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The rich cultural and historic heritage of Montenegro, embedded in remnants of many civilisations, from the Illyrian and Ancient Greek and Roman, to the Venetian and Ottoman, bears witness of the existence and continuance of life, of our people, its identity and its distinct material and spiritual creativity.



The beginnings of collecting and recording national cultural heritage appear as early as during the Crnojević's Dynasty. *The Last Will of Djurdje Crnojević*, from late 15<sup>th</sup> century, is one of the earliest testaments of the contents and richness of Cetinje Monastery treasures, built in 1484. With coming into power of the Metropolitan from the Petrović's Dynasty, Njegoš, the preservation of cultural assets improves considerably. Metropolitans, as both the spiritual and secular rulers, continue collecting various valuable items: manuscript books, documents, elaborately decorated trophy weapons, prince-bishop gowns. The existence of such rich treasures led eventually to the establishment of museums.

The reign of Metropolitan Petar I Petrović Njegoš (1784-1830) marks a significant milestone in the establishment of state authorities, but also in better understanding of the value and, consequently, the preservation of cultural heritage. At the time, subject registers are introduced in the state office.

With the coming into power of Petar II Petrović Njegoš (1830-1851), there begins the period of further development of state authorities, of the printing house and the first school. The construction of Biljarda in 1838 provided the space to house the archives, a library, church relics and trophy arms. The hall of war trophies within the Biljarda building, the so-called Arsenal (***Oružnica***), is an authentic museum of Montenegrin warship, a predecessor of the military museum and the museum service in Montenegro as such.

In 1870, Prince Nikola I Petrović Njegoš (1860-1918) built a separate building called **Laboratorija**. For a time, it used to house a workshop for repairing arms and producing ammunition (arsenal). Within the same premises, some trophy weapons, flags and other war paraphernalia were displayed.

King Nikola enacted the Law on State Library and Museum of the Principedom in 1896, which meant the beginning of institutional organisation of museum service in Montenegro. The Museum owned a substantial collection of trophy arms, but also some archaeological, numismatic and ethnographic items.

After long years of war, the State Museum was established in Cetinje in the former court of King Nikola (1926). The museum's permanent display represents a reconstruction of the interior of the ruler's residence. The museum items bear witness of Montenegrin political, cultural and military history, from Middle Ages until the disappearance of the independent Montenegrin state in 1918.

In late 1930s, new museums were opened in Perast (1937) and Kotor (1938). Their displays are based on rich and valuable collections of items illustrative of the maritime and mercantile history of the area.

During the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century museums were opened in most Montenegrin towns. At a much later stage, the museums in Kolašin (1983) and Rožaje (1991) were set up, as well as the Nature Museum of Montenegro (1995) in Podgorica. Unfortunately, Žabljak, Plužine, Andrijevica, Šavnik and Plav still hold no museum displays at all.

The museums, collections and treasures presented in this Guide are a testimony of centuries-old harmonious coexistence within the territory of Montenegro, where the cultures of the East and the West met, crossed paths and mingled, an invaluable feature of Montenegrin historic heritage.



National Museum of Montenegro >





Novice Cerovića 7, 81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €3 for each museum,  
1.5 € for pupils and students;  
Joint ticket - €7



The National Museum of Montenegro is a complex institution comprising of five museums: Historic, Ethnographic (with the Relief Map of Montenegro), the Museum of Arts, Njegoš Museum (Biljarda – Njegoš's residence at Cetinje and his birth house at Njeguši) and the Museum of King Nikola.

This museum complex also includes the Library and Archives Department with over 100,000 books and over 100,000 documents, then the Conservation and Preparation Department and Documentation Department.

Within the National Museum, there is in place an up-to-date documentation and computer processing system. It also serves as the central office for all Montenegrin museums.

As of late, special attention is given to publishing activities and presentation of museum exhibits.

All units of the National Museum of Montenegro (except for Njegoš's birth house) are located in the historic town of Cetinje. Adjacent, there is also the Cetinje Monastery housing a rich treasury.

1. Historic Museum
2. Ethnographic Museum
3. Relief Map of Montenegro
4. Museum of Arts
5. Njegoš Museum (Biljarda)
6. Museum of King Nikola
7. Cetinje Monastery



Historic Museum of Montenegro >





Novice Cerovića 7, Vladin dom  
81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>

Admission fee: €3,  
€1.5 for pupils and students

Historic Museum of Montenegro was  
opened in 1989, as the youngest in the  
family of Cetinje-based museums.  
It is housed in the historic building

*Tombstone depicting God Mercury,  
Doclea, 2-3 century AC.*

*To the right: **Oktoih (Octoechoes)** from  
the printing house of Vuković Podgoričanin  
(early 16<sup>th</sup> c.) and manuscript Gospel  
(mid-17<sup>th</sup> c.)*

*Illyrian arms*



*Previous page: Montenegrin flag  
from the battle at Vučji Do, 1876.*





of Vlada dom (Government House), built in 1910. Its permanent display is a testament of the social, economic, political, military and cultural past of Montenegro, from the Middle Palaeolithic to the most recent days. It includes the following collections:

**Stega (Restraint)**

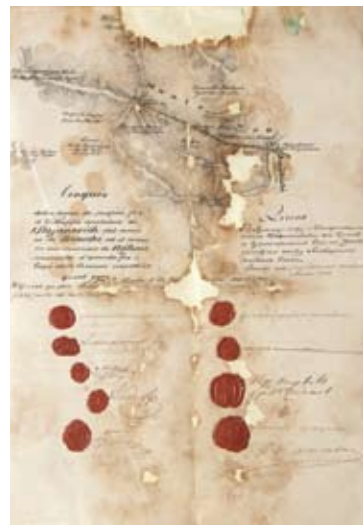
– The first Montenegrin legal act, 1796.



*To the left: Gramata (decree of blessing) by the Russian Emperor Peter the Great sent to Montenegrians, 1711.*

*To the right: Konkordat – the Contract between Montenegro and the Holy See, 1886.*

*Protocol on Delimitation between Montenegro and Austria from 1878.*



- 1) Prehistory and Ancient Times;
- 2) Middle Ages;
- 3) 16<sup>th</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century;
- 4) Creation of the Montenegrin State (1796-1878);
- 5) Modern Montenegrin State (1878-1918);
- 6) Montenegro 1918-1941;
- 7) World War II and the Revolution; and
- 8) Post-war Development of Montenegro.





Part of the museum holdings have been temporarily given over to the Historic Museum by the Centre for Archaeological Research, the Museum of the City of Podgorica, the Polimlje Museum in Berane and the Republic Institute for Monument Protection. These holdings dispose of some 1,500 items, some 500 being archive items and over 1,000 photographs, historic maps, graphs, examples of architectural

*Harpoons made of deer horn, between 8300-5200 BC*



*A capital from the Crnojević Monastery*

sculptures. Diverse museum items (arms, flags, decorations, coats-of-arm, seals, archaeological, numismatic and philatelist collections, collections of arts and photographs, etc), together with the items of once Museum of People's Liberation Struggle (NOB), make a highly interesting and rich museum exposition.

*Portrait of a donor - the Doclean king Mihailo (fresco detail), Ston, 11<sup>th</sup> c.*





*Montenegrin gold coins*

*Prince Danilo's stamp*



*The emblem of Montenegrin elders*

From 1960 the NOB Museum was housed at Biljarda. Since its ambition was not only to cover the period of the People's Liberation Struggle, but also the development of revolutionary labour movement and social events after the World War II, it was decided to

join it to the Historic Museum. Within the new museum concept, the display is entitled **Revolutionary Labour Movement and People's Liberation Struggle in Montenegro.**

Museum of Fine Arts  
of Montenegro >>>>>>>>>>>





Novice Cerovića 7, Vladin dom  
81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €3,  
€1.5 for pupils and students



*Previous page:*

*Petar Lubarda, **Montenegrin Hills**,  
1950, oil on canvas, 64x98 cm*



The Gallery of Fine Arts was established in Cetinje in 1950, aimed to study and monitor the development of fine arts, to collect, preserve and display artefacts of artistic value and, by proper selection, to provide a comprehensive overview of the most significant works of art. Initially, it operated within the State Library, and then independently from 1952 to 1963. Then it was integrated with other Cetinje-based museums into the General Museum of Montenegro (Museums of Cetinje, 1965), and eventually the National Museum of Montenegro (1992).

The Gallery of Fine Arts became the Museum of Fine Arts of Montenegro in 1970s. Its holdings contain some 3,000 items, including some masterpieces of contemporary Yugoslav and Montenegrin fine arts. The diverse and extremely valuable holdings, displayed at Vladin dom, have been divided into ten collections: the **Collection of Copies of Frescoes, the Collection of Icons, the Collection of Montenegrin Fine Art, the Collection of Yugoslav Fine Arts, the Collection of Works by**

**Foreign Authors, the Collection of Milica Sarić Vukmanović and Svetozar Vukmanović Tempo, the Collection of Caricatures, the Collection of Legacies and the Collections within the “Yugoslav Artists to Njegoš” Gallery** (fine, applied and naïve arts).

The permanent display of the National Gallery, exhibited at Vladin dom, consists of the Collection of Montenegrin and Yugoslav Fine Arts, the Collection of Icons and the Collection of Milica and Svetozar Vukmanović Tempo.

The **Collection of Montenegrin Fine Arts** holds the greatest number of items and gives a panorama of Montenegrin works of art. Apart from the baroque painter Tripo Kokolja, it features the works of renowned artists from late 19<sup>th</sup> century to the most recent times. Thanks to the patronage of the Montenegrin ruler, the first generation of young gifted people went for studies into the developed fine art centres (Naples, Rome, Athens, Paris, and Moscow). Although mostly relying on already outdated forms of academic



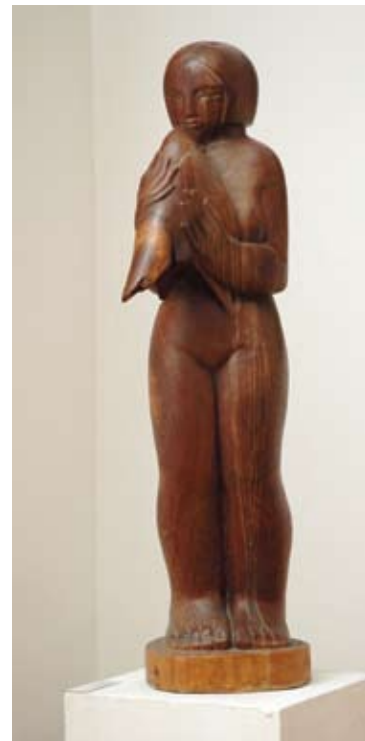
*Risto Stijović, **A Girl with a Bird**,  
1959, wood, H-90 cm*

realism (Anastas Bocarić, Milo Vrbica, Ilija Šobajić, Marko Brežanin), certain artists like Pero Poček, the originator of Montenegrin Modernism, Đoko Popović and Špiro Bocarić followed the trends of contemporary European painting (*plain air* painting, impressionism).



The artistic creation of the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is represented by the works of artists educated in Belgrade, Roma, Vienna, Prague, and Paris, which may rightfully be said to belong to the European Modernism. They accept the new literary expressions: expressionism, Cezannism, poetic realism, intimism and socio-realistic tendencies (Milo Milunović, Miloš Vušković, Mihailo Vukotić, Jovan Zonjić, Petar Lubarda, Risto Stijović, Savo Vujović). The second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century meant a real eruption of the "kindled visual art creation" in which various artists, following own disposition

*Milo Milunović, **Seafood**,  
1954, tempera on canvas, 215x157 cm*





Petar Lubarda, **A Night in Montenegro**,  
1951, oil on canvas, 80.5x99.7 cm

and expressive capabilities, created a distinctive ars poetica deeply rooted in the Montenegrin setting and the heroic epics of Montenegrin people.

The most noteworthy among them are Vojo Stanić and Dimitrije Popović, renowned worldwide.

The works of Mihailo Vukotić, Milo Milunović, Petar Lubarda, Branko Filipović Filo and Miodrag Dado Đurić, leading Montenegrin artists without

Miodrag Đurić-Dado, **Ambassador's Door**,  
combined technique, 245x151x10 cm







Branko Filipović-Filo, **Distant Light**, 1954, combined technique, 32x63,6 cm

The sculptors, whose works are marked by strong individual peculiarities in stylistic expression, from classicism, over the “constructivist” and “synthetic” intimism to the asocial forms, are represented to a much lesser degree (Đorđe Jovanović, Ivan Meštrović, Ilija Kolarević, Petar Palavičini, Toma Rosandić, Antun Augustinčić, Sreten Stojanović).

**The Collection of Svetozar Tempo and Milica Sarić Vukmanović** was left as a legacy to the Museum of Fine Arts in 1964. Years of enthusiasm and love

whose contribution it would be impossible to follow the development trends of modern Montenegrin painting, are displayed separately.

**Yugoslav Art Collection** consists of works of Yugoslav art from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century. It is represented by the artists who connect the eras of Romanticism and Academic Realism (Đura Jakšić, Novak Radonić, Đorđe Krstić, Uroš Predić, Paja Jovanović) with the works of *Plain air* and Symbolism

(Vlaho Bukovac, Celestina Medović, Marko Murat), the heralds of the new artistic era – Yugoslav Modernism. There are displayed also the works of Slovenian and Serbian Impressionism (Ivan Grohar, Matija Jama, Rihard Jakopič, Milan Milovanović, Kosta Miličević), expressionism (Nadežda Petrović, Jovan Bijelić, Petar Dobrović, Ignjat Job, Milan Konjević, Sava Šumanović), and poetic realism with expressive charge (Marko Čelebonović, Nedeljko Gvozdenović, Marino Tartalje, Ivan Tabaković).

Paja Jovanović, **Fencing**, oil on canvas, 101x151 cm



for fine arts of the bequeathers went into the creation of this collection. It contains 223 exhibits (pictures, graphics, sculptures, and works of applied arts) and follows the post-war Yugoslav art from soc-realism to the most contemporary trends. It includes works representative of 20<sup>th</sup> century art schools and trends: expressionism (Jovan Bijelić, Stojan Aralica, Nikola Graovac, Petar Konjević, Zora Petrović, Lazar Ličenoski), poetic realism and intimism (Peđa Milosavljević, Marko Čelebonović, Nikola Gvozdenović), figurative geometrism (Milan Protić, Mladen Srbinović), Art Informel (Lazar Vozarević, Vera Božičković-Popović, Mića Popović), fierce expressionism (Janez Bernik), lyric abstraction and abstract expressionism (Zlatko Prica, Edo Murtić, Bata Mihailović), supra-realism (Miljenko Stančić, Dimitrije Popović). It also contains a smaller collection of world renowned artists (August Renoir, Salvador Dali, Mark Shagal, and Renato Guttuso).

By its stylistic and iconographic features, the **Collection of Icons** held by the Museum of Fine Arts, may be classified into three units: the icons of Russian

provenience, made in late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century, Italo-Cretan icons from late 17<sup>th</sup> and from 18<sup>th</sup> century which arrived to Montenegro via merchant and cultural links with the West, and the icons of local masters, made within the icon-painting school of the family Dimitrijević-Rafailović from the Boka Kotorska Bay. Here there are also some paintings of foreign authors with the religious topics: the **Execution of St. Genevieve** from 17<sup>th</sup> century, and the **Holy Family**, by the Italian painter G. B. Pittoni.

At a separate room called the Blue Chapel, the Icon of Our Lady of Philermos, one of major Christian relics, originating from Jerusalem in early 12<sup>th</sup> century is displayed. The robe of the Virgin adorned with precious stones (sapphires and diamonds), as well as the horse-shoe shaped halo decorated with diamonds and rubies, were made in early 18<sup>th</sup> century by the most famous goldsmiths and jewellers of St Petersburg and Moscow.

**The Collection of Fresco Copies**, a part of which is displayed at the Museum of History, represents a testimony

*Next page: Deizis,  
Rafailovic-Dimitrijevic school, 19<sup>th</sup> c.*

*The Execution of St Genevieve,  
G. B. Pittoni, 17<sup>th</sup> c.*





of the authentic beauty of fresco painting in Montenegrin churches and monasteries, today, unfortunately, for the most part destroyed by the ravages of time. Nevertheless, the collection provides a significant contribution to the understanding of the cultural development and socio-economic setting of Montenegro from early 11<sup>th</sup> century onwards.

*Our Lady of Philermos Icon, 16<sup>th</sup> c.*



# Ethnographic Museum of Montenegro







Trg kralja Nikole,  
the building of former Embassy of Serbia  
81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €2,  
for pupils and students €1



The Ethnographic Museum of Montenegro was established in 1951 at the premises of Biljarda, together with the museums of Njegoš and People's Liberation Struggle. Here it remained until the disastrous earthquake in 1979. It holds extremely valuable items from all over Montenegro illustrating the richness of tangible and intangible culture of the peoples living within its territory. It disposes of valuable collections featuring the economic activities, nutrition, housing, textile crafts, clothing, arms, music instruments, money, etc. The holdings contain some works of folk arts and crafts of high artistic value, bearing witness of the influences of various cultures and styles.

The Ethnographic Museum did not have own display area from 1979 to 2002, when it was finally placed within the building of the former Serbian Embassy. It is so designed to enable setting occasional thematic exhibitions, such as ***Chests in Montenegro, From Fibre to Fabric***, etc.



*Short rifles, "ledenica", "pečanka"*

*Previous page:*

*A part of female Montenegrin national costume ("Russian belt" and filigree belt)*

*A traditional bag*



The exposition is made of items in daily use: folk costumes, mats, coverlets, bags, rugs, prayer rugs and some fine examples of lace and embroidery. Most of the displayed items represent supreme achievements of folk art. In the textile crafts, the greatest diversity and richness is seen in the making of rugs and national costumes. Rug-making, particularly developed in the northern region of Montenegro,

reflects oriental influences. Several types of folk costumes form various parts of Montenegro are exhibited in the Museum: the one from Boka Kotorska, the Muslim one, the one of Malisors, of Šestani, etc. Some 150 displayed museum items, mostly from the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, confirm the centuries-long multi-ethnic and multi-national harmony in these areas.



*Chest, from the coastal region, painted, 20<sup>th</sup> c.*

*Next page, left: Formal female Montenegrin national costume*

*Next page, right: Traditional vest (jelek) with silver buttons*

*Chest, from the Skadar area, 20<sup>th</sup> c.*







As an integral part of the Ethnographic Museum, located within the yard of Biljarda, there is a pavilion housing the relief map of Montenegro. It was made in 1916-17 during the Austro-Hungarian occupation, by some Austro-Hungarian officers wishing to have a better understanding of and to be able to exercise better control over the occupied areas of Montenegro during the World

War One. This topographic relief has the scale of 1:10,000 and was made on a concrete base with dioramic elements. Since it was tailored to suit the military needs, the Relief Map of Montenegro is a unique monument of the kind in Europe. It gives rise to its specific historic and documentary value and the character of a work of applied arts, and thus in 1961 it was listed as a monument of culture.



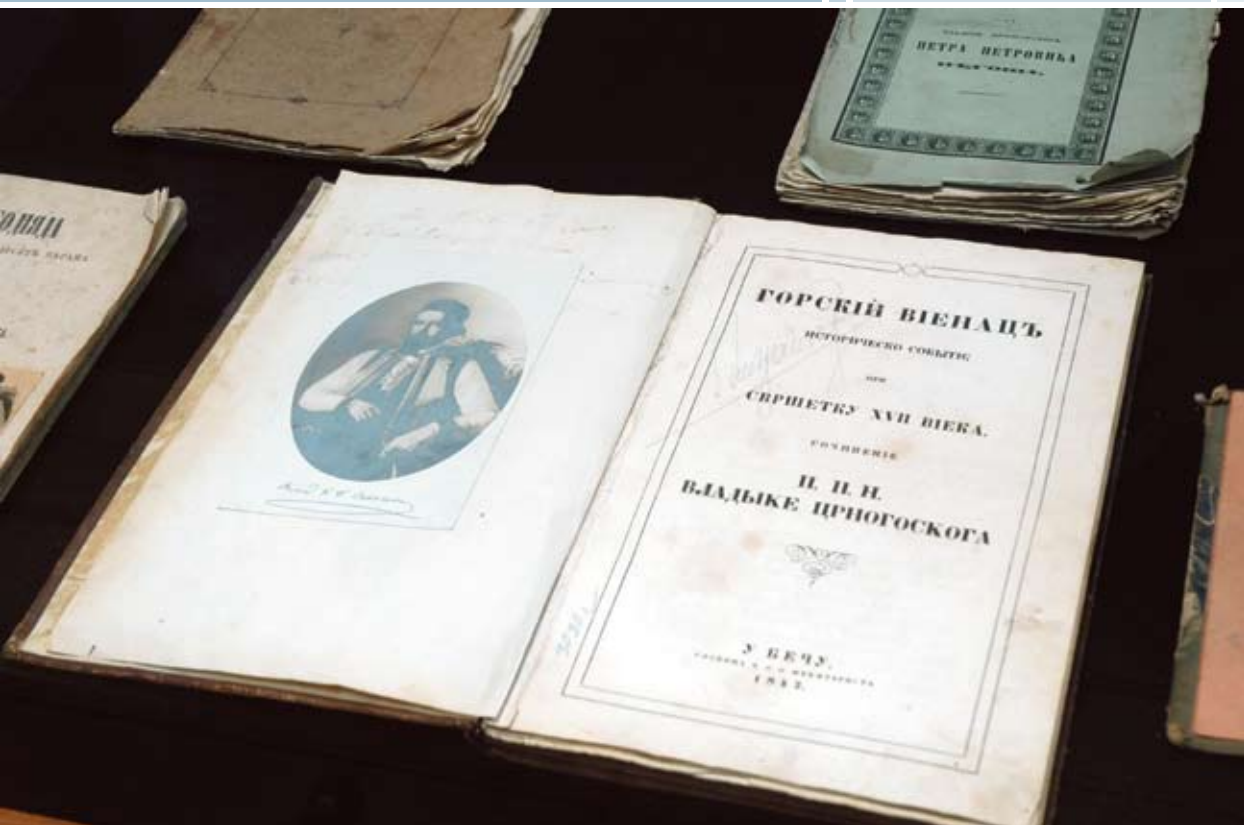
Trg kralja Nikole, 81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €1

The Relief Map covers the entire present territory of Montenegro with the adjacent areas. Skilfully painted, it conjures up the magnificent diversity of the terrain. A significant contribution to shaping the relief, apart from Austrian experts of various backgrounds (lieutenant-colonels Mayer and Albert, major Sickel, engineer Miler, sergeant Sugar and the academic painter Grabwinkler) and Italian officers taken captives (painters and cartographers), was given by famous Montenegrin sculptor Marko Brežanin. The modern construction above the relief was built in 1979, with a guideway around the whole relief map. At the same time, the necessary conservation and restoration works were done.

Njegoš Museum (*Biljarda*) >>>>>>



Trg kralja Nikole, Biljarda  
81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €3,  
€1.5 for children and students



*Previous page: Vienna edition  
of the Mountain Wreath, 1847.*

Njegoš's Museum is housed in Biljarda, the residence of Petar II Petrović Njegoš, built in 1838, in the immediate vicinity of the Cetinje Monastery. It was named after billiard, favourite game of Njegoš. The design for Biljarda was done by a Russian diplomat Jegor Ozereckovski.

*Part of the Library of Petar I and Petar II*

It is a one-story building with a stone wall, fenced yard and four towers on corners. There are wells located within the spacious yard, and thus Biljarda had all the features of a fortified castle. In time it has undergone several radical changes. It was only in 1951, on one hundredth anniversary of Njegoš's death, that the whole edifice was reconstructed. Its authentic appearance was restored, except for the part where the Austrians built the Relief Map during the World War One.

Apart from serving as a residence of Petar II Petrović Njegoš, Prince Danilo and King Nikola, Biljarda also housed many state institutions. For a time, the



*Map of free Montenegro (mid 19<sup>th</sup> c.)*



*Montenegrin state treasury  
from the time of Njegoš*



*Notebook and pen that belonged to Njegoš*

Njegoš's printing house, a grammar school, a theological school, and briefly also the Girls' Institute operated there. In early 20<sup>th</sup> century it housed various ministries. However, Biljarda is largely associated with Njegoš.

*August Orou, **Njegoš with his Suite**, 1838, aquarelle, 52.8x69.2 cm*



There he made his magnificent works, governed the state and hosted many a famous person of politic and cultural life of Europe of his time. Today Biljarda is the place where one may most

*The Billiard Room (today's appearance)*



powerfully experience the time and the circumstances in which the greatest Montenegrin poet created. On the occasion of one hundredth anniversary of Njegoš's death, a memorial museum was opened in Biljarda displaying many items linked to him personally and



*Njegoš's chair*

best known work ***Mountain Wreath*** with all the 19<sup>th</sup> century editions and subsequent translations into foreign languages occupies the central place. This room is further adorned with the work of arts inspired by Njegoš, whose creators were famous artists such as: Josip Tominc, Johan Bes, Pero Poček, Ivan Meštrović, Risto Stijević...

Some authentic items illustrate radical reforms of the political and economic life conducted at the time of Njegoš's rule. There are some pieces of the original furniture, prince-bishop's gown, a chair for rest, etc at display. The exposition is dominated by a rich library containing, in addition to his own, also the works of Petar I. The holdings also contain books in various fields of social sciences: philosophy, history, literature, written in different languages. The original manuscript of the ***Mountain Wreath*** (1847), Njegoš's golden fountain pen, the inkstand and several personal items are displayed in a separate china cabinet. There is also Njegoš's billiard table

displayed in the billiard room, the one after which the whole building was named. The display contains some weapons presented by Josip Broz Tito to the Museum as a sign of respect for the personality and the work of the Montenegrin poet and statesman.

Johan Bes, **Petar II Petrovic Njegoš**, 1847, oil on canvas, 128x95 cm



to Montenegro of his time. Today the museum display is housed on the first floor of this edifice, while the ground floor is used for various cultural events.

The oldest editions of Njegoš's works, the original letters and related notes are displayed in Biljarda. The Njegoš's



Njegoš's birth house is located in the little hamlet Erakovići in Njeguši, on the very road leading from Kotor to Cetinje. It was built by Njegoš's uncle Petar I, around 1780. It was adapted in 1973 and has the status of an ethnographic-memorial building. Today it houses the exhibits depicting the way of living back in Njegoš's times.

Numerous and diverse items are on display: works of art, some authentic furniture and cutlery, sumptuous weapons, works of bishop-princes and statesmen from the house of Petrović Njegoš. The central position is occupied by a stone hearth with cookware.

The whole area is adorned with valuable works of art, thematically linked with the dynasty Petrović Njegoš.

Njeguši

Tel. 086 23 03 10

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €2,  
for pupils and students €1

An array of farming tools makes an integral part of the exposition.



Museum of King Nikola >>>>>>>>





Trg kralja Nikole,  
Royal Palace of King Nikola I, 81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 05 55

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €5,  
for children and students €2.5

The King Nikola's Museum was established in 1926 within the residence of the last Montenegrin ruler Nikola I Petrović Njegoš, continuing the tradition of collecting, preserving and cherishing the national cultural

heritage. The construction of the building commenced in 1863, and was completed in 1867. Unfortunately, the names of the main architect and the first builders remained unknown. Originally, the building was intended as a residence





*The coat-of-arms of Nikola I Petrović Njegoš*

for the widow and daughters of Prince Danilo. Since Princess Darinka, however, decided to leave Montenegro, this edifice was given a new function. The members of the ruler's family moved from Biljarda to this new "palac", as Montenegrins used to call it.

*Russian general's uniform of the 15<sup>th</sup> firing regiment of King Nikola I*



*Memorial decoration on the occasion of 200<sup>th</sup> year of rule of the Petrović Njegoš dynasty, 1896 (a detail)*



Johan Bes, **Prince Danilo**,  
1855, oil on canvas, 164.5x127 cm

Throughout its existence the ruler's residence has undergone a number of significant reconstructions, always aspiring to preserve its original simplicity and unimposing interior and exterior. Last major adaptations were done before the celebration of the golden jubilee in 1910, when

right: Unknown author,  
**Empress Alexandra Fyodorovna**,  
1896, oil on canvas, 180x130 cm

Jozef Blic, **Prince Nikola**, 1886, oil on canvas



right, up: Unknown author,  
**Emperor Nikolay II**, around 1896

the building was given its today's appearance. Many foreign publicists, travel writers and scientists, staying at the Montenegrin capital, left precious descriptions, often even artistic testimonies of the Montenegrin court.

Vlaho Bukovac, **Guslar** (a man playing  
the national instrument – gusle), 1919,  
oil on canvas, 126x200 cm





left: Cabinet of the King Nikola I



*Murano glass vases depicting Umberto and Margherita, the king and queen of the House of Savoy*

The newly established State Museum (today the King Nikola's Museum) united the holdings of the **Military** and the **Folk** museum, the institutions established in 19<sup>th</sup> century, as well as all preserved inventory from the Montenegrin dynastic residences. Thus, early on in its operation, it gathered at the same venue the most significant museum items related to the political, military and cultural history of Montenegro. It provides a continuous insight into Montenegrin state history, from Middle Ages to 1918, when it disappeared as an independent state from the political map of Europe.

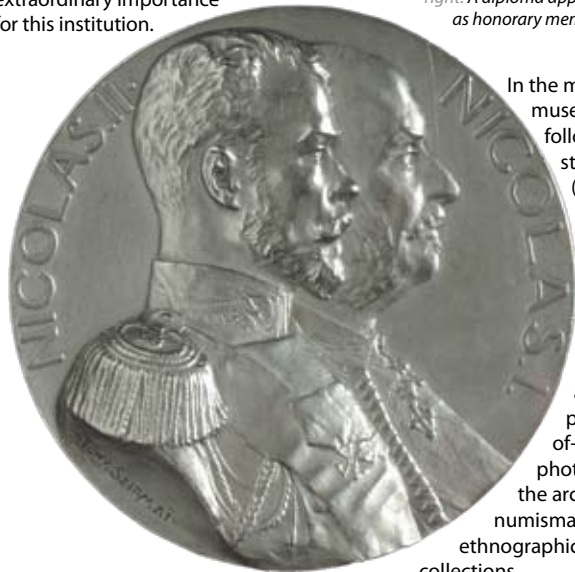


The permanent display here is designed as the reconstruction of the interior of the ruler's residence with fragmentary presentation of the Montenegrin past in those parts where the authentic items for the restoration of the court ambience

*A goblet with the initials of the Montenegrin royal couple, done by Kotor goldsmiths, 1910.*



were missing. In time, these collections were being enriched, primarily from family legacies. Today they are quite unique in many aspects, a fact of extraordinary importance for this institution.



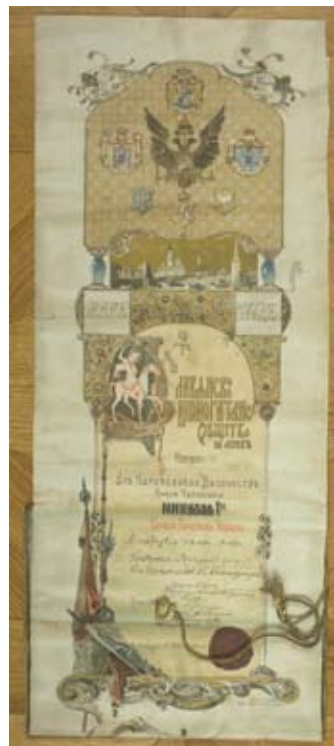
*Toni Sirmaj, A Visit of King Nikola to Emperor Nikolay II, 1912.*

*Next page:*

*Bedrooms of the royal couple*

*right: A diploma appointing Prince Nikola as honorary member of the University of Moscow 1902.*

In the multitude of museum items, the following collections stand out: weapons (trophy and ceremonious ones), decorations (Montenegrin and foreign), flags (Montenegrin and Turkish), plaques, coat-of-arms, stamps, photographs, then the archaeological, numismatic, artistic, ethnographic and applied arts collections.









*Diplomatic salon*

The court library makes an integral part of the exposition. Its holdings include some 10,000 preserved books from once court library established in late 18<sup>th</sup> century and subsequently systematically enriched until 1916, when the court was deserted. In addition to fiction, there is a significant portion of books in various fields of social and exact sciences in all major world languages. Some extremely valuable pieces of unique old books and documents and bibliophilic editions in luxury bindings with inscriptions of authors and publishers are also at display.

The copies of the Prince's literary works (dramas), translated into English, Russian, Italian and Dutch are housed in a separate room. There is at display also a copy of *The Balkans Empress*, printed in Cetinje in 1886, as well as the *Album of the House of Petrović's* (1910), whose covers were decorated by Rudolf Valdec, a sculptor from Zagreb.

The display contains incunabula from the Crnojević printing house: ***Octoechoes of the First Voice***, printed in Cetinje in 1493 (the first book ever printed among the South Slavs), one page of the *Octoechoes of the Fifth Voice*, nowhere preserved in full. It is the first illustrated book printed in Cyrillic letters. Montenegrin incunabula are characterised by their beauty and sumptuous decorations, a large number

of initials, flags and illustrations. Crnojević's printing house was the first state-owned printing house in the world. On the occasion of its 400<sup>th</sup> anniversary (1893), Prince Nikola received five honorary diplomas of large European universities: Sorbonne, Oxford, Petrograd, Harkov and Kazan.

*The royal couple with their extensive family, a photograph taken at the time of the jubilee, August 1910.*



Cetinje Monastery >>>>>>>>>>>>>





Riznica Cetinjskog manastira  
(Cetinje Monastery Treasury) 81250 Cetinje  
Tel. 086 23 10 21

*Open for visitors every day  
from 8<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €2



**Cetinje Monastery** is the single most important monument of this town at the foot of Mount Lovćen, where the destiny of the Montenegrin people was decided upon and where it was shaped. It was built in 1701 by Bishop-Prince Danilo, the founder of the Petrović Njegoš dynasty, after the destruction of the Crnojević Monastery. The new monastery retained the characteristic architectural elements of the previous temple. Above the entrance to the church there is an inscription of the donor, Ivan Crnojević, transferred from the old temple, and at the apse a table with the coat-of-arms of Crnojević's family and along the south outer wall a number of decorative consoles. The old stone sculptural elements were given a prominent place in the centre of the loggia on the second floor of the lodgings.

The monastery complex was adapted and extended on several occasions, and was substantially restored in 1927 when the new metropolitan residence was built. In the centre of the complex there is a church dedicated to Virgin Mary's Nativity. Prince Danilo and Duke Mirko, father to King Nikola, are buried there.

*Previous page: Octoechoes of the First Voice, Cetinje 1493/4.*

*right: Hand of St John the Baptizer*

*Reliquary with the relics of St. Peter of Cetinje*







*Hand cross, mid-16<sup>th</sup> c.*



*A piece of Holy Cross*



*The crown of Stefan Dečanski, 14<sup>th</sup> c.*



*The cross of Đuro Čajničanin, done for Metropolitan Rufim Boljević, 1634.*





Virgin Elousa, Syria, 19<sup>th</sup> c.

Within the south choir there is a reliquary of the St. Peter of Cetinje, because of which the Cetinje Monastery is often referred to by his name.

At the northern side of the church there is a cell of St. Peter's. To the south of the church there are two-story lodging quarters with arcade cornices. Adjacently, in the so-called Njegoš's lodgings, once the metropolitan residence, the **monastery treasury** is housed. By the richness and particular features of the preserved items, it is one of the most significant and richest in Montenegro. An outstanding collection of manuscripts and old printed books from 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century is of particular importance. Some of them were even parchment manuscripts decorated by miniatures. Some of the Crnojević's incunabula are at display, some post-incunabula from the printing house of Božidar and Vićenco Vuković (first half of the 16<sup>th</sup> century), as well as numerous copies of illuminated and silver plated Russian editions. Since Cetinje monastery was the residence of Montenegrin rulers, numerous valuable items related to their spiritual rites were

also preserved: panhagios, robes, mitres, sceptres, etc. The panhagios (necklaces with the image of Virgin Mary worn by bishop-princes) stand out for their luxurious making. Also, the religious items made of precious metals, such as: chalices, patens (diskos) crosses, then the icons of the domestic, Russian, Greek and Italo-Cretan origin draw attention. The





*previous page: book decoration from the Triodos Floral (Orthodox religious book with explanations of religious holidays), 1673.*

*right: book decoration from the Festive Menaion (religious book with feasts for each month)*

*Book decoration (initials) from Divoš's Gospel, 14<sup>th</sup> c.*



*up: Interior of the Cetinje Monastery treasury*

*left: Piva Gospel, 1613.*

treasury of the Cetinje Monastery holds some collections of votive gifts, reliquaries, stamps, decorations, paintings.

Following the 1979 earthquake, the monastery was restored and its treasury given a museum-like design. By its historic mission played over several centuries, the Cetinje Monastery was the centre of spirituality, free-thinking, humane and enlightenment ideas, thus rightfully occupying a prominent place in overall Montenegrin history.

*left: Officer, Jerolim Zagurovič, Venice, 1569.*

Museum of Natural History >>>>>





Trg vojvode

Bećir bega Osmanagića 16

81 000 Podgorica

Tel. 081 63 31 84

*No permanent display*

*Working hours from 9 do 12h;*

*not open on Saturdays and Sundays*

No admission fee charged

The Museum of Natural History was established in 1995 within the premises of the Nature Protection Institute. The initial holdings came from the once Nature Collection of the National Nature Protection Institute. The collection included several hundreds of stuffed

birds and fish, mostly from Skadar Lake, as well as a certain number of animal species. Today the Museum holds 12 collections: algae, moss, fungi, ferns and flowering plants, invertebrates, insects, amphibians, reptiles, birds, mammals and the paleozoological collection.





Centre for Modern Arts >>>>>>>>



**Dvor Petrovica**

(Palace of the Petrović)  
 Kruševac bb, 81 000 Podgorica  
 Tel. 081 22 50 43

*Open for visitors:*

*from 9<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup> and 16<sup>h</sup> to 21<sup>h</sup>;  
 Saturdays from 15<sup>h</sup> to 21<sup>h</sup>,  
 not open on Sundays*

**Gallery Centre**

Njegoševa 2  
 81 000 Podgorica  
 Tel. 081 66 54 09

*Open for visitors:*

*from 9<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup> and 17<sup>h</sup> to 21<sup>h</sup>,  
 Saturdays from 15<sup>h</sup> to 21<sup>h</sup>,  
 not open on Sundays*

No admission fee charged



The Centre for Modern Arts was established in 1995 by integrating two institutions of culture: the National Cultural Centre and the Gallery of the Non-Aligned Countries “Josip Broz Tito”. It is housed in Kruševac, an edifice built in late 19<sup>th</sup> century. The central building of the complex is the once residence of the Duke Mirko Petrović Njegoš, known as the **Palace of the Petrović**.



The permanent display of the gallery includes around 1,000 items originating from some 60 countries of the world, from Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, as well as a collection of Yugoslav and Montenegrin artists. The oldest items date from 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, and the newest from the last decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Apart



from works of fine arts, there are also works of applied arts and ethnography, adding variety to the display.

Alongside the **Palace** there is also the gallery **Perjanički dom (House of King's Guard)**, where thematic exhibitions, book promotions, literary nights, symposiums, and classical music concerts are organised occasionally.

Occasional artistic projects of contemporary artists are open to the public in the **Gallery Centar**, also located in Podgorica.





# Museums and Galleries of Podgorica >>>>>>>>>>>>>>



## Podgorica

## Museums and Galleries of Podgorica

Marka Miljanova, br. 4  
81 000 Podgorica  
Tel. 081 24 25 43

Open for visitors from  
12<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>,  
Saturdays and Sundays from 9<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup>,  
not open on Mondays

Admission fee: €1, for children €0.5,  
and groups of children (over 20) €0.2

The Museum of Podgorica was established in 1950, at first as a collection centre, and as of 1961, it started operating as a Homeland Museum. By merging with the Gallery

of Modern Arts and the Risto Stijović Gallery, as of 1974 this institution has come to be known as **Museums and Galleries of Titograd**, today Podgorica.

*previous page:*  
*Amphoriskos, Doclea, mid-2<sup>nd</sup> c BC.*

*Museums and Galleries of Podgorica,  
permanent display from the Doclea find*



It has very rich holdings convincingly speaking of important historic processes, cultural achievements and traditional values of this area. The diversity of museum items enabled

*Flint tool, Bioče, 10,000 – 40,000 BC*



the classification of the display into four thematic units, providing a meaningful and complex museum impression of the multi-millennium existence of Podgorica.

*Anthropomorphic figurines, Rakić House, 2,200-1,800 BC*



Through the museum items, archive materials, photographs and other items from the oldest times until the present day, the display highlights the most important periods, events and

*Ceramic goblet, import from Aquileia, Doclea 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> c. AC*







previous page – left:  
Glass, Doclea, 2-4<sup>th</sup> c.

previous page – right:  
Head of a woman, Doclea, 4<sup>th</sup> c.

down – right:  
Silver cross, 18<sup>th</sup> c.

down:  
Silver plate, Venice, 16<sup>th</sup> c.

right: Figural silver fibula, Doclea, 2-3<sup>rd</sup> c.

personalities in the history of Podgorica. Following the displayed archaeological material, in particular the items depicting the period between the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> century, the historic continuity and cultural prosperity of this area may be seen, which is crowned by the Roman municipium **Doclea**.





previous page:

A silver plate from a belt with a relief image, with a fibula, Gostilj, 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.

Golden earrings, Gostilj, 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> c. BC.



Icon of Our Lady with the Christ, 16<sup>th</sup> c.

The museum items from the site of **Doclea** undoubtedly show that at the turn of the eras, a culture worthy of the most developed civilisations of the time flourished here.

The cultural and historic processes from early 16<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century are

presented with icons and other sacral items, manuscript and printed books of Orthodox and Islamic provenience, ornaments and items in daily use.

**Festive menaion**, Božidar Vuković, Venice, 1538







The items related to the life and work of the printer Božidar Vuković Podgoričanin are displayed as a separate unit.

*previous page: A Compendium for Travellers*, Vičenco Vuković, Venice 1547

Weapons



The ethnographic material of three confessions, Orthodox, Catholic and Muslim, from early 18<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century, is exhibited.

From the permanent display, *official female Montenegrin national costume*



These items illustrate the culture of housing, folk costumes, ornaments, weapons and other items in daily use with prominent artistic traits, but by unknown authors.

From the permanent display, *official male Montenegrin national costume*



Museum of Marko Miljanov >>>>>





Medun  
81 000 Podgorica  
Tel. 081 24 25 43

*Open for visitors:  
opened only for announced visits*

Admission fee: €1, for children €0.5,  
and groups of children (over 20) €0.2



Some dozen kilometres away from Podgorica there is the ancient town of Medun (Meteon), the seat of the Illyrian tribe Labeatae, established in 4<sup>th</sup> century BC. At the foot of Medun's acropolis there is a house where Marko Miljanov Popović, a distinguished Montenegrin hero and author, lived. In 1971 it was turned into a Memorial Museum, dedicated to this important historic figure. The building was adapted in 1979. The authentic exterior of the building was preserved, while the interior was adapted for the museum display.

The Memorial Museum of Marko Miljanov contains three segments: the historic, the ethnographic and the literary ones.

**The historic section** depicts most significant events from the heroic life of Marko Miljanov, an eminent warrior and tribal leader, illustrated by personal belongings: costumes, weapons, photographs, documents, etc.

**The ethnographic part** of the display contains some household items, costumes, ornaments and the items in daily use, highlighting the features of ordinary people's lives.

*Previous page:*

*A fragment from the display, ethnology*

*The first edition of Marko Miljanov's book  
**Primjeri čojstva i junaštva**  
(Examples of Humanity and Bravery),  
1901, edited by Simo Matavulj*



**The literary section** of the Museum highlights the literary activity of Marko Miljanov. The collection holds manuscripts, oldest editions of his

works and his rich correspondence with his contemporaries. As a part of the collection, there are also some personal items of this renowned Montenegrin.

The Museum also holds a library with over 6,000 titles.

*The town of Medun, Acropolis*



*A statue of Duke Marko Miljanov, by sculptor Drago Đurović*



*Kariga, belonged to Madžo Lazarev Vuksanović*



Centre for Culture Nikšić

Homeland Museum >>>>>>>>>>>



Trg Šaka Petrovića bb

81 400 Nikšić

Tel. 083 21 29 68

*Open for visitors:*

from 9h to 13h and from 17h to 20h,

from 9h to 12h on Sundays

Admission fee: €1,

for pupils and students €0.5,

and for pre-school children €0.25



*Previous page:*

*Slavic jewellery from late Middle Ages*



The Homeland Museum in Nikšić was established in 1951 and was housed in the King Nikola's Palace dating from 1890. It is a two-storey building made of finely dressed stone with protruding side wings and the entry staircase. There is a balcony above the entrance. The arced windows with highlighted frames stand out from the façade.

The Homeland Museum in Nikšić holds several collections: the archaeological, the ethnographic, the historic, the cultural-historic and the collection of labour movement and the People's Liberation Struggle.

*Mediaeval upright tombstones  
around the cathedral*







*A helmet of an Illyrian warrior, Upper Bronze Age (found in Kličevo together with all offensive and defensive equipment)*

The archaeological collection holds the items from Crvena stijena, a pre-historic site in the immediate vicinity to the border between Montenegro and Herzegovina. The Middle Palaeolithic, pre-Mousterian, is presented by stone tools of various shapes and purposes. It was only in layers belonging to the

Mesolithic and the Neolithic that bone tools and pottery was found. In addition to a large amount of stone tools, the display also holds the bones of extinct animal species from the Crvena stijena,

*Tombstone of Gaj Epikad from Riječani*



left:

Fragments of impresso ceramics from the 3<sup>rd</sup> (Neolithic) stratum, Crvena stijena

right: Bone whistle (pipe) from late-Mousterian (early 12<sup>th</sup> c.), Crvena stijena

Bone tools from 4<sup>th</sup> stratum (Mesolithic), Crvena stijena



the richest such find for the Quarternary Period in Southeast Europe. The stone tools show certain specific features, following the development of the Palaeolithic cultures in this area through highly pronounced local influences caused by particular geographic, geomorphologic and environmental conditions. As for the remaining archaeological material, the Illyrian warrior equipment is worth mentioning, consisting of a large number of spears of various sizes, one helmet, several leg and arm pads made of thin bronze plate.

Next page – left:

Silver buttons of Serdar Šćepan Radojević, Kotor, first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century



*Previous page – right:  
Cartridge-belt, Sarajevo, 18<sup>th</sup> century*

The numismatic collection which makes part of the cultural-historic collection abounds in Roman golden and silver coins, found in the area

*Ensign's coat-of-arms (left),  
Obilić decoration of Novak Ramov (right)*



of the municipality of Nikšić. Particularly valuable are the Valerian's and Nero's gold coins. The weapons collection holds items linked with distinguished Montenegrins.

In front of the Homeland Museum there are several standing tombstones, from once very rich Nikšić necropolis which, according to some sources, had as

*Pistol of the "bušatlička" type, Skadar, late 18<sup>th</sup> c.*



many as 396 of such tombstones. These sepulchral stones are characteristic for various forms and richness of decorative motifs dating from 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century.



*Yataghan of Novak Ramov Jovović, Skadar,  
mid-19<sup>th</sup> c*

*Next page:  
Montenegrin battalion flag*



Centre for Culture Danilovgrad  
Homeland Museum >>>>>>>>>>





Vaka Đurovića, b.b.  
81 410 Danilovgrad  
Tel. 081 81 26 29

*Open for visitors every day  
from 8<sup>h</sup> to 15<sup>h</sup>*

No admission fee charge



The cultural activity of Danilovgrad is conducted within the centre for Culture, including the Homeland Museum. The Museum is placed within the Summer Residence of the Prince Nikola I Petrović, built between 1873 and 1893.

The Homeland Museum of Danilovgrad was established in 1960. Until 1965, when it was opened to the public, it served exclusively as a depot for keeping museum items. It contains highly valuable exhibits: national costumes, various types of weapons, decorations, coats-of-arms, photographs and documents linked to the history of the Danilovgrad area. Although a part of the ethnographic materials was purchased, most of the holdings were offered as gifts.

The cultural and historic picture of the Danilovgrad area is presented by the permanent display. Museum items are systematised into collections: the archaeological, the numismatic, the ethnographic, the collection of weapons and accessories, decorations, coats-of-arms, photographs and documents.

*right: Tribal Illyrian spear, bronze, 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC*

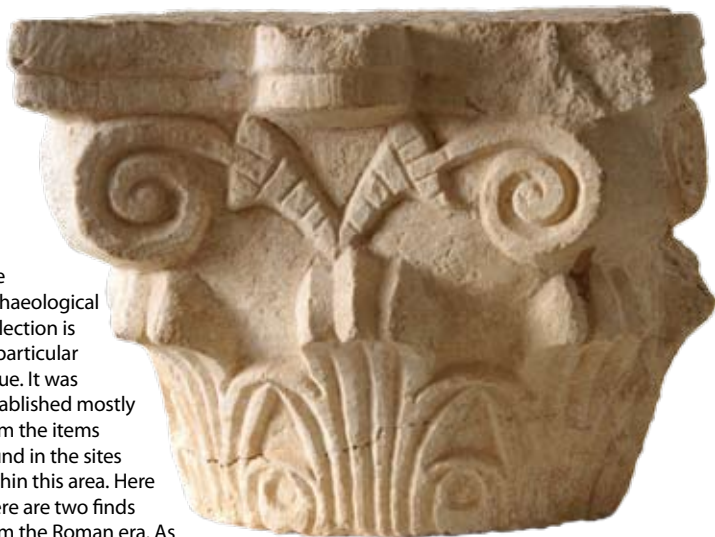




*previous page:*

*Old Greek skyphos, 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC*

*Early Christian capital, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century.*



The archaeological collection is of particular value. It was established mostly from the items found in the sites within this area. Here there are two finds from the Roman era. As for this collection, the most interesting items were found in Martinića gradina, in the immediate vicinity of Danilovgrad, from early Middle Ages.



*right: Roman tombstone, 2<sup>nd</sup> century*



The display contains: the reconstruction of an early Christian basilica from this site, capitals, Roman tombstone, skyphos, Illyrian weapons, medieval swords belonging to the Bosnian King Tvrtko I Kotromanić, a column from the altar piece from Šipkova glavica.

*left: Early Christian column from the altar partition, 5<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> century*

In addition to a set of sumptuous Montenegrin costumes, the ethnographic collection holds unique stone chains which won the first prize at the Crafts Exhibition held in Podgorica in 1934.

*Jubilee stamp printed on the occasion of one hundredth anniversary of the Reading Room in Danilovgrad*



*The cross and the ritual book of Petar I Petrović Njegoš, belonged to priest Đorđe Kalezić*

Among other exhibits, there is a troop flag from the battle at Vučji do in 1876, as well as numerous decorations.

As a special curiosity, there are at display the ritual book and the cross of the Priest Đorđe Kalezić, taking part in the People's Liberation Struggle.

Maritime Museum >>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>





Trg Bokeljske mornarice br. 391  
85 330 Kotor  
Tel. 082 30 47 20

*Open for visitors:*

*from 15<sup>th</sup> October to 15<sup>th</sup> May from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>,  
(Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 9<sup>h</sup> to 12<sup>h</sup>)  
from 15<sup>th</sup> May to 1<sup>st</sup> July and from 1<sup>st</sup>  
September to 15<sup>th</sup> October from 8<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>  
(Saturdays, Sundays and holidays from 9<sup>h</sup> to 12<sup>h</sup>)  
From 1<sup>st</sup> July to 31<sup>st</sup> August every day  
from 8<sup>h</sup> to 13<sup>h</sup> and 18<sup>h</sup> to 23<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €2, for groups (15 persons)  
and €1 for children



The first maritime collection of the fraternity of **Bokeška mornarica (Boka Marine)** was opened in 1880 in Kotor. Its documents from 1900 say that some items were placed before the public view which, apart from the costume and weapons of the fraternity, also contained other items of great cultural and historic value. It pushed the fraternity management to establish “a historic museum where to place old weapons, documents and all other items available to celebrate the memory of the survival of Boka Marine”.<sup>1</sup>

The Museum of Boka Marine was opened in 1938 at the premises of the Grgurina Palace. This baroque building from early 17<sup>th</sup> century was completely restored and adapted for the needs of the Museum from 1949-1952.

At the entrance hall to the Museum there are six relief tables at display depicting the most significant events from the glorious past of Boka Kotorska and

*Previous page:*

*Facsimile of the keys to the Town of Kotor*



*Ethnographic Department – a detail of the parlor, mid 19<sup>th</sup> century*

models of ships from 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> century. At the staircase, connecting the hall with the first floor, old geographic maps and coastal town plans, made between 16<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century are displayed.

*A parlor of the Ivelić family from Risan, mid 19<sup>th</sup> century*



<sup>1</sup> Jovan J. Martinović, *Twentieth Anniversary of the Maritime Museum in Kotor in the New Conditions*, Maritime Museum Almanac, XX, Kotor, 1972, 9.



The central display is dedicated to the period between 16<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> century, when the domestic shipping and trade developed, and the seafarers of Boka participated in the construction of war and merchant ships abroad. This display includes also the portraits of famous people from Boka, documents, ship models and parlours of families Ivelić from Risan and Florio from Prčanj.

*Central room on the first floor of the Maritime Museum with exhibits from the legendary period from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> centuries, when our seafarers developed domestic shipping and merchant trade, actively cooperated in the construction of war and merchant ships in foreign countries, established new maritime routes and fought against pirates and Turks in the Adriatic and the Mediterranean.*

Among the ethnographic items, there are national costumes typical of the Montenegrin coast, jewellery and decorative items. The weapons hall features a part of one of the richest museum displays of the kind within former Yugoslavia. The models of



weapons, done at the armourer's shops of Boka Kotorska, are of exceptional value.

*Previous page:*

*A parlour of the Florio family from Prčanj, mid 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*Old-style pistols (small rifles), 18<sup>th</sup> century*



At the staircase, linking the first and the second floor, there are pictures of sailing boats owned by the captains originating from the Montenegrin coast in 19<sup>th</sup> century.

*Gunsmith room*



The central room on the second floor displays, among the array of portraits of prominent seafarers and ship owners of Boka, a portrait of Ivo Visin from Prčanj, who was the first South Slav to circumnavigate the world in his brigantine ***Splendido***, from 1852-59.

*St Tryphon's flag*







*left up: Shipboard instrument, sextant,  
19<sup>th</sup> century*

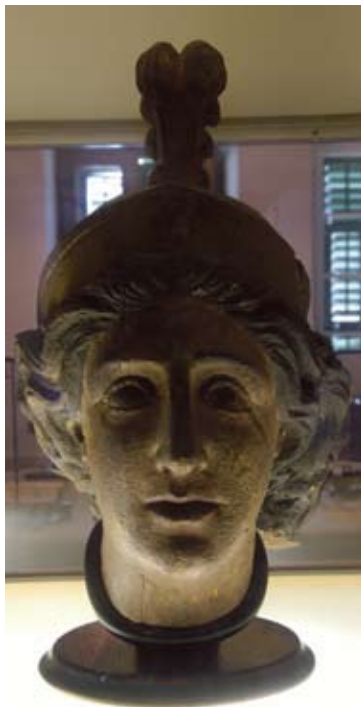
In a separate room there are items and photographs related to the World War One and Two. The documents related to the mutiny of sailors onboard Austro-Hungarian battleships in 1918 in Boka

*Decorative hair comb*

*left down: A model of the brigantine  
**Splendido** in which Ivo Visin  
circumnavigated the world, (1852-1859)*







*Head, ornamental figure from the stem of the sailing-vessel Đurko from Dobrota, 18<sup>th</sup> century*

incite particular interest. A piece of the bow of the destroyer "Zagreb", sank at the Tivat bay by two navy officers Milan Spasić and Sergej Mašera in 1941, is also kept here. One exhibition hall is dedicated to **Boka Marine**, old maritime fraternity, which, as legend has it, was established in 9<sup>th</sup> century. There are also costumes and uniforms of **Boka Marine**, the flag of **St Tryphon** from the first half of 19<sup>th</sup> century, the keys to the town of Kotor, and photocopies of the St Nikola's fraternity statute from 1463 are also displayed.

In addition, the museum display features the development of maritime education and steam shipping in Montenegro, in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century, focusing on merchant marine shipping company **Jugooceanija**, established in 1955.

*Uniform of the Boka Marine's admiral*



Museums Kotor

Museum of the Town of Perast >>>

Lapidarium Kotor >>>>>>>>>>>>



**Museum of the Town of Perast**

Obala Marka Martinovića bb

85 336 Perast

Tel. 082 37 35 19

*Open for visitors:**in wintertime from 8<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>, from April  
till the end of October from 9<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>*Admission fee: €2, for groups €1.5,  
for children €1

The Museum of the Town of Perast was established in 1937 by the decision of town authorities. The museum holdings were largely established by donations from the local population, the heirs of

*Previous page: Silver ritual axe with gold applications, Cretan-Mycenaean culture (around 3000 BC)*

renowned families in second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and in early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Apart from the portraits of famous seafarers from Perast, weapons and other items illustrative of the town's history,

*A 19<sup>th</sup> century parlour which belonged to the Visković family with baroque portraits of people from Perast*





Unknown author, **Coat-of-arms**,  
18<sup>th</sup> c., oil on canvas, 93 x 80 cm

there are also archive materials of the town of Perast from mid 15<sup>th</sup> century. The Museum was originally housed within the building of Perast Council, and in 1948 it was extended. By the decision of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of Montenegro, the Homeland Museum was established in Perast in 1950. The most representative building in Perast, the Captain Visko

Bujović's palace from 1694, was adapted for these purposes. As of 1970, the Memorial of Visković Family makes part of the Museum. It became one of the organisational units within the municipal

*A 19<sup>th</sup> century parlour which belonged to the Visković family and portraits of people from Perast*



Unknown author, **Marko Martinović Teaches Maritime Skills to Russian Noblemen**, 1711, oil on canvas, 148x111 cm

institution called "Museums of Kotor" in 1992. This Museum also includes the Historic Museum with the Lapidarium, as well as the Gallery of Solidarity.

The palace housing the Museum of the Town of Perast is one of the best-



**Lapidarium**

Stari grad 313

85 330 Kotor

Tel. 082 37 35 19

*Open for visitors:**in wintertime from 8<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>, from April  
till the end of October from 9<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>*Admission fee: €1.5, for groups €0.5,  
for children €1

known edifices of 17<sup>th</sup> century secular architecture on the Eastern Adriatic. It was built by brothers Ivan and Visko Bujović in 1694. It was built in the renaissance style with baroque details, shallow balconies and a spacious terrace with a balustrade, bearing the family coat-of-arms. With its layout, the palace

deviates from the common solutions for houses of nobility and captains of the time. It is one of the symbols of the "Golden Age" of Perast, which followed after the liberation of this part of Boka Kotorska Bay (from Risan to Herceg-

*Coat-of-arms of the noble house  
Vrakjen, 18<sup>th</sup> century*





Novi) from Turkish dominance in late 17<sup>th</sup> century. It is the time of flourishing marine trade, the economic and cultural prosperity of the town, as the most significant centre of Boka of the time. Through rich holdings of the Museum of the Town of Perast, classified into

*Greek tombstone, 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> century*



several collections, one may follow the historic, maritime, economic and cultural development of the town from the times of Venetian dominance (1420-1797) to the French and Austrian reign in 19<sup>th</sup> century when the town experienced stagnation and downfall. The historic and artistic collection contains several sub-

collections; portraits, maritime pictures, icons, diplomas, coats-of-arms of Perast and the local families, old atlases, maps and charts, photographs, images of sailing-vessels and maritime battles.

*An angel with the coat-of-arms of the Drago family, 16<sup>th</sup> century*







*left up: Golden links as a hair decoration, Cretan-Mycenaean culture (around 3000 BC)*

*right up: Golden ritual knife, Cretan-Mycenaean culture (around 3000 BC)*



The ethnographic collection holds national costumes, weapons, movable property and items in daily use from 16<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century.

The maritime collection contains the models of sailing vessels from Perast, charts, navigation aids, octants, compasses and other shipboard items.

The Museum also holds rich and diverse archive holdings of the Perast municipality from 1441-1945.

The display was enriched by the Visković Family legacy which will be returned to the original setting once the restoration of the Visković palace was completed.

*left down: A portrait of Emperor Domitian, 1<sup>st</sup> century*

*right down: A unique example of Illyrian cipus, 3<sup>rd</sup> century*

St Tryphon's Cathedral >>>>>>>>



Stari grad 336  
85 330 Kotor  
Tel. 082 32 23 15

*Open for visitors:*  
*from 01.04 from 9<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>;*  
*from 01.06 from 9<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €1,  
no admission fee charged for children



St Tryphon's Cathedral is the single most renowned piece of architectural heritage of Medieval Kotor. It was built on the place of a pre-Romanesque church from 809, dedicated to the same saint. The new cathedral was built over several decades and eventually completed in 1166. This three-nave basilica has a central nave which is twice as wide as the side ones, from which it is separated by robust pillars with Corinthian capitals. The naves end in semi-circular apses.

Two belfries are attached to the western wall. They were given their present appearance after the 1667 earthquake, when the cathedral suffered great damages. Among the decorative elements, the most prominent ones are the baroque belfry opening and a row of stylised heads, a large rosette on the façade, a frieze of blind arcades along the roof cornice, the reconstructed southern portal and the triphora of the main apse with harmoniously fit Romanesque and gothic motifs.

*Francesco Cabianca, St. Tryphon, 18<sup>th</sup> century*

The Cathedral holds exceptionally valuable movable property and works of art, housed within the church and the treasury (reliquary). Special value is attached to one side of the ciborium with pre-Romanesque wickerwork pattern and lions, originating from the





earlier church. It is presumed that the new ciborium was made in 14<sup>th</sup> century by a disciple of Fra. Vito Kotoranin. The side apses house gothic sculptures, while the four marble altars were made in Venice in 18<sup>th</sup> century. The relief depicting the image of Our Lady with

*right up:*  
*A niche with relics*

*right down:*  
*Silver chest with the relics of St Tryphon*

***The Torture of St. Tryphon,***  
*reliquary, 18<sup>th</sup> century*



the Christ-child was made by Deziderio Kotoranin in the baroque style. There is also a masterpiece of medieval Kotor goldsmith craft – a gold-plated silver altar plate. As for fresco decorations from the first half of 15<sup>th</sup> century, there are some

Altar



smaller fragments of the composition **Crucifixion** and **Removal from Cross**, and some dozen or so figures at the peaks of arches between the naves. As for easel paintings, the most prominent ones are: **Crucifixion**, by Bassano Senior,

Silver gold-plated altarpiece, mid 15<sup>th</sup> century

Next page:

A fragment of the fresco **Crucifixion**  
in the apse of the Cathedral

St Tryphon





the icon ***Our Lady with the Christ-child***, attributed to Lovro Dobričević, ***St. Bartholomew, St. George and St. Anthony*** by Gerolamo da Santa Croce, ***Homage of Kings*** by Michael Neidlinger and a couple of works by famous authors more.

The cathedral reliquary is housed in a semi-circular chapel with marble reliefs and free-standing sculptures made in early 18<sup>th</sup> century by the Venetian sculptor Francesco Cabianca. Apart from the "silver power-wielder" and the "holy

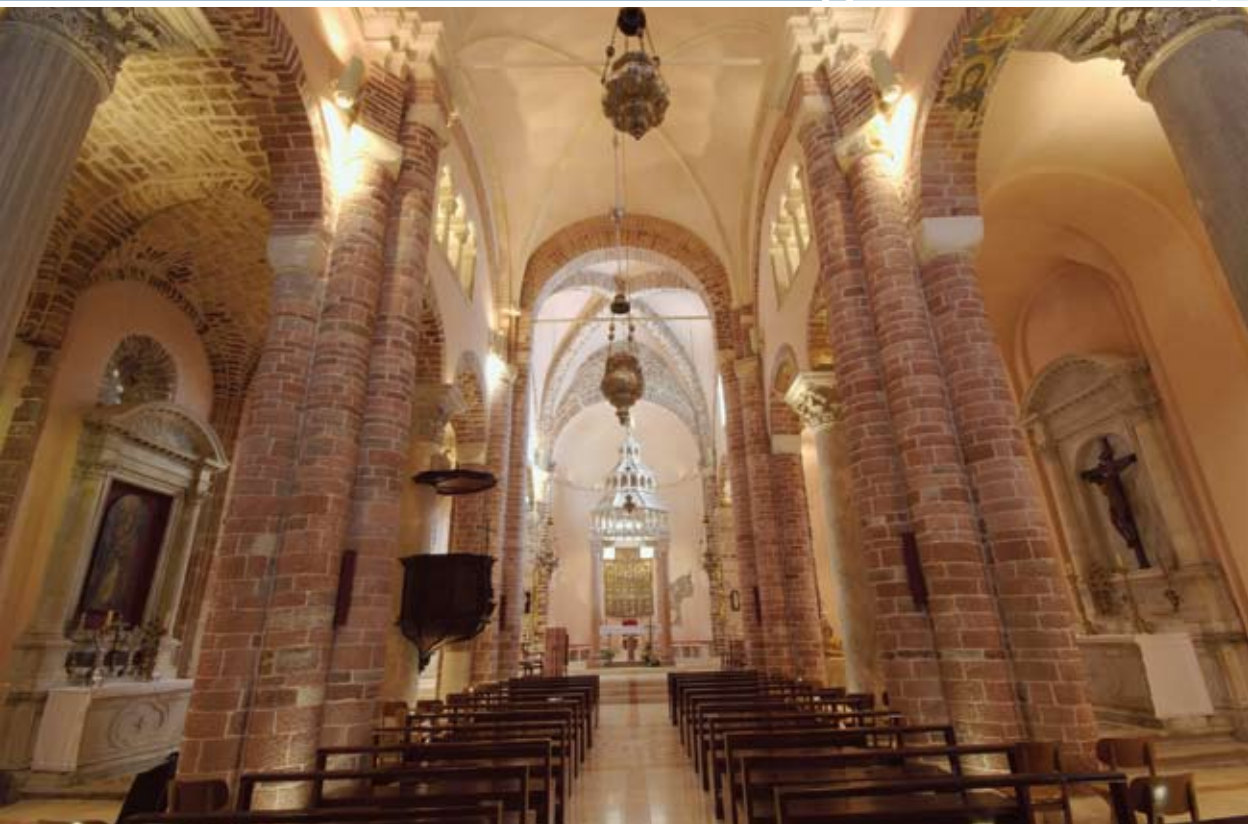
head" of St. Tryphon's, numerous relics and votive items of various forms, the works of goldsmiths from Kotor from 15<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century, are also kept here.

*Baptismal font*

*Next page: The interior of the Cathedral*







Our Lady of the Rock >>>>>>>>>>





Ostrvo Gospa od Škrpjela  
(Our Lady of the Rock Island) 85 336 Perast  
Tel. 069 01 36 78

*Open for visitors  
every day from 7<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €1 (carriage excluded)



In the immediate vicinity of Perast there is a tiny island of Our Lady of the Rock, with the church of the same name on it. It is an artificial island made by throwing stones and submerging old ships around a sea rock. There is a tradition of throwing rocks around the island (fašinada) kept alive even now and held every 22nd July. The legend has it that fishermen from Perast found there a miraculous icon ***Our Lady with the Christ***, now adorning the main altar of the church.

The original church built in mid-15<sup>th</sup> century was rather small in size. As the area of the island kept increasing, in 1630 the current church was built which in time has undergone numerous changes. There were intensive works conducted on the church complex between 1720 and 1725, when the eight-sided presbytery with a dome and a round belfry with horizontal cornice and loopholes was built, which had a sacral, a lookout and a defensive function.

The famous icon ***Our Lady of the Rock***, made in mid-15<sup>th</sup> century by Lovro Dobričević, is placed at the main stone

altar. The church interior is decorated by 68 compositions, made by Tripo Kokolja, as commissioned by Andrija Zmajević. It is the most comprehensive work by Kokolja, and it took the famous master ten years to complete it. The large compositions of particular importance are: ***Virgin Mary's Coronation, Virgin Mary's Death*** and ***Virgin Mary's Ascension***. Some forty pictures of various sizes, framed by gold-plated rope, the symbol of seafarers, surround this composition.

Apart from the works by Kokolja, at display there are also votive plaques with relief images of ships from Boka, which are, by tradition, protected, guided and assisted by Our Lady of the Rock in the adversities of the seas.

The church also holds a collection of most diverse items, from archaeological exhibits, images of ships from various periods to artistic crafts items for daily use.

*Next page – right:  
Tripo Kokolja, Ceiling*

*Next page – left: Lovro Dobričević,  
the icon of ***Our Lady of the Rock****



# St. Nikola's Church >>>>>>>>>>





Trg Svetog Nikole

85 336 Perast

Tel. 082 32 23 15

*Open for visitors  
every day from 8<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €0.5

St. Nikola's Church is located at a square in the centre of Perast. Its construction was completed in 1616, although it is supposed there used to be an older building on the same site.

It is a single-nave church with a square apse with a barrel-like dome. The nave has a wooden ceiling, once decorated with paintings.

*Next page: Altar in the church apse*

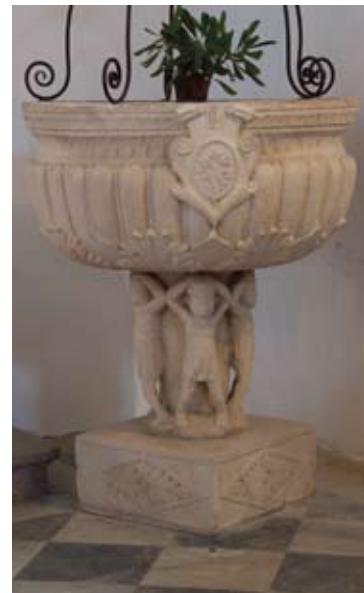






The building was made of finely dressed stone from Korčula, with two lavishly profiled portals adorned with late renaissance ornaments.

*Baptismal font*





*Tripo Kokolja, **Our Lady with Christ***

The main altar is of baroque style from 17<sup>th</sup> century originating from Venice. Two stone baptismal fonts, gifts from Andrija Zmajević, were made by masters from Korčula in 1660. The church holds a painting by a famous baroque master from Perast Tripo Kokolja, the **Miracles of St. Anthony of Padua** and 16 medallions depicting scenes of prayers of **Our Lady's Rosary**.

Adjacent to the church, there is a 55-metre high belfry built in 1691 by Ivan Baptizer Skarpa from Hvar and is considered to be one of the most beautiful baroque belfries on the Eastern Adriatic.

From the church, one enters the treasury holding numerous paintings, icons, artistic and filigree items and liturgical robes.

*Textile in the church treasury*

*Next page:  
Treasury within sacristy*





Homeland Museum and Artistic  
Gallery “Josip Bepo Benković” >>>





## Herceg Novi

Museum - Mirka Komnenovića br. 9  
85 340 Herceg Novi  
Tel. 088 32 24 85

Gallery - Marka Vojnovića br. 4  
85 340 Herceg Novi  
Tel. 088 32 40 51

*Open for visitors - wintertime from 9<sup>h</sup> to 18<sup>h</sup>;  
not open on Sundays; in summertime from  
9<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>, closed on Mondays*

Admission fee: €1.5, no admission fee  
charged for children and pupils  
and students of local schools



## Homeland Museum and Artistic Gallery "Josip Bepo Benković"

The museum activity in Herceg Novi is organised through the public institutions "Homeland Museum" and Gallery of Arts "Josip Bepo Benković".

The museum was established by the decision of the Municipality of Herceg Novi in 1950. In the beginning it was designed as a museum for the whole area of Boka Kotorska. It consisted of the

ethnographic, historic and the division for the People's Liberation Struggle, and the iconographic and maritime collections with over 350 items. With the division of Boka Kotorska region into municipalities, the Museum was put under the competence of the municipality of Herceg Novi. It holds

*Archaeological collection, underwater archaeology of the Homeland Museum*







*Parapet plaque – a part of the altar partition of the stone iconostas from St Toma's church in Kuti, Zelenika, Herceg-Novi*

museum items illustrative of the whole Boka Kotorska area. In 1956, the Archives and the Library were separated from the Museum.

This museum holds several collections:

- the ethnographic collection with 632 museum items. Apart from the permanent display, several highly successful ethnographic exhibitions were also organised: **Ornaments from Kosovo, Folk Arts and Crafts of Montenegro, Savina Monastery Treasury** etc;
- the archaeological collection contains 110 items. Over 20 archaeological sites were discovered within the area of Herceg Novi municipality, just a few being investigated and published. The St. Toma's Church in Kuti, the sites in Rose and Lipci and the pre-historic tumulus in Glogovnik surpass the borders of Montenegro by their importance;
- the historic collection with 117 items;
- the collection referring to People's

Liberation Struggle with over 2,200 photographs, 237 documents and 18 items;

*Bronze figure of Amor, ancient times, part of a handle of bronze karter, Grbalj*



- the iconographic collection of some thirty icons;
- the maritime collection disposing of some twenty items and ten documents; a 67-item lapidarium.



*Stone sculpture of the Venetian lion, 18<sup>th</sup> century, taken from the town walls*

There are several rare and unique items on display in the Homeland Museum of Herceg Novi, in particular the parapet plaque from 11<sup>th</sup> century discovered in the St Toma's Church in Kuti. It consists of a base, a relief plate with angels and a cross and a beam with decorative columns. Remarkably valuable is also the **Burnt Grave in an Earthen Urn**, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, which according to the available data, belonged to the Illyrians. The museum also holds a rich collection of Illyrian ornaments, a collection of



*Our lady with the Christ, tombstone*

*Part of the Ethnological collection*

icons made on wood, of famous icon-painting school Rafailović-Dimitrijević from Risan, national costumes, ethnographic items for daily use from the area of Boka Kotorska.

In 1966 "Josip Bepo Benković" Gallery was joined to the museum, as a memorial institution, established by the Association of Soldiers from the People's Liberation Struggle.

The Gallery holds a large number of interesting items: paintings, sculptures and engravings. It also has two memorial rooms dedicated to Benković and Lučev, artists and prominent revolutionaries native of this area.

There is also a Botanical Garden as a part of the Homeland Museum of Herceg Novi.



***Holy Trinity and Our Lady with the Christ,***  
*by Dimitrijević, Rafailović, 18<sup>th</sup> century*



Savina Monastery >>>>>>>>>>>>>





## Herceg Novi

## Savina Monastery

Manastirska 21  
85 340 Herceg Novi  
Tel. 088 34 53 00

*Open for visitors  
every day from 6<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>*

No admission fee charged

Savina Monastery, one of the most significant monuments in Boka Kotorska, is located in the immediate

*Iconostas of the large church of  
Our Lady's Assumption*

*Previous page: **Gospel Cover**,  
by Mihailo Trebinjac, 1657*

*Iconostas of the small church  
Our Lady's Assumption*





vicinity of Herceg Novi. The monastery complex is made of two churches, dedicated to Our Lady's Assumption, monastery lodgings with a treasury and a separate church dedicated to St. Sava. The oldest among them is the little church of Our Lady's Assumption built, as legend has it, in 1030. Judging by its style, it is presumed that it was built in mid 15<sup>th</sup> century, during the rule of Herceg Stefan; most likely, he was also its benefactor. It is a single-nave church with a semi-circular apse and a little belfry above the western facade. Several layers of fresco paintings were discovered in the church interior. The oldest is the one found in the apse with the images of great holidays and Christ's suffering. These frescoes were made in mid 15<sup>th</sup> century by Lovro Dobričević, a painter from Kotor. The second layer of frescoes was made at a much later stage.

The St. Sava's Church, similar to the little church of Savina, has a similar layout and thus it is presumed that it was also built in 15<sup>th</sup> century.

***Our Lady with the Christ,***  
*Italo-Cretan icon, 16<sup>th</sup> century*



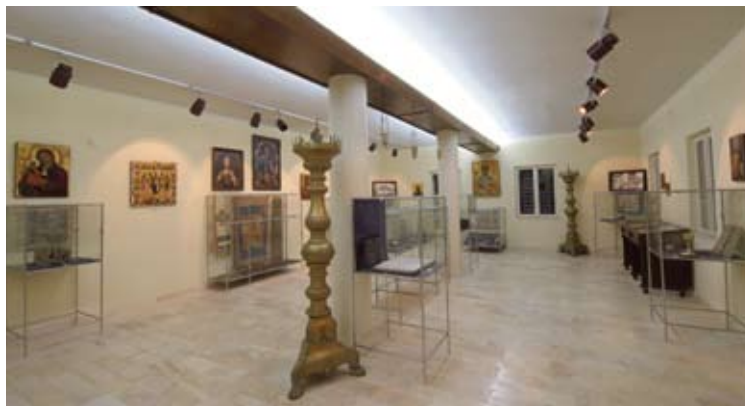


*Previous page – left:  
Crystal cross of St Sava, 13<sup>th</sup> century*

*Previous page – right:  
Chalice of heiromonk Janićije, 1650.*

The large monastery church was built from 1777 to 1799 by the master from Korčula, Nikola Foretić. It is a spacious single-nave church divided into three bays. The belfry, attached to the western

*Monastery treasury*



*Triptych with a scene of Deisis and hand crosses, 18<sup>th</sup> century*

façade, is particularly sumptuous. Architecturally speaking the church is a combination of various styles, from the Byzantine, Romanesque-Gothic to the Baroque. The iconostasis was made by a priest Simeon Lazović and his son Aleksije from Bijelo Polje.

The monastery treasury has a special historic and artistic value. Within its rich holdings, a special place is reserved

*Hand cross, 18<sup>th</sup> c.*





*Virgin with Scenes from Akatist,  
Greek icon, 17<sup>th</sup> century*

for manuscripts and collections of old charters, the oldest being the **Golden Bull of Emperor Uroš** from 14<sup>th</sup> century, then the **Šestodnevnik of Nikon of Jerusalem**, made in 1440, **Krmčija** – collection of laws from 16<sup>th</sup> century, etc.

*Three Lamps, Italo-Cretan icon, 18<sup>th</sup> century*



*Requiry of Tvrdoš Monastery, 1615*



*Previous page – up: Gospel cover from the Savina Monastery, 17<sup>th</sup> century*

*Previous page – down: Covering, Turkish embroidery, 18<sup>th</sup> century*

The treasury holds a collection of icons, ritual items, craft works in silver plated with gold. The items from Tvrdoš Monastery, brought in late 15<sup>th</sup> century by fleeing monks, are also kept here.

Within the monastery lodging quarters there is a church museum displaying a significant part of the monastery treasury.

*Miroslav's Gospel - facsimile*



Centre for Culture Tivat >>>>>>>>





Nikole Đurkovića br. 10  
85 320 Tivat  
Tel. 082 67 45 91

*Open for visitors:*

*8<sup>h</sup> - 13<sup>h</sup> and 16<sup>h</sup> - 21<sup>h</sup>;*

*Saturday: 9 - 12<sup>h</sup>; Not open on Sundays;*

*summertime: 8<sup>h</sup> - 13<sup>h</sup> and 19<sup>h</sup> - 24<sup>h</sup> every day*

No admission fee charged

Due to various circumstances, the museum activity did not follow the development of other segments of culture within the municipality of Tivat. It was only at the beginning of the 21st century that a huge

*Exhibition: **Ethnographic Heritage of Tivat***

of the archaeological and the maritime collections, it will enable the establishment of the Homeland Museum of the town of Tivat. This is an area where diverse civilisations met and left remnants of their presence in tangible and intangible heritage of the Tivat



step was made in that direction by opening an ethnographic collection, and with the ensuing establishment

area. Numerous archaeological finds, written sources and, in particular, the monuments of culture bear witness of



Arts Gallery **Buća**

that. The most outstanding monument among the remnants of medieval architecture is the complex of fortified villa Buća-Luković, where the exhibition Ethnographic Heritage of Tivat is put on display. The Buća-Luković complex consists of a tower with pronounced fortification features, a living quarters and a small chapel dedicated to St. Michael, the saint patron of the Buća Family. The Ethnographic Heritage of Tivat exhibition depicts the life and culture of this area in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century. The displayed items were made by deft hands of craftsmen from these areas and were intended for daily use and

for celebrations. The most important economic activities of the area are presented: fishing, olive-growing, wine-growing, fruit-growing, farming and cattle-raising. There are some of the most common folk costumes of the Boka Kotorska area at display: female costume from Lastva, male costume from Boka Kotorska and Montenegrin male and female national costume.

The complex of Buća Luković Villa houses also an artistic gallery, which has promoted fine arts and has become the gathering place for local artists, but also those from other parts of Montenegro. There is an arts school operating within the gallery. It has three exhibition areas, and one part is used by painters from Tivat as their atelier.

Exhibition: **Ethnographic Heritage of Tivat**









Petra I Petrovića 11,  
Stari grad , 85310 Budva  
Tel. 086 45 33 08

*Open for visitors in wintertime from 10<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>,  
Saturdays and Sundays from 10<sup>h</sup> to 17<sup>h</sup>;  
during the summer season from 8<sup>h</sup> to 22<sup>h</sup>;  
not open on Mondays*

Admission fee: €1.5, for groups €1,  
and for children €0.50



The museum activity started in Budva in 1962 with the foundation of an archaeological collection. The collection was displayed in improper premises not meeting the basic museum standards. Following some extremely valuable discoveries after the 1979 earthquake, the conditions were met to set up a museum.

Today, within the public institution "Museums, Gallery and Library" Budva there are the Archaeological and the Ethnographic Museum, sharing the same premises, and a Gallery of Contemporary Arts in a separate building. The displayed museum items show the cultural and historic past of the area and remnants of diverse cultures: Illyrian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Slavic, etc.

The part of the Museum where the archaeological and the ethnographic items are displayed was opened in 2003. The first three floors of a four-storey building with the total area of 400 m<sup>2</sup> belong to the archaeological collection, while the items of a more recent

*Previous page:*

*Golden jewellery – earrings and rings with inlaid glass paste gems. The jewellery was probably made in Tarantine workshops, Greek period, 3<sup>rd</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC*

*Lapidarium: urns and tombstones, Roman period, 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century*





history of Budva area are displayed on the fourth floor. The archaeological collection contains 1234, and the ethnological 440 items.

At the ground floor of the Museum building there is a collection of stone monuments with various types of stone

*Ceramic pottery, Greek period, necropolis, 4<sup>th</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century BC*

urns from the Roman Era. An important exhibit is **herma** – a tombstone representing a female image covered in a scarf, characteristic of the female Illyrian national costume.

At the first floor there is a display of pottery, bronze items and golden jewellery from the Ancient Greek times.

A pair of massive gold earrings and a brooch with the image of an eagle holding a boy in its claws are the two single most important pieces within this collection.

At the times of Early Roman Empire, when the resistance of the domicile

*Glass toilet bottles, Roman period, 1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> century*



population was subdued, many Greek settlements became municipia of Roman citizens. Among other towns in Eastern Adriatic, Budva as a municipium became a part of the Roman Province of Dalmatia. As for the exhibits relating to the period

*Illyrian-Greek helmet, a piece of Illyrian warrior equipment, necropolis, 5<sup>th</sup> c BC*



of Roman dominance, the following are most prominent: a sun dial, numerous urns, items made of glass, bone, amber, etc. The collection of Roman coins made of diverse materials – bronze, silver, gold, is particularly valuable.

In 3rd and 4<sup>th</sup> century Budva suffered an economic crisis, its downfall being even worsened by the arrival of barbarian tribes. There are but few remnants of the late ancient era, mostly the items in bronze and pottery. The archaeological items found in the Old Town shed some light on the life during Middle Ages. The items found indicate imports from the South.

The last floor is reserved for the items of the traditional culture and life within the area of Budva municipality, covering four urban settlements (Budva, Bečići, Sveti Stefan and Petrovac) and villages (in Paštrovići, Mainje, Pobori, Brajići, etc). The characteristic way of life, beliefs and customs, the interior and exterior of houses, the naming of parts of the national costumes reveal the specific features of the coastal culture.



*Lapidarium, Late Ancient Era and Medieval Period*



**The Gallery of Modern Arts** in Budva was established in 1972. The greatest former Yugoslav artists displayed their works there: Petar Lubarda, Milo Milunović, Risto Stijović, Vlaho Bukovac, Sava Šumanović, Edo Murtić, Ljuba Popović, etc. **The International Artists Meetings** were established in 1974 and gathered famous international artists.

The gallery holds several collections: **Contemporary Expressionists**, containing a couple of dozens of works by renowned artists from England, France, Spain and the Netherlands; **Naïve Painting and Sculpture**; **Collection of Homeland Artists** and **Gifts to the Gallery**.

Cara Dušana 15, Stari grad, 85310 Budva  
Tel. 086 45 13 43

*Open for visitors in wintertime  
from 8<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup> and 16<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>,  
Saturdays and Sundays from 16<sup>h</sup> to 19<sup>h</sup>;  
not open on Sundays; in summertime  
from 8<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup> and 16<sup>h</sup> to 24<sup>h</sup>*

No admission fee charged



Cultural Centre Bar >>>>>>>>>>



Šetalište kralja Nikole

85 000 Bar

Tel. 085 31 40 79

*Open for visitors every day  
from 9<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup> and 18<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €1, and €0.50 for children



The Homeland Museum of Bar was established in 1959. It is located at the seafront, in the part of town called Topolica. It is housed in the King Nikola's Residence, built in 1885 following the design of Dr Josip Slade of Trogir. It was used as a summer residence for the ruler's family of the Petrović

*Items from Ancient times*

Njegoš dynasty. It was designed in an eclectic manner, with some elements of historic styles. This building makes part of a court complex also including: the little residence, the court chapel, the winter garden, sentry towers and a park with diverse and rare tree species. By its architecture, the little residence resembles villas built around the lakes in Northern Italy.





The winter garden has a glassed metal construction with decorations in the secession style, while the court chapel was built of waved metal plates with columns. The whole complex is an important historic and architectural unit blending well with the surroundings.

*right: Plate, Old Bar*

*A fragment of a portal's arch vault*



*Capital, Old Bar*

Since 1976 the Museum has been operating within the Cultural Centre of Bar. It was established as an institution of complex type with departments for archaeology, history, history of arts, ethnology and natural history. Other units within the Museum are also a conservation laboratory, a professional library and a hall for occasional thematic exhibitions.

The holdings of the Bar museum include several collections. The oldest items are kept within the Archaeology Department with the collections of items from pre-history, ancient era, middle ages and a small, but highly valuable numismatic collection. Visitors are particularly interested in the items from graves of the Miješe site, in the vicinity of Virpazar, a capital from the triconch of Bar, the fragments of a mosaic from the St. Teodor's church and underwater findings.

The Historic Department holds items related to the political, cultural and military history of the town. The displayed items include valuable

*Fibula, Miješe*

pieces of craft weapons, decorations, archive items, old photographs and a considerable collection from the People's Liberation Struggle.

*Two lights*



*Previous page: Stone olive press*

The Ethnological Department holds several collections referring to the rich and diverse tangible and intangible heritage of the local population.

*Female folk costume from Spič*



The ethnographic material is classified according to the specific features into national costumes, economy, household items, ornaments, items linked to the culture and customs.

The History of Arts Department holds collections of paintings, drawings and graphics (mostly by local authors), then a smaller collection of icons and applied arts items, mostly being the authentic items from King Nikola's Residence.

The Natural History Department holds a palaeontologic and mineral-petrographic collection.

Current display of the Museum was opened in 1999, designed in such a manner to present chronologically the continuing development and specific features of tangible and intangible heritage of Bar. The displayed museum items cover diverse periods: pre-history, ancient era, Middle Ages, the period of Turkish dominance and the reign of King Nikola.

*Next page: Festive table*

The display referring to the People's Liberation Struggle is located in the building of the Revolutionary House.

*Female folk costume from Šestani*





Centre for Culture Ulcinj >>>>>>>





Stari grad, 85360 Ulcinj

Tel. 085 42 14 19

*Open for visitors*

*in summertime from 7<sup>h</sup> to 12<sup>h</sup> and 15<sup>h</sup> to 20<sup>h</sup>;*

*in wintertime from 7<sup>h</sup> to 14<sup>h</sup>*

Admission fee: €1



Centre for Culture Ulcinj was established in 1994 by integrating all the institutions active in the field of culture within this municipality. Thus, it includes the Museum, whose holdings are classified into several collections: Archaeology, Ethnology and Arts. It consists of three buildings: a church – mosque housing the archaeological collection, the premises where ethnological items are displayed and Balšića Tower, now adapted to serve

as a gallery. The once Square of Slaves, where the church-mosque is located is used as a peculiar exhibition space.

The archaeological collection is on display in the Renaissance church from 1510, which was turned into a mosque in 1693. With its synthetic appearance, the building itself is a unique monument of merging between the East and the West.

The items dating back from the pre-historic, Hellenic, Hellenistic, Roman, medieval and Turkish times were found within the town itself.

The displayed pottery include Illyrian earthenware, Greek pottery: red-figure vases and lekythos, hydria, krater, amphorae, Roman pottery, mediaeval bowls, pots, Venetian jugs and plates, Turkish ewers and pitchers and other various table- and kitchenware.

The following items stand out by their value: an ancient base with a Greek inscription dedicated to the Goddess Artemis and one ancient cameo.

There are also displayed fragments of doorframes from late Ancient times,

*Two capitals and ceramic architectural sculptures from the Gothic period*





*left:*  
Tombstone made  
in marble from  
Turkish times



*right:*  
A copy of a 19<sup>th</sup>  
century ciborium;  
two Renaissance  
capitals, 1510



*Ara – an altar dedicated  
to the Goddess Artemis  
Efavoli, 5<sup>th</sup> century BC*



the  
reverse  
an image of  
a lamb, the emblem  
of the town, or Our Lady,  
patroness of Ulcinj.

Ionian  
capitals, parts of the ciborium  
of a little church from early 9<sup>th</sup> century,  
capitals and pillars of a cathedral and  
other churches from 13<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century,  
as well as the monuments with Latin  
and Arabic inscriptions. There is also a  
separate collection of medieval coins  
with the examples of foliar (bronze  
coins) from Ulcinj, having on the  
obverse an image of a fortress with  
three towers and the town doors and  
the inscription CIVITAS DUCIGNI; and on

Balšić Tower is intended for exhibitions.  
On its last floor there is a small  
exhibition dedicated to Sabbathai Cevi,  
a famous initiator of the Talmud reform.

By its selection of characteristic items,  
the Ethnography Department depicts  
the development of the spiritual  
and material culture and the specific  
features of ethnographic heritage  
of Ulcinj area harmoniously blending  
diverse influences.

*Glazed ceramics, Turkish period*

*A part of a ciborium, 9<sup>th</sup> century*

*Next page – up left:  
Tobacco cutting device*

*Next page – down left:  
Amphora, middle Ages*

*Next page – in the middle:  
Folk costume from Šestani*

*Next page – right:  
Bregasor folk costume*





# Piva Monastery >>>>>>>>>>>>





## Plužine

Plužine  
81 435 Plužine  
Tel. 083 27 19 16

*Open for visitors around the clock*

No admission fee charged



## Piva Monastery

The Piva Monastery is located at some 9 kilometres away from Plužine, on the road to Nikšić. The original location of the Monastery was at the source of the Piva River, but it was moved due to the construction of the accumulation lake for the hydropower plant. The works involving moving the monastery and returning some 1,200 m<sup>2</sup> of frescoes on the walls lasted from 1970 to 1982.

The monastery church dedicated to the Virgin's Ascension was built between 1573 and 1586, under the aegis of the Metropolitan Savatije of Herzegovina. It is a three-nave church with the elevated middle nave, without a dome, with a spacious apse and an altar space divided into the proskomidia and the deaconry.

The church was painted in frescoes on two occasions. The main nave and a part of the narthex were painted

in 1605/6, while the decoration of narthex was completed in 1926. The large nave shows the cycles of Great Holidays, the Christ's Suffering and the Christ's Miracles. In addition to these units, the events from the life of John the Predecessor and other



*Detail of a fresco **St. Sava Placing Ruler's Symbols before the Virgin Sitting on a Throne with Christ in her Lap**, by zoograph Jovan, 1626*

Icon **Holy Three Priests and St Nikola**, 1729, tempera on wood, 93 x 65 x 3,5 cm, done by **Rafailo the Scrivener**, a gift by the Metropolitan kir – Aksentije



saints are also depicted. The nave frescoes are the work of Greek and domestic masters.



Icon **St John the Predecessor with Hagiography**, 1742, tempera on wood, 85,5 x 66,5 cm, done by **Rafailo the Scrivener**, a gift by Duke Vuk Delić









*Bishop hat of Arsenije Gagović*

*Previous page - left:  
Hand silver plated cross without  
a handle, 16<sup>th</sup> century*

*Previous page - right:  
Chalice, 1590.*

The fresco decoration of narthex was made by the Priest Strahinja of Budimlje and the master kir Kozma. The church interior is adorned with wood-carved and gold-plated altarpiece, made by Longin and kir Kozma, completed

*Sakos, Venice, late 18<sup>th</sup> century*



in 1638. This is one of the most representative altarpieces from late 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> century in the whole post-Byzantine world.

The monastery lodgings house one of the richest treasuries in Montenegro. It contains valuable collections of old manuscripts and printed books, icons, items of artistic crafts, church ritual items in silver and other metal, wooden crosses meticulously carved and covered with metal, church embroidery, numerous votive gifts and items belonging to a renowned hero from Piva, Bajo Pivljanin. Inlaid wood doorway and the prior's table from 1601 show a high level of artistry.

*Next page:  
A detail of Piva Gospel, 1613*





Homeland Museum, Pljevlja >>>>



Trg 13. jul bb  
84 210 Pljevlja  
Tel. 089 32 20 02

*No permanent exposition,  
open for thematic exhibitions  
Open for visitors: 11<sup>h</sup> - 14<sup>h</sup> and 18<sup>h</sup> - 20<sup>h</sup>*

No admission fee charged



The Homeland Museum in Pljevlja was opened in 1953. The museum premises consist of several rooms of the Centre for Culture in Pljevlja. The richness and diversity of holdings imposes the need for finding the proper premises to meet the basic requirements of modern museums.

The Homeland Museum holds, collects, processes and presents museum items from the area of Pljevlja. The holdings have been classified into several collections: archaeological, ethnographic, historic, numismatic and artistic.

Valuable items from the archaeological collection illustrate the significance of archaeological sites in the area. The items found at the site of Medena stijena (rocks in the Čehotina River Canyon) are of particular importance. The items found in this site belong to the cultures of early Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Copper and Bronze Age. The stone tools from the oldest layers

*Previous page:*

*Golden earrings of intertwined wire,  
Komini, necropolis I, 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century*



*Diatreta, a vase, 2/3 from the bottom  
encircled in blue glass mesh.  
Under the top there is an inscription: vivas  
panelleni bona (m) H-15, h-13,  
necropolis Il Komini (4<sup>th</sup> century)*

*Duke Momčilo's sword, Middle Ages*



*right: Tipar, late 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*down right: Bronze cross-like fibula,  
silver heart-shaped pendant, silver fibula  
(1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century), silver ring with a red stone  
(2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century), Komini*

*Silver necklace, Komini,  
necropolis II, 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century*

of Medena stijena show certain similarities with the excavations at Franchti Cave in Argolid Gulf in Greece. The items from **Medena stijena** and several more natural shelters in the Canyon of Čehotina River prove that this area of Montenegro was intensively inhabited during late Pleistocene. There are also remnants of an ancient





town known among scientists as the *Municipium S...* Based on the displayed epigraphic monuments, it may be presumed that this town existed in 150 BC. The monuments from this site are particularly interesting and significant for comprehending the development of the Roman art, here intermingled with the local, Illyrian- Celtic tradition.

The Ethnographic Department holds over 1,000 items representative of the material and spiritual culture of the local population. Valuable old costumes, embroidery, jewellery, weapons and items with pronounced artistic features, reflect well-developed craftsmanship.

*Belt, 19th-20<sup>th</sup> century*



The Historic Department houses the items related to the Balkan Wars and World War One and Two.

*Golden earrings of intertwined wire, golden pendant adorned with granule (1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> century), a pair of golden earrings with a thin link (2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> century), Komini*



The Holy Trinity Monastery >>>>>



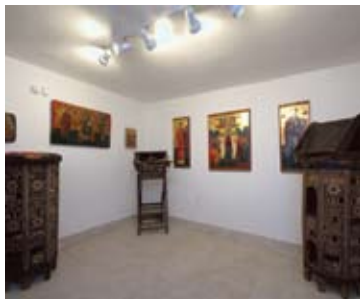
Riznica Manastira sv. Trojice

84 210 Pljevlja

Tel. 089 32 50 25

*Visits are arranged as needed,  
with prior telephone announcement*

Admission fee: €0.50



The Pljevlja Holy Trinity Monastery is located in the vicinity of the town centre, above the source of Breznica River.

*Panhagios*



It was mentioned for the first time in 1537, when patrons built the oldest part of the temple, the nave and the altar space, and in 1592 the narthex with a dome was added. The monastery church got its conical shape in 1875/76.

*Church door, intarsia, 1600*

*Previous page:*

*Papal staff of St. Sava (detail), 1608*



The Holy Trinity Church and its narthex were fresco-painted by Priest Strahinja from Budimlje between 1592 and 1595. The first zone depicts saints, the patrons and Nemanjić Dynasty, while the upper part depicts the images of Large Church

Holidays and the Christ's Suffering. The altarpiece was made in 1806/7 by the Priest Simeon Lazović Bjelopoljac.

*Interior*



*Icon **Christ's Assumption**,  
A. Raičević, 1645-1646*

The church's treasury holds a valuable collection of icons, among which those made by the domestic icon painter Andrija Raičević, then the items of artistic crafts: chandeliers, chalices, censers, miniature carved crosses...



*Reliquary of Prior Stefan, 1576*

The church also holds one of the most beautiful examples of medieval embroidery – ***Teotim's stole from 15<sup>th</sup> century.***

*Bracelets (detail), greek embroidery, 16<sup>th</sup> c.*







*A chalice from Augsburg, 17th century*

*Bishop's hat of Patriarch Varnav Rosić,  
embroidery, 19<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century*



The monastery library holds several copies of valuable illuminated manuscripts, some of which were made in the Monastery scriptorium, as well as rare copies of printed books, including a fragment of **Trebnik** (Ritual book) from the Crnojević printing house.

Hussein-pasha's Mosque >>>>>>>



Vuka Kneževića br. 4  
84 210 Pljevlja  
Tel. 089 32 35 09, 069 08 64 49

*Visits are arranged as needed,  
with prior telephone announcement*

Admission fee: €0.50



Hussein-pasha's Mosque is located in the centre of Pljevlja. It was built between 1585 and 1594 thanks to Hussein-Pasha Boljanić, Turkish dignitary who performed a number of significant functions at the Emperor's Court in Constantinople.

The Mosque is surrounded by tombstones; it is a building rectangular in shape with a low dome placed on a rectangular base. In front of the main façade, placed on four solid columns there is an open porch covered with three domes. The span between the columns is connected with oriental pointed arcs. The mosque is rich in ornaments in the form of stalactites and customary Turkish perforations. There are also a richly decorated **mihrab** (a prayer's niche), a **minber** (a pulpit) and a **makfil** (a gallery). Internal walls are painted with floral ornaments and quotes from the Kuran.

*Previous page: The dome of Hussein-Pasha's Mosque, painted following the example of Persian-Arabic fresco-painting*



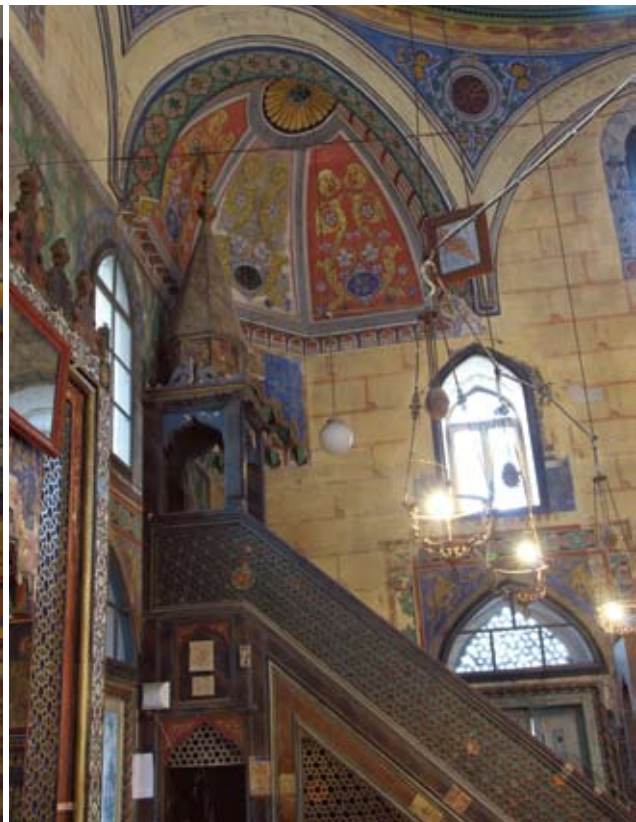




*Stalactites of the minaret gallery*



*Front door*





Previous page - left: Decoration in the corner of the wooden gallery (mahvil)

Previous page - right: The interior of the mosque – a view of the mimber

Niche (mihrab)



A page from the Hussein- Paha's Ku'ran, 1571

It is made of finely dressed stone. Along the south side there is a thin and tall minaret, and in front of the entrance to the mosque there is a fountain.

The dome of Hussein- Paha's Mosque

The Hussein-pasha's Mosque holds several old manuscript and printed books in Arabic and Turkish. The manuscript book – **Kuran**, made most probably in 18<sup>th</sup> century, written in Arabic letters and adorned with gold-plated miniatures is particularly valuable.



Centre for Cultural Activities

“Vojislav Bulatović Strunjo” >>>>>



Radnička bb  
84 000 Bijelo Polje  
Tel. 084 43 17 22

*Open for visitors: 8<sup>h</sup> - 16<sup>h</sup>;  
not open on Saturdays and Sundays*

Admission fee: €1, for children €0.5



The Homeland Museum in Bijelo Polje was founded in 1957. The museum building is a monument of culture in itself, built from 1889 to 1905 for the needs of a *ruždija* (secular secondary school). After the liberation of Bijelo Polje from the Turkish domination in 1912, this building housed the State Real-Gymnasium. After World War Two it was put to various purposes until eventually being given to the Homeland Museum in 1957.

The Museum was designed as a mixed-type institution aimed to collect and present movable monuments from the territory of the Bijelo Polje municipality. The holdings are categorised into collections: the archaeological, ethnographic, historic, artistic, numismatic and the collection referring to the People's Liberation Struggle.

As for exhibitions, there is a permanent display providing an insight into the political, military, economic and cultural history of the Bijelo Polje area, divided in several thematic units.



The archaeological collection contains the exhibits from the Neolithic, then the Ancient Era and Middle Ages. It includes the finds from the Neolithic site of Bijedići, a pre-Romanesque pillar from Majstorovina, an axe of the Montenegrin-Albanian type, a Roman plough and mediaeval weapons, as well as mining tools from the Brskovo mine.

*Early Byzantine column, 9<sup>th</sup>-11<sup>th</sup> century, Majstorovina find, Holy Trinity Monastery, Bijelo Polje*

*right:  
A book in Old Slavic and a key, St. Peter and Paul's Church, Bijelo Polje, Middle Ages*







*Mining lamp, Brskovo Mine,  
Mojkovac, Middle ages*

The ethnographic collection abounds in various belts, buckles, national costumes, numerous personal items and ornaments. The interior of the urban house in Bijelo Polje has been reconstructed in one part of the Museum.

The historic collection has at display: personal weapons, flags, written documents from the period of liberation from the Turkish domination, Balkan Wars and World War One and Two. The numismatic collection holds coins in circulation in these areas. The greatest value is attached to a medieval coin minted in Brskovo.

The Museum display holds some selected works of painters from Bijelo Polje, as well as the copies of works of famous Lazović family of painters.

*The interior of a town house,  
Bijelo Polje, mid-19<sup>th</sup> century*



*Oxen carriage with accompanying tools;  
used even nowadays in the rural areas  
of Bijelo Polje*



*Some of the house furnishings in a rural  
house in Bijelo Polje, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century*



*Shepherd's bag, mid 20<sup>th</sup> century*



Museum of Polimlje >>>>>>>>>>>>>



Miloša Mališića 3  
84 300 Berane  
Tel. 087 23 42 76

*Open for visitors every day from 9<sup>h</sup> to 16<sup>h</sup>;  
in wintertime closed on Sundays;  
in summertime closed on Mondays*

Admission fee: €1, for children €0.20,  
free admission for organised school trips

The Museum of Polimlje in Berane was established in 1953, as a regional museum of complex type for the territory of Gornje Polimlje: Berane, Plav, Andrijevica, Rožaje and Bijelo Polje.

*Previous page:*

*Votive glass and gospel, 14<sup>th</sup> century*



The building housing today's Museum was built in early 20<sup>th</sup> century for the needs of **Teetotal Youth and Falconers' Society**.

*Fragments of anthropomorphous figurines,  
Beran krš, neolith (6,000-4,500 BC)*

*Prosopomorphous cover (with an image  
of a face or a head), Beran krš, neolith*



The Museum holds the following collections: archaeological, ethnographic, artistic, numismatic, heraldic, nature and the collection of photographs. According to the current records, these collections hold more than 4,500 items. The Museum of Polimlje holds an expert library of some 3,000 books.



The archaeological collection holds weapons, tools, ceramics and ornaments from the Neolith, Illyrian and Roman times. The holdings include valuable material from the Neolith site

*Ceramic goblet and wide bronze bracelet, Lisijevo polje, Halštāt*



*Bronze application in the form of a boat, Lisijevo Polje, Halštāt*

of Beran-krš. The figurines and ceramics of various shape and decoration show that the culture from this site is similar to the Vinča culture. Some elements from the Coast may also

be noted, a distinctive feature of the Neolith in Polimlje. The Early Christian plaques from the church in Budimlje are also interesting. The Illyrian Era is presented by various items of weapons and tools. The particular value of the

*Ceramic vessels, Beran krš, neolith*





*Previous page - left: Chain-mail tunic with a hood, Donja Ržanica, 14<sup>th</sup>-15<sup>th</sup> century*

archaeological collection is presented by thirteen amber items depicting hunting scenes in Lisijevo polje.

The Museum in Polimlje holds a chain-mail tunic found accidentally near Berane, at the place called Donja Ržanica. It weighs 18.5 kg, and it is presumed to date back to the Crusaders' times.

The Museum displays several Roman tombstones with preserved inscriptions, remnants of medieval heating pipes, frescoes from the monasteries of Čelije and Študikova.

The ethnographic collection also holds some valuable items: national costumes, ornaments, manufacturing tools and items related to daily life of the local population. The display holds the works of distinguished academic painters from Berane.

*Previous page - right: A plate with an image of St George Killing the Dragon, 16<sup>th</sup> century, made in Dubrovnik-fashion*

The Museum of Polimlje holds an expert library with some 3,000 books.

*Votive glass, with 3D image of a deer in its bottom, silver 16<sup>th</sup> century*



Homeland Museum - Ganića kula >





Trg IX crnogorske brigade bb  
84 310 Rožaje  
Tel. 067 50 39 15

*Open for announced visits*  
No admission fee charged



The Homeland Museum in Rožaje was established in 1991. The construction of the new museum building started in 2001 as the replica of ones Ganić Tower from 1798, a monument of traditional architecture of the Rožaje area. The works in the interior have not been completed yet. The characteristic architecture of once Ganić Tower is the symbol of the town and features in the official coat-of-arms of the municipality of Rožaje.

*Previous page:*

*Writing set (Inkstand with a pen,  
Geography in French and Osmanli)*



*Sehara (bride's chest), 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*Next page: Traditional metal crockery  
(ibrik (coffee pot), legen (wash basin),  
tuzluk (salt dish) and glass)*

*Room door, detail, 19<sup>th</sup> century*









*Previous page: Bohca (headscarf), 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*Female vest (jelek), 19<sup>th</sup> century*



*Cevre (handkerchief), 19<sup>th</sup> century*



The holdings of the Homeland Museum are classified in three thematic units: textile, household items and tableware. The items are well preserved, of exquisite and lavish making, both in technique and materials. They cover the period from the 18<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> century and are illustrative of the life of ordinary people, housing culture, clothing, arts and crafts of Rožaje area in the spirit of Islamic tradition. They also speak of influences of other cultures and civilisations reaching these areas.

Centre for Culture Kolašin >>>>>>





Trg boraca 1  
81 210 Kolašin  
Tel. 081 86 43 44

*Open for visitors:  
8<sup>h</sup> - 15<sup>h</sup>; closed on Sundays*

Admission fee: €1, for children €0.5



The Homeland Museum as a part of the Centre for Culture Kolašin was established in 1982. It is located within the premises built in 1903, serving as a prison during the World War Two.



*Military card of Živko Rakočević from 1911*

*Previous page: Stručica, crib cover,  
late 19<sup>th</sup> century*



*Troop flag of Sekula Đokov Janketić,  
Ensign of Lipovske troop of the Kolašin  
brigade, mid 19<sup>th</sup> century*

*Memorial of Mojkovac battle, 1915-1940*





*Ethnographic collection on permanent display*



At the ground floor there is a permanent museum display, and the first floor serves for occasional thematic exhibitions of various contents.

The permanent display is divided into three segments: older history of Kolašin, the ethnographic collection and Kolašin during the WWII and the socialist revolution.

The Museum also holds a provisional library.

Within the municipality of Kolašin there is also the **Memorial Home** with some museum items linked to the ZAVNO (Country Anti-fascist Liberation Council) of Montenegro and Boka.

*Forged key, made by local blacksmiths, village of Kolašin, mid 16<sup>th</sup> century*



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This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There is no text or other markings on the paper.

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