULPIANA

During the Roman era, Ulpiana was one of the most active and frequented centres connecting Constantinople with Rome, and close to the ancient crossroads connecting the Adriatic with the Aegean coast.

It stretched in a picturesque surrounding and exceptional geostrategic position close to a rich mining area famous for extraction of precious metals.

Ulpiana achieved its heights peak of development during the 3rd and 4th century when becoming a very important political, economic and cultural centre of the vast territory of Dardania.

**This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo declaration of independence.*

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DOCLEA



PODGORICA, MONTENEGRO



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Located just several km from the capital of Montenegro, on a flat plateau between the three rivers, Doclea was founded at the beginning of the 1st century AD at the time of the Emperor of Augustus, while it earned municipal status during the time of Flavian dynasty.

The peak of its economic prosperity was in 2nd and 3rd century when it became a dominant city in South East Dalmatia.

Encircled by massive walls, towers, the city had a 13km long aqueduct.

STOBI



GRADSKO, NORTH MACEDONIA



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STOBI

The ancient city of Stobi, at the confluence of two rivers, Crna and Vardar, was the largest city in the northern part of the Roman province Macedonia, later capital city of the Roman province Macedonia Secunda, and an important urban, military, administrative, trade and religious centre of two large empires: Roman and Early Byzantine.

Being located on the main road that leads from Danube to Aegean Sea, it was strategically important as a centre for both trade and warfare.